

Research Article

**Regional Problems Of Employment And Amelioration Of Living Standards In Rural Areas**

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**Annotation**

The Article Discusses The Special Attention Of The State To Regional Problems In The Regulation Of Employment And Living Standards In Rural Areas, The Development Of A System Of Indicators And Factors Characterizing The Standard Of Living And Employment Of The Population, Based On This, The Authors' Scientific Views On The Analysis Of Ways To Increase Employment And The Standard Of Living Of The Rural Population In The Current State Of The Agricultural Economy.

**Keywords**

Living Standards Of The Population, Poverty, Reformer States, Regulatory States, Employment Of The Population, People's Vitality, New Jobs, Unemployment, Population Migration,

**Introduction**

The Most Pressing Global Problem Facing The Countries And Peoples Of The World Today (Covid-19) Is The Continuation Of The Coronavirus Pandemic And The Inability To Predict The Socio-Economic Detriment Accurately It Inevitably Induces. Officials, Politicians, And Economists Worldwide Cannot Express Their Precise Prognoses Regarding The Level Of Dire Consequences That The Virus Brings About On The Global Economy And The Living Standards Of The Population. The Central Reason For This Is That The Epidemic Is Still Going On. Currently, There Are Only The Results Of Transparent Analytical Calculations On How The Consequences Of This Plague Affect The Socio-Economic Situation In Our Country. Here, We Need To Concentrate On Reducing Economic Damages, Which Is Chiefly Due To A Decrease In The Number Of Service Customers. The Spectacular Instances Of Such Loss Can Be Seen In Aviation, Tourism, Hospitality, Food Service, Recreational And Entertainment Activities And Others, Including The Service Field. The Foremost Ones, Primarily, Are Associated With Continental Problems Of Unemployment And Living Standards. As Noted In The Speech Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev At The 75th Session Of The U.N. General Assembly: "Economic Reforms Are Still In The Process. My Major Target Is Devoted To Reducing Poverty Throughout The Country. This Mission Is Attained With The Help Of Creating New Vacancies, Amelioration Of Investment And Business Scope, Construction Of Modern Infrastructure And Also Training New People Into Professions!".

**Literature Review**

The Primary Goal Of Economic Reforms In 2021 Is To Downsize Poverty And Enhance The Population's Welfare By Increasing Employment That Meets The Needs Of Industries And Sectors In The Regions. High Rates Of Economic Growth Play A Crucial Role In Putting The Aforementioned Aims Into Practice Which Open New Ways To Broad Audiences. Over The Past Four Years, Consequential Steps Have Been Taken To Introduce Market Mechanisms In All Sectors Of The Economy. Next In Importance Is To Develop A Base For Long-Term And Stable Growth By Reforming All Sectors Inside Out. As The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan States In His Address To The Oliy Majlis On December 29, 2020: "Poverty Reduction And Increase The Income Of The Rural Population, Factors Contributing To Rapid Achievement Of Our Targets, Highly Depends Upon The Productivity And Resourcefulness Of Agriculture. In This Case, The Priority Lies In Increasing The Yield Per Hectare From The Current Average Of \$ 2000 To At Least \$ 5000. This Requires The Widespread Introduction Of The Most Advanced Scientific Developments And Innovations Into Agriculture: Agricultural Technologies, Water-Saving Technologies, Biotechnologies, And Achievements In Seed Production, To Name But A Few. In The First Place, The Interests Of Farmers And Peasants Are To Be In The Centrepiece Simply Because Where There Is Interest And Justice, There Is Change And Development. In This Sense, It Can Be Said That It Is Time To Provide The Right Of Land Use And Learn How To Change It To Wealth For Sale<sup>1</sup>".

## Results

Employment And Unemployment Are Two Opposite Notions That Exclude Each Other, Which Determine The Fact That The Higher The Employment, The Lower The Unemployment. Full Employment Does Not Denote The Absence Of Unemployment All The Time Since It Is Impossible To Eradicate This Problem To Its End. According To J. Canes (1883-1946), An English Scientist And Author Of Several Works Such As "The General Theory Of Employment, Percentage And Money", Full Employment Implies 3 % Of Unemployment. In This Case, Unemployment Does Not Harm The Level And Pace Of Economic Development. Indeed, Today Other Views Exist Too, And We Believe That An Unemployment Rate Of 5-6 Per Cent Corresponds To Optimal Employment In The Economy.

