



STUDY OF THE POPULATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MARKETS IN CENTRAL ASIAN MARKETS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF TASHKENT MARKETS IN 1991-2020)

Shahodat Yusubjon qizi Okhunjonova

Lecturer at the Department of the History of Uzbekistan, Faculty of History, FSU

E-mail: ohunjonova1191@mail.ru

Annotation

The article describes the public's attitude that markets took place in ancient times and today as the main place to show the standard of living of the population.

Keywords

trade, business, international trade, market, economy, entrepreneurship.

Аннотация

В статье описывается отношение населения к тому, что рынки имеют место в древности и сегодня как основное место показа уровня жизни населения.

Ключевые слова

торговля, бизнес, международная торговля, рынок, экономика, предпринимательство.

Аннотация

Мақолада бозорлар аҳоли турмуш даражасини кўрсатиб берувчи асосий маскан сифатида қадимда ва ҳозирги кунда ҳам ўз ўрнига эга эканлиги нуқтаи назаридан, аҳолининг унга бўлган муносабатлари ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар

тижорат, бизнес, савдо, халқаро савдо, бозор, иқтисод, тадбиркорлик.

Markets have long played an important role in human society, as the main place where trade relations take place. In particular, they occupy a special place in the life of the city. Speaking of markets, Tashkent has both ancient and modern markets. The development of eastern markets has its own peculiarities, their appearance is formed on the basis of modern requirements, and the market of agricultural products works as a peasant market.

In the 1990s, when there was a shortage of products and demand was not fully met, it was enough to find goods that were much easier to sell. However, when the market is full and supply meets demand, the company has to focus on selling the goods. This in itself requires improving the quality of the goods as well as the quality of the sales service¹.

Many reporters and journalists were also interested in the public's perception of markets during the transition to market relations. Memories of 1996 were analysed by the interviewer as follows: "In our past, the trade caravans from Margib to Mashriq were revived in 1991 in a new form and content under the name of "market economy". As a result, a class of entrepreneurs has emerged. Today, almost every second person is involved in trade. At the same time, we have to learn new traditions and restore the forgotten ones. We need to learn and adapt to the rules of a market economy. Most importantly, we must not forget our national values by indulging in uncivilised trade and street trading. During the transition period, along with social

¹ Pardaev M., Choriev D. Trade and market. His socio-economic essence // Economics and report. 1995 №8-9.

changes in other areas of trade, there were also unfavourable conditions in the markets. This was due to a lack of knowledge of current legislation. Therefore, it was necessary to patiently address the shortcomings. As mentioned above, all types of trade and business activities have also gone through a period of transition. There is no such thing as a market economy where everything is based on money. Young people who pretend to be businessmen by spreading two cigarettes and four cigarettes in the middle of the bazaar should not be complacent and say: "I have brightened the future for me and my children". The speculator invents various tricks to get the farmer a cheap mortgage and sell it at a higher price. Otherwise, the cost may not be recovered until the product is delivered to the customer. This is because a speculator who received a product from a farmer, albeit on a voluntary basis, had to pay a "cap" to some inspectors in order to sell the product. Can we therefore deny the effect of this "cap" on the artificial increase in prices? The demand of a market economy is to serve abundance and reduce prices. Therefore, it would be more expedient for us to take care of creating better conditions for it than to go around the peasants asking for all sorts of unnecessary papers.²

Articles published in the press in 1991 show that there were also cases of sellers deceiving buyers. In order to prevent such cases, critical articles were published in the press³. There was also a crackdown on speculators, and illegal goods were confiscated. A number of measures have been developed to combat traders who artificially raise prices, switch to easy money and fill the markets with consumer goods. Market stalls were given to farmers only, and efforts were made to regulate the markets and fill them with consumer goods.

