



## The Importance of the Organizational Characteristics of the Construction Network in the Development of the Building Materials Industry

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### ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, the formation of a cluster at enterprises operating in the construction industry in the development of the building materials industry through which the existing problems for the development of the sector, ways to increase economic efficiency by organizing economical production of building materials, proposals and recommendations for ways to eliminate them are developed.

### ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

Received 15 Jan 2022

Received in revised form

16 Feb 2023

Accepted 24 Mar 2023

### Keywords:

Construction Industry, Building Materials, cluster concept, production costs, production, production localization. Cost-effective production, remanufacturing, management efficiency, labor resources, enterprise, organization, competitive market, management mechanism.

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**Introduction.** In the development of the building materials industry, the reforms carried out in the general construction network and develop without a monand to the organizational forms and location of the network facilities. The importance of the correct selection of organizational forms of construction comes from the position occupied by this sphere in the economy, from the tasks that the sphere is permissible to perform. On the one hand, it is permissible for economic subects in the construction sector to act as entrepreneurial structures, their efforts are aimed at obtaining benefits, achieving competitiveness. In this regard, it is necessary that organizational forms of entrepreneurship in the field of construction ensure reliable protection of the financial and economic interests of property owners, ensure the financial stability of the enterprise, financially transparent conduct of activities and allow for effective financial control. On the second hand, the results of the activities of construction organizations (enterprises) are of great importance for applicants, and the responsibility for the quality of services should also be long-standing, since the applicants form a long-standing material base of production activities.

It can be seen that the responsibility of economic subects carrying out construction activities to the istemolians is of a long-term nature, in the legal formalization of their organizational forms, this situation must certainly be reached. In the implementation of the construction, the economic subects involved in it have their own position and interests, responsibility. The Chunonchi are the main participants in the investment process in capital construction, and usually, according to the tasks they perform, the investor, customer, builder, contractor and developers take the field.

Currently, for the further development of this network, it is necessary to harmonize the norms regarding construction with international standards, implement modern construction technologies and materials, and radically reform the system of training personnel for the industry. It is also necessary to develop specific criteria for conducting tenders and widely introduce information technology in the field.[1]

According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 5, 2021 "on measures to improve the procedure for organizing and conducting electronic public procurement in the field of construction" No. 55, according to the value and risk category of the offerent object, it is entered into the competition when it has positive indicators in the electronic ranking of construction organizations.

Land for housing construction is allocated by auction. Connecting them to water and sewerage networks, road construction will be financed from entrepreneurial subects and funds from the Republican and Maxal budget. [2]

A designer is an organization or other similar institution that, on the basis of an agreement with the customer, projects the further construction of one object or another. The organization will be fully responsible for the quality of the project and the technical and economic indicators on its basis. The customer establishes copyright control to control compliance with the solutions provided for in the project.

When a single offerent (applicant) takes part in the competition or not a single offerent takes part, the purchasing Commission has the right to lower the electronic rating assessment imposed on offerents to enter the competition.

In turn, the attractiveness of the country's investiture increases as a result of measures aimed at strengthening construction processes and represents an expansion in the volume of investments being made. Hence, the development of the construction sector is accompanied by an ever-increasing volume of investments. In the construction industry, financial investments become Real investments, and the industry is a kind of driver for ensuring production continuity in other industries.

**Analysis of thematic literature.** Currently, the economy is under development. Shu yumladan kurilish materialarin ishlab chikarish industry of both kiradi trains. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact; an investigation is underway. Demak, not only diminishes the form, but also improves, and yangilash jaraeni also requires this.

In order to reveal in detail, the content of the cluster approach in construction, it is advisable to consider the evolution of the cluster concept. Formation of the theory of clustering networks of regional economies M. Is closely related to Porter's works. M. Porter studies the factors that ensure competitiveness not only for individual companies, but for entire industries, regions and countries. These companies compete in their productivity performance. M. By Porter's definition, a cluster is an intermediate concept, referring to interrelated companies and industry groups that are concentrated in one area and use interaction. M. Porter believes: clusters are "productivity engines".[3]

S. A. Mokhnachev and E. S. Mokhnacheva believes: "the cluster structure is a lattice form based on the convergence of various enterprises and networks." The authors do not focus on geographic location when describing cluster structures. Their cluster structures are seen by enterprises and organizations associated with the production of the ultimate product as a lattice interconnect".[4]

American economist P. According to Krugman: "clusters form a structural element of the market for specialized workers, the effectiveness of which is manifested in the employment of working employees, and employer subects in the achievement of a workforce with the necessary potential and qualifications." "A cluster is made up of interconnected companies in geographically concentrated relevant networks, specialized suppliers, service providers, firms in related fields, as well as competing but thus co-operating organizations related to their activities in certain areas".[5]

