

# Key Factors in the System of Social Protection in Uzbekistan: Traditions and Modernity

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***Abstract---** The article explains the important factors of the social protection system in Uzbekistan, the historical traditions on the basis of modernity. It analyzes the issues of state support for low-income families in the country, their comprehensive support, social support of large families and socially vulnerable segments of the population based on the local conditions and living standards.*

***Keywords---** Social Security, Historical Traditions, Low-income Populations, National Mentality, "Avesto", Quran, Hadith, Amir Temur, "Temur's remnants", Market Economy, Demographic Factor, Ethnic Factor, Family, Neighborhood, Funds, Pension, State Budget, Financial Support, Family with Many Children, Sponsorship..*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Historically, support for socially vulnerable segments of the population has been an integral part of the national mentality of the Uzbek people. In this context, it is important that the state properly regulates social support for the population, especially the poor and large families, based on local conditions and the way of life of the people. Uzbekistan has accumulated a unique historical experience in this regard, and such traditions are passed on from one generation to the next.

Since independence, Uzbekistan has chosen the path of market economy based on private property. Uzbekistan, along with other former Soviet republics, has faced some material and financial problems in the transition from the old to the new. Certainly, in order to overcome such problems, it is necessary to take into account certain socio-economic, demographic and ethnic factors of the Central Asian region. The necessary social measures allowed to ensure social and political stability, laws and other legal acts on the organization of social protection of low-income families were adopted. On the basis of these legal acts, the Republican Charity Fund "Mahalla" was established, and its territorial structures provided financial assistance to needy and poor families, single people and the disabled.

On January 1, 1997, the Republican Association "Mahalla" was charged with registering and providing benefits to low-income families. Part of the expenses was covered by the state budget. At the same time, additional benefits were introduced. For example, free breakfast for elementary school students and lone pensioners, free meals for

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children under 2 years, food for school students and students have been reduced in price. The housing was provided to many citizens free of charge, with some discounts on utility bills.

For the last 2-3 years, the modern “Uzbekistan in Renewal” has been implementing the idea that “people should serve the people, not state agencies,” to improve their lives. Further improvement of the effectiveness of the reforms, creation of conditions for the well-being of the population are reflected in the Strategy of Action on the five priority directions of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

## **II. METHODS**

The article covers the objectivity, consistency, historical accuracy of historical events and events in all social and humanitarian sciences, chronological study, historical documentation and evidence. The specifics of the social protection system in Uzbekistan have been studied based on the social, political, economic processes and development dynamics in the country. Studies based on this approach will enhance citizens' sense of enhancing social protection in Uzbekistan, deepening social change, changing human lifestyles, and enhancing public sector reform.

## **III. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**

As you know, the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s, and after the end of the old regime, along with all the other republics in the world, Uzbekistan gained its independence and chose the path of market economy. In these circumstances, social protection and social and material support have a special place in the social policy of Uzbekistan. In the conditions of transition from the Soviet system to the new regime, certain segments of the population will be in dire straits and certain social crises in the state. Certainly, it is important to address these issues, taking into account the specific socio-economic, demographic and ethnic factors in that country.

Social protection of the population is the state protection and assistance to needy families, disabled people, orphans, lost breadwinners, children and low-income families. In this context, it is important that the state properly regulates social support for the population, especially the poor and large families, based on local conditions and the way of life of the people.

From the earliest times, the national mentality of the Uzbek people has been of such importance as families with many children, orphans, the disabled, the elderly and the care of the disabled. According to local laws, parents have an obligation to care for their parents throughout their lives until they reach adulthood. Article 14, 64 of the Constitution of the country states, “Parents are obliged to support and care for their children until they reach adulthood. The state and society provide for the upbringing, education and training of orphans and children deprived of parental care, and encourage charity in their favor.” Article 66 reads, “Adult and able-bodied children are obliged to take care of their parents.”

If we turn to history, it is clear that such qualities as support and financial support for people in need of social protection were formed as a characteristic of the mentality of our people. In particular, Zoroastrianism's Avesto supports the need for a man to be well nourished and to have plenty of food in his family. When asked by

Akuramazd, "what will you give to a large family?" She replied, "I will protect such people and make their lives comfortable and prosperous."