Moreover, The Existence Of A Certain "Natural" Level Of Unemployment In Society Is Considered Not Only Normal But Acceptable. To Our Standpoint, The History Of The Rise And Fall Of Unemployment In Uzbekistan Confirms The Correctness Of Keynes's Views. The Index Of Unemployment Rises As It Starts To Be Registered In A List While Employment Rates Fall Down. Apparently, The More The Employment Rate, The Lower The Unemployment Rate. There Are Different Approaches To The Notion Of Employment, Including The Russian Economist A.I. Rofe, Who Commented On This Concept, Saying, "Employment Is The Availability Of Jobs For The Economically Active Part Of The Country's Population, I. E It Is Engagement That Does Not Contradict With The Existing Legislation" [1]. In Addition, Great Scientists Of Economics Such As Aliyev I.O, Gorelov N.A, Ilina L.O Describe This Notion Like This: "Employment, Socio-Economic Phenomenon, Can Be Expressed In Terms Of Meeting The Personal And Social Needs Of Citizens And As A Socially Useful Labour That Generates Income (Salary) From Labour" [2]. In Contrast To These Definitions, It Seems That The Employment Relationship Is A Socio-Economic Indicator That Shows How Many Able-Bodied People And To What Extent Participate In Socially Beneficial Work. The Employment Of The Population Contributes To The Growth Of Labour Productivity And, In Turn, To The Development Of National Wealth. In Contrast, The Negative Consequences Of Unemployment Are That They Do Not Only Lead To A Decline In Production But Ultimately To The Onset Of Poverty. However, There Are Other Types Of Employment In Which The Government Does Not Claim A Monopoly That Uses Labour Resources. On This Basis, Optional Employment, Another Principle, Comes To Light Which Is Considered Voluntary Unemployment Of Population That Possess Legal Benefits. In Compliance With The Market Economy, The Right To Dispose Of One's Ability To Work (Labour Force) Pertains Only To Its Owner, I.E. The Employee Himself, And No One Has The Right To Force Him To Work (Except As Provided By Law). The Most Requisite Criterion Of The Social Economy Lies In The Attitude Of Employment. Employment Is A Social Problem That Is Indicated By Demographics Features And Is Considered As A Primary Part Of Social Policy. The Social State Of Employment Problems Consociated, Dominantly, By The Human Interests As Well As His Needs On Labour. The Better The Level Of Socialization Of A Person, The Greater The Quality Level Of Human Capital. "Strong Bond Between A Worker And His Labour Right Along With His Standadrd Of Living Are Deemed As The Bottom Line Of Employment Expressed In The Constitutioin Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Employment Contributes In Many Ways, For Example, It Refines The Ability Of Work And Living Standards Of The Able-Bodied And, At The Same Time, His Family. Besides, It Assists In The Establishment

