



## On Issues of Everyday Life and Social Protection of Workers in the Agricultural Sector

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**Abstract:** *The wide variety of ways lying under a market economy and reforms depends on the extent to which free market competition is combined with government regulation of the economy, their social orientation, and the priority given to major economic issues. The article analyzes the reforms and the results of improving the living conditions of workers in the agricultural sector in the first years of independence.*

**Key words:** *agricultural specialists, reforms, products, improvement of the social way of life, satisfaction of the daily needs of the population.*

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Each state independently determines its own path of development in order to create decent living conditions for its people and take a worthy place in the world community. In particular, the young state of Uzbekistan had to choose its own path in the transition to a market economy. The new path chosen was to boost the country's economy, thereby lowering unemployment and raising living standards.

The wide variety of ways lying under a market economy and reforms depends on the extent to which free market competition is combined with government regulation of the economy, their social orientation, and the priority given to major economic issues. World experience shows that the transition to a market economy can take place in a revolutionary way, that is, accelerated, or in an evolutionary way, that is, in stages. The first is to carry out radical reforms, completely break the old system and existing economic relations. This method was called "treatment of paralysis" ("shock therapy"). This method was mainly used in Eastern European countries. The second is an evolutionary path, on which the old economic relations are gradually transformed into new, efficient market relations. The experience of reforms shows that the evolutionary path leads to fewer social upheavals, is more consistent and inevitable.

In 1991, the population of the Surkhandarya region was 6.49%, of which more than 75% lived in rural areas. It has become extremely difficult to provide the population with a wide range of consumer goods and food products. Providing the population with sugar was 12 percent, canned meat - 85 percent, clothing - 29 percent, cotton fabrics - 75 percent, woolen fabrics - 21 percent, and televisions and refrigerators - only 15 percent [1].

In order to improve the living conditions of the population in the village and increase labor productivity, it was necessary to make well-thought-out decisions that meet modern requirements. The main factor in improving the social life of the rural population is the satisfaction of the daily needs of the population, thereby radically changing the attitude of agricultural specialists to work, strengthening love for the land, strengthening professional loyalty. In particular, the provision of drinking water, electricity and gas, raising the consciousness and thinking of the population and agricultural specialists has become an urgent problem. With this in mind, Uzbekistan has developed its own development model. This path has been called the "Uzbek model" in history. This model provides for a number of measures aimed at increasing our economy, including agriculture, in line with those modern employment requirements.

In order to improve the well-being of the rural population and solve the social problems of the population in 2005-2007, about 1 million 650 thousand square meters of housing were built, more than 490 km of natural gas and almost 700 km of drinking water were pumped. throughout the country, mainly in rural areas [2]. As a result, drinking water supply increased from 55 percent to 64 percent in 2007. Gas supply to the population increased from 44.6% to 67.1%, including in rural areas from 19.3% to 53.6%. However, while the Kashkadarya region supplied 96% of natural gas to the country, only 9.9% was provided to the Chirakchi region [3].

Thanks to the development of agriculture in the Surkhandarya region in 2012, the volume of gross regional product increased by 9.9%, industrial production by 7.4%, agricultural products by 6.6%, creative activities by 17.2%, contract work by 11, 6%, capital investment 12.9%, retail trade by 12.7 percent, consumer goods by 5.3 percent. According to the employment program, 65,955 jobs were created, of which 58,894 were in rural areas. In particular, 40.1 thousand jobs were created related to the activities of agricultural specialists. An important factor here was the special attention to small business and private entrepreneurship. Houses in rural areas were built according to standard designs, and the road transport and communication network in the villages was further developed. New jobs have been created in rural areas, social employment has been strengthened [4].

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the years of independence, special attention was paid in rural areas in the southern regions, it is necessary to develop production and social infrastructure, increase the efficiency of the agricultural sector of the economy, deepen economic reforms in agriculture, youth employment, and processing of agricultural products. in rural areas with modern enterprises, the improvement of the reclamation state of the land, the provision of rural settlements with transport communications, clean drinking water, the creation of telecommunications and postal networks in hard-to-reach and remote settlements.

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