



## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS ENTERPRISES IN THE REGION

**Tursunkulov Inom Abdukhalilovich**  
ZhizPI

Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 April 2023 <b>Published:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	This article discusses the possibilities of effective improvement of the management mechanism through the development of infrastructure and structural changes in enterprises for the production of building materials.
<b>Keywords:</b> structure, structural changes, management, management mechanism, cluster, clustering, efficiency.	

There are a number of concepts related to structural changes in the economy. These are: changes related to management, production, use of resources, increase in export potential, etc. One of the main types of these structural changes are structural changes in production.

After gaining independence, a lot of work has been done in terms of structural changes in the economy.

New industries have emerged in small business and private entrepreneurship. Currently, more than a hundred production networks operate in Uzbekistan. Structural changes are of great importance in their development. Such as:

- production of goods that meet the needs of consumers;
- improving the quality of goods and ensuring resistance to competition;
- wide use of local resources;
- application of new techniques and technologies;
- increase in export potential.

The concept of structural changes has a wide meaning, which is studied both in foreign and domestic literature. For this reason, we felt it necessary to give them our understanding without going into details. Thus, structural changes are a set of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and the release of new products by changing production processes, regardless of the level and industry.

It is determined based on the priority areas of the building materials industry in our country. Especially in its regions, great importance is attached to the development of this industry.

The production of building materials is currently the most dynamically developing industry. In 2015, its share corresponded to 6.0% of the country's GDP, and by 2020 it increased to 8-9%. The total number of types of building materials produced in the republic exceeded 200 items.

As a result of the use of investments, especially foreign ones, the tasks set for the industry in the field

of advanced development are effectively solved. By 2020, the amount of investment used on the network has increased by more than 30 percent. The increase in the production of building materials is primarily to meet the needs of the population in housing, and on the other hand, it is the development of social facilities and infrastructure. In addition, another important point of the industry is that it is aimed at developing high-quality, competitive products and increasing export potential with the widespread use of local raw materials and resources.

The most important policy document regarding the further development of the building materials industry was the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on the development of an industry strategy for 2020-2024 and its strategy for the period up to 2030. Another aspect of structural changes in the network, that is, if new material appears on the world market, then this is to study it in your country and produce a similar one.

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in our country, a policy of cheap, low-cost and low-value sales of products is being implemented. These goods must correspond to the purchasing power of the population of our country. As a result of measures to localize the development of the production of a number of building and finishing materials, including dry building mixtures, plasterboard and paintwork products, window and door blocks made of composite, plastic and aluminum materials, finishing panels and plates. As part of the 2019 program, projects were implemented to localize the production of building materials based on local raw materials. The expansion of industrial cooperation and localization led to an initial reduction in imports of building materials and components by \$533 million.

Localization and export are inextricably linked. Because products from our own raw materials are very profitable if we export them. This is the main feature of the production of building materials. At the same time, it should be noted that the largest volume in the



cost structure of manufactured products is occupied by materials, that is, up to 75-80%

The export geography of the industry currently covers the markets of 11 developed countries, such as Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and others. In order to expand the export opportunities for building materials, dealer centers and authorized representative offices are being opened in Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Afghanistan.

Due to the diversification of the export structure of the building materials industry, new types of cement products are being mastered. In 2020, the export of

cement products increased by 12.5 times compared to 2015. In our country, the export of cement products will organically increase in the next years, 2024 and 2030.

The Jizzakh region was mainly engaged in animal husbandry, horticulture and cotton cultivation. In recent years, great importance has been attached to the development of the industrial sector of the region, including the building materials industry. Table 2.3.1 presents an analysis of structural changes in the regional GNI industry.