According to Avesto, social support was given to women with many children at that time, such families were valued, and horses and camels were donated. Women who killed their children were sentenced to death. Beatings or death sentences were also imposed on the head of a family who shook his family, his children, or children born out of sexual intercourse with a man or woman. A woman who gave birth to 2-3 children at the same time was given a pair of cows and camels, and paid state allowances.

There are many examples of social protection in both the Holy Quran and the Hadith. The hadiths, the sacred source of Islam, say that it is necessary to help those who are trying to get out of poverty. "Whoever seeks refuge in Allah, seek refuge in Him. Whoever desires anything in the name of Allah, give it." Hoja Bahauddin Naqshband, one of the representatives of the Sufi teaching of Islamic religion, loved to live by his own hands and bestowed on the orphans and widows what they had earned. We all know that the religious scholar Ahmed Yassawi said, "If anyone who strokes the head of an orphan is ordered to go to hell on the Day of Judgment, I will go to hell instead." The works of the great thinker and statesman Alisher Navoi cover moral and educational issues, which include the ideas of kindness and compassion, generosity, humanism, helping the poor.

During the reign of the great statesman and public figure Amir Temur and the Temurids, the system of social protection was different. The sole source of information on this is the "Temples of Temur". "If it is said in the "Temple of Temur" -that he is the owner of the ruined land, but is unable to build it, then he should give him various tools and equipment to make his land better."

It says: "Whoever beautifies a wilderness, or builds an orchard, or builds a garden, or lands on a ruined land, nothing will be taken from him in the first year; (tax) according to the rules. At the same time, it is clear that Amir Temur had created the necessary conditions for his citizens before he could gain from them anything.

The cost is derived from crop yield, soil fertility and other conditions. These examples fully illustrate the tax system in Amir Temur and Timurids times. It is not difficult to understand that the tax legislation is, above all, the interests of ordinary people. "Because, as it is called in the" Temple of Temur, "if the government is destroyed, the state will be destitute of the treasury, which will in turn weaken the power."

The social protection created by large landowners, policemen, farmers, and gardeners during this period is an evidence of the fact that tax incentives have already been established during the entrepreneurial era. Regarding this, the Trap states: "I have ordered that no tax be taken from the farmer before the harvest is ripe. When it is harvested, they divide the tax into three parts. If a farmer brings the tax himself without sending a tax collector, then they should not send a tax collector there. If a tax collector is forced to go, they should charge the tax and charge them with good judgment; do not be beaten. That they should not be chained, or bound with chains. Amir Temur considered the interests of the people before developing the laws of the country.

Historical sources also say that when Amir Temur's son Umar Sheikh Mirzo paid tribute to the people of Tashkent, he was paid by the religious cleric Khoja Akhror Wali himself to pay an annual tax of 250,000 dinars.

After a certain time, he paid for another 70,000 dinars. This generous act was not done by Hodja Ahror Wali, not to gain public recognition, but to relieve the heavy burden on the people in those difficult circumstances.

Also, in recent history, during World War II and during the hard times of the war, the Uzbek people showed genuine tolerance towards the peoples who were deported from the front territories to Uzbekistan. In particular, people from Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia and Poland are brought to Uzbekistan from the front, with real humanity. For example, over 1 million people were displaced in Uzbekistan during the war, and more than 240,000 were children. During these difficult times, social assistance is provided to those who are evacuated to local families, orphanages, or special schools. Koreans, Germans, Turks, Poles, Russians, Greeks, Jews, Crimean Tatars, and other ethnic groups, who have experienced many hardships during the Stalin repression and the Second World War, have been displaced. For these peoples, Uzbekistan has become a second homeland. Because they lived there, the government gave them all the help they needed, and they grew up there.

These examples show that history has a long tradition of helping people and helping them in the mentality of the Uzbek people. That is to say, the generous people have always acted in the best interests of the people. This implies the necessary conclusions from history, further strengthening the mechanisms of social protection of the population, and defining its target areas.

Located in Central Asia, Uzbekistan today is based on historical traditions, and, unlike western countries, follows the principle of social protection. In other words, the system of social protection of the population is a priority of the domestic policy.