Of Decent Work Resourcefulness Which Is A Kernel Of Social Prosperity. In Other Words, Labour Capacity Is The Only Factor That Changes A Person Positively, Discovers His Natural Aptitude, Makes Him Perfect In All Aspects Of Life And Finally, Stimulates The Development Of An Individual" <sup>1</sup> Says Abdurakhmonov Kh, An Academic. These Factors Define The Aspects Of Reclassification Of Financial, Material And Labour Resources, Priorities Of Scientific And Technical Development, Organization Of Production Power And Amelioration Of Living Standards. It Has Been Experienced That One Of The Most Important Woes Is To Tackle The Problem Of Employment In The Context Of The Covid-19 Global Pandemic, And, Consequently, To Create A New Factor Of High Productivity, Which Is The Basis Of Social Welfare We Have Witnessed A Degree Of Dependence On. In This Essence, Employment Can Be Expressed As The Sum And Substance Of Developmental Matter We Are Undergoing Today. In This Day And Age, Almost A Half (49,4 %) Of Uzbekistan's Population Dwells In Pastoral Zones Surrounded By Basic Natural Resources: Land, Water Supply, Reservoirs And Underground Minerals To Name But A Few With The Help Of Which Industry Receives Raw Materials And The Population Is Provided By Food Supply. Additionally, Agriculture, Bread And Butter Of A National Income As Well As The Central Element Of Foreign Exchange Earnings To The Country, Is Of Primal Significance. Two Notions: Employment And Standards Of Living Play A Crucial Role Not Only In Villages But Also In The National Economy. Contemporary Economics Management Reflects In Itself The Government's Role Not Only As A Proprietor, The Subject Of The Economy But Also The Reformer And Regulator Of "Game Rules" In The Market In Which Government Contribution Is Changed With The Regulation. In Each Case, As For Foreign Experience, The Strong And Salutary Correlation With Government And Private Business Is To Be Strictly Followed. In Compliance With Historical Facts, A Real Market Economy Can Not Prosper And Even Be Established Without The Contribution Of A Government. The Only Elements To Be Transformed Are Duties, Types, Means And Scale. In Fact, The Government Has Never Ignored The Economic Cases That Are Of Nationwide Essence. By Virtue Of These, There Are The People Who All The Time Endorse The Government's Contribution. As The Market Economy Prospers Along With Civilization, More Regulatory And Organizational Initiatives Are Entailed. Furthermore, Only The Governments Have A Capacity To Prevent Potential Chaos, Price Acceleration And To Supply The Ensurance Of Economic Freedom As Well As To Protect Low-Income Layers. Contemporarily, Uzbekistan Is Running The Policy Of Gradual Improvement In Management Field While In The Society, The Notion Of "People Should Not Serve The Government, But Reversely, The Government Should Serve People " Is In Practice. Annually, A Million Appeal Acceptance Capacity In Virtual And Public Receptions Established By The President Of Uzbekistan Indicates The Importance Of The Need To Further Address To The Bond Between The Government And People. Clearly, The Government Cannot Observe Economic Actions And Especially Nationwide Processes With Impartiality From Outwards Event It Is Not Meant To Be. Using An Arsenal Of Direct And Indirect Means Of Influence, It Guides Economic Processes Towards A Holistic Economic Mechanism, As Well As A Strategy That Meets The Interests Of Building A Sustainable Competitive Economy. At The Same Time, The Processes Of Market Institution Formations Should Be Carried Out Under The Influence Of Competition Laws And Economic Expediency.

### **The Systems Of Indicators And Factors Clarifying Standards Of Living And Employment Level.**

The Perception Of Material And Spiritual Incentives, As Well As The Level Of Achievement To These Targets, Is Not A Bizarre Case. This Claim Also Pertains To The Rural Population, Even If Their Standards Of Living Are Substantially Distinguished By Their Counterparts In Cities. Hence, Concepts Including Poverty Depletion And Efficient Use Of Long-Term Resources And Most Importantly, Stable Economic Development In Agriculture Are Encompassed In "Five Main Principles Of Strategy Of Actions In Improving Uzbekistan" Concerning The Programme "Youth And Population's Health Support" In 2021 In Order To Improve The Standards Of Living In Rural Areas. To Lay The Foundation For The Future, The Following Areas Have Been Identified To Enable Unemployed Families, Including The "Iron Book", "Women's Book", And "Youth Book", To Engage In Farming:

- Allocating Crop Area, Arid And Unused Lands From 0,1 Up To 1 Hectare For Agricultural Purposes;
- Electricity Provision Of A Watering System (Artesian Wells, Drip Irrigation System And Etc.) And Allocated Lands;
- Allotting Subsidies For Assimilation Of Allocated Lands (Plough, Seed, Buying Seedlings).

In Terms Of U.N.'S Suggestion, Standards Of Living Is Assessed According To The System Of Indicators Divided Into Three. The 1<sup>st</sup> Group Includes Particular Indicators That Are Assessed By Naturals (Food, Health Care, Housing, Household Items, Paid Services, Spirit Level And Others) While The 2<sup>nd</sup> One Is Formed By Indicators

Generalizing The Expenditure Encompassing: The Gdp Per Capita, The Share Of Goods And Services In Gdp, Income Per Capita, The Average Wage Per Worker (Nominal And Real), Average Monthly Pension, Disposable Real Money Income, Consumer Price Index, Minimum Wage, Minimum Consumption Budget And Others. Finally, The Last One Is Defined By Significant Indexes, Of Which The Formation Is Complicated. It Is Simply Because For The Majority Contents Of Standards Of Living Weight Coefficient Needs To Be Studied. In The Second Case, The Human Development Index, Developed By Experts From The United Nations Development Program (Undp) Using A Particular Methodology, Can Be Bestowed. It Has Been In Practice Since 1991, And Information About It Is Currently Published In 175 Countries Around The World. The Human Development Index Serves As One Of The Vital Indicators For The International Comparison Of The Population's Living Standards.