As a result of the salesman's lack of real interest in his work, he created salesmen-speculators who thought more of their own interests than those of the buyer. It was a time when manufacturers licked the middleman, obeyed his wishes and even winked at him, and trade was severely restricted. The personal interests of the people, or rather the material and spiritual interests, were opposed to the interests of the state. This created scarcity. The scarcity created millions of speculators. It is understood to fill the market, to make a profit on the basis of serving the welfare of the people. Facilitating the transition of goods and products from the sphere of production to the sphere of consumption is a social task of trade, saving time and material costs. In fact, the business and entrepreneurial movement was created to strengthen the country's economy and fill the consumer market. Because law enforcement, financial and tax authorities are not armed with laws in time, it is sometimes impossible to distinguish who is a speculator, who is a trader, who is a business expert and who is an entrepreneur. Speculation can only be lost in an economic way, i.e. by filling the market. For this reason, both in 1993-1994 literally _ mediation more wide way to begin to open, for example, a broker-dealer farmer with agree watermelon _ field with shopping so first _ paid tax without to the market quote to sell. Such from trade farmer both the trader and the broker both society _ both see benefit meaning caught ⁴.

There have also been cases of sellers deceiving buyers. A beautiful bunch of sorrel was hidden underneath a useless bunch of sorrel⁵. Such cases of deception have been observed in all kinds of markets. Such cases have been criticised in the press by dissatisfied articles⁶.

In addition, the farmer has no time to sell potatoes, onions and carrots on the market, nor does he want to. He thinks about processing his produce to get a better yield, and he always has to hurry to the field. That's right, as long as the products farmer with mutual agreement based on markets take coming out traders' activities restriction right if not need. On the contrary, to them own studies secret as not legal basically, frankly take go for opportunity creating should give. Thus, today market to economy transition conditions this such as problems find right solution current masala remains. How no, honestly work, intellect at the expense of frankly free activity opportunity to show limited, hurried people need to take out the weight light doing intermediaries, for example from a speculator hate it _ always blackmail instead of his pocket eye sewing, various -district documents under the pretext of "one what 'to produce, unclean

² Mirbahodir Badal. Markets country image // Tax payer magazine. 1996 No. 9, pp 11-12.

³ Oxunjonov U. Muncha simple father // Tashkent evening _ Tuesday, September 20, 1991 №167 (8.365) P. 1; Market and marketer attitude // Marifat. February 3, 1996. № 9 (6706). P. 4

⁴ G'ofurov G'. Market: business people and speculators // Xalq so'zi - 1994 August 9, № 155. P.3.

⁶ Marifat // Market and market attitude February 3, 1996. № 9 (6706). P.4

wealth gain trying to those relatively serious attitudes let us know as needed I think ⁷.

It is precisely in 1996 that, alongside the critical views of the markets, one can find comments that the changes in their behaviour and trading culture are moving in a positive direction. For example, the noise on the markets was embarrassing, the author's stomach hurt, he went to the market out of urgency and did not go to the market for a long time, his views were outdated and he had a negative attitude towards the market. The abrupt renewal of the environment, of social life, emphasised that people were changing very quickly for the better. Inside the market, as in previous years, there is a special calm, as calm as the mood of self-sufficient traders. In a chaotic place, like a narrow corridor where people used to cling to each other, unable to see underfoot, only two sides were covered with rastas. The large space in the middle is convenient for customers to move from place to place and find what they need. The clothes market is built in a modern way, with high shelves. There are also signs of calmness on the faces of the traders. He does not try to sell the goods without compromising the demands of the buyers or in vain. If necessary, he gives advice, offers help⁸.

In Tashkent, interviews were conducted with customers visiting the markets. The analytical response to the question "Which markets did you go to between 1991 and 2020 and why did you choose that particular market? Most (75%) of the farmers' market respondents said that they went to the farmers' market closest to where they lived. Although 10% of the respondents said that it was farther than home, Koylik said that he got it from the agricultural wholesale market. 10% of respondents said that most of them buy from Yunusabad Farmer Market because students are relatively cheap. 5% of the respondents said that they buy from supermarkets and shops because of lack of time.

During the years of independence, we can observe that the flow of buyers to the markets of Tashkent was directed to different markets in different years. For example, according to the memories of many Tashkent interviewees, in the early 1990s the Aloy farmers' market was located in the most convenient place, in the centre of the capital, and attracted many buyers, and the prices were not too high.