In the early 1990s, a policy of social protection was developed in Uzbekistan, which seceded from the Soviet Union, renouncing the old regime and gaining its independence. There are several reasons for pursuing such a strong social protection policy in the country during that transition period, which is explained by the following factors:

First of all, it is clear from the international experience that during the transition from the socialist system of state management to the market economy based on private property, there are often social problems in the life of the state and society. That said, it has never been easier. This is evidenced by the historical experience of the world's leading countries, who have chosen the path of market economy. Under these conditions, inadequate attention to social protection and support measures can lead to a decline in the standard of living for some people. Therefore, from the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has introduced a system of social protection for vulnerable groups;

Secondly, the current socio-economic conditions in the country during that period, such as production capacity, geographical location and natural climatic conditions of the republic during the transition period, did not allow for equal employment of the population everywhere. Because the majority of the population of the republic were engaged in agriculture. Income from these areas has not made it possible to meet the needs of all families in remote areas. Therefore, it was not accidental that families with many children needed social protection;

Thirdly, by the demographic factor, ie among the countries in the world, Uzbekistan is one of the countries with a steadily increasing population. In other words, the demographic situation in the country is significant, with 4-5 people per family. The peculiarity of the demographic situation in Uzbekistan is that the population, especially the

working age population, is growing rapidly. Today, 32% of the country's population is young people under 30 years of age.

The population of the country is expected to reach 34 million in 2020 and over 37 million by 2025. If we look at the dynamics of population growth, the population of the country during the last 35 years has increased by 1.4 times. The population is 56.1 people per square kilometer. From this point of view, employment of the labor force, solution of the unemployment problem is one of the most urgent problems in the republic. In this context, the social support of the poor is important.

In addition, about 60% of the population lives in rural areas. Nowadays, it is the problem of employment and income generation in rural areas. This is due to the limited land and water resources. Of course, agriculture cannot solve this problem on its own. This, in turn, poses a number of problems with rural employment. As mentioned above, special attention should be paid to improving the social life of the rural population. Consequently, the steady growth of the population, the high birth rate in the country (especially the high prestige of large families in rural areas) necessitates the introduction of a strong social protection system in the country;

After Uzbekistan gained independence from the Soviet Union, a number of measures were taken to protect the population, taking into account these factors. In particular, in the context of a new system of social assistance in a market economy, the following benefits have been provided not only for the preservation of childbearing payments. For example, the benefits paid to mothers raising children were increased and the period of stay extended. Since 1991 such assistance has been paid for one and a half years, and since 1994, it has been extended for two years.

Both working mothers and non-working mothers received this privilege.

Measures have been taken to protect and support families with many children and low-income families, the unemployed, the poor and the students. Social benefits such as free lunch for elementary school students and retirees, free meals for children under 2 years, pregnant women with anemia, and all students have also been paid from the budget. Payment for utilities, free travel on city transport, benefits for heroic mothers, World War II veterans and former war fighters in Afghanistan have been r Under these difficult conditions, Uzbekistan has managed to cope with some of the social problems through a systematic approach, with serious social tensions. Previous social interventions have ensured social and political stability, confidence in the reforms being implemented, and confidence in the future to overcome these crises.

One of the most important reforms in this area was the adoption of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 28, 1994 on the organization of social protection of low-income families. The Regulation "On the order of registration, appointment and payment of financial assistance to low-income families" was adopted. On the basis of these normative documents, the Republican Charity Fund "Mahalla" and its territorial structures provided material assistance to needy families, single and disabled people.

For example, in 1995, mothers were given 3% of the cost of social security to support their underage children. This system is formed taking into account the minimum pension and salary in the country. This, first of all, facilitated the indexation of these types of pensions in the context of rising inflation. In particular, since September

1994, more than 20 different child benefits have been introduced for families with all children. In 1995, 51% of all funds allocated to social protection were spent on child care until they reached the age of two.