P. A. In Iarionova's view: "when approached from the point of view of a systematic approach, a cluster is a set of economic subects of various industries, interconnected by relationships and whose results are interrelated, combined into a single organizational structure that works together for a specific purpose".[6]

Regional clusters can be formed both in the construction sector and at the junction of construction and other related networks. However, it should be noted that at the same time inter-network clusters are the most common. They were formed as a result of the close ties of the construction industry with other industries in the region. "Buyers and manufacturers of construction products are united along the value chain and reflect the possibility of creating a synergistic effect in combination with deepening mutual cooperation. The close connection between them creates conditions for the formation of cluster structures at the intersection of industries. In the regional economy, the most common is the cross-sectoral approach to the clustering of a building complex in the identification and analysis of cluster structures".[7]

The cross-correlation bond graph formed between the volume of investments in fixed capital in the building materials industry and the volume of production of industrial products in the network is close to a straight line, and the strength of this bond we can determine by calculating the correlation coefficient below. [8]

In the years of independence, especially in recent years, the building materials industry has not only restored the volume of production lost during the economic crisis, but has become an independent, powerful multidisciplinary complex, consisting of a number of enterprises and manufacturers of materials, extractors and processors, finished products and structures for application. In enterprises, modern management and human resources are formed, and the joint-stock form of ownership, that is, the management system, dominates. [9]

Usually, the owner of the object under construction is a legal or natural person who has the right to own the land on which the construction is taking place. He is a landowner. In some cases, the user from the land area under rental conditions can also be a Customer. A contractor (general contractor) is a construction firm that is undertaking object construction under a contract or contract of contracting. The general contractor is fully responsible to the customer in accordance with the terms of the contract for the results of construction. It engages subordinate contracting organizations to perform certain types of work if necessary.[10]

The Investor can be the customer, creditor, customer of the construction product, as well as directly perform the builder function. The customer is a legal or natural person who has adopted the functions of the organizer and manager of the construction of the object in the period from the development of the feasibility study to the commissioning of the object or its exit to the production capacity.

**Research methodology.** The article makes extensive use of comparative comparison of reforms carried out in the regulation of the electric power sector, the study and economic comparison and analysis of statistical data, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods.

**Analysis and results.** The process of construction production can be organized in various forms and methods, including the contracting and economic method, the transfer and sale of objects "lock-key". Contract construction is carried out within the framework of contracts with customers by regularly working construction organizations (firms). This is the main and most common method of construction. Today, about 80 percent of all work in the field of capital construction is carried out in this way. The basis for this is the "capital construction contract of contract".

In the economic method, the construction of objects or construction-installation, repair-construction work is carried out at the expense of the power and funds of economic subjects – enterprises, organizations, institutions, etc. This method often involves the renovation and expansion of businesses, smaller construction objects, landscaping of areas and rooms, and renovations.

When submitting objects ready for use, the customer's functions must be assigned to the general contractor, who must start construction from the beginning and submit the object to the customer in a permanently completed state. This method of construction (up to "lock-key") is very common in domestic construction.

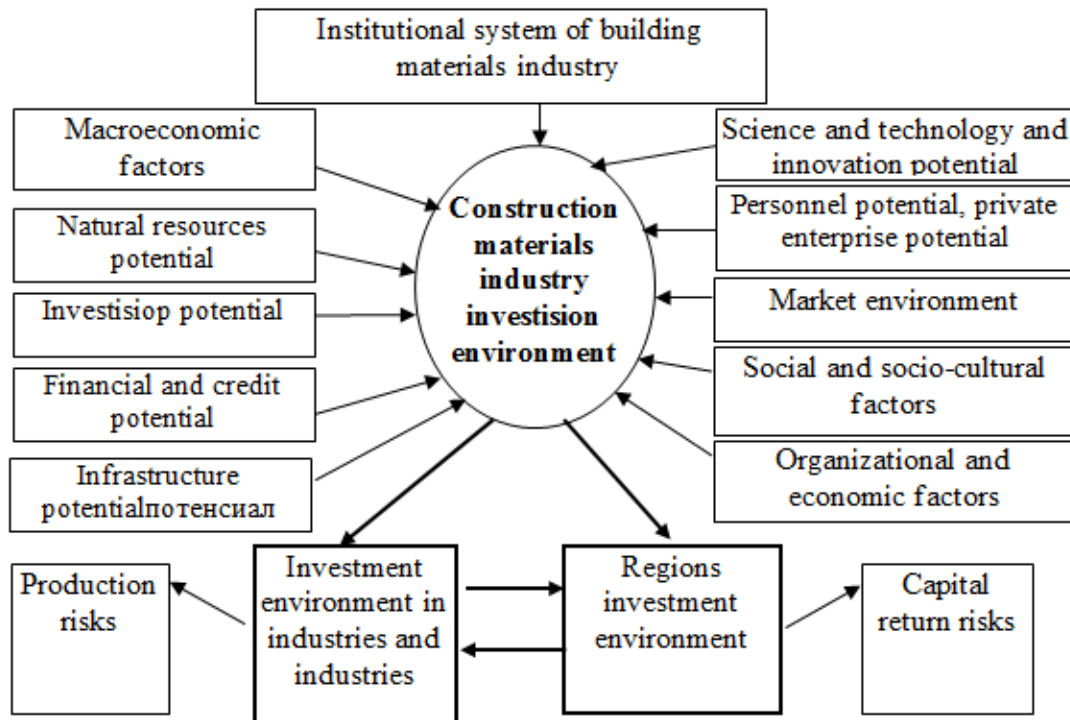
Contests arise due to the formation of market relations in the economy and flow itself, in which the customer informs in an open or closed form that he is announcing a competition for the construction or design of an object, the supply of equipment, and those who wish participate in this competition. In this case, a special document is prepared and it indicates the main idea and conditions of the competition. Such a set of documents is called "tender".