Employment Is A Macroeconomic Category That Forms Essential Social And Economic Indicators Of Society State. Employment Is An Activity That Is Not Prohibited By Law, Related To Citizens' Satisfaction Of Citizens' Personal And Social Necessities, Bringing Them Income (Labour Income).

Citizens Have The Exclusive Right To Bestow Their Abilities Effectively And Creatively And To Carry Out Any Activity Which Is Not Prohibited By Law, Including Activities Unrelated To The Performance Of Paid Work.

In Practice, The Following Citizens Are Considered Employed:

- Work Full-Time Or Part-Time Or At Home Under A Paid Employment Contract, As Well As Other Paid Work, Including Temporary One;
- Temporary Absence From Work Due To Illness, Vacation, Vocational Training, Retraining Or Upgrading, Suspension Of Production, As Well As In Other Cases When The Employee, Who Is Temporarily Absent In Accordance With The Legislation, Retains The Job;
- Elected Or Appointed To A Paid Position;
- Service In The System Of The Ministry Of Defense, The Ministry Of Internal Affairs, The Ministry Of Emergency Situations, The National Guard, The State Security Service Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Customs Authorities And Other Agencies Providing Military Service;
- Self-Employment, Including In The Provision Of Services Based On The Participation Of Craftsmen, Members Of Family Enterprises, Farms, Members Of Production Cooperatives, Members Of Farms, Persons Registered As Self-Employed, Individual Entrepreneurs, As Well As Individual Labour ( In The Performance Of Work), Including Other Persons Carrying Out Activities Under Civil Law Contracts;
- Carrying Out Temporary Labour Activity Outside The Republic Of Uzbekistan;
- Work In Non-Governmental, Non-Profit Organizations, Including Religious Organizations, Carry Out Their Activities Following The Legislation<sup>1</sup>.

According To The Constitution Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Today, Citizens Have The Exclusive Right To Use Their Abilities For Production And Creative Work And To Carry Out Any Activity (Individually And Collectively) That Is Not Prohibited By Law. In The Conditions Of Market Relations, The State Resolutely Renounces All Claims To The Monopoly On The Use Of Labour Resources In Social Production.

Another Principle In This Regard Is The Principle Of Free Work Choice, I.E. The Right To Voluntary Unemployment Of Able-Bodied People With Legitimate Sources Of Income.

The Right To Dispose Of One's Own Working Capacity (Labour Force) Belongs Only To Its Owner, That Is, To The Employee Himself. Thus, In A Market Economy And Strengthening Its Democratic Foundations, Employment Policy, The Forms Of Its Implementation, And Its Formation Principles Will Change Significantly, Giving Up A Highly Regulated Employment System, Giving It High Flexibility And Adaptability.

Taking All The Aforementioned Into Account, Employment Is Not A Goal In Itself But An Activity That Does Not Contradict The Law To Meet Citizens' Personal And Social Needs To Bring Them Income (Labour Income). Employment Is Not Meant To Be An Official Document, Yet It Needs To Be A Source Of Income That Provides A Worker With Applicable Living Standards For A Human Being. Employment, As Well As Its Opposite Side - Unemployment (Unemployment), Affects Or Can Affect Several Factors, Among Which Followings Are Distinguished:

- Demographic – Number, Age And Gender Of The Population As Well As The Presence Of Economically Active People;
- Social – Classification Pursuant To The Content, Precisely, Social Groups (Layers) Of A Society;
- Educational – Competency Reflecting Cases Of Groups With Different Knowledge And Competency;
- Organizational And Legal - Existence As A Legal Basis In The Field Of Labour Relations, Forming The Role Of The State In The Process Of Employment.

