

**Maxmudov Komal Samadovich,
Tashkent Institute of Finance
Senior teacher of the Department " Social Sciences", Tashkent.**

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC SH. RASHIDOV LEADERSHIP AND LEADERSHIP ROLE

ANNOTATION: In this article, the impact of the development of protected lands under the leadership of Sh.Rashidov.Rashidov's work is characterized by creativity, a sense of enjoyment of people's happiness, satisfaction with people's lives, destiny, a person who seeks to prioritize and pursue human interests in a difficult repressive ideology.

KEYWORDS: Sh.Rashidov, leader, person, person, conflict, Soviet Union, national leader, national interests, historical event.

INTRODUCTION

The impact of land acquisition on the economy of the Republic is multifaceted. It included an increase in the volume of national wealth on the basis of an increase in the area of lands involved in agricultural turnover, the processes of increasing the population's need for industrial and food products. The guard is the huge labor of millions of people, the combined destinies for noble work. The tasks of mastering protected landsex have emerged new aspects to the solution of social problems of agricultural social issues. These aspects were manifested in thorough, individually developed social preferences. Sh.In Rashidov's activity, the main emphasis in the program on the development of desert lands in Uzbekistan is on the solution of social problems. Such a program is not provided for in the work carried out on the scale of the Union, it is counted from the first, steps.

According to the decree of the CPSU MK and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR "on irrigation of the protected lands of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan for the increase of cotton production" of August 6, 1956, the main plan for the development of protected lands in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan provides for the issues of development of protected lands. On the account of land acquisition in the Republic, the tasks of Labor are taken into account for the construction and expansion of administrative regions, as well as for the solution of the issues of Housing and food, which are becoming more strained in Uzbekistan.

On the issue of construction and the appropriation of vacant lands, the leaders of the center had different opposing views. Because Mirzachul is provided for large funds and expenses. Sh.Rashidov came to the 1960s N.S.Several times at the reception of Khrushchev, Mirzachul proved that it is important to continue the mastering. Later, too, discussions and debates on the order, quantity and extent of desert land development projects continued. Of Course Sh.Rashidov with constancy achieved the preservation of theecksex content of desert assimilation.

As a result of the implementation of the tasks of mastering and irrigation of protected lands, the economy grew significantly in 60-70 years. True, it is first of all noticeable in the development of cotton homeopathy. However, unlike the blatant saying" cotton is our national pride", it has been of practical importance, as a source of comfort. Uzbekistan has achieved a certain economic and social position with the cultivation of cotton in the economy of the former Union. Of course, major creative work is not in itself, but in the realization of all organizational tasks in this place Sh.Rashidov's services are undoubtedly huge.

Sh.Rashidov took reasonable advantage of the existing opportunity to increase his standard of living in the protection of the interests of el. To this end, everyone was able to

mobilize at a high level. A good leader not only provides insight, but also organizes the content of people's lives. Sh.Rashidov is a leader who is able to organize the Labor, life, marriage of those who are mobilized to the desert.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is noted that in the former Union there was no stagnation of people on the mastered lands due to the experience of mastering the protected lands, non-resident, idyllic, Kazakh lands, that is, there were no unanimous plans on the social issue. As for the development of the reserve lands of Uzbekistan, this issue is perfectly included in the composition of special events, involving zero people has not been an easy task. At us too in the early years the problems with the provision of labor force have been considerable. But large-scale social activities have allowed to provide the protected lands with the workforce, maintaining a high labor culture in an organized manner.

At the Council of Ministers of the USSR of Uzbekistan, the main department was established in order to organize and mobilize the labor forces. In the local executive offices on the ground, divisions are organized. Such an organization was first established in the experience of the former Union. The divisions of the organization carried out the supply of professionals in the profession on the ground. At the moment Sh. According to the instructions of Rashidov personally, in 1977, 5 thousand of young people were mobilized by the komsomol ticket. Thousands of young people who come almost every day are placed in new jobs in the desert. And most of them were also those who returned the next day. Most of those who endure desert conditions (thousands of young specialists remain) have become mature agricultural specialists, leading leaders of our republic over time. In particular, Inobat Okhunova, Maksuda Fazilova, will rise to the post of head of the economy, Joy Abdurazzakov will be awarded the title of mexanizator, who served in the Republic at the age of 16, Taqlan Dadajonov and Islam Abdullaev will become heroes of socialist labor.

A number of benefits have been developed by these organizations for the workers coming to the established collective farms and collective farms on newly mastered lands. In particular, workers are given a pension, the relocation of their family, property and luggage to the work address is carried out free of charge by the state. Daily allowance during the trip, and provided with a home. He carried out the tasks of mobilization, distribution and regulation of the labor force in the regions with high labor force in the Republic. The migrant workers entered into a separate contract with the farms.

