

**SOLUTION TO THE COUNCILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND PUBLIC CATERING IN UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the consequences of some mistakes in the development of the economy in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era and the origin of the social and economic problems that arose as a result.

Keyword: economic, crisis, number of food, industry, meat, milk, vegetables, fruits.

Introduction

Nowadays, changes and problems in the environment, the outbreak of various infectious diseases, the humanity to think about the mistakes made in the past, the threats to the lives of the population of ecological disasters force people to look back at least once. Humanity's careless treatment of nature, construction of various industrial enterprises in beautiful natural habitats for their own benefit, waste of natural resources and the destruction of the green world on earth, are the reasons for future generations to be deprived of natural blessings. As a result, more artificial organisms are appearing on earth instead of natural ones. Oceans, rivers and all resources on earth suffer from waste from industrial enterprises. Improving the structure of nutrition of the population for many years remains one of the urgent tasks of improving the well-being of the people. A number of food consumption was directed at its solution and was noted at party congresses. Nutrition should be improved by increasing the consumption of the most nutritionally valuable foodstuffs: meat, milk, vegetables, fruits. This is due to ensuring the further development of public catering, equipping public catering enterprises with modern equipment; improving the work of consumer cooperation. It is also necessary to achieve a more complete satisfaction of the demand of the population for products of light industry[1], as well as items of cultural and household purposes, to expand and update the assortment, and to improve the quality of goods that are in high demand among the population.



Practice shows that where the Soviets constantly keep questions of the production of commodities in their field of vision, take measures to improve the sale of commodities and develop the sphere of services[2], the daily needs of the people are more fully satisfied, and conditions are created for highly productive work and recreation.

The competence of local Soviets of People's Deputies in the field of trade and public catering is quite broad. So gift and cooperative trade, public catering in the region, enterprises, trade and public catering organizations of regional subordination. It takes measures to strengthen the material and technical base of trade and catering enterprises, equip them with trade, technological, refrigeration and other equipment.

The competence of the regional council includes the approval of plans for trade turnover for enterprises and organizations of retail trade and public catering and regional subordination; distribution of market funds of consumer goods among retail trade organizations and consumer cooperatives. The Council coordinates and controls the work of enterprises of trade and catering organizations of higher subordination; organizes work to involve additional local resources[3] of food and industrial products. It must organize a study of the population's demand for consumer goods; ensure the conclusion of agreements between enterprises, associations, collective farms and state farms with enterprises and organizations of trade and public catering and measures for the development of a network of trade and public catering enterprises, the introduction of progressive forms of trade and service. The scope of its activities includes many other areas on which the direct, clear, uninterrupted and conflict-free operation of the entire trade network - state, collective farm, consumer cooperation depends.

Improving the forms and methods of trade services is designed to save time for the population. K. Marx's position remains relevant that "real wealth is such time that is not absorbed directly by productive labor, but remains free for pleasure, for leisure, as a result of which space opens up for free activity and development".

The solution of issues of development of trade and public catering was discussed at sessions, meetings of regional executive committees, city and district executive committees, which took the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions that had taken place.

In 1971, the retail enterprises of the Ministry of Trade of the UZSSR put into operation 21,905 square meters of retail space, 10,397 seats in public catering, 152 pavilions in kiosks for 923 jobs. The total volume of capital investments amounted to 20.4 million rubles. Progressive forms of trade were introduced - 312 stores switched to self-service operation. The share of food products sold by this method amounted to 18%, manufactured goods - 16% [4].

The Samarkand Regional Consumer Union increased the turnover by 8.7% over the year, including catering - by 9.3%[5]. Taking into account the increased requirements for the culture of trade, the regional consumer union, with the help of local councils, directed the organizational work of the apparatus and cooperative organizations to the development of progressive service methods, the introduction of effective forms of trade and the



improvement of its culture. This goal was facilitated by a new typification of the trading network and public catering establishments.

The old types of stores - selmagan, prodmagan - were replaced by new ones - shops selling industrial goods and a highly specialized retail chain selling clothes, shoes, fabrics, haberdashery, etc., as well as a lot of everyday goods.

Stores were equipped with equipment to ensure the introduction of new forms of trade. So, out of 1,700 stores available as of January 1, 1972, 926, or 55%, received such equipment. In cooperative trade, 826 stores switched to self-service - 48.6% of their total number[6]. It should be noted that such re-equipment was extremely difficult, and ran into many problems of shortages. The enterprises did not have enough funds, there was no necessary equipment, there were no suitable premises. The situation with refrigeration equipment was especially difficult - there was not enough of it both directly in retail outlets and in the whole country[7]. The capacity of refrigerators did not ensure the storage of the necessary, even the minimum, inventory. Grocery stores were equipped with refrigeration equipment by 37%, public catering establishments - by 51%.

It is interesting, as an example, to get acquainted with how in January 1972 the Samarkand regional executive committee discussed the issue "on the course of further improvement of the trade discussion of the population of the region in 1972 and subsequent years of the Pyatilsk".

In accordance with the accepted terminology, according to which the current situation was not assessed in essence, and the existing shortcomings and problems were indicated by various euphemisms, it notes that along with some achievements, there are untapped reserves in the field of trade services. Their mobilization will increase the satisfaction of the needs of the population in consumer goods.

During the Soviet Union, all the industrial enterprises in Angren were of the heavy industry type and became a major environmental damage factor. Industrial enterprises adapted to work with coal mines and mining metals were put into operation without technical supervision.

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