Nonetheless, In Conformity With Global Practice, Employment Is Dominantly Impacted By The General Circumstance Of Economics. There Is Consistent Correlation Among Employment, Unemployment, Workforce Demand And Suggestion With Gdp, Gnp And So Forth. However, Its Quantitative Expressions Depend On The Stage Of Economic Recovery Or, Conversely, On The Crisis, Depression, And So On. Employment And State Budget, Credit Funds As Well As Investments Enable A Pinpoint Link. In Many Cases, It Is Requisite To Emphasize A Specific Relationship Between Employment And Real Wages Or Real Income, Which Determines The Employment Or Unemployment Of Older Family Members. In Addition To Internal Factors, Employment Is Influenced Or May Be Affected By Foreign Economic Relations, Primarily Foreign Investment. Today, The Bulk Of Our Compatriots Work In Joint Ventures, Including Enterprises With 100% Capital, And The Products Of Local Farmers Are Sold Not Only In Domestic But Also In Foreign Markets. This Means That The Development And Regulation Of Public Employment Policy Should Be Studied As A Complex, Multi-Stage Process, In Which Internal And External Factors, As Well As Those That Directly Or Indirectly Affect Employment And Living Standards Indicators, Need To Be Taken Into Account.

#### **The Current Case Of The Economy, Rural Employment And Living Standards.**

The Primary Role Of The Economy Is Associated With The Provision Of Living Standards Of The Population Simply Because The Economy Cannot Exist Without A Human Being. It Is Meant To Be For Humanity, At The Same Time, It Encourages Not Only An Individual But Also Whole Society. Therefore, Agriculture Is Regarded As An Integral Part Of The General National Economy In Which, As Aforementioned, The Main Part Of The Workforce Is Included Except For Basic Natural Resources. It Should Be Noted That The Country Is Working On Agricultural Reform, However, Without A Long-Term Strategy For Industrial Development, The Agricultural Sector Can Not Develop Sufficiently. In This Essence, The Strategy, Developed By The Ministry Of Agriculture Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan In Collaboration With Experts From Relevant Ministries, The World Bank, The E.U. Delegation And Other International Organizations, Identifies Nine Priority Areas For Agricultural Development:

- Provision Of Food Safety Of Population;
- Creating A Favourable Agricultural Environment And Value Chain;
- Reducing Government Involvement In Sector Management And Increasing Investment Attractiveness;
- Efficient Use Of Natural Resources And Environmental Protection;
- Developing Contemporary Management Systems;
- Gradual Diversification Of Public Spending To Support The Industry;
- Developing Science, Education, Information And Advice Services In Agriculture;
- Developing Rural Areas;
- Creating A Transparent System Of Field Statistics.

Consistent Initiatives Are Under Process In The Domains Of Reform In Agriculture, Implementing Cutting-Edge Technologies And Market Mechanisms. In Other Words, The "Cluster" Method Is Implemented And Types Of Crop Are Altered In Terms Of Time Criterion. Consequently, There Will Be Spotted Both Resourcefulness And Profit. More Than 80 Types Of Agricultural Products Yielded In Uzbekistan Are Exported To More 66 Countries Spanning The Globe. The Decree Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan On "The Strategy Of Agricultural Development" Dated October 23, 2019, Approved The Strategy For Agricultural Development Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan For 2020-2030. According To This Decree, Fruit And Vegetable Clusters Are Being Created To Yield Products With High Added Value. On December 11, 2019, The Presidential Decree On This Issue Was Adopted, The Entire Organizational And Legal Framework Was Created. As Of February 1, 2020, 73 Cotton-Textile Clusters Have Been Created, Which Is 73% Of Last Year's Cotton Harvest. The Average Yield Was 4.1 Quintals More Than Without Clusters, With An Additional 428,000 Tons Of Cotton Harvested<sup>1</sup>. In 2020, During The Pandemic, Cotton Production Had Augmented By 10% As A Result Of Agricultural Reform, Transfer Of Lands Entirely To Private Clusters And Cooperatives. Approximately 500 Clusters And Cooperatives Have Been Established In Agriculture, Vegetable And Grain Growth Along With Animal Husbandry As A Result Of Which Fruit And Vegetables Worth \$ 1 Billion Were Exported Despite Grave Consequences Of The Pandemic. Moreover, As Of 2020, 91 Thousand Hectares Of Land Have Been Made Use Of And Water-Saving Technologies Have Been Implemented For 133 Thousand Hectares Of Land Which Is Twice More Than The Previous Year. The State Has Provided Several Benefits And Incentives To Endorse Entrepreneurship, Including Business Loans Worth 100 Trillion Soums, Which Is Almost Four Times More Than In 2016. It Is Impossible To Properly Assess Today's Achievements Without Comparing Them To The Past Concerning The Decorum In Economics And Society. The Only Comparison Can Provide The Chance Of Impartial Assessment And The Necessary Forecast For The Future. If The Issue Is Approached From This Point Of View, Then It Is Clear That Agriculture In Uzbekistan Has Developed Unilaterally For Many Years. The Republic Was The Raw Material Base Of The Former

