



THE CONCEPT, STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CHARITABLE SYSTEM IN  
UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the historical essence of charity and charity as a social phenomenon. The article highlights important historical moments of the activities of charitable organizations and individuals in the history of Uzbekistan, interprets the prospects of charitable activities in modern Uzbekistan.*

**Keywords:** *charity, charity, jadidism, those in need, encouragement, social factor, subjects of charity.*

The Republic of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the social protection of its citizens, especially charity and charity. Raising this principle to state policy has become the basis for material and spiritual support for citizens, where democratic principles of public relations are being formed. The importance of analyzing the motives of charity as components of this socio-cultural phenomenon will allow us to understand the basis of the spiritual and moral revival of our state.

Charity (charitable activity) is voluntary selfless assistance (activity) of legal entities and individuals, expressed in the gratuitous or preferential transfer of property to other legal entities and individuals, including cash, in performing works for them, providing services and providing other support for charitable purposes. Charity is carried out for the purpose of social support and protection of citizens, including improving the financial situation of socially vulnerable and low-income categories of the population, social rehabilitation of the unemployed, disabled and other persons who, due to their physical or intellectual characteristics, other circumstances are unable to independently exercise their rights and protect legitimate interests, promote peace, friendship and harmony between to strengthen the prestige and role of the family in society, to promote the protection of motherhood, childhood and fatherhood, to promote activities in the field of education, science, culture, art, enlightenment, as well as the spiritual development of the individual, to promote activities in the field of disease prevention and health protection of citizens, as well as the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, providing moral and psychological assistance to citizens, promoting activities in the field of physical culture and mass sports, preparing the population to overcome the consequences natural disasters, environmental, industrial or other disasters, to prevent accidents, to provide assistance to victims of terrorist acts, natural disasters, environmental, industrial or other disasters, environmental protection, protection of cultural heritage sites.<sup>51</sup>

The phenomenon of charity and mercy is undoubtedly a cultural universal that has accompanied humanity for a long historical time. Mercy, as a rule, is called a compassionate

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<sup>51</sup> "Собрание законодательства Республики Узбекистан", 2007 г., N 17-18, ст. 174



attitude towards the suffering, which implies a selfless willingness to come to their aid. In other words, it can serve as a basis for helping those in need, which is helping people solve the problems they face in their daily lives. Does this mean that charity, like helping those in need, originated in primitive society? We believe not. Assistance to those in need arose in connection with the development needs of the community, which was forced to take care of the weakest and most defenseless. Its objects were, first of all, children and the elderly: the former were considered as future earners of livelihood or producers of offspring, and the latter as keepers of accumulated experience. One could argue that almost all peoples have gone through the killing of children (boys or girls) and the elderly in their development.

One of the results of the ongoing reforms and democratic transformations in Uzbekistan has been the strengthening and encouragement of the ancient traditions of mutual assistance and charitable activities inherent in our people. A clear result of the effective use of this mechanism was the high assessment of international rating organizations for the development of charitable activities in Uzbekistan. According to the World Index compiled by the American Charity Foundation (CAF) in 2015, Uzbekistan ranks 27th out of 135 countries in the world.

In 2016, according to the results of the ranking, Myanmar becomes the most generous country in the world, according to data published by the Charities Aid Foundation. The USA is in second place, Australia is in third place, New Zealand and Sri Lanka are fourth and fifth, respectively. The next five places in the ranking are occupied by Canada, Indonesia, Great Britain, Ireland and the United Arab Emirates. The 11th place in the rating went to Uzbekistan, which turned out to be the only CIS country with such high indicators. Along with Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan was among the twenty most generous countries, taking 15th place. The rest of the neighbors were far beyond the top 20. For example, Kyrgyzstan is ranked 34th, Kazakhstan - 96th, Tajikistan — 87th, Afghanistan - 78th, Armenia and Azerbaijan — 130th and 131st respectively. Russia took only the 126th place in the rating, Belarus - the 100th and Ukraine — the 106th. China is in the last, 140th place in the ranking, and things are only slightly better with private charity in Palestine, Yemen and Greece. Recall that CAF conducts the study based on data from Gallup's WorldView poll. 148 thousand people from 140 countries took part in the 2016 ranking.