**Table 2.3.1**  
**Analysis of the industrial development of the Jizzakh region**

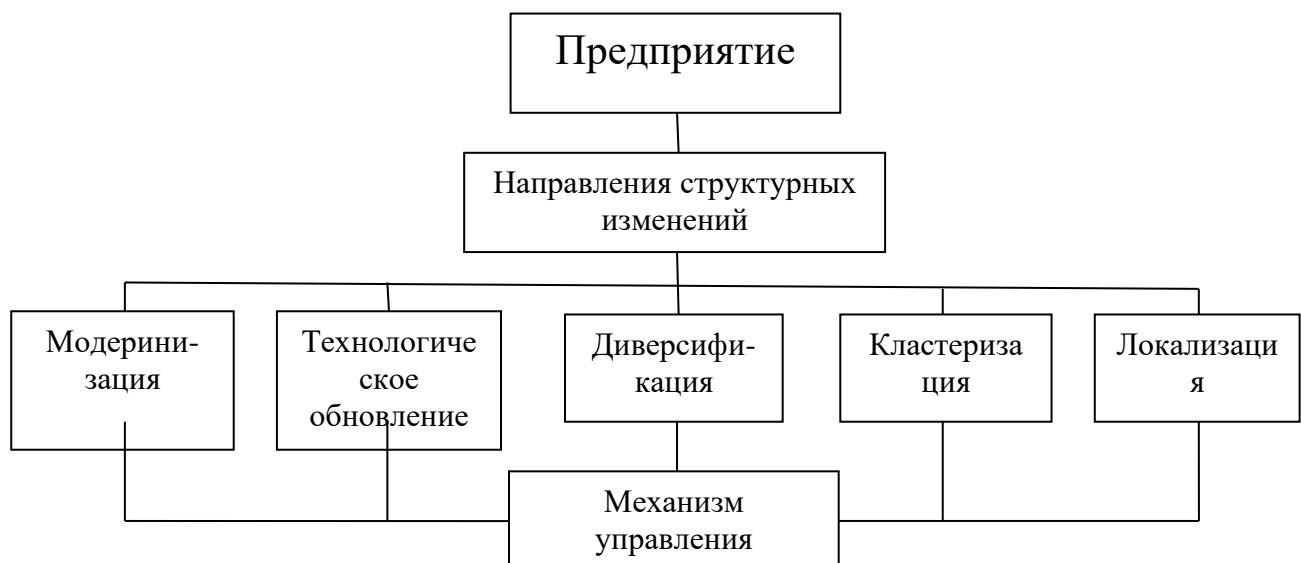
No	Indicators	Unit	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2021
1	Gross territorial product	billion sum	12,780.1	16,143.6	18,575.1	23,349.2	27,140.8
		rate , in %	103.9	108.3	104.8	107.0	104.7
2	Industry product	billion sum	3,581.8	4,586.1	5,823.8	8,731.8	11,149.5
		rate , in %	111.6	103.5	118.4	110.4	107.8
3	construction work	billion sum	1564.3	2510.6	2,715.0	3,058.3	3 3 431.3
		rate , in %	129.0	146.9	101.5	116.2	106.5

From the data in Table 2.3.1 it became clear that in the Jizzakh region in the indicated years the share of industrial and building materials increased.

It is worth noting that until 2000 there was not a single industrial enterprise in the Jizzakh region. Currently, hundreds of industrial zones operate in the Jizzakh industrial zone and beyond. All this is carried out on the basis of the expansion of the policy of structural reforms pursued in our country. Currently,

building materials enterprises in Jizzakh region produce various building materials.

Structural changes in production may include a number of areas. For example, modernization, technological modernization, localization, dediversification, clustering and the formation of structural changes in the production management mechanism are shown in fig. 2.3.1





**Rice. 2.3.1. Management of directions of structural changes of the enterprise.**

Expanding the range of products manufactured by enterprises, improving their quality, improving the material and technical base to increase their competitiveness are also part of structural transformations. Because if the material and technical base of the enterprise is at a low level, it will be difficult for the enterprise to achieve its goals.

