

“Genesis And Transformation Of The Public Catering System In Uzbekistan During The Soviet Period”

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Abstract: The article describes the role of the public catering system in the daily life of the population in Uzbekistan, the preserved traditions and values in this area, also, the activities of the public catering system and its problems and needs of the population in 1920 and 1980.

When Soviet power was established, it started to influence not only the political dependence of the country but also its economic, cultural domestic way of life. Therefore, the leadership of the Communist Party paid attention to the level of state policy to the spread of the "socialist" way of life among the population through such a system that quickly affects the population. Emphasis was placed on the promotion of traditions that contradict our national values in public service, catering, and other similar services.

During the years of Soviet rule, new directions of the public catering system were formed. The management system has also changed, which based on the management of the public catering system, it was possible to provide services to the population and financial income. It should be noted that until the 1940s, the public catering system was managed by several higher authorities. This, in turn, means that the quality, price, and conditions of service in public catering establishments within different offices also vary.

In the republic in the 60-the 70s of the XX century, a number of measures were taken to develop the public catering system. New facilities have been put into operation locally, and attention has been paid to strengthening the material and technical base. However, the scale of work carried out in the industry during these years could not meet the increasing demands of the population at that time. The sanitary condition of canteens in a number of educational institutions did not meet the requirements, a sufficient number of seats were not provided, and the necessary conditions for their functioning were not created.

Keywords: public catering system, kitchen, cafeteria, restaurant, norm, plan, seat, “socialist lifestyle”, Union.

1. Relevance.

During the period of radical reforms carried out in society, it is important to look into the past, study the history of generations and the daily life of the population. A special place in this regard is occupied by such

issues as the daily lifestyle of the population during the Soviet era, the functioning and problems of the existing social infrastructure and the attitude of the population.

As you know, the public catering¹ system occupies a special place in people's lives, and proper organization, conditions, quality of work, taking into account the needs and suggestions of the population play an important role in the development of this institution.

It is worth noting that the term “catering” also means a large number of dishes that are prepared outdoors. The practice of countries such as Western Europe, the United States and Japan shows that investments aimed at catering establishments are quickly justified. In foreign countries, semi-automatic or fully automated kitchens and cafes are very popular, as well as cafeterias that prepare fast food, grill bars, as well as Swedish canteens with buffets and like that kind of canteens².

It should be recognized that in the history of Uzbekistan, public catering establishments have gone through a long period of formation and have acquired modern aspect. Tearooms, which are still often visited by residents, were built in ancient times in Rabat, bazaars, guzars(mahalla, a craft city quarter in Islamic countries), where in addition to tea and bread, various sweets, dried fruit were sold, and dishes were prepared. Tearooms also served as a place to put newcomers and passengers up³. By the end of the 19th century, after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, restaurants such as “Paris”, “Rivera”, “North” (Samarkand), “Regina”, “Buffa”, and “Anona” (Tashkent) served only the upper⁴class. In 1923-1924, canteens and places for rest were opened in hotels, and red tearooms and kebab shops were opened in markets⁵.

The activity of social infrastructure in the past and today is important for human life.

2. Methods and degree of study.

Today, in the world, the human factor occupies a primary place in all areas. Therefore, a number of foreign studies pay special attention to the study of the lifestyle and social history of the population of Uzbekistan. Important scientific results were obtained in these studies. In particular, in the first years of Soviet power, economic and social issues were highlighted in Tashkent⁶, and in 1865-1923 were briefly highlighted the activities of institutions of social and household infrastructure of the city of Tashkent⁷.

In Soviet times, case studies were created based on the ideological concepts of the time. When covering issues and studying processes in the field of public catering, the same scheme was established and attention

¹ Catering establishments include:

Catering establishments include:

Factory-kitchen, factory-preparation place, kitchens (cooking, pre-cooking, distributor, etc.), restaurants, wagon-restaurants, general cafes, special cafes (youth, children's, ice cream, confectionery, cafe vending machine): general canteens, special canteens (kebabs, cutlets, sausages, dumplings, soms, soup, cheburek, pies, pancakes, donuts, sandwiches): teahouses, tea places, bars (beer, wine, cocktail bars, cocktail bars, milk), cafeteria (shop) department), buffets, compartment buffets, confectionery shops, special shops for the production of semi-finished products, confectionery, confectionery, and flour products.