Soviet Union, And In Its Economy, Cotton Dominated As The Only Crop. In Many Irrigated Lands, The Share Of Cotton Planting Has Reached 70-80 Per Cent And More, Which Has Led To A Deterioration Of Soil Fertility And The Emergence Of A Difficult Ecological Situation. When It Comes To Living Standards, Per Capita Income Of The Rural Population In 1989-1990 Was Set To Become 40% Lower Than In Russia, Where This Figure Was Low Too. It Is Noteworthy That The Majority Of The Villagers Did Not Even Possess A Passport And Did Not Have Workers' Workbook Which Later Deprived Them Of Their Pensions. In Most Cases, The Remuneration And The Amount Of Labour Are At The Discretion Of The Heads Of The Kolkhozes And Sovkhozes And Are Carried Out In Accordance With Their Instructions. The Villagers Were Not Landowners But Mainly Part Of The Land. The Onset Of Sovereignty And Formation Of A National Economy Enabling To Enter A Market System Determined A New Agricultural Policy. In Villages, Its Central Part Was Occupied By The Reconstruction Of Production Relations And The Development Of The Agro-Industrial Complex Based On Different Forms Of Ownership And Types Of Management. During 1992-1995's Over 1100 State Sovkhozes Were Transformed Into Non-State Forms Of Ownership. "Tadbirkorbank", A Joint-Stock Commercial Bank, Was Founded On The Purposes Of Financial Support For Entrepreneurs, Developing Farms And Small Enterprises In Rural Areas. In Order To Improve The Financial Incentives For Agricultural Workers And To Eliminate Disparities In The Pricing Of Industrial And Agricultural Products, The Purchase Price Of Almost All Types Of Plant And Livestock Products Is Constantly Rising. Today, All Agricultural Products, Beside Cotton And Grain, Are Purchased At No Costs. The State Is Concentrating More On Villages Taking Into Account The Magnitude Of An Agricultural Sector. Turning To Independence, Agriculture Left The Unilateral Development Of The Past And Became An Industrial Sector Of The Economy, Where Instead Of The Former Kolkhozes And Sovkhozes, Peasants And Farms Prevailed. Last Year, More Than 7,000 Pieces Of Agricultural Machinery Were Purchased On Farms, And The Average Area Of One Farm Ranged From 68 To 81 Hectares In Cotton And Grain, From 14.8 To 19.2 Hectares In Vegetables And Melons, And From 6.0 To 9 Hectares In Orchards And Vineyards. Up To 4 Hectares, In Animal Husbandry - From 149 To 166 Hectares. Nevertheless, These Achievements, Unwittingly, Cannot Conceal Some Deficiencies And Unresolved Problems In Agriculture. One Of Them Is The Low Share Of Agriculture In Gdp, Which Dramatically Changed The Structure Of The Economy From 1991 To 2017: The Share Of Agriculture In Gdp Decreased From 37% To 19.2%. The Action Strategy For The Five Priority Areas Of Development Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan For The Years 2017-2021 Includes Modernization And Accelerated Development Of Agriculture, I.E. Intensifying Structural Changes And Sustainable Development Of Agricultural Production, Further Strengthening Food Security, Expanding Production Of Environmentally Friendly Products, As A Result Of A Significant Increase In The Export Potential Of The Industry In 2020, The Share Of Agriculture, Forestry And Fisheries In Gdp Amounted To 28.2%. Hidden Unemployment In Rural Areas And Migration Of Population, Especially Rural Youth, To Other Regions And Abroad For The Sake Of Work Search Are Still Observed. Shortages Of Agriculture Include The Slow Development Of Modern Household And Service, Domestic Labour And Direct Agricultural Production - The Slow Pace Of Introduction Of Modern Agrochemical And Agrobiological Methods. Sometimes, The Bureaucracy Of Some Local Officials, Their Reluctance To Address Some Issues In The Organization Of Their Business And Other Activities, Hinders The Desire Of The Rural Population To Open Their Own Small Business And To Meet The Demand. Thereupon, The State Reserves The Right Not Only To Regulate But Also To Provide Assistance And Support Through The Relevant Bodies And Institutions, In Part, Aimed At The Development, Useful Employment, And Legal Improvement Of Life's Material And Spiritual Norms. However, Today's Principal Target Is The General Amelioration Of The Overall Image Of Both Economics And Countryside. This Will Not Only Supplies Rural Living Standards Closer To Urban Conditions, But Also Turn The Village Into A Truly "Feeding" Place For The Country.