Some specialists approached the material and technical base in a different way. Because in many cases it is replaced by an innovative proposal. In our opinion, there should be no big problem in using these words. The enterprise must have sufficient material resources, spare parts, equipment, fuel and other auxiliary materials for the continuous and uniform

implementation of the production process. In this regard, let us dwell on one problem, namely, the management of reserves in a market economy. For example, at Japanese enterprises, the storage of raw materials or materials is planned for 3-6 months from a material point of view. Because if it is more material, then the demand for the product may decrease, the market situation may change, and other circumstances may arise. In general, we need to have enough basic cement reserves, in particular, for OOO Zenatkor TBB. In recent years, a number of structural changes have been made in Zenatkor TBB LLC. Analysis of changes in economic indicators of TBB Zenatkor LLC as a result of structural transformations is studied in Table 2.3.2.

**Table 2.3.2**

**The impact of structural changes on the development of OOO Zenatkor TBB**

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Production volume	20988429.9	37816086.2	36369110,92	19784114,1	36220188,95
The cost of fixed production assets					
Expenses	8921466.5	16267877.5	14241330,6	17315313	16969006,74
Benefit					
Profitability	18112026.6	31636933.9	27141242,62	15601780,9	30846097,15
	2876403	6179152	9227868	4182333	5374092
	13.70471	16,34001	25,37282	21,13986	14,83728

In 2017-2021, according to the adopted program to ensure the modernization and diversification of production, the total cost of structural changes in the network is \$220 million. Implemented 11 major projects for the production of large-tonnage clean modern building materials worth more than 100 US dollars.

The use of new building materials in the construction of modern houses. Therefore, plastic panels for walls and ceilings, polymer pipes, radiators, frames and doors made of aluminum and polymers, siding panels should be mastered in the building materials industry of the Jizzakh region. It will be useful to develop the exchange and wholesale trade in order to fully meet the needs of individuals and legal entities in the building materials of the region. In the development of a building materials production network, its justification or approximation to it from a scientific and theoretical point of view increases management efficiency. In this regard, foreign and domestic scientists conducted research based on a scientific and methodological approach. Among them are foreign scientists F.Taylor, G.Emerson, A.Fayol, A.Meskon, U.Ouchi, R.Fatkhutdinov, I.Gerchikova and

others. Rakhimov, R.Nurimbetov, M.Ikromov can be listed.

From this point of view, we have tried to develop the scientific principles of structural change. Effective use of scientific principles in the practice of structural changes. Thus, the following scientific principles can be added to the management mechanisms proposed by us: continuous, technological, innovative, localization, scientific, productivity, economy, efficiency.

Known methods are used to determine the effectiveness of any phenomena in economic processes. Based on the current modern conditions, simple mathematical, correlation, modeling, rating, monitoring and other methods are used for this. Based on this, we calculated the overall effectiveness of structural changes using coefficients.

In this case, structural elements can be widely used:

$$C_{cy} = C_M^{(1+n)} + C_D^{(1+n)} + C_K^{(1+n)} + C_T^{(1+n)} + C_{RM}^{(1+n)} + C_H^{(1+n)} + C_S^{(1+n)}$$

here:

With  $s_u$  - structuring Uzgarishlarning umumiy samaradorliga;

$C_e$  – diversification of the Samaradorliga;

C<sub>t</sub> - technologist of the Samaradorliga;  
 From the yam - yangi materiallar samaradorligi;  
 C<sub>and</sub> - innovation of the Samaradorliga;  
 S<sub>e</sub> - ecology of the samaradorliga.

The sphere of production of building materials differs from other industries in its original documents. These signs are characterized by the result of the final product, i.e., working conditions, the methods and technologies used, and the managerial mechanism for organizing production.

