

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PATRONAGE AND SPONSORSHIP IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

**Utkirov Abdulazizbek**

*Master of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami*

**Annotation.** *this article examines opinions about the content of sponsorship and interethnic activities, which are considered long-standing values. The good deeds carried out in the field of education, science and culture in Uzbekistan are also analyzed. New ideas and proposals have been developed during the development of the industry.*

**Key words:** *Patronage, mesenateness, science, culture, philanthropy, charity, democracy.*

The ultimate goal of the development of a civil society based on a rule-of-law democratic State and strong social protection in Uzbekistan is to ensure the human being, his life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights in all spheres of life. It's obvious that...".. The effect of our economic reforms and social changes is primarily measured by the extent to which they affect the financial situation and well-being of the population, its standard and quality of life" [1, p.148]. The fundamental changes that are being implemented in Uzbekistan have a significant impact on civil society and socio-cultural life. In particular, the reform of the education system, one of the pillars that determine its progress, bringing it up to the world standard, is becoming one of the priorities. Despite the great attention paid by the state administration in the Republic of Uzbekistan to the field of education, the development and implementation of the development concept together with volunteers, sponsors, entrepreneurs, business circles is one of the new topical issues.

It should be noted that patronage and mutual assistance are universal values, and their generosity (Arabic. openness of hands, generosity, high self-esteem, generosity) [2, p.464] and is characterized by humane principles. Patronage and charity were formed in historical times in different ways, and their meaning and functions, unchanged, have reached the present historical stage and are still being studied with great interest by the peoples of the world. For several centuries, representatives of the humanities and individual researchers have analyzed the concepts of patronage and patronage in different ways, arguing that "care", "compassion", "philanthropy" (gr. Philanthropic - means diligence, charity, respect, assistance to those in need) [3, p.346], trying to prove that they They are inextricably linked with their concepts.

Sponsorship and patronage activities carried out in all spheres bear fruit in the development of education and culture, the preservation of historical heritage, and the provision of a comfortable living environment. An example is the establishment

of scholarships and grants for teachers and students in the field of education through sponsorship, provision of advanced training abroad, assistance in acquiring materials for the educational process and other processes.

Although sponsorship activities in Uzbekistan have been concentrated since the first days of independence, patronage [4, b.476] much attention has been paid to the company's activities in recent years, and various suggestions and considerations have been made in this area. At this point, it should be emphasized once again that patronage existed even in the time of our ancestors. Our history emphasizes that the possession of such qualities of mercy is called "Valineacy" (Berdiyev Dzhumaev). The meaning of the word "Valinor" is broad, including paternal, caring, nurturing. There is enough historical evidence of the activities in this field of such scientists, our ancestors as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Tirmizi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad Yassawi, Sahibkiran Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Khoja Ahrori Wali, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur. Our jadids and enlighteners, such as Abdullah Avloni, munavvarkari abdurashidkhanov, Mahmudhoja behbudi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ishaq Khan Ibrat, who lived and worked in the XIX-XX centuries, as well as rich people, investors and traders of the Turkestan region also made a name for themselves in the head of patronage [5].

It should be noted that during the years of independence, the activities of patrons in Uzbekistan were insufficiently established. Indeed, individuals, businessmen and entrepreneurs spend their fortune on the development of culture and art, but patronage has not become a mass activity. First of all, patronage is the provision by the beneficiary (a legal entity or an individual receiving funds) of any property rights, the performance of works of monetary value, the provision of services in order to support and develop cultural objects that make up the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Patronage is voluntary, and the choice of its goals is free. No one has the right to restrict the freedom of choice of goals established by law. Currently, the concept of patron of science and culture is used as a patron. On this basis, it would not be an exaggeration to say that patronage (patronage) is a sponsorship activity carried out by individuals and legal entities in the field of culture and art, as well as science, education, enlightenment and other activities related to the development of culture and art.

