WAYS OF IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES AND MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC

AXROROVA MUNAVVAR
FARHOD QIZI

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Phd student at the Samarkand institute of economics and service, Uzbekistan
E-mail: maxrorova16@gmail.com
Phone number: +998 99 503 66 00

Abstract: Provides a way to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of Health Systems, solve health problems, provide services to more people, use new technologies and coordinate not only organizational and economic, but also social issues. This article provides brief definitions and advice on ways to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of service delivery in the health care system.

Key words: resource, planning, provider, telemedicine, household services, service network, efficiency, digital economy, information technology, digitization, customer orientation, innovation, quality of service, costs.

INTRODUCTION. In the world, the deepening of the globalization process and the fight against antimonopoly policies, the sharpening of competition, the priority of quality indicators in increasing the level of production and provision of services, the socio-economic importance of their sector is growing. In particular, the objective need for the development of domestic services is explained by the fact that it increases the quality of living standards of the population, as well as its positive effect on the increase in the level of employment.

“The share of the services sector of the developed countries of the world in gross domestic product is 75 percent, and the employment balance is more than 70 percent. If we analyze employment in the sectors and sectors of the economy in terms of services, it has increased by 75% in European countries, 80% in the United States, and 82% in Japan”.

It is for this reason that special attention is paid to the development of the world's services sector, the development of modern types of services, increasing the volume and quality of services.

REVIEW OF THEMATIC LITERATURE. Scientific, theoretical, methodological foundations of the development of the field of service, in particular, domestic service within the framework of research work M.Y.Porter, B.S.Santo, C.A.X.Huxever, R.S.Russell, R.G.Merdiwick, A.P.Chelenkov, V.V.Kulihanova, S.N.Korobkova, V.I.Kravchenko, I.P.While studied by Pavlova et al, one of the scholars from Uzbekistan.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** Methods such as systematic analysis, logic, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis were used when writing a scientific article. Also, for analysis, from statistics on the types of services of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal and regulatory documents on the service sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan are also studied.

**ANALYZES AND MAIN RESULTS.** As one of the important factors and directions of deepening, digitization, employment, poverty reduction, improving the income and quality of life of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rapid development of the service and service sector remains one of the priority issues. The service sector covers the reproduction of types of services to consumers, each of which is suitable for specific types of activities.

The health system plays a decisive role in society by providing essential services to improve the wellbeing and quality of life of people. However, in many countries, the organizational and economic mechanisms of support for health services are often subject to many problems. These challenges range from inefficiencies in resource allocation to the inadequacy of financial models, and ultimately affect the availability, quality, and affordability of Health Services. To solve these problems, it is necessary to focus on improving the organizational and economic mechanisms in the health system. This article explores various strategies and approaches to improve health care delivery, to ensure a more efficient and efficient system.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2022 change from 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total services provided in Uzbekistan, billion. Soum</td>
<td>11113, 61</td>
<td>14058, 8</td>
<td>19292, 0</td>
<td>26455, 8</td>
<td>31785, 8</td>
<td>20672, 2</td>
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<td>Domestic services in Uzbekistan, billion. Soum</td>
<td>187,1</td>
<td>253,9</td>
<td>326,9</td>
<td>430,7</td>
<td>551,4</td>
<td>364,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of household services in total services in Uzbekistan, %</td>
<td>1,68</td>
<td>1,81</td>
<td>1,69</td>
<td>1,63</td>
<td>1,73</td>
<td>+0,05</td>
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Table 1.

Changes in the total volume of services and household services provided to the population in Uzbekistan in 2018-2022

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From analyzes, it can be seen that the volume of household services has increased from year to year, and this was also greatly influenced by the cost of household services provided mainly. It is known that in recent years, the cost of household services has increased 20-22 times depending on the types of services provided.

Especially in the last 4-5 years, this increase was noticeable. Unlike goods, services cannot take the form of a material object. Service and their production are inseparable and complementary components from each other. Services represent the results of various activities carried out by manufacturers on consumer orders, and usually lead to a change in the state of units.

*The changes that consumers expect in service will depend on:*

- To carry out certain operations with the goods belonging to the consumer producing the service, that is, such as their transportation, cleaning, repair;
- The service provider provides therapeutic or surgical assistance to people, changes their appearance, provides educational, informative and consulting services, organizes entertainment programs;
- The manufacturer provides insurance, financial intermediary services, provides protection, provides bail.

Changes like these can be temporary or permanent in nature. As a result of the provision of services in the field of healthcare, medical services or education, long-term changes in the state of consumers can occur, and the advantage of these changes can be used for many years. A group of industries is usually classified as a service sector, even if they are engaged in the production of a product with many characteristics of the goods. This group includes the creation of informative programs, the preparation of materials with a news and Advice feature, the development of software, the creation of Motion Pictures and music programs, among others.