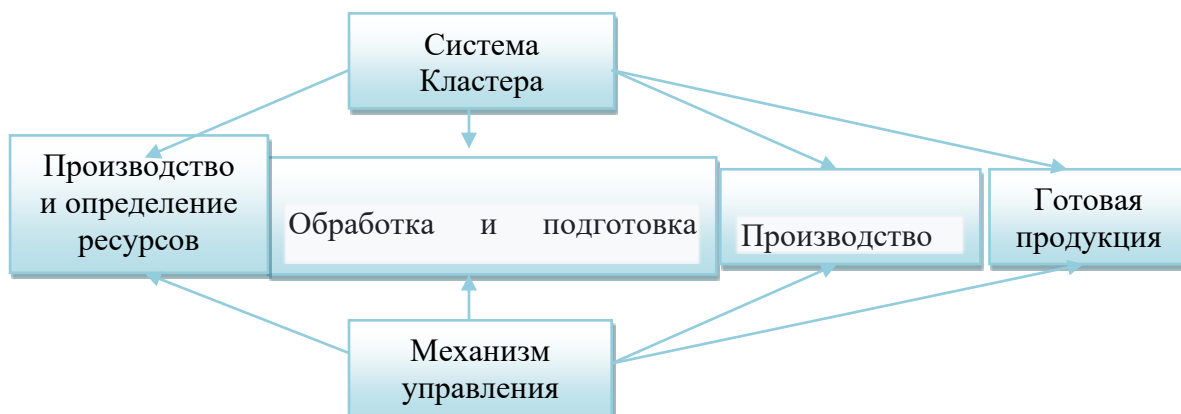
Investments are the main force in the development of industries and sectors. Including in the production of building materials. In recent years, attracting investments in enterprises for the production of building materials in the Jizzakh region has intensified.

At present, various forms and methods of production are being developed in our country and its regions in the course of economic reforms. One of the forms of the manufacturing industry is the cluster system. A lot of literature and scientific papers have been prepared about clustering. The clustering system is widely used, especially in developed countries. For example, in the USA, Canada, England, EU countries and Asia. To solve the problem of innovativeness of economic sectors, including the production of building materials, on the basis of their formation and development, it is possible to organize territorial and sectoral clusters.

In a market economy, regardless of the form of ownership, enterprises need to build relationships with each other and strengthen integration. In this regard, foreign experience shows that the combination of small and large businesses gives a positive result. Therefore, it is possible to increase the efficiency of the implementation of the cluster system in the building materials industry, as well as in other areas of the economy.

A cluster is an economic category that can be generally defined as a geographically interconnected group of enterprises, machinery, equipment, component suppliers and other organizations. The American economist M. Porter, the founder of the theory of clusters, emphasizes the difference between cluster coordination and other structural associations: "this is a large number of constantly repeated contacts that reduce transaction costs while establishing reliable and efficient communication."

In the economic literature, there are other approaches to the concept of a cluster. Among them, one can name a form of cluster integration, a chain process, an organic connection, and others. In this sense, the cluster management mechanism has a peculiarity. Because in this case, not only the number of element types, but also the mechanism for managing them becomes more complicated and becomes especially important. This can be seen in Figure 2.3.2 below.



**Figure 2. Organization of the cluster system and control mechanism. [ 1 ]**

It is possible to unite the enterprises for the development of building materials LLC "Gozgonmarmar" and LLC "Zenatkor" TBB.

In contrast to the usual forms of interaction between enterprises, a cluster system is distinguished by the following characteristics:



- the activities of the leading large enterprise, which determines the long-term economic, innovative and other strategies of the system;

- great importance for the majority of participants in the system of relations between economic entities that are participants in the cluster system;

- cluster system development programs, determination of long-term mutual cooperation of its participants within the framework of innovation processes, etc.

In general, the scientific and methodological approach to cluster research gives good results. From this point of view, the study of the classification of clusters, its scientific justification is a big scientific problem of clustering. In this regard, it is advisable to use multidimensional approaches to its classification. In that:

- by the totality of designations (criteria);
- along the technological trajectory;
- by the size of enterprises and the degree of geographic interdependence;
- by the number of participants, the nature of interaction between them, the openness of membership in the cluster.

According to the classification under study, clusters differ in size, breadth of coverage and level of development in relation to networks.

The development of cluster policy in networks and enterprises is a separate profession. The main goal of implementing the cluster policy is the participation of enterprises, specialized industries and service providers, suppliers of equipment components, research organizations in the formation of regional production clusters, increasing competitiveness and ensuring a high level of diversification. The main objectives of the cluster policy for the implementation of this goal include the following:

1. To study the existing conditions for the effective organizational development of clusters, to identify cluster participants, to increase the state of added value, the competitiveness of products, to develop a cluster development strategy;

2. Ensuring effective support for projects aimed at increasing the competitiveness of cluster members, taking into account the priority areas for the development of the cluster;

3. Implementation of methodological information and educational support for the implementation of cluster policy, coordination of activities of executive authorities and local

governments, business associations for the implementation of cluster policy.