The issue of the organizational mobilization of the workforce is considered to be an important and extremely problematic task in essence. It was necessary to carry out a lot of explanatory work in mobilizing people from their native lands to new places that are still unknown to them. It remains to be noted that national psychology has been able to overcome many problems in these tasks. If a preferential ticket was enough for those who came to the territory of the Republic from outside, various mass propaganda works were carried out to strengthen the labor force from densely populated lands. On the Radio, television shows the conditions of Soviets and collective farms on new lands. Preferences and priorities are divided into separate categories. The characteristic features, conditions of desert areas are taken into account.

It is planned to create the necessary conditions for the highly effective work, health and cultural rest of the people, to leave the personnel, especially the steppes, stable. On social issues, these test measures have been developed in summary from the experiences of the era of Sibir and Qozog'iston assimilation. When social issues were not resolved, the need for people to settle down in newly mastered lands was extinguished. That is to say that as a result of such unresolved social problems, many economic nodes would not have been unresolved or had not

given the expected result. For example, in 1939-1941 years, the mass forced relocation of workers and their families to Mirzachul caused a lot of problems for those who moved the appropriate housing device. The settlers were often placed in a secluded place, in basements and reed huts, and they used to build houses and necessary buildings by themselves. In addition, low-quality houses were built on a number of farms for lack of time and opportunity. The steppes often left their family members in their old habitats, working alone themselves, which caused a sense of detachment and increased personnel variability.

The first settlers used to leave school children in their native places because there were no school classes in the Sovkhoz, there was a shortage of teachers, a shortage of drinking water in the Sovkhoz, there was no gas, there was a shortage of electricity, in the summer they were peasants, and in the winter they themselves would return to their villages.

According to the rules of relocation from the regions, A allowance of 150 soums is established for each Steppe family, the head of the family and 50 soums for other family members. In addition, these figures are in the amount of 50 and 15 rubles.

As such, families who have moved to the desert have been exempted from housing taxes, as well as communal services payments for the first two years.

Also, the steppes were exempted from the agricultural tax for up to ten years after three years, and the families who received the settlers, depending on their number, from the payment of income tax. And from newly established farms, the income tax was not levied at all. As a result, the farms had the opportunity to build cultural and household structures, pay attention to the tasks of Social Security.

The amount of debt granted to those who moved to work in the desert for the construction of housing is fixed up to 4500 rubles, which is increased several times until 1971 year. 50% of the debts were covered from the account of the state treasury and the socio-cultural activities and housing construction fund, 50% were paid within 5 years. Of course, such activities have had a positive impact on the desert mastering movement. In particular, between the years 1976-77, the population is densely populated, in mountainous namzamin areas, 4,5 thousand families are moved to the newly formed sovkhoslar of the Karshi desert. The number of workers in Pakhtakor sovkhos also increased from 27 thousand to 71,3 thousand people.

Due to the well-established development of Social Security in Uzbekistan, the development of new administrative regions, the labor force has grown in these areas. In the kashkadarya region there were 440 thousand inhabitants in 1959, by 1975 this figure reached 656 thousand people. The growth of the rural population, in turn, has led to the need to expand the solution of cultural, household and social issues.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Sh.Rashidov, as a great statesman, was able to organize large-scale work for a long time. It is fortunate to receive new, additional funds for Social Security. For 10 years, the administrative regions of Karshi, Jizzakh and Sirdarya have expanded, the population has grown, privileges have increased. Social issue was formed on the basis of a wide-coverage state policy. Attention is paid to all areas of rural living culture. The organization of health care facilities in a number of regions of the Republic and the improvement of them catches the broadest tone. The buildings were constructed mainly from collective farms and Sovkhoz funds. In particular, in 1968-79, about 16.5 million soums were spent from collective farms and sovkhoslar account for this purpose and 5805-seat hospitals were put into operation. These indicators have been growing year by year. Ambulance, outpatient services are conditionally organized in all kolkhoz and Sovkhoz regions. Of course, the quality of Service has not always been at the level of demand, but before it was created a medical structure that was not at all. Even Sh.On the

initiative of Rashidov, medical examinations in the movement were organized. Qualified Republican doctors often come to agriculture and conduct medical examinations.

Another socially significant event was the introduction of alimony and their perfection. In 1971, the collective farmers were provided with rules on the amount of pensions established for workers on the basis of state laws on state pensions. The amount paid for alimony increased from 288 million sums in 1965 to 5844.3 million in 1975. In 1990, when Gross assistance was received, 700 types of assistance were carried out, and 700 thousand collective farmers took advantage of these benefits.

