

THE ROLE OF AESTHETIC CULTURE IN THE FORMATION OF THE WORLDVIEW OF FUTURE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

Jumanova Gavkharoy Imamovna
Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Abstract

This article explores the importance of aesthetic culture in the development of the worldview and professional identity of future medical professionals. It emphasizes the role of aesthetic values in shaping emotional resilience, ethical conduct, and humanistic qualities in healthcare workers. In the context of New Uzbekistan, where educational and cultural reforms are a national priority, the integration of aesthetic education into the training of medical students is vital for producing well-rounded, compassionate, and culturally aware physicians.

Keywords: Aesthetic culture, aesthetic consciousness, aesthetic education, worldview, medical ethics, professionalism, New Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

The era of New Uzbekistan places increasing emphasis on raising the intellectual and cultural standards of society. Within this framework, the cultivation of aesthetic culture among students—especially those pursuing medicine—is a critical component of education. Aesthetic culture fosters the development of a holistic worldview, shaping how future healthcare professionals perceive life, beauty, ethics, and human dignity.

Medical workers are entrusted not only with scientific knowledge and technical skills, but also with compassion, empathy, and moral integrity. These qualities are profoundly influenced by a well-developed aesthetic sense. Hence, integrating aesthetic education into medical training is key to preparing future doctors who are not only clinically competent but also culturally and ethically grounded.

EXAMINING THE OUTCOME OBTAINED

We find it appropriate to present the following views of Professor N.E. Muhammadiev on this matter: Looking at the things and events in nature and society, we see that in all of them, there is a remarkable perfection, harmony, grace, and subtlety, which give pleasure to humans, providing peace and spiritual strength. All these things, which give joy, tranquility, and spiritual energy, belong to the world of beauty and are part of its values.

The field of aesthetics discusses the world of beauty. The word "aesthetics" is derived from the Greek word "aisthetikos," meaning "to perceive" or "the ability to feel." The German philosopher





Alexander Baumgarten, who lived from 1714 to 1762, introduced it as a category in his book "Philosophical Reflections on Some Issues of Poetic Works."

So, what do we understand by aesthetics? In everyday life, "aesthetics" is often understood as a combination of qualities such as perfection, harmony, grace, and subtlety in the colors and shapes of things and events. In science, however, "aesthetics" is a philosophical concept that reflects beauty, grandeur, and heroism in the objective world of things and events. It is the aggregate of human aesthetic relations to reality and is considered one of the forms of social consciousness. In every human activity, there are moral goals, just as there are aesthetic sources—joy, anxiety, dreams, hopes, humor, and tragedy. We can observe these in the activities of healthcare professionals as well. The aesthetic activity of healthcare professionals consists of three components: aesthetic relations, aesthetic consciousness, and aesthetic activity. Let's discuss them in detail.

The aesthetic relation of healthcare professionals refers to their ability to assess reality—whether events are beautiful or ugly, noble or base, tragic or humorous, heroic or cowardly. Aesthetic relations have both objective and subjective aspects, meaning they are expressed in the relationship between the subject (the observer) and the object (the observed). The objective side of aesthetic relations involves the diversity of reality that fulfills human aesthetic needs. The aesthetic subject is the person or group possessing aesthetic emotions, feelings, tastes, and ideals.

Aesthetic consciousness in healthcare professionals refers to the aggregate of their emotions, experiences, tastes, and ideals that reflect reality. Aesthetic consciousness includes aesthetic feelings, aesthetic taste, aesthetic dreams, and aesthetic views.

The aesthetic feelings of healthcare professionals are emotions such as joy, wonder, astonishment, relaxation, pleasure, respect, and other sentiments that arise while perceiving reality. Aesthetic taste refers to the ability to distinguish the aesthetic value of events, such as recognizing beauty from ugliness, grandeur from baseness, heroism from cowardice, and humor from tragedy. For someone who enjoys beauty, their aesthetic taste is considered good, while those indifferent to beauty or who take pleasure in ugliness may have poor aesthetic taste. Aesthetic taste reflects a person's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the existing reality.

