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THE ROLE OF HEALTH IN IMPROVING THE LIVING STANDARDS AND WELFARE OF THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the important structural changes that have taken place in the health sector in Uzbekistan in recent years. The data of the State Statistics Committee, obtained as a result of the ongoing reforms in the country, were also collected and analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Services, Health, Well-Being, Life Expectancy, Living Standards, Medicine, Rural Health Center, Medical Services, UNICEF, Health Infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION

Health care is a system of social, economic and medical measures aimed at protecting the health of the population. Health care includes general measures aimed at preventing and treating diseases, creating healthy living and working conditions, ensuring high working capacity and longevity, and its main task is to provide modern, specialized and appropriate care to patients.

Healthcare has a long history in the East, especially in Uzbekistan. Especially in the Middle Ages, the region reached a high level of medical science. During this period, ancient medical works from Greek and other languages were translated into Arabic, and their recommendations began to be put into practice. At the same time, Eastern thinkers created world-class works in the field of medicine. In this regard, Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Medicine in Medicine" and Abu Ali ibn Sino's "Laws of Medicine" are well-known and have long been the main guides in world medicine. In particular, Abu Ali Ibn Sina became very popular in his time as a physician who used new methods of treatment. In recent years, medicine has been the main form of health care in Turkestan. Doctors were educated in madrassas or taught to treat various diseases and prevent diseases through mentoring. Many of them not only treated patients, but also prepared medicines. Sahibkiran Amir Temur, along with other educational activities, paid special

attention to the protection of public health. He brought famous doctors from other countries to the capital Samarkand and opened special hospitals¹.

The transition to a market economy has also placed new demands on the health sector. In particular, measures are being taken to reduce administrative costs, use low-cost and efficient methods of treatment of patients, transfer part of the workload of hospitals to polyclinics, reduce the number of inefficient places, charge for contract work and other measures.

The protection of public health depends to a large extent on the activities of the state epidemiological service. In Uzbekistan, the "Health" Centers, which carry out organizational, methodological and coordinating work on the formation of a healthy lifestyle among sanitary-epidemiological stations and the population, carry out this task.

A network of specialized medical institutions for children has been established. The program "For a Healthy Generation" developed in the country, first of all, on the basis of regular medical examinations, identifies students and adolescents with poor health and sickness, and implements measures to improve their health and the younger generation in general.

On May 7, 1993, the Order "For a Healthy Generation" of I and II degrees was established for special services in the protection of motherhood and childhood, the best material conditions and the moral environment for the development of a healthy generation..

In Uzbekistan, great importance is attached to the continuity of medical education and professional development of specialists. The country's health care system has been gradually reformed. In the first phase (1991-1994), all attention was focused on improving maternal and child health services, stabilizing demographics, and reducing infectious diseases. In the second stage (1994-1998) pharmacies and a number of treatment and prevention facilities were privatized, outpatient services were developed and restructured. As a result, hospitalization decreased from 13.3% in 1997 to 13.8% in 2001.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program of development of social infrastructure of rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2000" (May 21, 1996), a completely new institution in the field of health assistance was provided. For rural health posts, special criteria have been developed to meet international standards for all indicators - logistics, staffing, modern equipment and medicines.

Since 1998, a new era in the development of health care has begun - on November 10, 1998, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the State Program for the Reconstruction of the Health Care System for 1998-2005. It outlined measures to improve the quality of medical care for the population.

Under this program, measures have been taken to strengthen the primary health care system and to develop general medical practice. An extensive network of rural health posts has been established in all provinces, resulting in a two-tier system of medical care through rural health centers and the district central hospital. This work was carried out in cooperation with the World Bank on the basis of the project "Health". This has led to the development of new methods of managing and financing primary health care facilities, improving the quality of health care, and training general practitioners.

A new form of emergency care has been introduced. As a result, emergency medical care has been provided in all parts of the country, and the time between calling a doctor and receiving qualified medical care has been significantly reduced. The Republican Scientific Center of Emergency Care, its branches in Nukus and all regional centers, as well as departments of the central district and city hospitals. They provide training and retraining of personnel, as well as emergency medical care.

Positive changes have taken place in the training of medical personnel. The period of study at medical universities will be reduced to 6 years, and bachelors and masters, as well as highly qualified nurses - bachelors of nursing will be trained..

The main directions of the development of maternal and child health services are long-term state programs ["Maternal and child screening" (1998), "Healthy generation" (2000), "Mother and child" (2001), "Strengthening the health of women and the younger generation" on Additional Measures for Peace "(2002)]. In order to prevent the birth of children with congenital defects and inherited diseases, a system of screening of mothers and children has been established, and work is underway to create a State Register of Genetics.

As part of the implementation of measures to reform the health care system in the country, certain results have been achieved in the formation of a modern system of medical care. In the past, the system of primary health care has been improved through the establishment of rural health centers, urban and rural family clinics, and the population's access to these services has been expanded. A single centralized system of emergency medical care has been created, and the network of specialized scientific and practical medical centers providing high-tech medical care to citizens, including on the ground, is being improved..

