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PRIORITY DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

This article discusses the current state of the construction industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the role of the construction industry in the country's economy, investing in the construction industry and their technological composition, information on commissioned houses, the number of apartments built in the country in recent years, and also studied in detail the information built in country of apartments by type of ownership. Scientific proposals have also been developed on the main directions for the further development of the construction industry.

Keywords: construction industry, economic potential, investments and their technological composition, forms of ownership, housing stock.

INTRODUCTION

The construction sector is a separate independent sector of the country's economy, and it is the only sector that carries out commissioning of new facilities, as well as construction, reconstruction and repair of production and non-production facilities. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 13, 2020 No. PF-5963 "On additional measures to deepen reforms in the construction sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan", deepening reforms in the construction sector in our country, reducing bureaucratic obstacles, introducing innovative ideas, developments and advanced information and communication technologies wide implementation, as well as set a number of tasks to ensure transparency at all stages of construction.

Currently, issues related to the assessment of the economic potential of construction enterprises are considered one of the important tasks on the agenda. In this regard, it is of scientific and practical importance to study the existing approaches and methods of assessing the economic potential of the enterprise. This requires carrying out scientific research work on the further development of the field. All this represents the relevance of this study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Publications in local and foreign scientific literature testify to the extraordinary complexity of studying this issue, there are different opinions of scientists on the choice of the final measure of economic potential. Thus, E.V. According to Basalaeva, it is not enough to define the economic potential theoretically, but it is necessary to develop reliable, understandable and convenient quantitative criteria for assessing its value. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to develop a new direction - economic potentiometry, the purpose of which is to study the qualitative and quantitative manifestations of economic potential" [1].

Some authors [2],[3] suggest using labor resources, natural resources and cost indicators as evaluation criteria.

The need to assess the economic potential of construction enterprises is that, on the one hand, it allows to determine the total value of all economic resources of the enterprise and at the same time to study the structure and dynamics of the components of economic potential, and on the other hand, it makes it possible to compare the cost of resources with other economic indicators of enterprises [4] . However, at the same time, most economists evaluate the components of economic potential according to a system of indicators, because economic potential cannot be evaluated with a single indicator, since the variety of properties and characteristics of various types of resources determine the level of economic development.

RESEARCH METHOD

Official statistical data, statistical observation, statistical tables and graphs, as well as statistical and comparative analysis methods were used in the research. Official statistical data of the State Statistics

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Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan were obtained for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Today, the rapid economic development of the construction sector is explained by the growing role of this sector in the country's economy, including in the GDP. In the analysis of economic indicators in this sector, vertical and horizontal analysis methods were used, and at the same time, it is considered appropriate to analyze economic indicators by the coefficient of economic interest, that is, by studying the change of the indicators of the current period compared to the indicators of the previous period. From the data in Table 1 below, it can be said that the growth of the construction industry in the studied period of 2011-2021 was rapid, and it can be seen that the average interest rate was equal to 1.25.

In turn, this means that in this period, it can be seen that the average ratio of interest to GDP in the country was also equal to 1.2. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficient of interest in the industrial sector was 1.23, and the average coefficient of interest in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 1.19. This also means that today the construction industry is growing rapidly and is considered to have the fastest development and interest rate of all other major industries. In the mentioned period, the average coefficient of interest for the increase in the number of permanent residents was equal to 1.02, the average coefficient of interest for the increase in the number of jobs in economic sectors was equal to 1.01, the average coefficient of interest for the total income of the population was equal to 1.18 and per capita we can see that the corresponding GDP has an average coefficient of interest of 1.16.

From the analysis of the table, it can be seen that there is a difference between the coefficient of GDP and the income of the population, besides, there is a big difference between the coefficient of permanent population and the coefficient of employment in economic sectors.

Table 1
The main socio-economic development indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]

Years	GDP (billion soums)	Volume of construction works (billion soums)	Volume of industrial products (billion soums)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (billion soums)	Permanent population (thousands)	Number of employees (thousands)	Number of employees in the construction industry (thousands of people)	Total income of the population (billion soums)
2011	103232,6	9504,80	47587,1	48068,3	29555,4	11919,1	1068,8	85933,5
2012	127590,2	11753,90	57552,5	58549,3	29993,5	12223,8	1105,7	104263
2013	153311,3	15219,3	70634,8	69391,3	30492,8	12523,3	1144,0	126268
2014	186829,5	20060,4	84011,6	85101,7	31022,5	12818,4	1183,3	146392,9
2015	221350,9	25423,1	97598,2	103302,0	31575,3	13058,3	1222,2	169344,3
2016	255421,9	29413,9	111869	119726,7	37120,5	13298,4	1263,6	197962,4
2017	317476,4	34698,00	148816	154369,4	32656,7	13520,3	1290,0	236893,1
2018	424728,7	51129,30	235341	195095,6	33255,5	13273,1	1205,5	300842,7
2019	529391,4	71156,50	322536	224265,9	33905,2	13541,1	1324,6	365735,6
2020	602193,0	88130,3	368740	261892,2	34558,9	13236,4	1305,6	420338,3

