



## Socio-Philosophical Essence and Legal-Cultural Significance of Reforms in Rural Agro-Development

**Abdurakhmanova  
Nodirakhan Khusnutdinovna**

Teacher of the Department of Social Sciences of the Tashkent  
Medical Academy, Tashkent Uzbekistan  
**Tel. +998935460073**  
[husnutdinovna@gmail.com](mailto:husnutdinovna@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The fundamental changes, reforms carried out in the new Uzbekistan also covered the consciousness, thinking, life positivity and agro-development of the rural population. Rural agrotechnics remains the main industry supplying our country with food, nozu favors and the necessary products for production.

**Keywords:**

The fundamental changes, reforms carried out in the new Uzbekistan also covered the consciousness, thinking, life positivity and agro-development of the rural population. Rural agrotechnics remains the main industry supplying our country with food, nozu favors and the necessary products for production.

It is known that Uzbekistan was transformed into a cotton cultivation base in Soviet times. The agro-culture of Uzbekistan was mainly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, its picking and delivery to cotton mills. Fibers made from cotton products, on the other hand, were supplied to foreign countries, especially the combinations of the Russian light industry. The independence of the Republic in 1991 made it possible to take a new approach to cotton agro-agriculture, that is, to step towards the rational distribution of land. Cotton fields were transformed and the population switched to the cultivation of necessary agricultural products, fruit carrots, wheat, rice, pulses. But because international organizations attract young children, especially schoolchildren, to the Uzbek cotton harvest, in 2011 the international non-governmental organization Cotton Campaign announced an international boycott of cotton. As a result, it was not

possible to release Uzbek cotton to the United States and European countries. Light industry enterprises in the world, brands have adopted a boycott in relation to our cotton and have ceased to trade with us. To achieve that the trade relations that establish the agricultural production of cotton with the world market bring profit, income to our country by 2017, our President Sh.M. On the initiative of Mirziyoev was launched. Our president announced in a speech at the 72 session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017 that the necessary measures are being taken to eliminate child labor and forced labor in cooperation with the International Labor Organization. Given that cotton is the most basic raw material in our Republic, agriculture was being deprived of a large income. Not only villagers and schoolchildren, but also townspeople, especially schoolchildren, students, even employees of scientific and educational institutions, were forced to pick cotton. The abolition of this tradition and the imposition of cotton agro-agriculture in a new direction required a great political will.

It is difficult to deny that there are positive aspects in these socionormative visions. First, a teenager who worked side by

side with his parents learns how to work from them, behave in a team, make mehant weapons and use them appropriately. Working together forms the rights of labor in a young teenager, he realizes that the team has its own procedures, methods of managing it. Helping parents work as much as their strength, making their weight light, brings up a feeling of pride, affection, pride in the child. The Uzbek folk nakli "no one died from Labor" expresses the socio-philosophical essence in this process. Teaching children to work from a young age, to work next to their parents has been a socionormative value inherent in Uzbek families. The most important thing is that the child understands the need to comply with the rights and freedoms of people, especially the right to work, in the process of working together, gaining clear views on this matter. But it cannot be forgotten that in forced labor there are aspects that affect the rape of a young organism, not taking into account its interests and capabilities, distancing itself from education, reflecting its phylogenetic, psychophysiological and intellectual development. International organizations seek to ban child labor and forced labor from these parties. Another innovation in rural agrotechnics was that the price of cotton and other products became freely determined by the farmer and the farmer himself. This allows a farmer or farmer to determine what to plant, where to sell products, with whom to conclude contracts, with which entrepreneur or corporation to trade, in accordance with the requirements of the market economy. Agricultural reforms in New Uzbekistan are also associated with the formation of new directions, areas in agrotositions. The formation of a favorable agribusiness environment in the village is innovation in agro-development. It is no secret that under the Soviets there was no concept of business, it was treated as an expression of capitalist relations abroad. The concept of "agribusiness" was also alien to the villagers. In the strategy for the development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030, the need for the development of agribusiness in the village is emphasized, which, in turn, is a call to entrepreneurship, self-employment, to make

each family a business entity. This entrepreneurship can be said to be a continuation of the middle ownership class that is being formed in our country, an example of a policy related to the decision-making of the market economy. The agribusiness environment is an important direction not only for rural agro-development, but also for the development of cities, the national economy of our entire country. In the socio-philosophical literature, the category of "agribusiness" does not yet occur, it is also not studied in studies dedicated to market economics. Hence, agribusiness has not yet come into the eyes of researchers, its essence and properties have not been revealed by them. in general, agribusiness occupies a key place in agrotositions. For example, products grown in agriculture are brought to cities, sold to the population, income from which is distributed by the farmer to the servants or given to them as salaries. Commodity-money relations are vividly manifested in agribusiness. Business is not just Service, supply of goods, it also implies income, supports interest in the person's labor. The village entrepreneur and businessman wants to benefit from his labor, while the breath provides socio-economic development, creating conditions for innovative research . Therefore, agribusiness should be looked after as an important, component of the strategy of general entrepreneurship and business development. Our President Sh.M.In the direction of creating a favorable agribusiness environment and value added chain according to Mirziyoev's decision of June 7, 2022:

At the expense of funds from international financial institutions, investment projects will be launched in the agrarian sector with a total value of up to US \$ 400 million;