As you know, the investor will have full legal rights to dispose of investment results. It determines the form of attracting investments (capital investments), the conditions of construction contracts, carries out the financial and credit relations that will be with the participants in the investment process.

In addition to the above forms, there are such organizational forms as specialization, concentration (embodiment), cooperation in construction from the point of view of the social division of Labor. Practice shows that by skillfully applying these forms, it is possible to achieve high efficiency from production and capital investments. For example, if specialization and cooperation allow for a decrease in costs, an improvement in the quality of products, concentration and combination will lead to the

complex use of raw materials and materials and a further expansion of the scope of scientific and technological progress in the construction industry.

The construction industry thrives in a common investiture environment, in harmony with all other sectors and sectors of the economy. The improvement of the investment environment means that favorable conditions have been created for investors, and this is achieved with the launch of a number of factors (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Investment environment affecting development in the building materials industry**

At the same time, in contrast to financial investments through the financial market, real investments, that is, investments made in the form of capital investments, are envisaged. In this sense, the investor is a subtext of investment activities that carry out the financing of the construction of the obekt at the expense of private or borrowed funds.

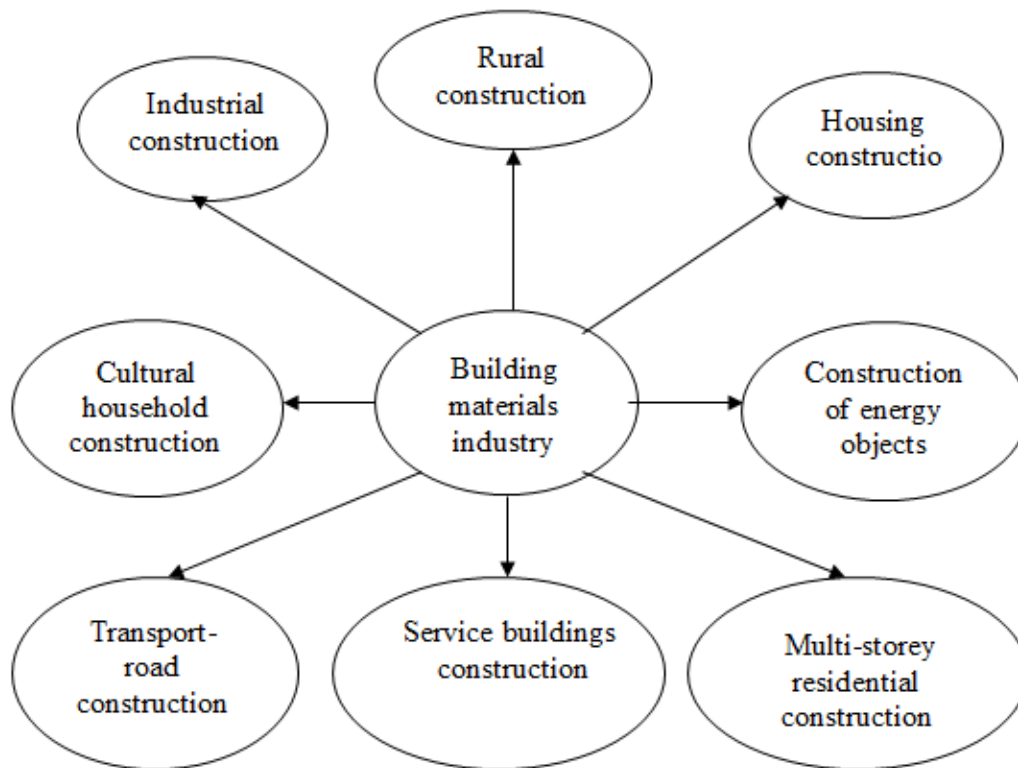
The construction industry will consist of industrial construction, transport construction, housing construction, etc. according to the characteristics of the network (Figure 2).

