

## **Reconstruction Tasks and Directions of Rural Development and Well-Being**

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**Abstract:** Socio-economic reforms and significant changes are taking place in our country today, which create real conditions for the human factor to act as a decisive force and consistently develop. In this article, we focus on the financing of social protection. At the moment, we are trying to focus on the changes and changes in our city.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Economy, Farming, Water Management, Horticulture, Grain Growing, Fisheries, Growth Point.

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## INTRODUCTION

To study the role and importance of the state budget and other state trust funds in the financing of social protection and to expand and strengthen the sources of funding for social support measures in the context of limited state resources is the purpose of the graduate qualifying work. To achieve these goals, the following tasks have been identified:

- study the budgetary mechanism of social protection and analyze the role and importance of the state budget;
- Analysis of the specifics of the implementation of mechanisms to ensure the targeting of social protection in the regions;
- Explain the role and importance of pensions in social protection;
- To study the practice of using extra-budgetary funds of the Pension Fund in social protection;
- Development of a system of conclusions and concrete proposals aimed at strengthening and improving the financial sources, organizational, legal and financial framework of social protection, their theoretical justification.

Particular attention was paid to the reform and rapid development of agriculture as a key link in economic reforms. This is due to the fact that more than 64% of the population of Uzbekistan lives in rural areas, ie more than 24% of GDP is in the agricultural sector, and about 37% of the rural population is engaged in agriculture. .

The issue of land ownership has been resolved as a priority in the implementation of reforms in agriculture. Given the scarcity of irrigated land in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal documents state that land cannot be sold as private property, but can be leased on long-term leases.

Normative documents adopted from the first steps of independence, in particular, "On Land (June 20, 1990) and other laws and Presidential decrees provide a legal and theoretical basis for radical reforms in agriculture.

The issues of developing market relations in the village, restoring the peasant's sense of land ownership, not to allow the sale and purchase of land, but to give it for temporary or lifelong use with the right of long-term (up to 50 years) inheritance. In just three years since 1992, 1,066 of the 1,337 state-owned farms have been converted into joint-stock, collective or leased farms, and 1,516 cattle farms have been transferred to the property of labor collectives. In agriculture, a multi-sectoral economy has emerged. In 1997, private farms - 3 million. hectares. did. The sown area of the farm increased from 257,000 hectares in 1989 to 599.7 thousand hectares in 1997. In 1996, 640 thousand tons of meat, 2,968 thousand tons of milk, 1,711 thousand tons of vegetables, 321 thousand tons of fruits, 307.8 thousand tons of melons, 338.1 thousand tons of potatoes, 729 mln. eggs were grown. Grain growers make a significant contribution to the independence of Uzbekistan. They paid \$ 2 million to the state in 1996. In 1998, 4.6 million tons of grain were delivered. tons of grain, of which 3.5 mSn. tons of wheat. The success of the grain growers did not come automatically. In exchange for reducing the area under cotton, the area under cereals has been expanded to 2.5 million hectares. hectares and leveled with cotton fields. The technical base of grain growing has been strengthened, along with 8,159 Niva, Don and Sibiriyak combines, 637 combine harvesters from the American company Keys have participated

in the grain harvest.

The 10th session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the 1st convocation (December 1997) adopted a number of laws to radically change agrarian and economic relations. "Land Code", "On Agricultural Cooperatives (Shirkats)", "On Dehkan Farms". Laws on Land Cadastre have strengthened the legal framework for deepening economic reforms in agriculture. By 2000, the non-state sector of the republic was strengthened and took the leading position, accounting for 63% of the 1991 level, and by September 1999, it accounted for 98.4% of agricultural production.

The ultimate goal of all reforms is to improve the social life of man. One of the main principles of Uzbekistan's unique path of development is the implementation of a guaranteed social policy. Its essence is to provide social protection to low-income, homeless, large families, the disabled and the elderly, to prevent the stratification of society into the rich and the poor. Since October 1994, the state has introduced benefits for foster mothers, families with children under 16, and low-income families.

In the first years of independence, a program of necessary measures aimed at stabilizing the living standards of the population has been developed and is being implemented. The amount of funds allocated from the state budget for the implementation of these measures is growing from year to year. Despite some difficulties in the formation of the state budget for 1999 for objective reasons, the reduction of funds allocated to the executive branch was not allowed due to the reductions in the system of administrative and management bodies.

At the end of 1998, there were 3 million people in the country. More than 252,000 people have received pensions and benefits, and \$ 75 billion has been earmarked for this purpose. 541 mln. UZS were allocated. Of this, only 10 ralrd for mothers with children under two years of age. 448 mln. soums were paid.

In addition to pensions and financial assistance, the poor enjoy a wide range of benefits. These include free, low-cost public transportation, free and low-cost medicines, and a number of other benefits. In addition, during the years of independence, a number of benefits were provided to teachers of public education, secondary special and higher education institutions, medical staff in the use of electricity, gas and utilities.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the topic.** This topic is well covered in the economic literature, but the fact that this dissertation is a comprehensive study of the topic and an attempt to create a whole theoretical development, determines its theoretical significance. The practical significance of our work can be explained by the fact that our research has developed practical recommendations aimed at improving the budgetary mechanisms for financial support of social protection and pension support.