Since no regulatory document has been developed in Uzbekistan since the development of the special law on interdepartmental relations, the development of a set of laws was initiated during 2018-2019. On June 6, 2018, a draft law "On missionary activities and cultural sponsorship" was submitted for discussion in Uzbekistan. On June 7, at the session "Prosperity - the formation of a new tradition", which was held in cooperation with the International Press Club, the Ministry of Culture and the Foundation for the Promotion of Culture and Art created under it, an exchange of views on this draft decision took place and a presentation of the project was held. Experience was spent working with foreign qualified

specialists [6]. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for the innovative development of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was signed on August 26, 2019 [7]. The resolution provided for the development of a draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On missionary activities and cultural sponsorship" within two months. The bill aims to provide a legal framework for providing tax benefits (deductions) to cultural and art institutions, including individuals and sponsors who provide assistance to individuals;

- expanding the forms and methods of support for cultural and art institutions while preserving the right to receive tax benefits (deductions) (performing certain works, providing services, granting property rights, etc.);

- Tasks such as the introduction of modern methods of state support for cultural and art institutions; improvement of the accounting system for persons receiving monetary and sponsorship assistance, as well as control over their intended use were planned.

The law was passed by the Legislative Assembly on August 14, 2019 and approved by the Senate on October 11, 2019. On October 16, 2019, the law "on philistinism" came into force in the Republic of Uzbekistan[8]. The application of the law to relations arising from the implementation of sponsorship activities for the development of culture and art, as well as science, education, enlightenment and other activities in this field [9] is becoming important to determine the prospects for the development of this activity in our country. It should be noted that this law, covering six chapters and twenty articles, has been prepared as a logical continuation of reforms in our country concerning patronage in the fields of science, culture, spirituality, and art.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state program for the implementation of the strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "year of active investment and social development" for 2017-2021, " the regulation establishes the creation of a graduate fund, which is formed by sponsorship donations from eminent persons who have achieved high results and graduated from educational institutions [10].

Today in Uzbekistan, in the development of sponsorship and patronage activities in the field of science and culture, one can trace the humanistic activities of foreign investors, patrons, patrons of our compatriots not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the world. Today, we can mention such sponsors as Alisher Usmanov, Fattah Shodiyev, Iskander Mahmudov, Gafur Rakhimov, as well as a number of our compatriots abroad who want to invest in their native Uzbekistan and comprehensively develop our country. On June 23, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to establish a Center for Islamic Culture in Uzbekistan under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The decree states that work on the construction of the administrative and main buildings of the center, strengthening its material and



technical base will be carried out at the expense of sponsorship donations from our famous compatriot, Russian entrepreneur Alisher Usmanov. Also A. Usmanov has invested 8 million in this center. He provided a collection of rare books worth 4,923 US dollars [11].

Also, the Charitable Foundation "Art, Science and Sport", founded by Usmanov, provides comprehensive assistance to the branch of the National Research Technological University "MISiS", founded in Olmalik in October 2018, in improving its activities and improving the quality of classes. In particular, the foundation aims to attract leading foreign industry specialists to the educational process, as well as strengthen the material, technical and information resource base of this educational institution. In particular, the MISiS branch in Almalyk is connected to the Internet at a speed of 100 Mbit/s. As a result, the university was able to connect online to electronic databases and catalogs, scientific and fiction literature of international research work [12].

It should be noted that in recent years, the education system has also undergone major changes and special attention is being paid to modernization. Gafur Rakhimov, who made extensive use of them, also carries out patronage in the field of education. For example, Gafur Rakhimov assisted in the construction of the first Steam school in Uzbekistan. The educational institution was built on the site of the old school building No. 45 in the Nizhnechirchik district of the Tashkent region under the patronage of entrepreneur and philanthropist Gafur Rakhimov. The school is equipped with the most modern equipment and modern information technologies. The school opened on the eve of the 2021-2022 academic year. Gafur Rakhimov was personally present at the opening, along with then-Minister Sherzod Shermatov [13]. The school, fully equipped and built on a sponsorship basis, has become a worthy gift to the residents of Nizhny Chirchik, as well as young people to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of our independence, the ministry said in a statement [14]. We believe that our youth, studying in such innovative schools, will contribute to the future prosperity of our Homeland. It should also be an example for our other rich people. The zero future is in the hands of the youth.