The main wealth of the nation is its people, and the protection of public health has been and remains one of the main priorities of Uzbekistan and has always been in the focus of attention of the President and the Government. According to the Constitution, the population of Uzbekistan has free access to medical care provided through a network of state medical institutions - clinics, ambulances and public hospitals. In 2019, the health sector will reach 12.1 trillion soums (US \$ 1.27 billion), which is 30.5% more than last year, and in 2020 the state budget will allocate 14,842.6 trillion soums for health care. soums (1.56 billion US dollars).

From 2010 to 2019, the average birth rate in Uzbekistan remains almost stable, but with some growth. In 2019, the average life expectancy for women and men reached 77 years and 72.3 years, respectively. This is higher than the official figure for 2010, with a life expectancy of 75.1 years for women and 70.6 years for men. Life expectancy at birth in Uzbekistan ranges from 70 to 75 years. Women in Uzbekistan live an average of 5 years longer than men.

In 2018, 15.4% of Uzbekistan's GDP was directed to the health sector, which has doubled since 2016. This means that more and more attention is being paid to the health sector, attracting foreign investors to invest in this part of the public segment.²

Health is a sector of the national economy that is responsible for medicine in the broadest sense of the word. This is characterized by high barriers to entry for new entrants, as it requires licensing, large research costs, and intellectual property protection. According to various estimates, the global healthcare market will reach \$ 9.2 trillion in 2019, and the industry's projected growth rate will be 8.9 percent (2.6 percent of the world's gross domestic product).

taking into account the percentage increase). The prognosis is undoubtedly up to COVID, but the health care system is experiencing another crisis on a sustainable basis.

The health sector accounts for about 20% of the U.S. food program. The country is the world leader in per capita income: \$ 10,200 per year. It is followed by Switzerland (\$ 8,000) and Germany (\$ 5,700)³.

UNICEF supports the Ministry of Health in purchasing vaccines to ensure that every child is protected from preventable diseases. UNICEF is a key partner for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) in improving the planning, procurement and storage of vaccines. In particular, UNICEF calls for improved infrastructure at the national and regional levels, capacity building in the country and active participation in budget forecasting..

UNICEF works closely with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, national and international research institutes, and UN agencies to achieve its goals. UNICEF is supporting the government in improving the planning, procurement and storage of vaccines through the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). This work includes improving infrastructure at the national and regional levels, strengthening human resources in the country, and budgeting. UNICEF has spent perinatal care services and has provided evidence to demonstrate shortcomings in the existing system to improve the system.

If we look at the state statistics, we can see that the nominal volume of services has definitely increased in the last five years. The nominal size of the health sector within the service sector has also increased:

Health care is one of the main types of economic activity volume of services provided in the field (in billions of soums)⁴

<i>Table 1</i>	2016 y.	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.
Services - total	97 050,0	118 811,0	150 889,8	193 697,8	218 853,5
Health services	1 416,3	1 701,5	2 220,0	3 104,3	3 209,4
Share of health services (%)	1,46	1,43	1,47	1,60	1,47

The table shows that the share of the health sector in services was the highest in 2019 (1.6%) and the lowest in 2017 (1.43%)..

Health care is one of the main types of economic activity annual growth rates of the industry (as a percentage of the previous year)⁵

<i>Table 2</i>	2016 y.	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.
Services - total	114,7	110,7	108,9	113,2	102,3
Health services	122,2	116,9	113,4	114,7	89,9

The table shows that the highest growth in health services was in 2016 (+ 22.2%), while the lowest was in 2020 (-10.1%). we can say that Of course, the main reason for the decline is the damage to the economy caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

This crisis occurred suddenly in 185 countries around the world. This affected aggregate supply and aggregate demand at the same time. The emerging open global economy and national

economy have remained closed for several months. The world economic literature has not accumulated experience in identifying and mitigating the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the world and regional economies, and the topic has not been routinely studied.

The head of state stressed that the main goal of all reforms is to improve people's lives, and that quality medical care plays an important role in this regard..

Over the past two years, 50 decrees, resolutions and orders of the President in this area, more than 70 resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers have been adopted. 6 new scientific-practical medical centers have been established, bringing their number to 16. In order to create more convenience for the population, 10 branches have been opened in the regions. 306 new specialized departments and 1,200 ambulance stations were opened in district and city hospitals. Another positive development was the recent Presidential Decree "On Measures to Strengthen Financial Incentives for Employees of Public Medical Institutions and Healthcare Bodies." According to him, the monthly salary of medical workers will be increased by 20% from December 1, and another 15% from April 1, 2019. President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev made proposals and recommendations on the development of a draft concept for the development of the healthcare system in Uzbekistan until 2025⁶.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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