



PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Article 48 of our Constitution adopted on December 8, 1992 states that "Everyone has the right to use qualified medical services." This is the right of every citizen to receive free healthcare and medical care at state and city healthcare facilities at the expense of appropriate budget funds, insurance premiums and other income.

In order to ensure this right, more than 170 legal documents related to this field were adopted in the last three years. The amount of financing of the industry is increasing year by year.

In particular, in 2018, 9.3 trillion were allocated to the medical sector. if soums were allocated, the amount allocated this year is 12.1 trillion. amounted to soums or increased by 30 percent. 2.8 trillion to the industry next year as well. Soums or 23% more funds are planned.

In the next three years, 6 specialized medical centers equipped with modern medical devices and equipment were established, increasing their number to 16.

The number of ambulance brigades was doubled from 818 to 1,666, more than 1,500 "ambulance" vehicles were purchased.

306 new specialized departments and 1,200 first aid stations were launched in district and city hospitals.



Our measures implemented in the field of medicine at the initiative of our Head of State, the attention to this field adds joy to the joy of our people, and is a balm to the hearts of our patients.

However, some shortcomings and defects observed in the health care sector, the presence of corruption in the system, and the hard work of some of our "doctors" are overshadowing the good works started in the field.

For this reason, the president criticized the fact that practical work on the fight against corruption in the health care system is lagging, and that some leaders in the system are unable to get rid of this vice.

In his report, the Prosecutor General listed the most common areas of corruption in the healthcare system.

In particular, it was shown that cases of corruption mainly occur in the areas of recruitment, expenditure of budget funds, provision of paid services, issuance of warrants for receiving medical care at the expense of the state, provision of medical services in maternity complexes, determination of disability, provision of medicines, medical products and equipment. .

At the meeting, it was criticized that 581 employees of the healthcare system were brought to criminal responsibility for committing various crimes in the last two years, and that the actions of 114 people were considered corruption crimes.

3 of the employees held responsible worked in the central court of the ministry and in specialized medical centers, 49 in regional and 529 in district-city level institutions.

On the scale of regions, the number of people who were brought to criminal responsibility fell on the account of Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions.

During this period, 115 medical workers committed criminal negligence and negligence.

In particular, in 50 cases, they were held criminally responsible for not providing qualified medical care to the patient on time, in 24 cases for improper treatment, in 13



cases for not performing or performing the surgery incorrectly, and for not taking measures for early diagnosis of the disease in 7 cases.

The fact that 69 medical workers were brought to criminal responsibility for the protection of reproductive health, motherhood and childhood, especially for greed and other abuses allowed in maternity complexes, came under criticism.

For example, the doctor of the Bektemir District Central Polyclinic was charged with demanding and receiving 150,000 soums to enroll a pregnant woman in the dispensary list, and 350,000 soums to take another pregnant woman under the control of the dispensary.

The doctor of the perinatal center of Samarkand region was caught demanding and receiving 500,000 soums from a pregnant woman in exchange for a surgical delivery.

And the doctor of maternity hospital No. 4 in Tashkent city was exposed for receiving 300 dollars in exchange for an abortion of a 14-week-old fetus of a pregnant woman.

It has been shown that the systematic deficiencies and defects in the spending of budget funds, mutual settlement and payment service process are one of the main factors causing corruption.

Financial violations were detected in 1,311 or 82 percent of 1,591 medical institutions inspected by the State Financial Control Department under the Ministry of Finance in the last two years.

About 92 bln. budget and other funds have been appropriated.

In the study conducted by the Department of Combating Economic Crimes under the General Prosecutor's Office at the Republican Specialized Obstetrics and Gynecology Scientific and Practical Medical Center, officials of the center spent 15.3 billion in the last 2 years. soums, including 13.2 billion from paid services. 1.1 billion soums without transferring cash to the bank and employees. It was found that soums were embezzled without distributing wages.

Currently, a criminal case has been initiated in connection with this situation, and 5 officials of the center have been arrested.



At the meeting, attention was drawn to the fact that the process of providing medical care at the expense of the state is not open and transparent. As a result, various law violations and abuses are allowed in the process of issuing warrants.