² Kazakova T.I. Foreign experience of catering organizations. // Bulletin of NGIEI, 2014. –S.70-71.

³ National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 9 - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2005. (Electronic form)

⁴ National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 9 - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2005. (Electronic form)

⁵ National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 9 - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2005. (Electronic form)

⁶ Jeff Sahadeo, the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, 2007.

⁷ Paul Michael, Stronski Stanford University, USA 2003.

was focused on the presence of “individual defects” and “unsolved problems”. Although there were no major scientific publications in the historiography of this period that chose an area of general interest as the object of research, some aspects of the topic were reflected in studies on the history of the working class⁸. Since the mid-1950s, studies on the history of cities have also begun to focus briefly on the area of consumer services⁹.

In the 60s of the XX century, the issue of women's liberation from work on the farm and their employment in the economy also began to be studied by researchers. In particular, at that time, V. S. Semionov. According to research conducted by Semionov, it is known that approximately 75% of all household chores were performed by women. A woman who worked somewhere spent an average of 3-4 hours every day after work on household chores. That is, it took 2-2.5 hours to buy food, prepare food, lay the table, wash dishes, clean the house and other work. The author notes that this reduces the opportunities for women to improve their knowledge, participate in social work, play sports, and improve their cultural level¹⁰.

Based on the principles of comparative analysis, the article highlights the functioning of the public catering system in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, measures implemented in this area, plans and news, as well as the attitude of the population to these processes.

At its core, this topic was developed by a number of scientists of the Soviet period. S. Khidoyatov, M. D. Radzhabova, R. Kh. Shadiey, B. T. Barinov, V. S. Semionov, V. S. Tadevosyan and E. Yusupov, researchers in the years of independence M. B. Kurbatova, I. O. Otazhonov, I. R. Ramazanov, J. N. Tursunov, Z. U. Ismailova, S. R. Safayeva and T. S. The Sharipovs' research work covers information about changes in the public catering system and activities that partially relate to a certain territory, period or topic. Today, issues related to the public catering system of this period are considered by a number of scientists from foreign countries, T. Abdurakhmanova, E. A. Vorobyova, N. V. Chaus, D. B. Ilyutshenko, N. B. Lebina, I. B. Orlov, and T. G. Buyarova were highlighted in Kabila's research work.

3. Research results.

Local historians of the Russian Empire B. Khanikov, P. I. Nebolsin and I. Gaier expressed their opinion about the traditional dishes of the local population. Including B. Khanikov fruit and vegetable products grown on the territory of the Bukhara Khanate, P. I. A. Nebolsin spoke about the habit of Bukharians to drink tea (shirchoy and meat dishes) and how to eat right. M. Gaier covered information about the production of various confectionery products in Bukhara¹¹.

After writing his ethnographic essay about Bukhara, N. A. Friedrich focused on the diet of Bukharians and told them about their favorite dish pilaf¹².

⁸ Telpukhovskiy V.B. Working class of the USSR 1938-1965 - M., 1971; Trufanov I.P. Problems of everyday life of the urban population of the USSR. - M., 1973; The working class of a developed socialist society. - M., 1974; Gordon L.A., Klopov E.V., Onikov L.A. Features of the socialist way of life: the life of urban workers yesterday, today, tomorrow. - M., 1977; Gordon L.A., Klopov E.V. Culture and life of urban workers. - The culture of developed socialism. Some questions of theory and history. M., 1978; E. V. Klopov The working class of the USSR. - M., 1985.

⁹ Abduqahhorov S. The Republic of Neart. - Tashkent: Red Uzbekistan and Pravda Vostoka United Publishing House, 1950; Vakhobov M.G. Tashkent in the period of three revolutions. - Tashkent: State Publishing House of the UzSSR, 1957; Tashbekov E. The main factors of the population growth of the city of Tashkent for 100 years (the second half of the XIX - the first half of the XX century). Scientific papers and messages. Book 7. - Tashkent: Publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, 1963. and others.

¹⁰ Semenov V.S. Service industry and its employees. - Moscow: Publishing House of Political Literature, 1966. -- P. 174.

¹¹ Qurbonova M.B. Traditional dishes of Uzbek vatojiks of Bukhara oasis (late XIX-early XX centuries). Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences. - Tashkent, 1994. - B. 9..

¹² Qurbonova M.B. References. - B. 10.

In the late XIX-early XX centuries, the main place in the rituals associated with the traditional cuisine of the inhabitants of the Bukhara oasis was occupied by dishes made from grain¹³grains.

Later, the Soviet authorities tried to skillfully use the traditional tea houses for them from ancient times to instill their ideas in the population. They carried out large-scale work on holding lectures on various topics, reading newspapers and magazines¹⁴. I must say that the Soviet government tried to get financial benefits from public catering establishments. In particular, in 1924, the Tashkent City Council "new" ordered to put 2 stamps on all restaurants, canteens and eateries of the city at the expense of visitors after 23.00 at night¹⁵.

During these years, much attention was paid to the formation of a "socialist way of life" throughout the country, in connection with which a number of programs and plans were developed. Special attention is paid to this issue in the program of a number of Communist Party congresses, whose main ideas include improving the living and working conditions of the population.

Starting in the 1930s, Soviet society began to pay attention to the issue of women's liberation from kitchen work in order to attract them to work on building a new Soviet state. In this regard, various propaganda materials were widely used¹⁶.

Since the late 1930s, at first glance, it seems that the food system is evolving from year to year. For example, the number of canteens and restaurants in Tashkent in 1924 was 32, in 1938-47, in 1939-51, in 1940-103. The number of canteens in 1938-103, in 1939-181, in 1940-302 units.¹⁷

The twentieth century, in the 40th year to the population in the Republic of nutrition for many services in the system of institutions and organizations "including "Uzbekhunarkengash", "Uznogironlarhunarkengash", "Uzbekbirlashuv", the local people's Committee building materials industry of the people's Committee Uzmaxsus trade, General trade, the sale of military equipment, Matlubot Association, Association matlubot fishing, railway buffet, on the river unions and many other institutions¹⁸.

In 1940, there were 4 public catering establishments per 10,000 inhabitants in Uzbekistan, 5 in Georgia, 7 in Azerbaijan, 5 in Latvia, and 5 in Estonia¹⁹.

According to the direction of functioning of the public catering system, it can be mainly divided into several areas. In particular, they include public catering establishments in localities, public catering establishments in large enterprises and organizations, public catering establishments in places of mass stay of people, educational institutions of various forms and recreation sanatoriums.

In the 1960s, in a number of regions of the republic, the industry was negatively affected by the neglect of local government leaders to develop the system, strengthen the material and technical base, and eliminate the corresponding problems of public catering institutions. As a result of insufficient attention from various ministries and higher-level departments to the development of the system, both in certain sub-sectors and in

¹³ Qurbonova M.B. References.– B. 18.

¹⁴ Beshimov R. Victory of the Cultural Revolution in the villages of Uzbekistan (1933-1941) Based on materials from Bukhara and Samarkand regions. Diss ... Cand. ist. sciences - Tashkent. 1963 -- S. 180.

¹⁵ Shodmonova S. Transformation processes in the cities of Uzbekistan (1917-1941). –Tashkent: Sparks of Literature, 2015. - B. 151.

¹⁶Chaus N.V. System of public nutrition in the USSR in poster art.// Modern problems of service and tourism. -2010. - №3. - S. 16-22. (Electronic resource: tourlib.net/statti_tourism/chaus.htm)

¹⁷Shodmonova S. Transformation processes in the cities of Uzbekistan (1917-1941). –Tashkent: Sparks of literature, 2015. –B. 151..

¹⁸ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 10, sheet without number and sheet 53.

¹⁹Shodmonova S. Transformation processes in the cities of Uzbekistan (1917-1941). –Tashkent: Sparks of Literature, 2015. - B. 152..

factories and factories of the republic, 11 people per place in canteens accounted for one place instead of the normal 6²⁰. Also, at the industrial enterprises of Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Andijan, Samarkand regions and KKASSR, the number of seats in canteens was 3-2 times less than the norm per 1000 people²¹.