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2021	734587,7	107492,7	456056,1	317027,6	35271,3	13538,9	1350,8	515660,7

This also shows that today there is a big difference between population growth and employment growth. Another noteworthy aspect of this table is that during the analyzed 11 years, the average interest rate of investments in the construction sector in our country was equal to 1.67, which was higher than the index of interest of investments in all other sectors and industries.

Table 2 below shows the technological composition of investments in fixed capital in the form of percentages and their change in coefficients, where the main focus is on the investments made in fixed capital for construction and assembly works, for tools and equipment and for all other capital works and expenses, percentage and presented in the form of a coefficient. It is noteworthy that the technological composition of capital investments in our country, i.e., investments for construction and assembly work, did not show a constant growth rate during 2012-2020, on the contrary, the highest rate was in 2016, and in the following period it decreased slightly, i.e. 48.7 percent in 2012. , it can be seen that it was 52.0 percent in 2016 and 43.4 percent in 2020.

Table 2
Technological composition of investments in fixed capital in the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]

	2012		**2013**		**2014**		**2015**		**016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**	
	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef	perc	coef
Total investments in fixed capital:	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00	100	1,00
Including:																		
Construction and assembly works	48,7	1,04	49,7	1,02	51,5	1,04	51,0	0,99	52,0	1,02	53,4	1,03	44,6	0,84	40,2	0,90	43,4	1,08
Tools and equipment	33.4	0,92	35,2	1,05	32,3	0,92	31,6	0,98	34,4	1,09	32,9	0,96	43,8	1,33	52,1	1,19	49,5	0,95
Other capital works and expenses	17,9	1,07	15,1	0,84	16,2	1,07	17,4	1,07	13,6	0,78	13,7	1,01	11,6	0,85	7,7	0,66	7,1	0,92

Correspondingly, the coefficients of change of the interest of investments in fixed capital also differed in different periods and were equal to 1.04 in 2012, 1.02 in 2016 and 1.08 in 2020. At the same time, we can see that the amount of investments made for equipment and equipment has increased, i.e. it was 33.4 percent in 2012, 34.4 percent in 2016, and 49.5 percent in 2020, respectively. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficients of change of interest are different: 0.92 in 2012, 1.09 in 2016, and 0.95 in 2020.

We can see from the analysis of the given table about investments in fixed capital by the following types of economic activities that the sector with the highest coefficient of interest during the 10 years under study is the construction sector, and we can see that this coefficient was equal to 1.67. This is also explained by the high level of investments made in the construction sector in recent years among all sectors and industries (Table 3).

It can be seen from the analysis of the data presented in the following table that the data on the houses launched in our country in the studied years 2012-2020 and the coefficient of change of their total area are given in Table 4.

From the data of this table, it can be seen that during the ten years under analysis, it has increased since 2017 and only in 2019 and 2020, as a result of the impact of the current situation (pandemic), we can see that the indicators have decreased.

Table 3
Investments in fixed capital by types of economic activity [7]

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Total	24455,3	30490,1	37646,2	44810,4	51232	72155,2	124231,3	195927,3	210196,1

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Including:									
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2745,4	3129	3858,3	4515,4	4795,3	6110,6	7991,9	12199,1	14776,8
Mining and open pit prospecting	3204,1	4632,3	6973,4	9701,1	7173,4	14203,8	16036,7	20069,6	23534,5
Manufacturing industry	3714,7	4082	4780,7	5346,2	8992,1	12238,1	25741,2	50990,2	55 943,3
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	969	1317,6	1687,6	2244,5	2722,7	5472,2	15390	21140,6	11171,8
Water supply, sewage system, waste collection and disposal	192,9	336,1	433,2	446,6	717,3	963,6	2653,7	3864,9	3529,3
Construction	**277,5**	**420,1**	**1808,3**	**1057,1**	**932,1**	**1427,7**	**2550,6**	**7225,5**	**10105,4**
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	939,2	1362,7	1769,5	2028,8	2459,2	2508,8	5080	7395,2	13256,7
Transport and storage	3387,2	4353,4	4199,3	3739,5	5785	6369	8487,5	14047,7	14132,7
Accommodation and dining services	276,8	330,5	444,8	476,1	929,7	550,8	1716,3	2665,6	2 602,60
Information and communication	703,4	792,4	814,3	985,3	1098,5	1926,1	1607,9	2679	8984,1
Finance and insurance activities	251,8	209,9	272,4	511,4	345,4	801,9	1048,1	1822,5	3259,3
Professional, scientific and technical activity	674,4	678,3	1118,1	895,4	501,9	553,7	1491	2687	3428,4
Education	631,1	759,7	792,8	963,7	1330,6	1481,4	2913,6	5511	5402,1
Provision of health care and social services	796,2	792,7	885,6	950,2	1140,3	1605,5	2684,3	6156,6	6640,1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	198,9	193,6	227	189,8	378,9	566,2	1900,1	3332,5	2279,1
In addition to all activities									
Investments in housing construction	4614	5950,9	7131,4	9118,3	9394,2	11068,8	19537,1	20309,6	19064,2
Other activities	978,7	1148,9	1449,5	1642,8	2535,4	4306,7	7401,3	11830,7	12084,7