*It should be noted that at present, the following organizational and economic problems are an obstacle to the development of the services sector and its effectiveness in our republic:*

- lack of demand for the modernization and diversification of the services sector;
- the failure to establish specific innovative directions for the development and efficiency of the services sector and market;
- insufficient consideration of the effects of various external factors (natural disasters, disease and pandemic consequences) in the development of the services sector in the regions;
- the incomplete development of the organizational and economic mechanism in accordance with the requirements of the digital economy in the processes and measures of the development of the services sector;
- insufficient use of world experience in the development of the services sector, especially in the Republic and its territories of advanced achievements in industrially developed foreign countries;
- low application of innovation in the development of the services sector, especially in the case of future services, failure to establish systematic work on innovation-based services.

**Table 2.**

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Effective and efficient medical services are crucial to the welfare and development of societies. One of the main aspects of improving the health care system is the efficient allocation of resources. Health organizations must strategically distribute their resources, including personnel, medical equipment, and equipment, to ensure optimal use. To achieve this, the following measures can be considered:

A. Comprehensive planning: developing a comprehensive plan that assesses the existing health infrastructure, population needs, and disease burden will help identify gaps in resources and effectively manage resource allocation decisions.

B. Data-based approaches: data analysis and the use of advanced technology can provide valuable information about patient demographics, disease patterns, and resource utilization, allowing healthcare providers to allocate resources based on evidence-based decision-making.

C. Collaboration and coordination: promoting collaboration and coordination between health providers and stakeholders helps to share resources, reduce repeatability, and optimize resource utilization.

It is very important to invest in robust primary care services for the overall improvement of the health care system. By prioritizing prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases in the primary stage, the burden of secondary and tertiary medical facilities can be reduced. The following measures can be taken to strengthen primary care:

- Infrastructure development: providing appropriate infrastructure and equipment in primary care centers can improve the ability of the population to receive timely medical care.
- Education and training: providing continuing education and training to primary care providers can increase their skills in diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive care, reducing the need for special services.
- Technology integration: integration of Digital Health Solutions and telemedicine platforms into the primary care system will improve access to remote areas and enable timely consultation, diagnosis and subsequent medical care.

The economic mechanism of Health Services plays a decisive role in ensuring financial stability at low cost for patients. The implementation of effective financial models will help to solve existing problems and more effectively develop the health system. The following strategies can be considered:

I. Health insurance reform: a review of health insurance policies to ensure comprehensive coverage including prevention, outpatient services, and catastrophic events can minimize financial burdens on individuals and ensure fair access to health services.
II. Payment reform: the transition from pay-for-service models to value-based payment systems may encourage medical service providers to focus on quality service delivery, patient outcomes, and cost-effectiveness rather than the volume of services provided.

Public-Private Partnership: a partnership between the public and private sectors helps to use resources, expertise and innovation to improve health care delivery. Such cooperation will help the health sector to compete, efficiency and invest. Technological advances have the potential to revolutionize the provision of Health Services. Integration of innovative technologies can simplify processes, improve patient experience, and improve health outcomes. The following areas are important:

✓ Electronic health records (EHR): the introduction of powerful EHR systems ensures safe and efficient data exchange, improves medical care coordination, reduces medical errors, and enables data-based decision-making.

✓ Telemedicine and remote monitoring: the expansion of telemedicine services and remote monitoring technologies can improve the use of medical services, especially for rural and low-income populations. This allows for remote consultations, home care and timely measures.

✓ Artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML): AI and ML algorithms can analyze large amounts of medical data, assist in diagnosis, predict and predict disease progression.

Important ways to improve the organizational and economic mechanism of service provision in the health system are improving legal management, effectively using financial resources, training and motivating employees, studying and using large information technologies, improving guarantees, applying and mastering innovations, establishing cooperation with public organizations and internal and external institutions. These techniques help improve the quality, effectiveness, and performance of services in the health care system, and make it possible to ensure that the community achieves health care.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. Optimally taking into account the modernization and diversification of the service sector, the implementation of changes in its composition in accordance with the requirements of the Times, boorish remains an important factor in increasing the volume of added value in GDP. The share of the service sector in the economy of our republic is growing significantly.

Such an increase in the service sector is influenced by several factors, including the emergence of the need of people in the market for new services, for example, in the conditions of a digital economy, making payments through credit cards without going to the bank, internets hoping, the opening of modern shopping centers, catering enterprises, hotels, the expansion of educational services, recreational art, tourism.

Services as a special commodity require its market to be valid under special conditions. In particular, the market for household services, according to its characteristics, differs from each other in cities and villages.

These differences are the features of the organization of household services, the level of development of the infrastructure of services, the level of income of the population, depends on the S. Further development of information supply in the field of household services provides an opportunity to more fully satisfy the population's need for household services, assess the dynamics of growth in this area and improve the quality and efficiency of the services provided. To do this, it is necessary to establish special services – marketing Centers for the study of the demand for household services on a territorial scale.
1. Data from the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan