



## **HISTORY OF TRADE STORES SERVING THE POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES OF NAMANGAN REGION (1960-1980)**

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<b>Received:</b> 22 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 10 <sup>h</sup> May 2021 <b>Published:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	The article covers the history of trade services in the villages of Namangan region in 1960-1980. In particular, issues such as the level of provision of the rural population with markets, shops and catering establishments, teahouses and cafeterias, their activities are covered on the basis of archival materials and scientific literature on the subject.
<b>Keywords:</b> Sales Service, Collective Farm, State Farm, Village, Shop, Kitchen, Food, Teahouse.	

From ancient times the importance of trade and transit routes in the development of nations has been enormous. The provision of trade services to the population in the territories of our country, the first initial period of mutual trade relations dates back to the Bronze Age. The role of trade services in meeting the daily needs of the population is invaluable. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has been paying attention to the provision of trade services to the population at the level of state policy. In particular, the third item of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is called Priorities for Economic Development and Liberalization. ; further improvement of monetary policy using instruments used in international best practices, as well as the gradual introduction of modern market mechanisms in currency regulation, ensuring the stability of the national currency; deepening and ensuring the stability of the banking system reform, increasing the level of capitalization and deposit base of banks, strengthening their financial stability and reliability, further expansion of promising investment projects and lending to small businesses and private entrepreneurship [1.]. These reforms directly serve to improve the provision of trade services to meet the daily needs of the population.

One of the important tasks is to analyze the general state of trade services provided to the population during the years of Soviet rule. Therefore, in this article we have tried to reveal the state of trade services to the rural population of Namangan region in 1960-1980 on the basis of archival documents.

In the 1960s and 1980s, markets, shops, and catering establishments served to meet the daily needs of the rural population. In 1960, there were 237 kitchens, 330 buffets and teahouses in 140 state farms of Uzbekistan. The turnover of public catering establishments in the state farms in 1959 doubled compared to 1957. The number of workers and servants eating in the kitchens has increased. Hot meals were organized in the field sheds during the peak of field work. Matlubot cooperatives set up bakeries, shops, and consumer services in the state farms in addition to public catering establishments [2. V.272]. But the network of kitchens in the state farms was not enough. Catering facilities are mainly located in rural centers. The kitchens are not well equipped with refrigerators, technological appliances and utensils. Also, most of the prepared meals were not tasty and the prices were high. In addition, there were cases when the directorate of state farms deviated from the daily needs of the population. In particular, they did not regulate the supply of vegetables to public catering establishments, nor did they assist in the provision of utilities to kitchens. In addition, rents and electricity bills were high in the organization of kitchens [2. V.272].

In 1971, as a result of measures taken by the Board of the Namangan Regional Press Society and the boards of local cooperatives to increase cooperative trade, the annual turnover was 213468 thousand soums instead of 211949 thousand soums, and industrial and food products were sold for 1519 soums. Annual growth was 7.3% (14.5 million) [3. V.20]. However, the implementation of the annual plan was not uniform across the lower press societies and cooperatives. In particular, Chust raypotrebsoyuz - 350.9 thousand, Namangan rayposi - 717.9 thousand, Uchkurgan raypotrebsoyuz - 267.7 thousand, Shakhand press society - 218.5 thousand soums, Uychi district press society - 607 thousand soums, Chust the press society - 309 thousand soums, the Yangikurgan press society - 425 thousand soums and the Lenin workers' cooperative - 60 thousand soums less than planned. As a result, the regional press society sold industrial and food products to the rural population for 1351 thousand soums less. This can be seen from the fact that in 1972, out of 996 enterprises of the Namangan regional press society, 838 or 84.2% fulfilled the annual plan, while 157 stores did not fulfill the plan. In particular, 46 enterprises (64.8%) and 15 enterprises of Zadarya district (22%) belong to the Uychi district press society [3. V.21] stores did not meet the annual plan.