In addition, at the end of the 60s of the XX century, reinforced concrete products and cement factories in the cities of Samarkand and Bekabad, a cotton factory in Kokand, a shoe factory in Bukhara and other enterprises, kitchens and buffets were located in inconvenient premises for maintenance, there were no warehouses, and there were very few places. In the same condition as this equipment in Tashkent 80 people worked at the plant for 2000 students and staff in the kitchen (and not instead of the standard 6 people, 25 people, come on), and plastic products in more than 1,500 students had 40 people working in the kitchen workers at the plant, is designed to combine suits and fabrics instead of 30 at him in the course of the product in the kitchen²². In the cities of Andijan, Samarkand, and Bukhara, there were up to 12 open-type public catering establishments per 1,000 people²³.

In 1970, the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade (including public catering) in Uzbekistan increased by 4 times compared to 1960, the public catering system itself-by more than 2 times, and public catering enterprises-by almost 2 times. At the same time, it should be noted that when studying the provision of the population with public catering enterprises, per 1000 inhabitants of public catering enterprises at that time in the Soviet state there were -34 places, in Ukraine this indicator was -34.5, and in Uzbekistan-only 27 places²⁴.

The main indicators of staff turnover in public catering enterprises were insufficient working and living conditions for employees, late provision of labor leave, non-compliance with working time standards, and a number of other reasons. Including, Staff turnover at the Tashkent Restaurant Trust was 21 percent, and more than 70 percent of those dismissed said they did not intend to work on their own²⁵.

During these years, a survey was conducted on the functioning of the public catering system. 48.1% of respondents who participated in the survey said that they use the public catering system on a daily basis, 15.5% - in exceptional cases, 7% - do not use it at all, and 11.2% - use the services of canteens, cafes and restaurants on weekends. Due to the low quality and high cost of food products, 64% of respondents said that they do not use kitchens in the workplace and at the place of residence²⁶.

In Uzbekistan, there have been a number of changes in the public catering system. In 1971-1975, the public catering system in the cities of the republic increased by 45%, or by 100 places, including in industrial enterprises, construction sites, transport-by 30 thousand places, in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions-by 4 thousand places, in general education schools-by 70 thousand places. Also, there were 160 places for 1000 employees, 100 places for 1000 students²⁷, and 57 places for 1000 students.

However, due to the lack of material and technical resources on the ground, it was not possible to completely eliminate the growing needs of the population in the public catering system²⁸.

As a result of construction, the number of places in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the republic, including the Tashkent Institute of Railway Transport Engineers, the Pedagogical Institute, the

²⁰MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 298, 59 pages..

²¹MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 427, page 3..

²²MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 427, 4 pages..

²³MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 427, page 70..

²⁴ Shadiev R.Kh. The service sector and the standard of living of the population. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 1974.-- p. 57.

²⁵MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 532, page 63..

²⁶ Shadiev R.Kh. The service sector and the standard of living of the population. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 1974.-- S. 144-145.

²⁷MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 1144, sheet 2..

²⁸ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 429, page 29.

Institute of Russian Language and Literature, the Ferghana Polytechnical Institute -100 places, the SamDU - 250 places and other educational institutions, increased by 4,790 places. However, there were 98 places per 1000 students, not 180 according to the standard²⁹.

When checking the activities of public catering enterprises by the People's Control Committee in 1975, it was found that the necessary food was not included in the canteen No. 12 at the Architectural Institute, dairy and vegetable dishes and hot drinks were not organized in 17 canteens of the Bukhara city school, and in addition, food was added in the canteen of the Bukhara city School No. 10 in an amount In addition, the Chernyshevsky City Secondary School had 48 seats for 908 students, and canteen No. 23, which serves the construction technical school, had 20 seats for 700 students³⁰. In this regard, the number of places in canteens in schools in Andijan region was 27 per 1000 students³¹, while in general education schools in Jizzakh region this figure was 50 places³².