Of course, one of the most vulnerable layers of the population are the poor families. As for the recent past, the material support of the state has been constantly improving. In this regard, according to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 437 of December 10, 1996 "On measures to enhance social support for families with children", have been appointed and paid by the citizens' self-government bodies. On November 20, 1995, the Presidential Decree "On Strengthening State Social Assistance to Families with Children" played an important role in providing financial assistance to vulnerable groups. According to it, allowances for families with children from 16-18 years old, began to be paid to all families, regardless of their parents' or family's income. That is, children under the age of 16 will receive direct government support. From January 1, 1996 the monthly allowances to all families with children under 16 years old, which are set depending on the number of children:

- 30% of minimum wage for families with one child;
- 60% of minimum wage for families with two children;
- 80% of minimum wage for families with three children;
- 100% of minimum wage for families with four children;
- 120 percent of the minimum wage for families with five or more children.

The government provided some of the costs of raising and educating children in the form of compensation to families, while increasing parental responsibility. For families with five or more children, the maximum pension is set at half the minimum wage, and by 1996 half the minimum wage.

On January 1, 1997, the registration of low-income families, the identification of their needs and granting privileges to large families was entrusted to the Mahalla Association (only in Uzbekistan exists Association "Mahalla" which is self-governed). In 1998, with the help of makhallas, 700,000 families, or 11.8% of families in the country, received financial assistance. The size of the financial allowance per family exceeded 1730 sums per month. In 1998, 36% of families with children received benefits. The average allowance for the same family was almost 1,483 sums, or five times more than in 1996. During this period, the amount of monthly allowances increased from 600 sums to 8,186 sums, or 13.6 times. This shows that the effectiveness of social assistance to the population has been increasing year by year.

In 1992-1996, while many of the former Soviet Union's population was poor, most of the activities taking place in Uzbekistan became socially significant. This has boosted people's confidence in the speedy implementation of reforms.

One of the major innovations in this regard is that some of the costs were covered by the budget. At the same time, additional benefits were introduced. For example, free breakfast for elementary school students and lone pensioners, free meals for children under 2 years, and school meals for students were reduced in cost. Also, many categories of citizens have been provided with housing free of charge, with some discounts on utility bills.

The state's material support for the poor is constantly improving. Since September 1997, free school supplies and textbooks have been introduced to 1st graders, and free winter warm clothes for elementary school children from low-income families have been introduced.

In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of January 13, 1999 "On increasing role of citizens' self-government bodies in providing targeted social assistance", since March 1, 1999, makhalla is engaged in social support. Assignment and payment of maternity benefits to non-working mothers, childcare until the child reaches the age of 2 years, with the provision of basic food products for single pensioners who need their care. I was given the authority. Unlike other sectors, it can be seen that a large part of the total budget of the state is directed towards the social sphere.

If to see the numbers, according to the Law on State Budget adopted in 2006, local self-government bodies were allocated 39103.6 million sums in 2007 and 56,730.2 million sums in 2008. These numbers have also grown in recent years. For example, only in 2014 the wages, pensions and scholarships increased by 23.2 percent, while the real incomes of the population increased by 10.2 percent. In particular, over the past five years to 2016, 1 billion 976.8 million sums were directed to support the needy families in the country, 272 million sums - to the rehabilitation of 6838 citizens and 1 billion 501 million sums - to repair the housing for 2,336 people. The results of the social sphere up to 2015, in particular, have increased by more than 5 times in the public expenditure on social protection, of course.

For example, in 1998, local self-government bodies provided financial assistance to the poor in 700,000 or 11.8% of families in the country. The amount of financial aid per family was more than 1,730 sums per month. On this basis, in 1998, 36% of families with children received benefits. The average allowance for the same family was almost 1,483 sums, or five times more than in 1996. During this period, the amount of monthly allowances increased from 600 sums to 8,186 sums, or 13.6 times.

As a result of improved living standards in the country, maternal mortality decreased more than twice, infant mortality decreased threefold, average life expectancy increased from 67 to 73 years, and the average life expectancy for women was 75 years. This indicates that the standard of living of the population is improving from year to year. However, it should be noted that there were some problems with that system. That is, for many years many mistakes and shortcomings were made in the provision of social assistance to the population. These are the disadvantages of the system of payment and payment of benefits to low-income and large families, abuses of material aid and payments to families in need (this figure is 0.3 and 1.4% nationwide), and social support for needy families. other purposes for which funds are intended. For example, an audit conducted by the Ministry of Finance in 1996 found that 262,000 sums in 26 mahallas throughout the country were diverted for other purposes.

