

History of Entrepreneurship in the Field of Trade and General Catering (In the Case of Fergana Region in 1991-2022)

Nosirova Dilrabo Ikromjon qizi
Master of FarDU

Okhunjonova Shakhodat Yusubjon kizi
t.f.f.d. (PhD)

Article Information

Received: March 31, 2023

Accepted: April 25, 2023

Published: May 31, 2023

Keywords: market, trade, catering, socio-economic development, service, supply.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the entrepreneurship in the field of trade and general catering is compared with the theoretical studies, the path and experience of developed countries. The state played an important role in the formation of the market economy and in ensuring its efficiency. Regulation of the market economy by the state is a necessary condition for its effective development. At the current stage of socio-economic development, studying the problems of state regulation of the economy, improving its forms and methods is very relevant for the countries in the transition period.

The basis of the market economy is the private sector, in which small and medium enterprises play an important role. They do not require large initial investments and guarantee a high rate of resource turnover, they are able to quickly and cost-effectively solve the problems of restructuring the economy, forming and filling the consumer goods market in the conditions of economic instability and limited financial resources. Development of small and medium business is recognized

as one of the priorities of the economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan . Ensuring the consistent development of the catering sector is one of the main tasks of the ongoing economic reforms.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, during the implementation of economic reforms, the process of privatization in the food industry accelerated. Enterprises have changed ownership forms and become joint stock, limited liability companies, private enterprises, firms, etc. transferred to forms of ownership. There are many private restaurants, cafes, kitchens, national food stalls in farmers' markets, etc. in city and district centers, guzars, large villages. began to operate. There are 17,500 catering establishments with 877,300 seats in Uzbekistan. 0.6 thousand of them are state enterprises, 16.9 thousand are non-state enterprises. 35 people per dining place, 1428 people per establishment's service capacity (2003).

2003 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of public nutrition. February 13 in " In 2003 - 2006, an additional measure to develop networks of retail trade, public catering and household service enterprises" on events " ¹and other decisions played an important role.

A large number of public catering enterprises, such as " Uzbekbirlashav " , " Uzbekturizm " , and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, provide services to hospitals, sanatoriums and rest homes, schools, and preschool institutions.

Freedom If we analyze the situation in the Fergana region from the first years, the public enterprises are managed by the state . There have been many cases of some trade departments effectively using state resources and spending money on buying expensive fabrics and video equipment instead of buying daily goods needed for the needs of the population. When the activities of trade and general catering enterprises were investigated together with the regional people's control committee and other organizations, violations of trade rules were found in one out of three inspected objects ². In this case, negative situations such as hiding the goods, selling them at a lower or higher price than the set norm, and missing the sales period were observed.

Such cases also exist in Fergana region, where vegetable oil was sold at higher prices than the specified prices in the 7th store in the Yozyovon district, and the manager of the 25th store in the Baghdad district sold 2700 kg. If he used the flour for his own benefit without selling it to the family, the manager of the 11th store bought 6 tons of flour , 207 kg. did not distribute rice ³to consumers. Such cases could be found in all places of the region. As a result of this, in September 1994 alone, about 1000 tons of rice, 661 tons of sugar, 126 tons of tea, and 343 tons of household soap were not delivered to the population ⁴. Such situations in the years of the transitional period led to the complication of providing the population with consumer products and had a negative impact on the level of consumption of the population.

In 1993-1994, consumption of food products per capita by region (in kg. per year)⁵

	Meat and meat products	Milk and milk products	Bread products	Vegetables and fruits
--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------

¹2003 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. February 13 "On additional measures for the development of networks of retail trade, public catering and household service enterprises in 2003-2006", etc. Q aror i // www.lex.uz

²Nurmatov A. N. Historical analysis of the material supply of the population of Uzbekistan (in the case of the Fergana Valley, 1985-2020) Vol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) ... dis. - Tashkent, 2020. - B. 61.

³FVSA. Fund 1220, list 1, collection volume 5, sheets 47–48.

⁴FVSA. Fund 1220, List 2, Collection Volume 75, Sheet 41.

⁵Human Development Report. Uzbekistan 1996. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. - B. 134.

	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Uzbekistan Res.	27	33	177	173	162	152	122	130
Ferghana	20	24	165	164	182	169	88	95

In the fields of small business and private entrepreneurship percentage (%)⁶

Fergana region						
	GDP	industry	Agriculture	employment	export	import
2000	32.0*	5.6*	x	52.8*	30.8	22.7
2005	40.8	6.0	x	69.4	14.6	38.2
2010	59.5	22.5	97.6	77.0	18.2	19.0
2015	70.8**	42.9	97.2	80.3	36.7	30.5
2018	69.8**	39.4	97.1	78.9	45.7	54.7
2019	67.0	43.6	97.5	79.2	53.9	77.3

**The data for 2015-2018 are given taking into account the corrected (re-evaluated) data.

*** initial data

Small and medium-sized business has a great influence on the structure of the market economy and competitive environment, the tax base for the republican budget, provides employment for the population, provides the market with various goods and services. fills with

small and medium-sized enterprises stems from the different needs of the transition period and the different expectations of political and economic actors, as well as the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises in the context of a mature market economy.

For politicians and civil servants, the sector of small and medium enterprises can replace the state, first of all, in solving complex economic problems - creating new jobs, creating a new, prosperous middle class, which is the long-term success of any country. is an important factor of stability. country. In addition, for the government, small and medium-sized enterprises are a source of filling the state budget. Macroeconomists and academics perceive the SME sector in the context of the complex challenges of structural changes taking place in transition: private sector development, structural changes, and opportunities for more efficient allocation and use of resources.

During the years of reforms, small and medium-sized enterprises are gradually becoming an independent sector. According to the National Statistics Committee, as of January 1, 2002, the number of small and medium-sized business entities was 8.6 thousand small and medium-sized enterprises, 111.3 thousand individual entrepreneurs and It reached 84,700 farmers' farms. 1,112,200 people were employed in the field of small and medium-sized businesses, which made up 62.7% of the total number of people employed in the economy of the republic.

The development trend of small business in economic sectors and sectors depends on the socio-economic situation in the country. The growth of unemployment, low wages and a generally low standard of living, insufficient demand for labor in the formal sector, instability of formal employment (waiting, layoffs, bankruptcy) lead to the growth of the informal sector, which has large

⁶Information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 01/2-02-17/2-350 of November 15, 2019 and No. 01/2-02-17/2-44 of February 12, 2020.

reserves of small businesses. . .

Informal sector (mostly private) sphere of activity is "shuttle business", street trade, various household services, transport, etc. At the moment, the creation of jobs in the private sector and the development of self-employment of the population have a positive effect on the labor market, as the number of registered requests for labor from private business entities is increasing. but their share in the composition of labor force needs, the private sector is of great importance in creating new jobs.

Entrepreneurship has achieved the greatest development in terms of both quantity and volume in the trade and catering sector. Therefore, it seems appropriate for us to analyze the dynamics and trends of entrepreneurship development in this branch of the economy.

the State Statistics Committee on January 1, 2002, 3,291 small and medium-sized enterprises were operating in the trade and catering sector, which is 95.4% more than in 2000, and the same for small enterprises. indicator 95.9%; 90.6% Several periods can be observed in the dynamics of the development of the trade and general catering industry, as well as in the general dynamics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The initial transition period from 1991 to 1992 saw a sharp jump due to price liberalization and the profitability of trade and brokerage operations. Unsatisfaction of demand at the expense of local production in the conditions of commodity hunger, liberalization of foreign and domestic trade gave a strong impetus to the development of entrepreneurship in the field of trade and catering, characterized by a relatively low density of capital (capital). intensity).

The growth rate was 347 percent, and the dynamics was 368 units. From 1993 to 1997, there is a constant increase in the number of trade and general catering entities. The largest share of trade and catering enterprises was observed in 1997 - 69% of all enterprises.

Government regulation in foreign countries is much more extensive. Thus, the authors of "Economics" distinguish the following main economic functions of the American government: providing the legal framework and social environment; support for competition; redistribution of income and wealth; regulating the distribution of resources for the provision of public goods ; stabilization of the economy. While analyzing the role of state regulation in the US economy, J. Galbraith pays great attention to the growing role of the private sector and at the same time emphasizes that the free enterprise system is significantly dependent on the state.

First of all, it should be noted that intervention in the economy can be direct and indirect. Direct regulation involves the financing of specific facilities, participation in mixed private-industry projects, extensive use of the federal contract system, and the provision of subsidies. In recent years, the economic policy of developed countries is more and more directed towards indirect regulation of business, its specific measures include tax incentives, provision of information and consulting services, creation of business support infrastructure. The reason for this is that business has a strong enough position in the economy of these countries, and therefore there is no need to create "greenhouse" conditions.

Almost all methods of government influence on economic development include direct or indirect tax regulation. The state determines taxes, subjects and objects of taxation, tax bases, tax rates, exemptions and discounts, changes the conditions of taxation, encourages business activities in some areas and restricts them in other areas. The creation of an effective taxation system that supports the development of entrepreneurship is the main economic problem for our republic, like most countries with a market economy.

International experience shows that up to 20% of the total income can be painlessly withdrawn

from taxpayers. Advanced reproduction can be successfully implemented at overall tax rates as low as 25 percent. A tax rate of more than 32 percent would cause even simple reproduction to stop. The absolute value of revenues to the budget will decrease, entrepreneurs will lose incentives to develop their activities, and there will be a desire to hide income from the state. Exceeding the limits of the tax burden is especially evident when the available income is insufficient to pay the taxes.

The tax system is one of the most important mechanisms of the state's influence on the process of economic development. The importance of this regulatory tool is that budget revenues are the basis for all operations of the state in the economy. However, no matter how high the fiscal function of taxes is, it should not suppress their other, especially incentive and regulatory functions. After all, it is not easy to collect taxes as much as possible, but the task is to expand the sources of taxes, to effectively develop enterprises in the field of production and circulation. The effectiveness of the tax system is largely determined by the method of calculating the tax base, tax rates and tax credits.

In conclusion, it can be said that accelerated depreciation is widely used in economically developed countries to stimulate and increase the scientific and technical level of production. This allows you to reduce the taxation of a part of the profit, which is used to accelerate depreciation, but because of the low capital, this method of tax reduction is not used in trade and catering. In these countries, tax incentives played an important role in the development of entrepreneurship, which consists in the implementation of direct deductions from the amount of taxes. At the same time and in conjunction with tax incentives, many countries apply full tax incentives without specifying periods and with fixed deadlines, so-called tax holidays.

However, the experience of the CIS countries shows that such tax policy measures, which are successfully used in developed countries with economies in transition, often become ineffective or lead to undesirable results. A developed market infrastructure plays an important role in the formation and development of entrepreneurship. Infrastructure is an operating system of elements capable of helping small businesses on favorable terms. The purpose of forming small business infrastructure is to provide favorable conditions for its development through comprehensive and targeted support of small business entities in various fields: information, consulting, training, forecasting and analytical, scientific-technical, technological, financial fields. is to create. Business relations and cooperation of entrepreneurs are established through infrastructure facilities, which helps the business to organize itself.

Books:

1. 2003 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. February 13 "On additional measures for the development of networks of retail trade, public catering and household service enterprises in 2003-2006", etc. Q aror i // www.lex.uz
2. Human Development Report. Uzbekistan 1996. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. - B. 134.
3. Nurmatov A. N. Historical analysis of the material supply of the population of Uzbekistan (in the case of the Fergana Valley, 1985-2020) Vol. science. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) ... dis. - Tashkent, 2020. - B. 61.
4. Information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 01/2-02-17/2-350 of November 15, 2019 and No. 01/2-02-17/2-44 of February 12, 2020.
5. FVSA. Fund 1220, list 1, collection volume 5, sheets 47–48.
6. FVSA. Fund 1220, List 2, Collection Volume 75, Sheet 41.

7. <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/jis/article/download/4191/3760> THE ROLE OF TASHKENT AND KOKON MARKETS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY
8. <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/jis/article/download/4190/3759> ROLE OF MERCHANT IN MARKET AND TRADE RELATIONS
9. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=eb1ZvdsAAAAJ&citation_for_view=eb1ZvdsAAAAJ:9yKSN-GCB0IC#:~:text=1991%2D2020%20Study%20of%20the%20Population%27s%20Attitude%20to%20the%20Markets 1991-2020 Study of the Population's Attitude to the Markets
10. <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/history-of-uzbekistan/article/view/16562> Formation and importance of shuttle trade in Uzbekistan (1991-2020)
11. <http://orientalresearch.uz/index.php/jcass/article/view/52> PURCHASE MEMORIES OF TASHKENT MERCHANTS IN TURKISH MARKETS
12. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=854876181396115098&hl=en&oi=scholar> MOKI TRADING ACTIVITY IN THE MARKETS OF UZBEKISTAN (1990-1918)
13. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=7535706027001550976&btnI=1&hl=ru> The Shuttle Trade in Uzbekistan Markets (1990 -2018)
https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=eb1ZvdsA