Despite the fact that the Namangan regional party committee and the regional executive committee have repeatedly stated that the Uzbek Union is unsatisfactory with the sale of certain goods on the ground, and due to unsatisfactory implementation of measures taken by the regional press cooperation to eliminate these shortcomings. In particular, in 1971, sales of 15 types of goods decreased compared to 1970. This can be seen in the fact that cottonseed oil was sold for 60,000 soums, canned meat for 166,000 soums, and silk fabrics for 497,000 soums.

The lack of daily necessities in the shops led to a decline in the productivity of collective and state farm workers. I had to travel tens of miles to buy the products I needed. Many of the shops in the villages of the province were not the most necessary goods. For example, the regional press society checked the minimum assortment of tea, cottonseed oil, pasta, butter, cigarettes in a grocery store in the center of the Lenin Workers' Cooperative, children's suits and shirts made of yarn in the Ilgor department store of the Umrzakov Press Society. shutters, hooks, shop No. 6 belonging to this press society were found to be free of various cereals, pasta, food concentrates, black tea, sugar biscuits, various varina pavidlo, tomato paste, canned vegetables, butter and matches [3 . V.22-24].

In 1972, a number of works were carried out in Namangan region in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of 22 February 1972, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of 7 January 1972 "On Some Measures to Improve Trade and Equipment". In particular, this year, 37 refrigeration equipment was installed in trade, catering and manufacturing enterprises, bringing the number of 633 in the region. However, due to insufficient attention paid to the technical condition of existing refrigerators by the heads of cooperative organizations, specialists of the technical department of the press society and the repair plant, about 50% of the total refrigerators did not work this year due to malfunctions [3.V.200].

The construction of a number of facilities in Namangan region has not been completed for several years due to the irresponsibility of the builders of regional construction companies and contractors. In particular, a common kitchen for 75 people in the village of Kossansay, a shop for 6 people in the collective farm "Leningrad" in the Pop district, 2400 sq.m. of the Namangan wholesale base. warehouse and 10 construction trusts drying 5,000 sq.m. Construction of the Naryn and Turakurgan wholesale bases began in 1966, but was not completed in 1972. Also, this year, 284 thousand soums were allocated for the construction of the Naryn base, 208.4 thousand soums (73.4%), and 62.4 thousand soums (36.1%) out of 173 thousand soums for the Turakurgan base [3. V.199].

In Namangan region in 1971-1973 and 9 months of 1974 1718 sq.m. has 17 grocery stores, 5 pavilion shops, area 200 sq.m. 1 vegetable market, a potato storage facility for 7,000 tons of potatoes and 46 catering establishments were opened. In Namangan region, some work has been done on the construction and beautification of collective farm markets. In particular, a 140-seat fruit and vegetable trade pavilion was opened in Chust. Also, in 1972, another pavilion was opened in Uchkurgan. The volume of sales of agricultural products in the city and district collective farm markets has been growing year by year. In 1971-1973 and 9 months of 1974, 125,440 tons of vegetables and fruits were sold instead of the planned 103,690 tons [4. V.66].

In 9 months of 1973 in Chartak rural press society of Yangikurgan region 1 department store, 2 shops of industrial goods, 1 shop of clothes, 1 shop of oil products, 4 shops of cultural goods, 1 book, 6 household goods, 1 There are 62 shops selling children's world, 2 grocery stores, 1 gastronomy store, 1 bakery, 1 dairy shop, 38 daily necessities [5. V.275].

In 1973, there were 440 rural shops in Namangan region on the basis of customer orders [6. V.2] 2. During the spring field work in 1973, the villagers had 150 shops without vendors, 94 car delivery services, 120 mobile shops and 84 auto shops [6. V.3].

Also, kitchens and cafeterias in schools served students and teachers during the study period. For example, in Namangan region in the 1974-1975 academic year, 235 cafeterias (1450 seats) and 134 kitchens (4980 seats) were opened in 447 rural schools [5. V.3] 4. As 49 schools were transferred to state farms and labor supply, the directorates of the state farms provided food to the students. Due to the low number of students in 39 schools, they were attached to nearby stores. Confectionery shops were attached to schools in each district to provide school cafeterias and kitchens with confectionery products. They supply confectionery products such as buns, cakes, praniks, biscuits. In Kosonsoy, Turakurgan, Namangan, Naryn and Uychi districts, school canteens have been set up to provide school cafeterias with pirashki, somsa and manti.