If we analyze these disadvantages nationally, in Kashkadarya, in 1997-1998, 629 families were eligible for benefits for low-income families. UZS 1.5 million for 567 families in Bukhara region, UZS 992,000 for 194 families, 423,000 soums for 249 families in Namangan, and UZS 304.6 thousand for 82 families in Khorezm region. In 1998, a government-sponsored special commission review found disadvantages in the system of social and social benefits for large families and large families. Unjustified refusal of financial aid to low-income families and

abuse of power, poor use of funds allocated for social assistance to low-income families. However, according to the report of the Department of Social Assistance and Social Support of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the allocation of funds from the state budget to their owners was 93.1% in 1997, 98.3% in 1998 and 99.0% in 2001. % completed.

Since the election of Shavkat Mirziyoev as President of Uzbekistan in 2016, the country has entered a new era of intensive modernization and reform in all areas. In this area, it has been able to improve the financial status of vulnerable people, create many conditions for addressing their appeals and enter a new phase of reforms. Over the years, practical steps have been taken to identify and address shortcomings in this area. The "People's Reception" and "Virtual Reception Rooms" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan played an important role in this. With the purpose of active communication with the population since 2017, further improvement of the system of work with individuals and legal entities, "Travel receptions" have been organized in cities and villages of the country. In particular, until April 1, 2018, representatives of the Republican Public Working Group under the Cabinet of Ministers will visit regions of the country to study the social situation in the neighborhoods, and carry out raids on the complaints of the public and to the public reception. This system is now very important in solving social problems.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoev addressed in the Parliament on December 28, 2018, "Economic development and social protection are interrelated concepts that cannot be imagined. In particular, in the year 2019 - "The Year of Active Investments and Social Development", the following tasks are necessary for the further development of the social sphere. " For this purpose it is necessary to carry out the following basic tasks:

First of all, it is necessary to reduce unemployment among the population and increase incomes of people and families. The government must approve a new state employment promotion program for 2019 within a month. It is necessary to widely use the professional training of unemployed people, provide them with legal and other advice and other methods of social assistance. To improve the standard of living of our people, we need to create a decent system of remuneration and increase real incomes. According to him, it is planned to revise the minimum wage, eliminate tax and other payments from the minimum wage, and within a two-month period, the Cabinet of Ministers will be obliged to develop comprehensive measures to address this issue.

Secondly, it is necessary to revise the procedures for assigning and paying pensions and benefits, and to radically reform the pension system. Since January 1, 2019, according to the new Presidential Decree, all retired pensioners will be paid their pensions in full. After all, a new system of social protection has introduced a new system to increase the maximum salary from 8 to 10 times the minimum wage.

In keeping with the national mentality of the Uzbek people, caring for the elderly and their parents has long been a part of our national spirituality. For example, according to researcher Sh.Sadykova, for example, in 2013 the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Syrdarya, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Ferghana, Tashkent regions and Tashkent received 1,200 respondents to provide social protection, social and moral support and position in the family and community. 99.9% of them reported that they live in the neighborhood with their children and grandchildren, and they have

created all conditions for their good living. National culture, education in the family, moral and ethical principles play an important role in the implementation of these tasks.

In the East, there is a strong tendency towards a sense of community, different from the Western concept of individualism. That is, people are used to thinking of the neighborhood, the neighbors, the adults and the clans. Everyone is accustomed to helping the elderly and the disabled. In this regard, the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities dated May 30, 2011, as well as laws and other regulations adopted to support older people, people with disabilities and their social protection, are an important regulatory basis for the industry, Presidential Decree "On Additional Measures for further improvement of the social protection of lonely elderly people, pensioners and disabled people " In accordance with these laws, during the years of independence, they were provided with financial support by the Mahalla Fund, the Nuroniy Fund and the sponsors of the mahalla.

In this regard, one of the foreign researchers, Eric Sivers, said in his research that "based on the historical traditions and mentality of the Uzbek people, the mahalla is an organization that promotes humanity, good neighborliness and self-government. Mahalla committees play an important role in the social protection of vulnerable groups.