Construction is necessary for simple and extended reproduction, to meet the vital needs of society. But construction, as an area of the national economy, occurs only at the highest levels of social production development, in the process of social division of Labor.

In recent years, as a result of the development of Science and technology, there have been qualitative changes in the production of building materials. The construction is becoming a continuous mechanized process, consisting of the assembly of buildings and structures in industry and from burners and partitions with a high level of readiness.

The content of the construction industry process is also radically changing. Heavy manual labor is being replaced by the use of large and small means of mechanization. The performance of work by builders

and installers on construction sites is becoming a form of industrial labor. As the level of technical equipment of construction production increases, live labor costs decrease and become lighter, in addition, labor productivity increases, the duration of construction decreases, and its quality improves.



**Figure 1.3. Industries of building materials industry**

It should be noted that the lower production joints of construction sometimes perform production functions typical of factories or factories in industry. It is these organizations that produce the main building products and thus are the first to carry out the tasks of launching the main fund and production facilities placed before capital construction. Therefore, the indicators and effectiveness of the work of construction as an area of the national economy are largely based on the successes of primary construction organizations of this area.

For the construction process, more and more strongly, a relationship between economic subjects is becoming characteristic, in which it is permissible to observe mutual interests. The reciprocal negative relationship, on the other hand, assumes the development of the sphere as a cluster objectively.

**Conclusion.** Through the formation of a cluster system in construction Network Enterprises in the development of the construction materials industry, the activities of organizations, customers, design institutions, enterprises supplying materials, structures and equipment all serve the production of the construction product. Such a large number of participants in the construction process is the result of a deepening of the division of Labor, which leads to a positive effect. But it can not only be a distinguishing aspect of construction, but also sometimes a reason why the construction work is not completely successful. When at least one of these participants does not fulfill their obligations, a violation of the maromini of construction production, a delay in the deadlines for the commissioning of objects, as a result, a decrease in the pace of construction, deterioration of quantitative and qualitative indicators occurs.

- Therefore, some of the problems, errors and defects that are currently encountered in the field of capital construction are caused not only by the insufficient efficiency of construction organizations, but also by the insufficient content of cooperation of cluster relations. This condition can occur under the influence of adverse conditions that arise at different stages and stages of organization and management of the investment process.
- It should be noted that the development of the clustering process is due to the proportionality of capital construction with the activities of adjacent industries, as well as the optimality in inter-sectoral proportions. In addition, the optimization of these inter-sectoral proportions also has an impact on improving construction efficiency, reducing deadlines, reducing the value of the construction product.
- The state policy in the field of construction in our country is aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of programs for the socio-economic development of the country, above all regions and sectors, in which special attention is paid to increasing the potential of the industry through innovation, investment, effective use of Labor and material resources. The legal document mentioned above states that there are the following systemic problems that negatively affect the development of the existing construction network in the industry: regulatory documents in the field of technical regulation of urban planning activities have become significantly outdated and do not take into account modern methods of conducting architectural and construction work, the possibility of widespread use of energy-efficient technologies and materials;
- the lack of master plans in most settlements or their non-compliance with the construction of buildings and structures has a negative impact on the development of entrepreneurship, workmanship and investment activity, the implementation of complex construction in the regions, the placement of production and infrastructure facilities;
- the existing market trends of Project-SEARCH work in many cases do not create conditions for the advanced development of project work, the creation of high-tech, modern and original architectural projects;
- imperfection of permitting procedures in the field of implementation of urban planning activities and, as a result, the involvement of employees in construction and installation work on an illegal basis (without drawing up the necessary documents), the increase in arbitrary buildings, the lack of necessary knowledge and qualifications of employees of construction organizations negatively affect the investment attractiveness of the construction network and;
- the low level of implementation of modern new information and Communication Technologies does not allow participants in investment processes and subjects of urban planning activities to ensure maximum transparency and speed of the provision of public services;
- the underdevelopment of Applied construction science, the weakness of the scientific and material and technical potential of higher educational institutions does not make it possible to develop a system of training, retraining and improving their skills.

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