

FROM THE HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the historical processes related to the establishment of small and medium-sized business enterprises in Surkhandarya region based on primary sources.

Due to the collapse of the USSR in the 90s of the 20th century, the economic ties formed were almost severed. The complexity of material and technical support, mutual bank accounts, books became a serious obstacle to the development of national economy sectors of Uzbekistan. As a result of the disconnection, in the first years of independence, a number of enterprises in the country worked with reduced capacity. Some of them stopped working completely. Workers and servants were put on compulsory leave and joined the ranks of the unemployed. This situation, which occurred in the first years of independence, was caused, firstly, by the increase in unemployment among the population; secondly, to the shortage of consumer goods, empty store shelves; and thirdly, it led to the devaluation of money due to the lack of necessary consumer goods to be purchased. Liberalization of prices in the process of reforms was a serious step towards a market economy, because adherence to market prices was an important condition of the economy. An important condition for the transition to market relations is the creation of a multi-level economy, that is, different forms of ownership. This issue is an urgent issue for our country, which chose the path of market relations after the authoritarian Soviet regime, and was an important step in the formation and development of new economic relations in a new society. The first stage of privatization and the creation of the foundations of a multi-sector economy in Uzbekistan, the transition to a general market economy (1992-1993) was the privatization of small enterprises and housing stock at minimum prices. The second stage (1994-1995) was small and medium and Through the process of privatization of large enterprises, deepening of the process of the third stage of privatization, it has been achieved to create a multiplicity of economy and a competitive environment.

"Small and medium-sized businesses, compared to large manufacturers, require less capital expenditure, are compact, can quickly adapt to the necessary principles, can often change the types of products they produce, and have the opportunity to rapidly modernize their production facilities." says First President Islam Karimov [1].

That is why the head of our state has been paying special attention to the development of free entrepreneurship, small and medium business in the society, and its decisive role in our

economic development. The first reason for this is that, as Amir Temur pointed out in his time, one person who is a business man, possessing courage and enthusiasm, a determined entrepreneur and a vigilant person is better than thousands and thousands of indolent and apathetic people.

Our country has natural and economic conditions that ensure the development of small and medium-sized businesses. This area is important for quickly solving basic life needs, filling the market with consumer goods, and this is the only effective and reasonable way to create a competitive environment in the transition from a monopolized economy to a free market.

From the early period of independence, joint ventures, a new branch of the region's economy, especially in light industry, were established, and an opportunity was created for a person who wanted to engage in business.

On November 18, 1991, adopted at the VIII session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On Expropriation and Privatization of State Property" and on Privatization of the "State Housing" Fund (May 7, 1993) on the basis of laws and more than 20 special state programs, work in the field of changing the form of ownership was gradually developed and implemented[2].

In Surkhandarya region, practical work was carried out based on the privatization program, and 1,364 enterprises and 5,104 objects were privatized by May 25, 1992-1994. 1112 of the privatized enterprises were transformed into family private enterprises, 113 into open joint-stock companies, and 115 into collective ownership. [3]

The quality of carpets woven on looms imported from Turkey at the small enterprise "Turon" in Termez is good, and the demand for the woven products is high. Spinning machines were purchased and installed in the small enterprise "Turon" from the cities of Minvodi and Pyatigorsk in the North Caucasus [4]. In addition, more than 100 meters of gauze was prepared per day, and men's and women's clothes were made from it. [5]

In the first stage of the privatization process (1992-1993), small enterprises were established in a number of districts of the region. These include small enterprises named "Erk" in Denov district, "Barokat" in Kyziriq district, "Umid" and "Orzu" in Sherabod district, "Mukammal" in Sariosiya district. In 1993, the Boysun tailoring shop was put into operation, and during the transition to market relations, opportunities for increasing the production of consumer goods expanded here. The number of small enterprises that greatly contribute to the development of the national economy has been increasing year by year. In 1994, a cocoon processing workshop was launched at Shorchi cotton ginning plant. The "KS-10" machine tools, installed in a comfortable building in all respects, were very useful in improving the skills of working girls. Shargun porcelain ware workshop, based on the order of supply of workers belonging to the Shargun coal mine department, the "Takhkyon" collective farm porcelain production shop was built and put into operation within five months. In the construction of this workshop, the service of the second mechanized mobile assembly in the city of Shargun, the main contractor, was incomparably great.

In 1992, the "Guliston" small furniture enterprise started working at the state farm named after E. Berdiyev in Sherabad. During 1992, this enterprise produced products worth 800 thousand soums. In 1992, a small enterprise produced furniture worth 3 million soums. Bakhtiyor

Boboqulov, Bahadir Usmanov, Bibinor Khojanova, Fazilat Rasulova among the skilled craftsmen and tailors working in this enterprise made a significant contribution[6].

In Sariosiyo district, the carpet shop belonging to the industrial trade and production combine was put into operation in July 1993, and the shop was headed by Khurram Nazarov. There, advanced weavers M.Soraliyeva, M.Jabborova, R.Kholova, N.Ismailova fulfilled their monthly plans with 1.52 percent with the help of 6 looms. By the end of 1993, 4 more machines were put into use, and cutting and sewing rooms were also opened near the workshop.

In order to satisfy the population's demand for daily necessities and provide them with work, the activities of private factories were also given a wide place in the oasis. "According to the regulation on private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, private entrepreneurship is an initiative carried out by an individual or a group of individuals for personal income or profit, on the basis of their property responsibility, within the framework of current laws, involving hired labor. 'jalik means activity. Such private enterprises have started to be established in the region. In 1996, the "Shoyim" handicraft firm was established in the collective farm named after "Y. Okhunboboev" of the Saryosi district, and it brought together famous craftsmen. The enterprise began to fulfill the tasks of meeting the demand of the residents of the district for handicraft products, secondly, to export the exquisite products created by the masters outside the region, and thirdly, to introduce the skills and potential of the craftsmen of Surkhan oasis to the world [7].

As a result of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and permission to engage in entrepreneurship, wide opportunities were created for craftsmen. For their effective work, Uzbekistan has provided enough raw materials. Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov dated March 31, 1997 (No. 1741) "On measures to support the further development of folk arts and crafts by means of the state", 1998 Decrees and Resolutions of April 9 "On measures to further encourage the development of private entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses" became an important factor for the reorganization and development of handicrafts in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In March 1997, in the city of Termiz, the "Tashabbus-96" inspection competition and a meeting of the activists of the regional chamber of goods manufacturers and entrepreneurs took place. Galina Boronova, the head of a private art school, was awarded the first place, Gudrat Asrorov, an artist of the Sherabad pottery enterprise, was awarded the second place, and Abdulla Mirodilov, a woodcarving master from Sariosia, was awarded the third place. 6.5 million soums were awarded to the first place winners, 3 million soums to the second place, and up to 2 million soums to the third place. In January 1998, the "Craftsman" association of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. In Surkhandarya region, the "Hunarmand" association was established in January 1998. The association produced more than twenty types of handicraft products and contributed to the development of the industry of the region and our republic. In order to raise the quality level of handicrafts, regional artisans began to produce handicrafts. [8]

In 1993, the small enterprise "Kumkurgan" was established in the Kumkurgan district, and 4 specialized trade stores and 3 carpet weaving shops started working.

In 1993, an oil production shop was launched at the Denov district cotton ginning plant, equipped with modern equipment, and capable of producing up to 5 tons of oil per day.

In 1994, a gas station for modern cars was built and put into operation in Sherabad in cooperation with Russia, and the town began to supply 250 cars with fuel in one night.

In 1994, in Uzun District, in cooperation with China, a private enterprise producing bread and bakery products belonging to the company "Azamat" was established, and the enterprise delivered more than 5 tons of bread products to consumers every day.

In the first years of independence, about 1,700 private and about 700 small enterprises operated in the region.

In 1994, a carpet-weaving and felt-making workshop was launched at the collective farm "Rabot" in Boisun, and the number of workers reached 18 people. produced goods.

In Denov, a 30-seat sewing workshop was opened at the small enterprise "Bakhtiyor", 30 sewing machines were brought from the light industrial products production complex in Tashkent, and 30 women were employed. In 1994, the small enterprise "Bakhtiyor" spent 150 million soums on the repair of roads between farms in Denov district, and built a new road worth 103 million soums for farms. [10]

In 1994, 1364 enterprises and 5104 objects, 124 enterprises were privatized and taken out of state control in Surkhandarya. 1112 of the privatization enterprises were turned into family private enterprises, 113 into open joint-stock companies, and 115 into collective ownership. In 1994, 700 small and 25 joint enterprises were operating in Surkhandarya, more than 8,000 people worked in small and joint enterprises and cooperatives with new production structures, and they generated 7.4 billion soums. the product was produced. [11]

Thanks to the independence, opportunities for using natural resources were created in the region, and joint enterprises began to emerge in the oasis as well as in the whole republic. In 1994, in cooperation with Turkey, a joint venture named "Turon Gullari" was established on the basis of a small enterprise named "Turon", and the copies of flowers on the carpet were stamped in different forms. The founders of the joint venture "Surkhan-Ajanta Farma Limited" established in Termiz, "Ajanta farma LTZ", "Surkhan" plant in Bombay, India, and the regional administration formed a statutory fund in the amount of five million US dollars and since 1993 joint venture operated. In 1996, the enterprise produced 44 million 8000 thousand soums. [12] In 1997, the joint venture was fully operational. Twenty-eight types of tablets, capsules and injections will be produced here.

Thus, small and medium-sized business entities and joint ventures established in the region on the basis of foreign investment served as an important determining factor in the development of the country's economy and the provision of employment and the growth of the real income of the population.

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