In our opinion, it would be desirable to establish a Republican Charitable Fund for the elderly and disabled, similar to centers in the West. The creation of such charitable foundations requires the effective use of the activities of private entrepreneurs, business representatives, various public and religious organizations and local self-government bodies. In addition, the government will strengthen its efforts to encourage citizens and public organizations to contribute funds for sponsorship and charity through the creation of various tax and credit incentives systems. According to the research, the World Health Organization is 60 years old

Older people are those aged 74 and older, and those aged between 75 and 89 are elderly and 90 and over are considered to be long-lived.

In line with the strong social policy, as of July 1, 2019, there are 225000 people in the 80s, 44000 in the 90s, and 8700 in the age of 100 in Uzbekistan. There are about 10,000 war and frontline soldiers and about 12000 people with disabilities.

It requires the scientific and practical study of a wide range of issues related to the life of the elderly in the neighborhood, addressing many of the unresolved issues, further strengthening their material and moral support. Effective use of the experience of developed countries is important in this process. If you focus on the historical experience of foreign countries, especially the western countries, there are centers for Gerontology, which specialize in the study of the elderly in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, USA, Japan and other countries. The Centers will focus on further improvement of legislation on the elderly, pension and social protection, health care and health care for the elderly, the formation of a system of public services and many other.

Therefore, it is advisable to set up a Republican Charitable Fund for the elderly and disabled, similar to the centers in the western countries. The creation of such charitable foundations requires the effective use of the activities of private entrepreneurs, business representatives, various public and religious organizations and local self-

government bodies. In addition, the government will strengthen its efforts to encourage citizens and public organizations to contribute funds for sponsorship and charity through the creation of various tax and credit incentives systems.

At the same time, the issue of social protection of children with disabilities and their families, lost breadwinners and the population under the age of 16 is in the focus of attention. The President said that we would introduce a special social allowance for mothers who have devoted their lives to caring for a disabled child. In the last two or three years, the idea that “people should serve the people, not state bodies,” is being implemented to improve the welfare of their citizens and improve their lives. The Strategy of Action on the five priority directions of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is also reflected in further improvement of the effectiveness of the reforms, creation of conditions for the well-being of the population, modernization of the country and liberalization of all spheres of life. It provides for the increase of real income and purchasing power of the population, further reduction of the number of poor families and income levels, gradual increase of the salaries of public sector employees, pensions, scholarships and social allowances above inflation rates.

Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The state shall act on the principles of social justice and legality in the interests of the people and society". State adherence to the principles of social justice and democracy is also mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution. However, it is not possible to achieve justice in society only through strong social policies of the state. Non-governmental non-profit organizations, public and political parties are also fair It is important that they The current system of social protection of the population in the Republic is represented by the following criteria:

- Targeted social assistance to families, especially families with many children;
- Financial assistance to needy families.

On March 24, 2020, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the parliament with a special emphasis on social issues. In other words, he expressed his view on the continuation of large-scale social reforms in the last three years, aimed at radically improving the lives of our people on the principle of "Human interests are above all". First of all, it is necessary to take into account that the welfare of the population and strengthening of its social protection do not have sufficient sources of income in remote areas, especially in rural areas.

“It is estimated that the poverty line in Uzbekistan is about 12-15%. It's not about small numbers, but about 4-5 million people, the president said. Some people think that this problem can be solved by paying for social benefits and other forms of subsidies. This is a one-way approach that does not allow for a complete solution of the problem. Poverty alleviation is the implementation of comprehensive economic and social policies to stimulate entrepreneurial spirit in the population, to fully realize one's inner strength and potential, to create new jobs. Therefore, I propose to develop a Poverty Reduction Program with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations. It is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of international standards and to develop a new methodology, which includes the concept of poverty, the criteria for its assessment and methods of assessment,” the head of state said.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS (SCHEMES AND TABLES)

In general, the following results of the social protection system can be noted:

- First of all, we have seen that the social protection of the population, their support in difficult conditions, and their constant support are part of the historically formed national mentality of the Uzbek people;
- Secondly, during the 70 years of independence of the former Soviet Union, state ownership, production facilities, families in need of social protection, and a monopoly system of labor compensation were abolished;
- Thirdly, state property was destroyed during the Soviet era and access to entrepreneurship and small business contributed to improved social welfare;
- Fourth, the needy families will understand the nature of market relations to look for opportunities to increase their family income, and to provide a better and more prosperous family.