Although the kitchens and cafeterias of rural schools in Namangan Province are equipped with refrigerators, most of them are not working. In addition, the building of most school cafeterias was not adapted to it and did not comply with sanitary regulations. Most of the buffets and kitchens have no floors or ceilings. For example, schools No. 14, 22 and 32 of Turakurgan district, schools No. 17, 21 and 22 of Uchkurgan district, schools No. 20 and 35 of Namangan district, canteens and kitchens of schools No. 15, 16 and 17 of Naryn district did not have floors and ceilings. [6. V.4] 1.

In 1975, the Department of Public Catering in Chust district of Namangan region signed an agreement with 22 rural schools to provide cafeterias and kitchens with food. From September 1 to November 1, 25 kg of sorghum, 61 cans of juice, and 60,000 pies made in school kitchens were delivered to schools in Chust district. Experts have criticized the lack of eggs and milk in school cafeterias for not making coffee and cocoa [5. V.7].

In 1975, 28 out of 42 schools in the Pop district had buffets and 15 kitchens for 100 people, 6 schools were attached to the Naiman and Pop state farms, and 4 schools were attached to the Chodak and Kokand labor supply departments. School cafeterias in the Pop district did not have refrigerators and other process equipment.

39 out of 46 schools in Chust district, 23 out of 38 schools in Kosonsoy district, 34 out of 42 schools in Uisi district had cafeterias and canteens. However, most of these buffets and kitchens were not equipped with refrigerators and other appliances [5. V.24].

In the 1975-1976 academic year, there were 27 rural schools in Yangikurgan district of Namangan region, where 15,682 students were educated. Of the 27 schools, 14 had kitchens (620 seats) and 25 cafeterias (740 seats). In other words, only 8.3% of rural school students were provided with cafeterias and kitchens [5. V.46].

Between 1976 and 1980, the per capita turnover of the urban population increased by 24.3 percent, while that of the rural population was 17.9 percent. Between 1981 and 1985, trade turnover declined. The trade turnover in cities was 15%, in rural areas - 9.6%. In 1985, the per capita trade turnover of rural areas was 2.5 times lower than that of urban areas [7. V.26].

In 1981-1985, new factories and shops were put into operation in the villages, including 3 canneries, 10 sausage products, 5 smoked fish, 10 confectionery products, 7 ice cream factories, 8 soft drinks factories and shops [7. V.15].

Trade services to the rural population were not at a high level during the period under review. Until 1985, most settlements did not have commercial establishments and public catering establishments. More than 3,000 rural settlements (1,262,000 people) did not have commercial enterprises. 8375 thousand rural settlements (5238 thousand people) did not have catering facilities. Living in 152 rural settlements with a population of 77,000, they were forced to attend a grocery store 10 km or more away [7. V.14].

Attention is also paid to the development of public catering facilities in rural areas. In 1986, there were 10,322 public catering establishments with 443.8 thousand seats in the system of press cooperatives. In 1981-1985, the growth in this area amounted to 81.1 thousand places [6. V.14].

One of the most important indicators of growth in the living standards of the rural population is the increase in average per capita turnover, which amounted to 319 rubles in 1975, 405 rubles in 1980 and 447 rubles in 1985, an increase of 40.1% in 10 years. This figure increased by 35.7% in cities [7. V.17].

In short, during this period, markets, shops, teahouses, buffets and kitchens provided trade services to the population in rural areas. Hot meals were also prepared and served to the farmers in the field sheds. During the peak of agricultural activity, mobile shops were set up and trade services were provided to the population. Buffets and kitchens set up in kindergartens and schools served the children, but the quality of service was low and there were enough problems with the provision of food. By the end of the period under review, commercial services to the population had declined sharply.

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