### **Main Principles Of Employment Regulation And Amelioration Of Living Standards In Rural Places.**

There Is A Link Between A Job That Feeds A Person And His Living Standards. The More Profit By Useful Labour, Legitimate Employment And A Job, The More Prosperity In Living Standards And Vice Versa. Villagers And Workers In The Countrysides Are Not Exceptions. Employment Depends On The Demand Of An Employee In The Labour Market, Provided That Living Standards Are Correlated With Employment And Gained Profit. The Higher An Employee's Qualifications And Professional Skills, The More Likely He Or She Is To Be In Demand, And Vice Versa. Admittedly, Pensioners And This Type Of People Can Be Deemed As Exceptions, Yet, They Receive Necessary Funds From The State In The Shapes Of Pension, Scholarships And Other Different Perks Provided By Law. In Developed Countries With Market Economies, The State Does Not Leave The Labour Market Entirely Under The Control Of Natural Forces. The Regulations Provided By The Government Are Also Introduced Along With Market Mechanisms In The Light That A Market Is Not Able To Handle Employment And All Problems Of Human Development. Uzbekistan Is Also Involved In Globally Positive Actions Taking Place All Over The World. Likewise, Unlike Other

Countries, The Republic's Leadership Seeks Not Only To More Actively Address Employment Problems But Also To Create A Mechanism That Allows Every Farmer In The Village To Work Freely, Independently Manage The Results Of Their Work And Meet The Needs Of Their Families.

489,064 People Will Be Employed Through The Allocation Of 0.1 Hectares To 1 Hectare Of Agricultural Land To Confirm The Forecast Indicators For The Creation Of 457,127 New Permanent Jobs By The Labour Authorities In 2021, Office Work In Agriculture, Income Growth And Employment Forecast Indicators Of Benefits Provision Services Were Set. Withal, By July 1, 2021, An Electronic Program For Employment Registration And Job Creation With Real-Time Tracking Of Information Resources Of The State Tax Committee Using A Single Integrated Database Will Be Developed. Tried And Tested Employment Method, The Bottom Line Of Employment, Lies In Directing Rural Population To Different Home Labour, Expansion Of Home-Based Work And Folk Crafts, Encouraging Family Enterprise, Entrepreneurship And Self-Employment. By Creating Vacancies, The State Seeks Not Only To Increase Employment In The Economy But Also To Attract The Existing Surplus Labour Force In Agriculture To Industrial Labour. In This Essence, Production And Social Infrastructure Are Being Developed, At The Same Time, Connection, Household And Service Networks Are Under The Process Of Establishment In Rural Areas.

Taking Into Account The Global Pandemic In 2020 And The Negative Impact On The Socio-Economic Development Of The Country, In 2021, A Program Will Be Developed To Increase Employment And Income, Provide Employment For The Unemployed, Especially Youth And Women, With A Focus On The Introduction Of Graduates To The Labour Market Creating Favourable Conditions To Encourage New Job-Creating Enterprises.

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