Aesthetic dreams refer to the ideas, hopes, and desires healthcare professionals have about the future, beyond just reflecting the existing reality.

Aesthetic theory encompasses principles, views, concepts, rules, and knowledge systems that cover the object entirely. These principles and views are grounded in logic and certain philosophical viewpoints.

The basis of the aesthetic activity of professionals lies in their specific needs and desires. It covers all spheres of material and spiritual activity, including "labor aesthetics," "production aesthetics," "domestic aesthetics," and "sports aesthetics." These activities help people work with joy and diligence.

Aesthetic activity in healthcare professionals is clearly manifested in their movements, the arrangement of their service rooms, and their relationships with both the natural world and people.

Aesthetic consciousness, aesthetic relations, aesthetic activity, aesthetic education, and art-related issues are directly addressed by the science of aesthetics. Aesthetics is the study and teaching of the laws of the world of beauty, art, and artistic creativity.





Based on this general definition, we can define the aesthetics of the professional activity of healthcare workers as the study and teaching of how to organize their professional work in harmony with the laws, principles, and means of beauty through their aesthetic relationship to reality.

The Tasks of Aesthetics in Healthcare

The aesthetics of healthcare professionals addresses the following tasks:

1. Assisting healthcare professionals in creating, transforming, and reconstructing the world based on the laws of beauty;
2. Helping them distinguish beauty, heroism, and grandeur from ugliness, cowardice, and baseness;
3. Organizing aesthetic education based on the principles and laws of beauty.

Aesthetics and ethics are always dialectically interconnected. Every action in human activity is beautiful because it is good, valuable, and ethical. In the same way, every good, just action is also beautiful. This is why the great Russian aesthetician V.G. Belinsky was right when he said, "Beauty is the sister of morality."

Professor N.E. Muhammadiyev's concise reflections on this matter can be seen as the preface to studying the theoretical and practical problems of medical aesthetics in the context of the evolving realities of Uzbekistan.

Medical Aesthetics

Medical aesthetics is the science that helps healthcare professionals understand the beautiful and ugly aspects of things, events, and processes in nature and society and harmonize the physical and spiritual world of humans in accordance with the laws of beauty, ensuring a healthy and beautiful life. Thus, medical aesthetics is one of the branches of professional aesthetics within the broader field of aesthetics.

In the context of the changing realities of Uzbekistan, there are still issues that need solutions for the study and application of medical aesthetics, such as:

1. Developing the theoretical foundations of medical aesthetics and applying them in practice, establishing mechanisms to implement them;
2. Transforming traditional and alternative methods of aesthetic education for healthcare workers based on rational principles;
3. Encouraging healthcare professionals to engage with some form of art during their leisure time, making it a hobby;
4. Organizing the design and arrangement of all medical tools, patient treatment areas, and environments that elevate the patients' spirit in line with aesthetic principles without subjectivity;
5. Ensuring that healthcare professionals engage with every patient in a compassionate and aesthetically pleasing manner, proving that "beauty saves the world."

The manifestation of aesthetics categories in medicine is also highly relevant. The main aesthetic categories include:

- Beauty and ugliness
- Grandeur and baseness
- Heroism and cowardice
- Humor and tragedy





These categories, on the one hand, reflect important and necessary connections in the aesthetic relationship of a person to reality, and on the other hand, provide a methodological foundation for adapting reality based on the laws of beauty.

Conclusion

Aesthetic culture is an essential dimension of professional development in medicine. It nurtures empathy, ethical sensitivity, and emotional resilience in future healthcare workers. In the context of New Uzbekistan, where national reforms emphasize the formation of an intellectually and spiritually enriched society, aesthetic education should be regarded as a strategic priority in medical training. Only through the harmony of science and humanity can we foster a generation of medical professionals who are not only knowledgeable and skilled but also morally and aesthetically grounded.

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