



Main Legal Acts of Maternity and Child Protection in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article reveals the content of ongoing reforms in the field of medicine in Uzbekistan. The results achieved in the implementation of measures to reform the health care system in the country were studied. The role of legal acts of protection of motherhood and childhood is revealed. Particular attention is paid to reforming the medical care system.

Keywords: Health care, motherhood, childhood, reforms, legal acts.

Internationally, the human right to health was recognized in 1948 by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services. and his family."

The 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The measures to be taken by States parties to the Covenant to give full effect to this right include:

- ✓ ensuring the reduction of stillbirth, infant mortality and healthy development of the child;
- ✓ improvement of all aspects of environmental hygiene and occupational and industrial hygiene;
- ✓ prevention and treatment of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases and their control;
- ✓ creation of conditions that would provide assistance and medical care in case of illness ¹.

The level of concern for the health of the population depends not only on the state structure and the rule of law, but also on other circumstances of a social and economic nature.

Thus, the protection of the highest good of man, his life and health, is now of paramount importance. The solution to this problem has economic, social, cultural, organizational, legal and other aspects.

The health of the population is one of the main characteristics of the quality of the population, and in this respect its significance goes far beyond the scope of health care alone. In May 1981, the 34th World Health Assembly approved the global health strategy. The governments of countries, peoples, the World Health Organization are considered as equal partners in the health treaty, the terms of which are the following provisions:

- health is one of the basic human rights;
- the people and every citizen have the right and duty to participate in the planning and implementation of health programs;
- The World Health Organization has the right and responsibility to coordinate the proclaimed strategy;
- Governments are responsible for the health of their populations.

¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights / Rights of the Child: Basic International Instruments. M.D992. P. 10.

The health of the population is the main system-forming factor in solving social, medical and environmental problems, since the preservation of labor resources depends on its level. Public health, being a real result of socio-economic development, is at the same time a natural condition for the further growth of the social organism, and this manifests itself in many aspects. Improving the health of the population leads, on the one hand, to a reduction in the loss of working time and labor resources due to morbidity, disability, and premature death; on the other hand, to an increase in labor productivity, which is associated with better conditions for the reproduction of a person, his labor force, determines the potential of a personal factor of production, and increases human capital. Therefore, public health can be considered as a specific element of national wealth.

Public health appears as an integral expression of the totality of individual levels of health, which, on the one hand, reflects the probability of each person achieving the optimal level of health and creative performance during the maximum extended individual life, and, on the other hand, characterizes the viability of the whole society as a social organism and its possibilities for further development. Obviously, the level of public health cannot be expressed by any one indicator; this requires a certain system of indicators, including:

- ✓ demographic (birth rate, mortality, natural population growth, infant mortality, life expectancy); - morbidity (general, infectious, with temporary disability, hospitalized, diseases of the most important non-epidemic socially significant diseases;
- ✓ primary disability;
- ✓ indicators of physical development;
- ✓ mental health indicators

Protecting the health of mothers and children, strengthening the reproductive health of the population, educating a comprehensively developed generation are identified as priority tasks of state policy. In accordance with Article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "motherhood and childhood are protected by the state." One of the first international documents that Uzbekistan joined was the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by the country's parliament in 1992. Such important documents as the Laws "On the Fundamentals of Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" and "On the Protection of the Health of Citizens" have been adopted. These legal documents ensure wide and equal access to quality medical services at all levels of the healthcare system, improve the quality of medical and social rehabilitation of mothers and children, involve the population in ongoing programs to promote the benefits of leading a healthy lifestyle, creating a healthy and prosperous family.

The legal basis for protecting the health of the population of Uzbekistan, first of all, is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which declares the right of every citizen to medical care, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the health of citizens". The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of the health of citizens" was adopted on August 29, 1996. The main principles of protecting the health of citizens are:

- observance of human rights in the field of health protection;
- availability of medical care for all segments of the population;
- priority of preventive measures;
- social protection of citizens in case of loss of health;
- unity of medical science and practice.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has a unified healthcare system, which is a combination of public, private and other healthcare systems.

The beginning of a new stage of deep reforms in the field of education was the adoption of the Law "On Education" and the National Program for Personnel Training, which had no analogues in terms of its scope, complexity and goals. Education in Uzbekistan was legally proclaimed a priority area of

development that satisfies the economic, social, scientific, technical and cultural needs of the individual, society and the state.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. UP-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" defines the tasks for improving the system of providing high-tech medical care to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children, equipping perinatal centers with the necessary medical equipment and equipment and their staffing with qualified personnel.

The social policy implemented over the past five years has created the possibility of protecting motherhood and childhood on a systematic basis, as a result, a reduction in maternal and infant mortality has been achieved.

In order to improve the health of mother and child, identify measures aimed at creating the conditions necessary for the birth of a healthy child, as well as the implementation of the tasks identified as part of the open dialogue of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on March 18, 2022 with representatives of the healthcare sector on the topic "Reforms in medicine in the name of human dignity".

An experience Uzbekistan in issues fortifications roles women in society , protection motherhood and childhood , upbringing physically and spiritually healthy generations not only causes big interest at international community , but and is given in quality positive example in volume or otherwise direction social politics. State figures , representatives socio - political and expert - analytical circles foreign countries not once shared estimates and comments on the this topic With representatives mass - media .

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