It can be observed that the average interest rate of the total built houses in the studied period was equal to 1.04, which is explained by the presence of significant development in the construction sector and high development indicators. From the data of this table, it can be seen that the average coefficient of interest in the form of ownership in the construction works was slightly higher in the state network (1.38) and the average coefficient of interest in the construction works in the urban and rural areas was almost the same with coefficients of 1.08 and 1.02. can be seen to have.

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Table 4
Information on launched housing [7]
(the coefficient of change of the total area of houses)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average coefficient of variation
Coefficient of change of the total number of apartments built	1,13	1,03	1,05	0,99	0,93	1,15	1,14	1,13	0,73	1,03
Including:										
state	0,60	1,67	1,20	2,33	0,43	1,33	1,38	5,45	0,58	1,60
non-state	1,13	1,03	1,05	0,98	0,94	1,15	1,14	1,09	0,74	1,02
In cities										
Coefficient of change of the total number of apartments built	1,16	1,03	1,12	1,17	0,89	1,16	1,39	1,23	0,68	1,08
Including:										
state	1,61	1,32	0,67	2,23	0,64	1,11	1,80	2,75	0,19	1,33
non-state	1,15	1,02	1,14	1,14	0,90	1,16	1,38	1,17	0,72	1,08
In rural areas										
Coefficient of change of the total number of apartments built	1,12	1,04	1,04	1,02	0,96	0,96	1,07	1,11	0,93	1,02
Including:										
state	1,06	0,22	49,25	2,29	0,23	0,70	0,28	1,52	75,13	13,17
non-state	1,12	1,04	1,04	1,01	0,96	0,96	1,07	1,11	0,91	1,02

The figure below shows information on apartments built in our country by ownership forms between 2012 and 2020. In particular, in 2019, the share of apartments built by the state across the country was 4.9 percent, and this is directly related to the quarantine restrictions implemented in our country during this period (Fig. 1).

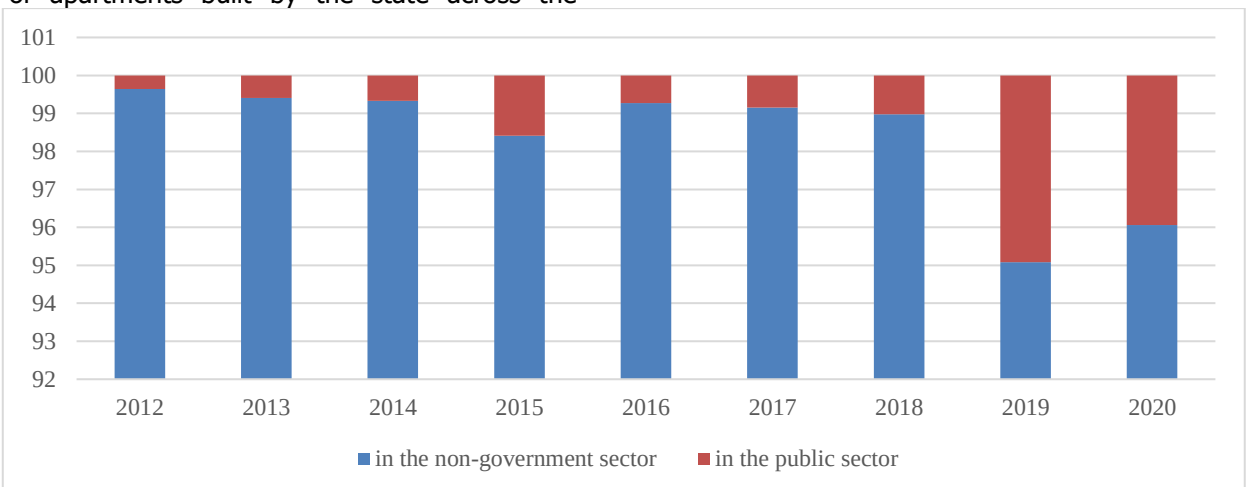

Figure 1. Information on apartments built in the Republic of Uzbekistan by ownership forms in 2012-2020, (in percent) [5]