The desire for equality began to intensify;

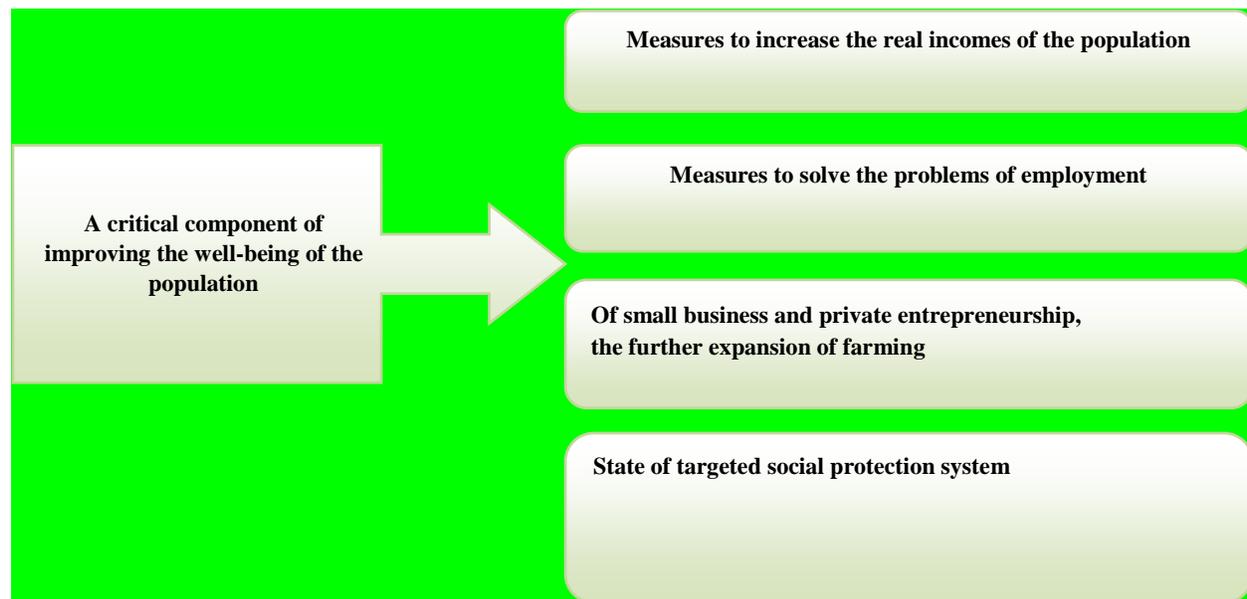
- Fifth, the provision of reliable social guarantees began to facilitate the transition to market relations and adapt to new conditions;
- Sixth, in accordance with the Strategy of Action on the five priority directions of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the “Renewable Uzbekistan”, the state provides favorable conditions for those in need of social support and the well-being of their families.

#### **Scheme of free monthly provision of basic foodstuffs and hygiene products to vulnerable people in Uzbekistan**

<b>T / R</b>	<b>The product's name</b>	<b>measure unit</b>	<b>1 person per month normal</b>
1.	Flour (high grade)	kg	4
2.	rice	kg	2
3.	buckwheat cereal	kg	0.7
4.	pasta product	kg	0.7
5.	beef	kg	1
6.	poultry	kg	1
7.	butter	kg	0.5
8.	Eggs	pieces	20
9.	Sugar	kg	1
10.	sunflower oil	liters	1
11.	Black or green tea	kg	0.3
12.	soap	pieces	2
13.	Laundry soap (65%)	pieces	1

Implementation of the “Every Family Entrepreneur” program in the country in line with the Country Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, providing preferential loans for businesses, disabled people, orphans, survivors, and needy housing, homestead land; temporary and excessive inspections and tax exemptions of producers help to ensure social stability in Uzbekistan today.

### Important Strategic Areas of Future Welfare in Uzbekistan according to the “Strategy of Action”



Today various forms and methods of social protection system are being formed in Uzbekistan. Private businesses, as well as makhallyas and charities, as well as various foundations, play an important role in addressing the issues of social assistance aimed at the social protection of the population. Most importantly, the system of social protection prevents the control of income of different strata of population, equal and clear allocation of funds, and the occurrence of various types of crimes (corruption, looting).

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