Analyzing the branch of science in Uzbekistan, we see that our people have deep roots in a long tradition of mentoring and apprenticeship. The teacher shows the student spiritual care, selflessness, and therefore spiritual patronage. And spiritual patronage leads to economic recovery, prosperity in society based on scientific research, innovations, discoveries, research in all fields of science, education, medicine, economics, and economy. The tradition of mentoring and apprenticeship in the social, economic, spiritual, educational, and moral spheres in various manifestations, but essentially continuously continues and is transmitted to future generations in the form of spiritual patronage. Such a system, that is, the privatization and opening of new educational institutions in our country or the appointment of prominent sponsors as leaders of educational institutions - schools, universities, encouragement of sponsored individuals, patrons and entrepreneurs in

all spheres, the introduction of State awards for them, will begin to bring high results not only in science, but also in all spheres.

In conclusion, it should be said that the widespread promotion and popularization of patronage and mesenat activities, which have become the national values of our people, is important in the development of the socio-cultural sphere in our country. The tranquility of society, the rise of the economy in subsequent years, the growth of the standard of living of the people, in the future, is undoubtedly in the hands of the future generation. From this point of view, investing for our young people to support them is not only by the state or by the metsenates, but also by all of us. It is necessary for our rich and wise people to act for the development of this social phenomenon. And, we believe that it will definitely bear fruit in the future.

#### LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2017. – B. 148.

2. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. Uchinchi jild. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. – B. 464.

3. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. To'rtinchi jild. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. 2006.– B. 346.

4. Qarang: O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi. Tom: 19. - Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2005. - B. 476. Metsenat – Bugungi kunda fan va san'at, madaniyat homiysi sifatida majoziy ma'no kasb etadi. Tarixda Gay silniy (Gaius Gilnius Maecenas) (mil. avv. 74/64 - 8 yy.) nomi bilan bog'liq. U Rim imperatori Avgustning yaqin kishisi, monarxiya tarafdori bo'lib, davlat lavozimlarida ishlamagan, faqat 30-yillarda Avgustning muhim siyosiy va diplomatik hamda shaxsiy topshiriqlarini bajargan hamda o'ziga zamondosh bo'lgan Rim adabiy hayotiga ta'siri bilan mashhur bo'lgan. U o'z davridagi mashhur shoirlar - Goratsiy, Vergiliy, Propersiy bilan do'st bo'lgan, ularga homiylik qilgan.

5. Abdullaev D.N. O'zbekistonda xayriya va homiylikning rivojlanish tarixi (XIX asr ikkinchi - XX asr boshlari). Toshkent: "INNOVATSIYA-ZIYO" nashriyoti, 2019. – B. 159.

6. <https://kun.uz/86491043/> (4.09.10).

7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 26 oktabrdagi «O'zbekiston Respublikasida madaniyat va san'at sohasini innovatsion rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarori // <http://lex.uz/docs/3882752>

8. O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019 yil 16 oktabrdagi «Metsenatlik to'g'risida»gi O'RQ-571-son Qonuni. <http://lex.uz/ru/docs/4556122>

9. «Xalq so'zi», 2019 yil 8 oktabr.

10. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 17 yanvardagi PF-5635-sonli 9. «Ta'lim muassasalarida uni bitirib, yuksak yutuqlarga erishgan

nomdor shaxslarning homiylik xayriya mablag'lari hisobiga shakllantiriladigan bitiruvchilar jamg'armasini tashkil etish to'g'risida» gi Qarori <https://www.lex.uz/docs/4290661>

11. [https://kun.uz/uz/news/2019/01/22\(23.01.2019\)](https://kun.uz/uz/news/2019/01/22(23.01.2019)).

12. <http://uza.uz/oz/society/alisher-usmonov-asos-solgan-zham-arma-zbekistondagi-oliy-tal-06-09-2019>

13. O'zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi vazirligi axborot xizmati. <https://uzedu.itsm.uz/ru/news/402>

14. Предпринимател Гафур Рахимов построил первую в Узбекистане STEM-школу. <https://www.xabar.uz/ru/talim/gofur-rahimov-puliga-ixtisoslashgan>