Table 6 shows the change coefficient of the number of apartments built by the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent. The analysis of the data of this table shows that, unlike the above table, this table contains information about apartments, i.e. residential houses, built in the regions

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of our country.

According to it, we can see that the average coefficient of change of the interest of apartments built in 2012-2020 was 1.03. It can be seen that 2017 had the highest figure for the analysis period. According to the state of this indicator in the regional section, the highest indicator corresponded to the city of Tashkent (1.18) and the lowest indicator to the region of Namangan (0.99). These indicators are also explained by the fact that in these regions, including the city of Tashkent, there is a high need for housing and a large population, and the low level of this indicator in Namangan region can be explained by the low need and interest in apartments in this region.

Table 5
Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent number of apartments built by city [7], (thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average coefficient of variation
Republic of Uzbekistan	82,7	85,1	89,1	88,3	82,0	94,6	107,7	122,0	86,8	1,03
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5,6	5,6	5,2	4,8	4,6	5,5	6,6	10,7	5,6	1,05
regions										
Andijan	5,5	6,6	7,3	7,6	8,1	7,1	9,0	8,3	11,6	1,08
Bukhara	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,6	5,4	6,8	9,0	8,3	7,1	1,04
Jizzakh	3,1	3,4	3,7	3,7	4,2	4,4	5,3	5,5	3,8	1,04
Kashkadarya	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,3	7,0	8,3	6,4	6,0	6,8	1,02
Navoi	2,0	2,3	2,8	3,3	3,4	3,9	3,9	5,4	2,7	1,04
Namangan	14,5	11,8	14,1	11,0	10,7	10,2	9,9	12,9	9,9	0,99
Samarkand	6,4	6,7	7,7	7,8	4,6	7,0	9,1	8,9	5,5	1,03
Surkhandarya	8,5	8,9	6,8	9,6	9,1	8,4	9,0	8,4	7 8	1,02
Syr Darya	2,6	2,7	2,0	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,8	2,8	4,7	1,11
Tashkent	7,1	6,1	9,3	9,0	8,6	8,6	9,9	12,7	6,8	1,09
Ferghana	8,0	8,4	7,4	6,1	4,5	9,3	10,5	8,0	6,0	1,02
Khorezm	3,9	4,3	4,1	4,9	4,4	5,4	4,9	4,9	3,7	1,02
Tashkent sh.	4,1	4,7	5,0	5,2	5,8	7,6	10,1	17,7	4,4	1,18

CONCLUSION

It is required to implement measures within the framework of the following priorities for the development of the construction industry in Uzbekistan:

- to modernize the construction industry and improve the quality of housing construction, including setting restrictions on the use of outdated technologies, encouraging the introduction of advanced technologies in design and construction contracting works, the norms and standards of construction work, legal bases for regulating activities in the field of housing construction improve according to the demand of the period;

- during the implementation of the system of financing the activities of the national project of housing in the country, implementation of problems related to the decrease in the volume of commissioning of housing in accordance with the demands and wishes of the population;

- removal of restrictions preventing the expansion of the scope of innovative activities of construction enterprises and the introduction of advanced technologies in the field;

- to increase the economic potential of construction enterprises and encourage the use of new technologies in order to ensure their competitiveness;

- digitization of the construction industry, including extensive use of information technologies in engineering research, design and construction works, as well as in the management of this industry;

- formation and development of a comfortable urban environment, taking into account the quality indices of the urban environment, creating

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mechanisms for the comprehensive development of cities and other settlements;

- improvement of the public-private partnership system in the field of civil, industrial and transport construction;
- development of production of construction materials, including increasing the use of energy-saving materials, development of export of construction services;
- improvement of the personnel training system based on the development of the integration of theory and practice in the training of mature personnel for the construction industry.

In conclusion, it can be said that the rapid economic development of the construction industry today is explained by the increasing share of this sector in the country's economy, including its share in the gross domestic product. In our opinion, the use of the vertical analysis method proposed by us in the analysis of economic indicators in this sector creates the possibility of obtaining a high result and a clear picture. In addition, by using this method of analysis, it becomes possible to observe the variability and interdependence of indicators.

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