Special funds of collective farms and sovkhozs and agro-industrial associations were established, and these funds provided additional assistance to the total needs of 813 collective farms, 74 collective farms and a total of 40 thousand enterprises of 87 agro-industrial complexes. As can be seen from the figures, major positive works have been done in this area.

From the agrarian policy of Uzbekistan, the development of the cultural and household living standards of the villages, the organization of the work of cultural bleaching institutions and a number of other activities were of great importance. In particular, in the eighth and ninth five-year period, the government spent 19.1 million soums for the development of cultural whitewash institution networks. The number of such institutions in the republic was 2946 in 1975. Nevertheless, the level of cultural growth was significantly lower than the economic level of collective farms and Soviets. In most cases the cultural-bleaching facilities have remained neglected. He was completely ignored, especially in the late years of the former Union era. It was in its place the impact of the crisis situation in the society was, secondly, the result of the chase after the plan. For example, during the 15 years of desert cultivation, not a single piece of Sovkhoz in the Karshi desert was handed over to the extent that it meets the requirements of full-fledged construction. Of course, it will be necessary to take into account the human factor in these problems.

The Republican Council was established in 1975 in order to raise the cultural and household level of the population. This council aims at creating housing cooperatives in cities and villages during its activities, rational use of Housing Construction Fund, improving the level of medical assistance to the population, protection of childhood and motherhood, expansion of the work of preschool children's institutions and its branches, as well as the development of trade, transport, household services to the population.

In the following years, commercial enterprises and public catering establishments in the villages were also significantly affected. 770 large shops, restaurants, kitchens, teahouse buildings have been built. The most advanced methods of trade culture were introduced and products were equated with the city in terms of color. In the only region, the place occupied by trade networks is 100 thousand sq.location will constitute. This made it possible to improve the commercial service to the rural population.

Many collective farms have received high yields in the cultivation of agricultural products and paid high wages to their workers in contrast to the sovkhozs on the basis of achieving high rates in livestock and other industries. Since February 1, 1969, the purchase price of cotton has increased by an average of 15%. This in a certain sense increases the income of workers and collective farmers and plays a significant role in the growth of conditions. Social issues scale solution. During this period, the salary of workers and servants increases by 2.3 times, the salary of collective farmers by 3.77 times. On the social side, the allowance for the number of lives of the population increases by 4,02 times. Retail goods turnover, together with the network of public services, increases by 5.4 times, and domestic service by 20 times. Housing construction will develop the number of school and preschool children will increase by 6,3 times, and the number of places for Casals will increase by 3 times. The one-day salary of a

person increased from 1 sum 55 kopecks to 4 sum 60 kopecks in 1979-1975 years. During the 1960-75 years, the monthly salaries of collective farmers increased by 2,7 times, while the workers of the Sovkhoz increased by 2,4 times. The average monthly salary of a Soviet worker was 993 soums in 1970 from 153 soums in 1969, and the tractor and tractor workers reached 1453 soums from 1255.

This ascent in the social life of the people is of course inextricably linked with the assimilation of the counter-desert. For example: as a result of the construction of the former Ulyanov rayonida water and the restoration of new sovkhos, in 1973-1974 the incomes of the peasants increased by 3 million soums, and the average salary grew by 145 soums from 48 soums. Thus, by 1975 year, Soviet workers in the region received an average of 1570 rubles per year, and transport machinists received 1656 rubles.

In the surkhondarya region, each worker of the Sovkhoz received an average annual income of 1975 to 725 rubles, and machinist-tractors-2035 rubles.

Sh.Rashidov skillfully managed large-scale events. Deeply understood the essence of all tasks, was in constant search. His tireless search for personal, regular work on his own led to an excellent study of all areas. In particular, the work done in the field of construction is evidence of this.

Sh.Rashidov always drew the attention of builders and steppes to the need to accelerate the construction of Soviets. Sh.Rashidov knew his growing population more than others as the head of state about the need for housing, employment, food supply. Accordingly, considering the new climate and local conditions, it organized its construction with all amenities. Many project institutions were involved in this issue. In the process of observation, the development of the construction of Sovkhoz in Mirzachul can be divided into several stages:

I-stage 1956-1959 years. Sovkhozlar designed one-storey houses with 5-6 sections, a plot consisting of separate Burrows. / Farhad, 1957 year, No. 5 Sovkhoz, 1959 year.

II-stage 1960-1964 years. The organizational structure of the farms has changed. The entire housing fund of the Sovkhoz was concentrated in a single central settlement. The beginning of industrialization in rural housing construction is typical for this period. This was necessary because the previous projects did not allow for large-scale construction. Since 1960 year in the new sovkhos of Mirzachul began to build houses with two-storey blocks. At the same time, dormitories for 50 and 100 people were also built. Even so, they still did not meet all the conditions of Mirzachul, especially the traditions of the rural population.

