



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES' EMPLOYEES TO GROW IN MEDICAL COMPETENCE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Employees of internal affairs bodies, internal affairs body cadets, competence, healthy lifestyle, risk factors strategy.

Abstract: This article describes the possibilities of improving the medical and social competence of employees and trainees of internal affairs bodies.

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INTRODUCTION

Human health is the first important factor for the development and prospects of society. At the level of state policy, the nation's health, freedom, physical, and spiritual well-being, as well as the formation of well-formed offspring, are expected. Additionally, the population's health is regarded as a strategic resource by the state, its national security, and the fundamental basis of our nation's economy. Nowadays, our society needs to form a person who is spiritually rich, morally mature, intellectually developed, highly educated, physically strong, and mature in all aspects, based on high universal human qualities.

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. URK-407 dated September 16, 2016 "On Internal Affairs Bodies", President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", 2020 - No. PF-6097 of October 29, "Development of science until 2030 on approval of the concept", No. PF-6108 of November 6, 2020 "On measures to develop the fields of education and science in the new development period of Uzbekistan", No. PF-5005 of April 10, 2017 "Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 20, 2023 PK-10 No. "On additional measures to transform the bodies into a popular professional structure and direct them to work in closer cooperation with the population"

Based on the principle of "for human resources" aimed at transforming the employees of the internal affairs bodies into a popular professional structure, working in closer cooperation with the population, there is a demand to find employees of the internal affairs bodies with high moral and ethical qualities, conscientious, honest, responsible and physically healthy.

Additionally, to safeguard their health, there are requirements for the establishment of a medical service system based on the principles of high-quality, safe, and effective medicine at the level of current requirements for the personnel. These include early disease detection, prompt treatment, monitoring, implementing preventive measures among the personnel, promoting a healthy lifestyle, forming unique responsibilities in the system of internal affairs bodies, and gathering highly qualified personnel.

Such requirements include the priority direction of the primary medical system, preventative medicine, healthy lifestyle, development of health care mechanisms, and activities aimed at promotion. Specific service conditions of employees of internal affairs bodies, mental stress conditions, unfavorable weather conditions, combat operations, and high traumatic conditions are the causes of illness.

Conducting monitoring of diseases, studying their causes, in the interview with the employees, social and household conditions were studied, and the impact of risk factors affecting personal health was determined.

Factors related to lifestyles, such as smoking, improper diet, addiction to alcohol, stressful situations in the family, unsatisfactory household conditions, and family instability were also studied.

Working conditions and working environment were analyzed according to:

specific complexity of the service;

the number of stressful situations in the service;

weather conditions;

failure of the ventilation system to meet sanitary standards;

modesty;

not engaging in physical training and sports activities.

It was studied that the genetic biological close relatives have chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, nervous diseases, and obesity.

Health care-related conditions were examined in terms of delayed or incomplete preventative interventions, inadequate therapy, subpar treatment, and the difficulty of systematic control.

When the risk factors causing the disease were studied among the employees of the internal affairs bodies, the factors related to service conditions accounted for 36% of the risk factors, the influence of negative lifestyle conditions accounted for 32%, hereditary biological factors accounted for 20%, and conditions related to medical services accounted for 12%. was identified.

Summing up the above-mentioned causes of morbidity, there is a need to form medical knowledge and skills to ensure mature professional readiness of internal affairs bodies and employees, to integrate professional activity with social life to ensure medical safety.

The emotional condition of an employee is influenced by a variety of factors, including feeling fulfilled in their chosen career, professional growth, timely qualification upgrades, the value of their job, and the needs of society. However, the majority of workers struggle with their professional objectives and ambitions failing them. It is a dangerous scenario brought on by the weight of expectations and uncertainty. Enhancing the medical and social competencies of internal affairs body personnel and trainees is vital for the development of skills in their daily lives and social professional endeavors

In the conditions of the modern developing world and the systematic globalization of the world community, education is capable of a multifaceted, integrated worldview, and analysis of complex problems of society and nature. It is necessary to modernize educational and pedagogical processes aimed at forming employees ready to solve various problems.

This means defining the concept of competence, evaluating professional formation and professional maturity as a standard, and effectively using knowledge and skills in personal life situations.

The competence of a certain person is a qualitative aspect that is more common than his professional formation. Accordingly, competence is described as follows:

special (made in cocktail conditions);

social (when carrying out activities in cooperation);

personal (possession of self-improvement skills).

An employee may be an educated and qualified specialist, but may not have self-management or professional communication skills, that is, while having a high level of professional competence, personal and social competence may be low.

Based on his unique service in the internal affairs bodies, he acquired the competence to not lose himself in an extreme situation, to know the basics of first aid, to assist, to communicate with people, to quickly assess the situation correctly, including such features as decision-making, leadership ability, ability to manage the execution of tasks, self-control, flexibility, combat readiness.

The primary focus is the service of internal affairs body cadets and workers in establishing, harmonizing, enhancing, and implementing medical and social competency mechanization in the process.

During the training process, cadets and staff members of internal affairs bodies should possess self-assurance in their social skills, know how to apply medical knowledge appropriately in dire circumstances and understand safe medical principles. Internal affairs body staff members must be resolute in all circumstances and assume professional responsibilities.

These characteristics are combined, which aids in comprehending the significance of expert education and experience.

CONCLUSION

To put it briefly, cadets' medical knowledge and social and medical competency can be enhanced by internal affairs officers. Offering professional engagement in guaranteeing medical safety (health storage, rest), practical skills and personal experience, and the application of safe medicine implementation activities necessitate meaningful harmonization adhering to didactic paradigms. Additionally, the popularization of medical components and the classification of social components, along with the gradual enhancement of the didactic infrastructure of the development of the structure of medical and social competence, are necessary for the technologies for developing the medical and social competence of the employees and cadets of the internal affairs bodies.

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