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### SECTION 32. Jurisprudence.

## A PERSON'S RIGHT TO HEALTH, AS HIS NON-PROPERTY RIGHTS

**Abstract:** Personal non-property rights are the rights of all citizens the right to health as part of the analysis. Civil legal definition of the concept of health as well as its access to the existing civil law is among the non-material blessings study and comparative legal analysis.

**Key words:** the right to health care of intangible favors personal non-property rights, medicine insurance, and health insurance.

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### Introduction

The basis of a person's right to have access to skilled medical care, no doubt, belonged to him since the birth of the law lies in the protection of the right to health. In fact, the health of human inalienable, integral and higher provisions, without the loss of the importance of values and many other delights. Health civilians for personal favors, at the same time it is also characterized by having a social character. In other words, everyone is thinking about their health, self-care, healthy movement is not enough to protect the health of its members and the community to improve the health of the citizens of others, regardless of who they are, the negative impact of threats and attacks obliged to take all necessary steps to help prevent that. Is taking legal entity and a state of mutual responsibility and mutual responsibility, continuity and harmony between private and public interests. A distinctive feature of this law is that the man long before he was born, that is, at the stage of development of the fetus. The right to health, the individual citizens the right to private property, to demand the implementation of the protection of his rights and the worry that, as a rule, civil-legal means. For this reason, the right to health or the health of its citizens the right to private non-law as reflected in Article 99 of the Civil Code.

So far, the legislation of the "health" embodies the exact definition of the concept. These theoretical considerations and there are a lot of contradictions and uncertainties. International documents, including the World Health Organization (WHO) documents, such as health, "the full social, psychological and

physical well-being" [1] as described. The protection of the health of citizens, regulated by law about "Health of citizens" [2], each person's physical and mental health and to strengthen its long life, and for many years to support an active life, health, adequate medical care in case of political, economic, legal, social, cultural, scientific, medical, sanitary all focused on hygiene and anti-epidemic measures are employed. Therefore, based on his understanding of human health (human) can be described as a state of physical and mental well-being. That is, a person's physical or mental well-being a complete or partial loss from the action or inaction of the health damage to admit that basis. The human right to health consists of his personal non-property rights as well as aimed at the protection of the state of physical and mental well-being. It features exclusive rights, because those are all members of society to refrain from actions which violate the right of the other to complete the obligation imposed by law, must be appropriate and proportionate.

### Materials and Methods

According to World Health Organization the charter, health care is not only the absence of disease or physical defects, but also the physical, moral and social development is characterized by full employment status. The right to keep a positive direction and content of the health of the possession, use and disposal of the authorities. Ownership of their own health and to use its powers of implementation of the practice on a regular basis, but legally not seen as special cases, and if the violation



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of health. For example, a citizen clinics, hospitals, clinics and institutions to apply on the agreement with the medical care. Medical institutions with legal subjectivity in the relative relationship of civil rights, in particular, a qualified medical doctor, and information about the state of health, and if necessary, will be entitled to a council. This is the nature of the content of the right to health and the ouster of the regulation and certain entities during the period of validity of the contract define the boundaries of this law. To dispose of their health authorities because it will consist of a contract of donor organs and tissues due to the deterioration of the health condition is temporary or permanent [3].

In case of violation of the right to health, this is one of the most important methods of protecting the rights of property compensation for the additional costs had to the victim by way of compensation expenses in favor of filling.

The life and health of the person, the current civil legislation in other non-secured access to one of the delights (Article 99 of the Civil Code). The basic law is enshrined the right to receive skilled medical care to each his own health guarantees for the protection of the right. This is the state with the recognition of the constitutional right to meet its obligation to carry out a series of measures. To identify factors that lead to worsening health of the population and the elimination of epidemic and endemic diseases, and prevention of infectious diseases, each of prohibited treatment in any appropriate way, the current level of health care has to be to enjoy the highest level of health to ensure the implementation of the right to work damage to the health of each person wishing to send measures aimed at creating a free and fair working conditions are included. The implementation of the right to health care provided by various branches of law.

The right to protection of human health and in terms of content, the content will be side-by-side with its right to health, independent of personal non-property rights. A person's right to the protection of the health of the natural environment, labor, recreation, education and culture to create favorable conditions for citizens to take a good, high quality food production and sales, as well as the population in different ways affordable and convenient health care and social assistance provided.