In the process of transition to a market economy, the income of the population is being renewed. Their sources are changing. In addition to wage-based work, market income has emerged in the form of business income, stock dividends, property income, and income from the sale of farm produce.

The role of agriculture in improving the welfare of our people, ensuring food security and employment, and achieving sustainable development is enormous. Therefore, in our country, special attention is paid to the reform of agriculture and the introduction of market principles, and many documents are being adopted in this area.

In particular, great achievements have been made in horticulture, viticulture, fruit and vegetable growing, rice growing, animal husbandry, water conservation, and the establishment of financial support mechanisms for agricultural enterprises.

The adoption of a strategy for the development of the sector until 2030 to make agriculture the main "growth point" and driver of the economy has created thousands of new jobs and increased the real income of the population.

Of course, the results are good, but the current period requires further expansion of work in this area, thinking about the future and taking long-term reforms to a new level. This means that it is more important than ever to increase production and replace imported goods.

At a video conference chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev yesterday to discuss the priorities for the current year in the field of agriculture and water management, the situation in this area was analyzed and future tasks were identified.

It was noted that crops need to be planted based on the specifics of each district, the historically established farming skills in the mahallas, and water supply. It should be noted that the rational use of the potential of young people is important in the development of agriculture. This will, first of all, ensure the employment of young people. In addition, the widespread introduction of innovations in the agricultural sector will increase production, quality and efficiency. To this end, a new system of youth employment will be introduced in rural areas.

For example, this year 240,000 hectares of land will be allocated to young people. It is planned to allocate 200,000 hectares of these areas from cotton and grain fields, and the remaining 40,000 hectares from vegetable and other crops.

To date, 31,327 hectares of land have been allocated to 136,197 young people. Now they are trying to make a living by cultivating their land efficiently. This year, the allocation of 240,000 hectares of land for at least 200,000 young people will provide them with lucrative employment.

Another major task before us is to stand by the young people, teach them the secrets of farming, create adequate conditions and motivate them to work. Experienced agronomists will be assigned to help young people organize tillage, planting and care, and provide them with seeds and seedlings. Most importantly, it will help to find a market for cultivated products and to supply finished products to domestic and foreign markets by connecting "Land Services" and exporters.

That's not all yet. In order to financially support young people who have just started farming, it is also planned to provide subsidies for young people to dig wells, purchase irrigation equipment, build a greenhouse, and purchase seeds and seedlings in areas with difficult water supply. If at present the average income from cotton grown on 1 hectare is fifteen million soums, the income from growing cotton crops per hectare is 35-40 million soums.

The situation with water shortages in our country is becoming more complicated every year. Water volume has decreased by 12 percent in the last 10 years and by 15 percent in 2020 compared to the previous year. In addition, the cost of electricity and water for cotton and grain production is high. Of course, agriculture is unimaginable without water. Especially in the agrarian sector of the republic the value of water is very high. This is because the agricultural products grown in our country are mainly irrigated. This requires the wise and economical use of every drop of water.

This year, the water supply is expected to be 25 percent lower than normal during the irrigation

season. Therefore, it is vital to avoid wasting water at all. In particular, 3 billion cubic meters of water can be saved by introducing water-saving technologies on 430,000 hectares. This, in turn, increases the demand for such technology and equipment. According to preliminary estimates, 35-40 thousand tons of polyethylene will be needed for the production of drip irrigation systems and pipes in February-April this year.

During the meeting, it was noted that the import duty on polyethylene and polypropylene, which are necessary for water-saving technologies, will be abolished by October 1.

The Ministry of Water Resources has been tasked with repairing and upgrading more than 3,000 pumps and introducing an online monitoring system for electricity and water consumption at pumping stations, which will increase productivity and save water. The introduction of digital technologies in the water sector will allow for online data acquisition, accurate accounting, remote control of pumping stations and irrigation wells, and, most importantly, the reduction of the human factor in water distribution and transparency.

Measures to develop livestock, poultry and fisheries were also discussed at the meeting. From July 1 this year, it is planned to allocate subsidies from the budget for livestock, poultry, rabbit and fisheries, which do not have VAT arrears. By the end of the year, a total of 1,828 projects worth 7.3 trillion soums, including 2.3 trillion soums of bank loans, will be implemented in the livestock sector by the end of the year, and 20,000 new jobs are planned to be created.

In order to make efficient use of the vacated lands, 178,816 hectares will be planted with secondary fodder crops and 108,000 hectares will be planted with intermediate crops. In total, 29 projects will be launched to strengthen the fodder base of livestock and launch the production of mixed fodder.

In 2020, 508 projects worth 929.2 billion soums were implemented in the fishing sector and 2,000 new jobs were created. Due to the widespread introduction of intensive fish farming in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions, 400,000 tons of fish will be grown in 2021 (134% compared to 2020) and 27,000 tons (155%) of fish products will be processed.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it should be noted that the tasks set at the meeting are very important and relevant. The deputies of the parliament and local councils will be required to be more active and proactive in implementing these issues. After all, the development of agriculture creates the basis for prosperity and growth.

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