In 1991-2006, the majority of the population went from the clothes markets to the Otchopar market. The transformation of the horse market into a market of speculators, popularly known as the "Hippodrome", was known not only in our country, but also abroad. However, it was argued that the expansion and beautification of markets should not be at the expense of our spiritual values, that the Tashkent Equestrian Centre is one of the only sports facilities in the country. It is also proposed to wrap with barbecue ⁹.

In 1996, Otchopar was told that the range of products and prices were acceptable, but that strength, health and patience were needed because of the crampedness of the counters, the obstruction of the road by lorry drivers and the poor quality of the products. The unhygienic sale of perishable food, the pollution of kitchens, the congestion at the entrance to the market and the complete lack of order in the bus service from Otchopar to Sabir Rakhimov metro station made shopping difficult¹⁰.

In 1996, the Farhod market was flooded with lorries, milk and dairy products, meat and confectionery were sold in the open air, and the area was covered with dust and toxic fumes from cars. the supervisors were said to be negligent¹¹.

As a result of studying and analysing the complaints received by the People's Reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was found that most of the complaints were about market space, the loss of traders due to construction work, rent.

Between 1991 and 2000, there was a lot of chaos in the markets. However, since the 2000s, i.e. the first years of independence, the number of such cases has decreased significantly as a result of the experience gained.

On 3 January 2020, two acquaintances of a trader at the Kuylik farmers' market filed a complaint with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, claiming that he had failed to pay for 10 tonnes of rice worth a total of 119,500,000 soums by the agreed date. In the process of ensuring the implementation of the appeal to the People's Reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was reported that the Bektemir District

⁷Mirbahodir Badal. Markets country image // Tax payer magazine. 1996 No. 9. pp. 11-12.

⁸Sattorov X. Markets enlightened going // People the word August 8, 1996 № 159. P.3.

⁹From the market escaped horses// Uzbekistan ovozi. 1997 January 9, 4, p.3.

¹⁰Market. Why markets are hurting the customers? // People the word 1996 Dec. 28. № 263-264. P. 6

¹¹Market. Why are they customer? // People the word 1996 Dec. 28. № 263-264. P. 6

IIO FMB TB IIB TB paid in full for rice products sold during the pre-investigation activities. In this case, due to the lack of evidence of a crime, it was decided not to initiate criminal proceedings in accordance with Article 83.2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Uzbekistan.¹² From such cases it can be concluded that maintaining order in the markets required the coherence not only of the market administration, but also of the law enforcement agencies and other relevant bodies.

If we analyse the conversations between the population and the proposed markets on social networks, as well as the suggestions for improving the quality of services in them, the problems become clear. For example, it is necessary to introduce an electronic payment system in all paid car parks in the country, to create free special places for drinking water in markets, to regulate "car service", to rent shops and stalls online and to introduce an electronic accounting system¹³.

Analysis of the proposals showed that payments in paid car parks near markets and elsewhere were mainly made in cash, which in some cases led to incomplete registration of daily and monthly receipts and non-registration. This has led to a reduction in spending on improving market infrastructure and to incomplete collection of income tax. In addition, the provision of free special places for drinking water in the markets will create convenience for buyers and sellers. Someone may not have the money to buy water from the shop, or someone may need water urgently. The right to choose must be created for everyone. The fact that there is no life without water is more noticeable, especially on hot summer days. Such places should be organised with water-saving technologies and controlled by the market administration.

It was necessary to regulate the "car service" in the markets in order to eliminate various inconveniences caused by their erratic behaviour. Tourists who have seen such cases may also have a negative view of the markets. In addition, the fact that the fees for car service were not clearly defined also caused dissatisfaction among buyers. Some chariots charge ten thousand rupees for an hour's service, while others charge up to twenty or even thirty thousand rupees for the same service. In view of the above, it is proposed to regulate car services in all markets and introduce "uniform payment rates within the time frame used" for their services. Where there is competition, the service will not be expensive. If all bans and restrictions on car service are removed, if organised groups are not allowed to form, the pot of many poor will boil over and the burden of the people will be lightened. It is necessary to abolish the "monopoly of car service" in the markets.

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¹² Uzbekistan Presidential Reception of the Republic current archive data. Uzbekistan Republic Prosecution Tashkent city Bektimir District Prosecutor 's Office № 16/132 m-20.

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