It was specially noted that bureaucratic obstacles and corrupt situations in determining disability, medical examination and medical and social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities are the cause of public dissatisfaction.

In his report, the Prosecutor General criticized the fact that people with special anatomical defects, such as amputees of arms and legs, people born with disabilities since childhood, and people with Down's disease, are forced to undergo useless treatment for 4 to 6 months in order to receive disability.

For example, D., who was born in 1994 in Yangariq district, and whose disability was evident since childhood, had to undergo treatment for 4 months and 20 days from March 2019 to receive the disability group.

It was noted that it is extremely worrying that citizens with disabilities are being forced to register their disability.

For example, the chairman of the medical advisory commission of the Kattakorgon city medical association received 1.5 million from him in exchange for determining lifelong disability to T., who has a disability of the 2nd group. He was caught accepting a bribe of soum.

The Prosecutor General emphasized that inefficient spending, misappropriation and abuse of budget funds in providing medical institutions with medicines, medical equipment and equipment at the expense of the state cause many problems in improving the quality of medical services.

For example, officials of the state enterprise "Uzmedimpeks" bought "ampicillin", "cefazolin", "ceftriaxone" and other similar drugs from abroad at several times more expensive prices and earned 9.3 million. USD and 4 bln. looted budget funds amounting to soums.

Officials of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan 1.8 bln. He allowed the looting of budget funds by buying medicines worth 1000 soums at high prices.



A criminal case has been initiated and an investigation is being conducted in connection with these cases.

It was pointed out that one of the reasons for looting and abuse is the non-compliance with the existing regulations on forming the need for medicines in the system of the Ministry of Health.

As a result, instead of determining the demand for medicines based on the actual need, the unjustified purchase of some medicines in excess of the need creates conditions for inefficient spending of budget funds.

For example, in only 8 months of this year, 464 mln. There was no demand for 538 types of medicines in the amount of 538 soums and they were destroyed after the expiration date.

The fact that our doctors turned this process into a "business" in the true sense of the word, instead of giving unbiased recommendations when prescribing drugs and referring patients to specialized examinations, is causing public protests, and it was sharply criticized that preventive measures are not being carried out by the officials of the ministry in this regard.

The Prosecutor General drew attention to the fact that the goal of medical treatment should be to literally protect the health of the population, not to turn our country into a market for drugs manufactured abroad.

In addition, the meeting focused on the situation of ensuring legality in the health care system, especially the problems in the areas of reproductive health, motherhood and childhood protection, early prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus, diagnosis and treatment of severe types of blood system diseases. passed.

During the event, the officials of the Ministry of Health gave detailed explanations and comments on the violations and shortcomings of the law.

At the end of the meeting, a decision was made aimed at making the healthcare sector a "corruption-free sector", implementing comprehensive measures to eliminate law violations and deficiencies.



Systemic deficiencies and problems that have accumulated in the organization of the health sector in recent years and the problems that prevent the effective resolution of tasks aimed at further improving the health protection system of citizens are as follows:

firstly, due to the lack of a concept and strategic goals for the management and planning of the healthcare system, reforms in this area are being implemented in an incomplete form, which does not meet the wishes and requirements of the population regarding the quality of medical care;

secondly, the estimated financing system in the health sector is based on outdated mechanisms that do not correspond to modern international practice, which leads to inefficient use of financial resources and chronic underfunding of the sector;

thirdly, the low efficiency of work on prevention and early detection of diseases, patronage and formation of a healthy lifestyle causes an increase in the number of citizens requesting specialized medical assistance;

fourthly, the integration of various levels and stages of providing medical care to the population, including treatment and recovery, is poorly developed;

fifthly, the current personnel policy does not allow forecasting the prospects of providing specialists at all levels of medical care, especially at the primary level, as well as the training of health system organizers and management personnel;

sixth, the slow integration of medical practice with education and science, together with the low innovation potential of specialized centers, has a negative effect on the introduction of modern medical achievements into the treatment-diagnostic process;

seventh, there are no uniform standards in the field of electronic health care, modern software products that ensure the integration and effective management of medical services have not been introduced, existing information systems and technologies are scattered and focused on narrow areas.



REFERENCES:

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