At least one center of agrlologistics will be built in each territory. These centers will be able to obtain quality certificates recognized in international markets;

Measures will be taken to reduce state participation, increase investment attractiveness for the development of rural areas;

The regions of Andijan, Namangan and Fergana carry out pilot projects for the

cultivation of fruits and vegetables in an intensive way;

Creation of national pistachio varieties and specialization of Nurabad district in pistachio;

Systematic monitoring of agricultural land, forest areas, pastures, Tulip lands;

In the Republic of karakolpagstan and regions, in accordance with the indicators of prognoz, more than 133, 5 thousand hectares of land are re-used and mastered; in the Geo Information System of agrotositions, the sowing of 6 types of basic (cotton, grain, rice, potatoes, corn, oil crops) agricultural crops, the period of vegetation will be analyzed .

In the following years, the "mahallabay" mode of operation is becoming more common in Uzbekistan. Due to the impact of agriculture, entrepreneurship and family business, socially important tasks such as broad involvement of neighborhoods in the reform process, employment of people, training to find funds are being implemented. In 2021, the number of people working in the mahallabay method grew by 7.4% and about 100,000 new entrepreneurs started working in the neighborhoods. The number of people employed by O'oozi himself increased to 700,000 and reached 1.2 million people. Thanks to the Mahallabay method, 583 thousand underprivileged families in the "Iron davtar" were flavored with the work that daromand would receive. In order to establish this method in the places, to provide practical assistance to entrepreneurs, 9,309 deputy governors began to work, and in the Republic the agency for work and development of entrepreneurship was established. They are aimed at transforming the population into active subjects of socio-economic reform and providing employment.

In rural agro-industries, a separate area called " Fishing " appeared. The establishment of a fishing farm on land where farming is difficult has become a State Agro-Industry. Experts note that fish meat contains the necessary phosphorus, iron, iodine substances for the human body, which are extremely important for the normal development of the body. Fish meat reduces the amount of cholestyryn in the body, increases vision,

improves sleep, ensures the functioning of the liver, brightens the eye organs. In addition, fishing is a profitable type of activity, entrepreneurs and businessmen note that it does not take much time and effort, anyone who wants can deal with it. Fishing can be developed even in individual dugouts and yards. Over the next five years, the number of farms engaged in fishing increased by almost three times. In rural areas, more than 600 lakes and ponds were built, in which about 600 thousand tons of fish are grown per year. The result was a network of fish-selling shops and a preparing cafe, kitchens. For example, there are more than 220 fish farms in the Jizzakh region alone. This gave rise to a fishing cluster in the province, led to the establishment of a fishing cooperative. A building was built by the fishing cluster "Gold Fish Agro" in Sharof Rashidov district to train fishing enthusiasts, where classes are conducted intensively, with more practice emphasis. Sh. In the districts of Rashidov, Zarbdor and Zomin, a cooperative "house cluster" was created, in which the supply of fish Chaves was established on the basis of Chinese technology. They have grown more than 20 thousand tons of fish in 2021 alone . Today, fishing is noted as a special area in social economic indicators.

Especially the decision of the president of the Republic "on additional measures for the further development of the Fishing Network" opened a wide way for the formation of fisheries in Uzbekistan as a separate social economic sphere. Reforms in rural agrotositions at first glance seem to go beyond the phenomenon of law and legal culture, in a way that does not apply to them. In fact, it is not. Any change that occurs in the national economy, renewal concerns the right. Such changes entail the establishment of property relations, as a result of which problems arise with land, property rights. Various legal relations are formed due to the fact that the cooperation is built with the farmer, the peasant on hired workers, the state, entrepreneurs, trade offices and networks, and finally on contacts with the population. Ecology is an acute theme for agriculture, every farmer, farmer, rancher, poultry farmer, sawmill and fishing entrepreneur must be aware of the right

to ecology. Well, Agriculture embodies all aspects of socio-economic relations, from this point of view it is regulated through the phenomenon of law and legal culture. Since the regulatory function of law applies to all social relations in the village, family, cooperation, types of Labor and activities, it is perceived as the basis for the organization of agrosocial life. In addition, today rural agro-development is multifaceted, in which there are also such systems as production, processing, product delivery, delivery of products to shopping centers and residents, markets, logistics centers, transport services, cluster relations, which require certain procedures, legal regulation. Even if socionormas are at the forefront of the life of rural people, agrosocial relations cannot be carried out fairly and orderly without the intervention of law, without regulation.

## References

1. Decision Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. "On additional measures for the effective organization of the implementation of the tasks set out in the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" // "New Uzbekistan", 2022, June 9
2. "New Uzbekistan", 2022, 18 January.
3. "Fishing: the experience of "Gold Fish Agro" is gaining popularity" // "New Uzbekistan", 2022, February 5
4. Solidjonov, D., & Arzikulov, F. (2021). WHAT IS THE MOBILE LEARNING? AND HOW CAN WE CREATE IT IN OUR STUDYING?. *Интернаука*, (22-4), 19-21.
5. Dilmurod, R., & Fazliddin, A. (2021). Prospects for the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in higher education. *ACADEMICIA: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(2), 929-934.
6. Akhmedovich, M. A., & Fazliddin, A. (2020). Current State Of Wind Power Industry. *The American Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 2(09), 32-36.