The cluster organizes its activities on the basis of a number of scientific principles, like other economic processes. The economy of the region, the building materials industry is effectively developing in it with the help of investments through the formation of industrial clusters. At the same time, a rich base of goods, mechanical engineering, chemistry, transport, production of building materials and the integration of many important sectors can become the basis. This, in turn, stimulates the attraction of direct investment.

One of the forms of cluster organization is the development of cooperation between large and small enterprises. At the same time, it should be noted that cooperation in such enterprises requires a high level of strategic thinking of small business leaders. Therefore, cooperation between small and large enterprises is one of the important principles of cluster organization.

One of the principles of cluster development is to encourage and support cooperative relations in the development of scientific and industrial infrastructure. The cluster should develop investment projects with the involvement of scientific organizations, industrial enterprises, universities and small businesses. To increase the volume of sales of products and services, cluster members should be focused on establishing cooperative relations within the cluster, forming them and providing them with resources.

Therefore, the cluster development methodology should be based on strategic goals, the conceptual model of the cluster, the stages of cluster development and cluster organization.

Thus, the clustering of the building materials production sector makes it possible to increase innovative potential, provide high-quality materials, expand diversification, improve the communication system, increase the profits of enterprises, and increase production efficiency.

Using foreign experience in developing a mechanism for managing the production of building materials will give good results.

In recent years, research has been carried out in foreign literature on the study and development of a control mechanism based on methodological approaches. The main aspect is that by this time great importance is attached to the mechanism for managing structural changes in the network or enterprises. The main reason for this, in our opinion, is the impact on this problem of the development of transnational corporations, industrial and financial groups and consortiums. Because the management



mechanism of such giants is significantly different from the management mechanism of ordinary enterprises. For example, business entities in the US have 3 million 1-1.5 million in Western Europe, 0.5-1.0 million in Japan, South Korea and other Asian countries. constitutes a unit. Their share in GDP is 30-70 percent. On their basis, the state focuses on structural changes.

In foreign countries, special attention is paid to structural changes in the field of building materials. Because in developed countries, special attention is paid to the sphere of building materials and they are one of the priority areas of the country's economy. For example, in the UK, the share of construction products in GDP is 9-10 percent. The importance of the construction industry in the Japanese economy is significant, its share in GDP is close to 20%, and the share of people employed in the industry is 9% of the national economy. The process of regulation of investment activity, which is one of the main directions of structural transformations in foreign countries, includes the performance of several functions.

Function 1 - regulation (encouragement or restriction) of the total volume of capital investments of private business. The 2nd function is to encourage the introduction of capital investments with the help of credit and tax incentives, for example, an investment loan, based on the choice of a particular enterprise, industry, field of activity. The 3rd function consists of administration.

When managing structural changes in investments, the focus is on pricing. Price control and monitoring is carried out by the State Department for Price Regulation and Competition under the Ministry of Civil Administration. For example, in the USA, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, etc., if the price of a construction object exceeds production costs and average profit, the state can intervene in this process through its bodies and regulate the price. Therefore, with structural changes, the study and control of prices is one of the main aspects. If this experience is introduced into the activities of building materials enterprises, it can give good results.

Another aspect of structural changes from foreign experience is the development of a strategy for structural changes in which directions. Therefore, the introduction of structural changes in any enterprise, industry or industry in which the use of forecasting and mathematical modeling increases the effectiveness of structural changes.

The main directions of structural changes in foreign countries are revealed. Among them are innovative and technological, the use of new materials,

the development of products with high scientific potential, saving resources, developing infrastructure, increasing exports and institutional changes in management, etc.

Thus, we can say that studying the experience of structural transformations in developed countries and applying them to the activities of enterprises, industries and sectors leads to the effectiveness of the management mechanism for the correct and rational use of productive forces.

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