At the same time, health insurance, health care, the protection of classified. In particular, in Japan, "Health Insurance" law, adopted in 1922, coverage was limited to mostly factory workers and miners. This law became the basis for the current state health insurance system. In 1961, amendments and supplements to the law, the medical insurance system, all citizens of Japan and foreign citizens who have been living in this country. Four health insurance programs were implemented, and 20 years later, 99.3 percent of the population is covered by

these programs. Japan's health insurance programs pay 30% of the real value of medical services. Value of the remaining part (70%) of the participants, the medical services provided by doctors, hospitals and clinics and other institutions, insurance companies, health, labor and welfare prices on the compensation to be determined by the Ministry. Needless to say, the powers regarding the management and control system of insurance law and the disposal of the local self-government bodies.

The establishment of long-term care insurance in 10 years. This system of caring for the elderly, care, and cold-hot message has been introduced in order to bring all persons over the age of 40 years and the present system of compulsory insurance contributions in the head. The system will be provided to assist elderly people in their homes and live in homes designed for the elderly, as well as their long-term given the opportunity. The program of the central government (25 percent), local self-government bodies (25%) and by the participants at the expense of insurance premiums (50%) financed [4].

Generally, in Japan in the field of social protection programs, first of all, social insurance, including health insurance and health insurance, long term care insurance, social pensions, unemployment insurance and labor compensation, and, secondly, the elderly, children and persons with disabilities in the provision of social services; Third, public sanitation, communicable disease prevention and treatment, public health programs, fourth, covers aid to the victims of the war.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan also made a number of changes in the healthcare system, the positive news. Established a wide network of medical institutions. On the basis of a national program to prevent diseases and their patient's hospitals and day hospitals, qualified service providers to implement a set of measures aimed at ensuring the [5] based. Health care access of rural people to the possibilities of urban residents equal opportunities, cholera, plague, smallpox, malaria, typhoid, anthrax and other infectious diseases killing a lot of people in the past have been completed, man "... the average life expectancy has increased during the six years of independence and 72.5 did, and the children who are now adults than the height has increased by an average of 5 centimeters and weighs 4-8 kg, observed the expansion of the chest is 6-8 centimeters. This will sprout and grow in a healthy physical and spiritual point of view, the younger generation to understand life in the conditions of the aforesaid ".

The public health of their citizens, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, creed, religion, social affiliation and regardless of other considerations, as well as ensure the protection of civilians due to the presence of



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certain diseases in any way guarantee the protection of discrimination .

The health of citizens in the country focus on market-specific approaches to the issue of the development of the medical insurance. Medical insurance provided by the state through a certain layer of the population health program gives the opportunity to each and every person in accordance with the will of their incomes and companies, organizations or private funds to guarantee the right to receive additional medical help [6].

Outside the country's borders, the right of citizens to protection of their health in accordance with the international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Today, the concern for the whole world to fight against the global problem of human trafficking, and there was new direction in the work of the ongoing protection of public health and the level of demand in this direction is underway. To restore the health of the victims of human trafficking, and medical and psychological assistance on a number of laws and by-laws were adopted. "The fight against human trafficking," the law [7] and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to implement "measures to improve the efficiency of the fight against human trafficking" decision made on July 8, 2008 [8]. In order to fulfill the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to protect them and to help the victims of

human trafficking, the government adopted a resolution on the establishment of the Republican Rehabilitation Center [9]. Acute humanitarian ideals number of foreign officials and international organizations recognized by this resolution to restore the health of the victims of human trafficking and the protection of a number of practical measures. In particular, the primary victims of human trafficking comfortable living conditions and personal hygiene, as well as food, medicines and medical products; them medical, psychological, social, legal and other assistance; ensure their safety; their social rehabilitation, and help to establish contact with relatives, human trafficking victims, their relatives and caretakers of this predicament dynamics of victims' rights and legitimate interests of the work and support provided by the successful resolution of such tasks.

### Conclusion

In a word, priceless wealth in the country during the years of independence, the cause of human health protection adopted broad measures of health and all aspects related to the protection of the laws and regulatory documents in the normal activities of life of our citizens, and help to ensure their physical and mental wellbeing.

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