A new stage in the design of parcels began in 1965 year. The abolition of all restrictions on the personal assistant farm in the farmhouse and the increase in the land area of the farmhouse, while maintaining a high level of Housing Welfare, caused the need to find the most optimal solutions in the projects of parcels, new types of houses and apartments. As a result, new principles of the construction of Soviets have been developed, which have been defining the appearance of assimilated lands for 40 years. The population of the regional 5-6 hectares of Sovkhoz is built a single central Fort of 2,5-3 thousand people. The necessary structure of cultural and household service facilities provides for full engineering support and convenience of housing.

The design of construction and building materials was associated with many problems. The essence of the problem in construction was that one-sided approach to design was not possible. Because of the bunda fields, prices, types of building materials and natural conditions were taken into account. In the early years 1957-1958 the construction of cultural-household and housing in Mirzachul was carried out almost all either from baked bricks or from wooden houses, which were brought from the far reaches of Russia. Such construction was very expensive. As a result, the estimated cost of Soviets soon became a waste, and many buildings

remained without completion. Later, the issue of the use of domestic raw materials was discussed. In Jizzakh and Sirdarya were built combinates, which produced several building materials and structures.

In mirzachul, the conditions of construction are very complex new construction considering the salinity and sedimentation of soils in the design and construction of sovkhoses, the absorbency of groundwater in relation to concrete, extremely hot, turbulent strong winds in the summer period. It can be added that the construction facilities are located in large areas and are located far from the reserves of existing population punk and building materials.

In the decision of the CPSU MK and the USSR Council of Ministers 14 June 1958 year on further expansion and acceleration of the work on irrigation and mastering of mirzachul, the Basic Rules for the design and construction of these Soviets are laid down. In it ,it should be considered necessary to create enterprises of the construction industry in Mirzachul, organize the construction of cotton-growing cotton sovkhoslarniekseks as advanced high-level enterprises with technically perfect irrigation facilities". , that decision was made.

In the beginning years, many projects of different types of construction were proposed. But the disadvantages of each project were that it was difficult to come to a standstill. Testing and experimentation has been carried out many times during construction. Types of Housing to be built should take into account the demographic composition of the population of the Sovkhoz, that is, it is necessary to ensure that each apartment has a family residence. Proceeding from this, the collection of projects was made up of the following types of houses:

- dormitories for single occupants:
- two-person families - one-bedroom Galerie houses:
- families of three people - two-room Galerie houses:
- families of four people - three-room houses with blocks:
- families of five people - blocked four-room houses:
- for families with six or more members - five-room blocked houses.

CONCLUSIONS

They say that the level of human well-being is considered to be the population of more sedentary or nomadic peoples as the layer behind it. As long as the farm creates conditions for its existence in an autonomous way, whether it is a farm or a farm. In them, the need for changing the way of life is much more stagnant-unusual. For this reason, those who strive for innovation choose the city. The issue is that Sh.Rashidov in his activity carried out a policy of the establishment of cities in the villages, and not with the transfer of rural residents to the city. As a result, in the nation, a new vision that harmonizes modernity with tradition emerges. This policy, in turn, served as the main impetus for the growth of National thinking. Engineers, agronomists, landowners, builders, doctors, nurses, teachers and many other service representatives were trained. At us until this time the representatives of this profession were numbered with a finger. As a result, a new social layer is formed that strengthens the infrastructure of the nation. Frankly during those times, between people, more, which questioned the affiliation of the seed. Thus, in the industrialized urban-type villages, the national common sense began to grow.

REFERENCE:

1. Исмаилходжаев Я. “Оценка трудовых ресурсов и планирование рабочей силы в СССР”. М.: 1965 г. С-93.
2. Тўққизинчи беш йилликда Ўзбекистон. / 1971-1975/ 165 б.
3. Жалилов Э. “Каршинская целина”. Т. 1979 г. 21 стр.
4. Сельское хозяйство в Узбекистане. 1990 г. № 7.С- 57.

5. Ризаев С. Шароф Рашидов. Штрихи к портрету. Т., 1992 г. С-72.
6. Хамраев Н., Бедренцов Р. Общественные науки в Узбекистане. 1989 й., №1 С-5.
7. Из отчетного доклада инст. Средазиргипроцелинстрой. 1976 г.
8. Материалы по производительным силам Узбекистана. Т., 1958 г. 139-с.
9. Материалы по производительным силам Узбекистана. Т., 1958 г. 410-с.