The country's place in the ranking depends on the average value for three indicators: monetary donations to charities, participation of citizens in charity as volunteers and assistance to strangers in need. According to the rating, the largest number of Uzbeks — 67 percent of the surveyed population — are ready to provide gratuitous assistance to a stranger in need. 62 percent admitted that they regularly make donations to charities. 27 percent of the surveyed population are engaged in volunteering. It is also worth noting that, according to the results of the study, some countries with a high level of development of private charity are in a difficult economic situation. Only five of the top twenty countries in the ranking are members of the G-20, which includes the most economically developed countries in the world.

Charity and charity were very popular among the Jadids in the early twentieth century in the Turkestan region. Prominent educator Laziz Azizzada (1895 – 1987) points out that the formation and development of the renaissance period in Turkestan is directly



related to education, the press and charitable societies.<sup>52</sup> At that time, the Muslim charitable society ensured the development of the above-mentioned two active forces and brought the Jadid movement to the political stage of the struggle for independence. The first broad-profile Muslim charitable society in Turkestan is the Zhamiati Imdadia ("Help Society"), founded on July 15, 1909, according to some sources, on August 10, in Tashkent. Its founders, according to M.Mukhammadzhanov, were Munavvarkars Abdurashidkhan oglu, Bashirullah Asadullakhoja oglu, Abdullah Avlani, Nizamkars Mullahusain oglu, Tashkhoja Tuyakbai oglu. The main tasks of the "Help Society", as well as other similar organizations, were the organization of schools for the education of all segments of the population, patronage of poor children and orphans, organization of various shelters, assistance to students, etc. Avlani was elected the first head of the society, who held this position for 4 months, and after that an influential Tashkent merchant Saidkarimbai Saidazimbayev.<sup>53</sup>

In modern Uzbekistan, charitable activities are widely carried out by various foundations, banks, legal entities and individuals. For example, Asaka Bank constantly carries out charitable activities aimed at social support and protection of citizens, including improving the financial situation of socially vulnerable and low-income categories of the population, assisting individuals and legal entities in their activities in the field of education, science, culture, art, enlightenment, as well as spiritual development of the individual, for activities in the field of physical education and mass sports, assistance to individuals in purchasing medicines for treatment, payment of their expenses, related to surgery and the postoperative period, as well as to people with disabilities

In 2016, a charitable public foundation named after Islam Karimov (the first president of Uzbekistan) was established in Uzbekistan. The main task of the Foundation is to popularize the historical, cultural and literary heritage of Uzbekistan inside and outside the country. The I.Karimov Foundation will pay special attention to the development of the Uzbek language. The plans include the provision of grants for the translation and publication of works of Uzbek classics and works by modern authors into foreign languages.

Today, Uzbekistan intends to stimulate the participation of citizens in attracting additional financial resources for the activities of cultural institutions. Currently, Uzbekistan is developing a mechanism for applying tax benefits to patrons. To this end, the Foundation for the Development of Culture and Art under the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan is preparing a number of proposals to amend the current legislation. This program is aimed at broader development of the sphere of charity in Uzbekistan. She studies the state of global philanthropy, captures the main trends and identifies the existing key problems of philanthropy. By patrons, we do not mean people with high incomes or big businesses. These can be medium-sized or small businesses, or just people who work in various fields. The main purpose of the Program for the Development of Cultural Patronage is to stimulate the participation of citizens in attracting additional financial resources for

<sup>52</sup> Азиззада Лазиз. Бехбудий // Ма'ориф ва ўқитгучи. 1926. №2.

<sup>53</sup> Отчет мусульманского общества «Помощь» в Ташкенте // ТВГ. 1911. №9.



the activities of cultural institutions. To apply the positive international experience, the foundation has established a partnership with the International organization Worldwide Initiatives for Grant maker Support (WINGS). It unites more than a hundred philanthropic associations and infrastructure organizations in the field of charity in 40 countries around the world.

Various non-economic methods are used to stimulate charitable activities on the part of the state. The purpose of such actions is to morally encourage all participants in charity, strengthen the motivation of the public and potential donors, and stimulate their involvement in charity. Recognition of the merits of domestic philanthropists and the activity of the charity movement by official structures is a very significant factor in shaping public opinion and activating charity. Here, dealing directly with the solution of many social problems, coming closer to the specific results of charitable activities, the authorities appreciate its importance and possibilities more highly. Attracting the resources of the charitable sector to solve a wide range of tasks, including additional financing of budgetary institutions, is becoming an essential and integral part of regional social policy. This, in turn, leads to the need to independently use various mechanisms related to its stimulation and, accordingly, encouragement of subjects of charitable activity.