



## Small And Private Business In The Production Of Building Materials

**Nodirjon Artikov**

Candidate Of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Department Of Economics And Real Estate Management, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Construction, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**Sanjarbek Masharifov**

Master Student, Department Of Economics And Real Estate Management, Tashkent Institute Of Architecture And Construction, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

### ABSTRACT

This article describes construction products in the construction industry (materials) development, and in itself a large-scale production - the recognition of the aspect that represents the technical activity, the extent to which it should limit the solution involved in large services, and other issues are discussed.

### KEYWORDS

Products, Material, industry, service, private business, technical activity, large-scale production, national economy.

### INTRODUCTION

The construction industry is an attractive and multi-sectoral process in which innovation plays a major role. This sector differs from other sectors of the national economy by certain specific features. In turn, 6 constructions are a fast-growing area of activity that requires new ideas and technologies to remain a competitive industry. When introducing innovations in the construction industry, the main focus should be on the characteristics of innovations and their targeting. The analysis shows that the following types of innovations in construction can be distinguished:

- Introduction of effective innovative construction technologies (construction of experimental houses; improvement of technologies for production of low-cost and high-quality thermal insulation materials);
- Introduction of modern construction machinery and equipment, which will reduce the share of construction time and operating costs in practice;
- Use of new and high-quality construction and decoration materials;
- Use of new forms of organization of construction and installation works;

- Introduction of new solutions in terms of architectural and planning description of the object under construction.

In addition, to increase the effectiveness of interaction between higher education and research institutions and construction companies of the country, improve the regulatory framework for the introduction of innovations, the creation of state-supported innovative enterprises and it is important to increase their number, train, retrain and improve the skills of specialists who can apply innovations, to establish a system of preferential lending for enterprises that use modern technologies in construction. The implementation of these and other measures may lead to the introduction of an effective innovation management mechanism in enterprises in the construction industry.

The main findings and results

The goal set in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the High Assembly of December 28, 2018 [1], as well as in the draft State Program for the Year of Active Investment and Social Development 21 and the responsibilities place a tremendous responsibility on the employees of the construction industry as well as on the scientific research and researchers who carry out scientific work on the improvement and effective use of construction.

One of these responsible tasks today is to achieve management efficiency by increasing competition in construction companies, based on innovative solutions (measures) to ensure the competitiveness of construction products in the construction industry, production of new (on the basis of modern requirements) high-quality products and their sale at the lowest prices, as well as finding solutions to the problems of effective construction activities.

Improving the product competitiveness of enterprises in the construction industry is a key problem for the implementation of modern construction in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the solution of which plays an important role in achieving sustainable

economic growth, economic and technological security and welfare of the nation as a whole.

The tasks of increasing the competitiveness associated with the processes of globalization and the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are of particular importance. The product competitiveness of construction industry enterprises fully reflects the country's position in the world market. At the same time, the field of competition for modern construction companies in the Republic will be significantly expanded. Local construction companies will have to compete with foreign companies not only in foreign markets, but also in the domestic market.

Regions play an important role in small business development. It is the local authorities that are well aware of the financial and material capabilities of their territory, the real needs of the population for certain types of products and services, areas of activity and ways to effectively use resources in the form of ownership. In his address to the High Assembly on December 28, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said: "Every family is an entrepreneur", "Youth is our future", about 2 trillion soms have been allocated and more than 2,600 business projects have been implemented. Starting this year, 5.5 trillion soms have been left in the regions due to the overpaid part of taxes. This is 6 times more than last year, and 32 times more than in 2016 - please pay attention to this"[1].

The main problems observed when opening small businesses are caused by a lack of necessary premises, problems in obtaining credit, or high-interest loans. With this in mind, despite the annual development and approval of special programs for the development of small business in Uzbekistan, there are still shortcomings that hinder the development of small business. In our opinion, one of the main reasons for the above problems is the transition to a market economy on the basis of top-down administrative command, bypassing the

interests of the entrepreneur, which is the basis of the market system. The logic of creating a market economy itself requires a “bottom-up” movement, from the interests of the entrepreneur to the creation of a centralized market infrastructure (tax, credit policy, banking, stock exchange, etc.) that implements and organizes these interests. It is impossible not to acknowledge the shortcomings associated with identifying the sources of initial capital formation for a small business.

In addition, these decrees and resolutions provide for institutional measures aimed at reducing state participation in the economy, protecting the rights of private property and further strengthening its priority position, stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and modern statistical methods and observations, comparative and systematic, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods are widely used in the collection and processing of proposals and recommendations on the main directions of continuing structural reforms and relevant statistical data.

The main goal of the state’s financial policy towards small business is to eliminate the negative situation in the credit market, to finance the shortcomings in its financial stability, as well as to finance quality programs and projects aimed at developing the internal capacity and competitiveness of small businesses. No fund can fulfill such a responsible task without a clear policy of the state aimed at the development and support of small business.

### CONCLUSION

In this case, we want to show the effectiveness of the measures taken to support the development of the industry by conducting a comparative analysis of the development of small business in our country. In recent years, the process of creating new firms in a developed market economy has

been growing rapidly. In particular, in 1970, 264 thousand new enterprises were established in the United States, in 1980 - 532 thousand, in 1990 - 700 thousand. Today, 99.9 percent of U.S.A. businesses are small businesses, and in 2018, their total number was 30.2 million.

International experience in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship has shown that small business needs financial and economic support, rather than administrative control. Therefore, government guarantees are important for small business. State guarantees include the systematic implementation of actions aimed at protecting the rights of business entities, as well as, should create a system of measures aimed at protecting investments, regardless of whether they are investors and registered as legal entities. The effective operation of this system, in turn, will be provided to all investors engaged in investment activities in the region.

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