In 1980, kitchens of a new modern project were put into operation in Tashkent, Ferghana, Samarkand, Kokand and Andijan. However, in the republic there were 118 places per 1000 students instead of the established norms of 200 places, in the Kashkadarya region-95 places, in the Khorezm region-83 places, in the Kkssr-81 places. As a result of disorganization of canteens in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, students were forced to eat at relatively high prices in public canteens located outside the territory of the educational institution. It is also established that in many educational institutions the existing canteens do not comply with sanitary and hygienic rules, the premises are inconvenient for functioning, that is, they are not intended for a canteen. Bacteriological studies revealed the presence of gastrointestinal rod-shaped microbes in 9 student canteens in Andijan, in the canteens of educational institutions in Samarkand, Kokand, Ferghana and Tashkent³³.

Indeed, in the certificate of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek SSR sent to the heads of government, it is noted that 50% of existing canteens in schools do not meet the requirements of sanitary condition, unbalanced premises for activities, the necessary conditions for cooking and washing canteens and dishes, dishes in public catering institutions are not provided, and a sufficient number of places are not provided. In addition, a number of schools indicate that meals are brought specially or assigned to schools in nearby public catering establishments due to the lack of organization of the canteen, and it is noted that there are not enough places in school canteens³⁴.

April of Uzbekistan: Tashkent of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in 1985 and 2000 in 1986-1990 to food and material and technical base for further developments in the “decree of readers in general education schools for many years” (places) A service with an existing production base in Soviet countries, which is one of only a very low level (46.4%), is caused by the fact that only one in two readers use the service³⁵.

It should be noted that B. T. Barinov also raised this issue in his book “Regional problems of public service management and planning”. In particular, in the period of 1960-1985 in the Soviet institutions the population of 10 thousand people in countries in the account to ensure the competence of 206 731 PM or kitchen with the seat from the growth of 3.5 trading in the area and region in Moldova is going to present in 6.9 to time in

²⁹MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 922, 36 pages..

³⁰MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 1046, page 19..

³¹MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 1407, 6 pages..

³²MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 1407, page 13..

³³ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 1576, pages 170-171.

³⁴ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 2531, page 81.

³⁵ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R.91, list 11, case 2531, page 81.

Belarus-5.1 times, while in Armenia, as the increased time for the forecast to be minus 4.6, in the Caucasus (Georgia and Azerbaijan) and Central Asian republics (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan), this figure is very low, that is 3 times less than that specified³⁶.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, we can say that the ideas of the Communist party's propaganda “socialist” lifestyle efforts have been made to liberate the population from the work at home system expansion and improvement of the institutions of public catering,³⁷ the restriction of cooking a population apartments aimed at the expansion of the sphere of household services, and catering services in restaurants and cafes. In Uzbekistan, attention is paid to expanding the system and improving the activities of public catering institutions, creating certain amenities for the population. However, work in this area was not as widely developed as in other republics of the Union, and it was not customary for the population to attend it. Thus, one of the main causes of the local population, the most part of free time to spend in the company of his family at the beginning of breakfast, lunch, or dinner also in their family to make it a habit, since in many catering establishments, in food production, sanitation and hygiene needs of the population to follow the rules state, and wishes came true , and the population of restaurants, cafes and feeds the constant possibility of financial limit. For example, in the 1940s and 1960s, Uzbekistan ranked 13th in terms of average wages of workers and employees compared to the Union republics, and in 1970 it ranked 10th³⁸.

In general, in the 20-80s of the XX century in Uzbekistan, the Soviet government implemented a number of measures to develop the public catering system. Plans have been defined by the Government in this area. However, the implementation of these plans has taken a dismissive approach to addressing a number of existing problems on the ground. Such circumstances led to the appearance of a corresponding objection among the population to the activities of representatives of the sphere, as well as the need for a public catering system that has persisted for many years.

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³⁶Barinov B.T. Regional problems of management and planning of the service sector of the population. - Moscow: Nauka, 1989. - pp. 28-30.

³⁷ For a healthy life. (Material and moral foundations of Socialist life-Lifanov MI) -Tashkent: Kzyl Uzbekistan, Pravda Vostoka and Uzbekistoni Surkh, 1957. - P.6.

³⁸ The national economy of the USSR for 70 years. Anniversary statistical yearbook. –Moscow: Finance and Statistics, 1987. (Electronic resource: <http://ihistorian.Livejournal.Com/125169.Html>.)

of the city of Tashkent for 100 years (the second half of the XIX - the first half of the XX century). Scientific papers and messages. Book 7. - Tashkent: Publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, 1963. and others.

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