

**WAYS TO DEVELOP CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING ENTERPRISES
IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY**

Usmanov Sunnatillo Berdiquil o'g'li

IK K 122 group, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Abstract. The article emphasizes the main participants of construction in the context of economic modernization. At the same time, the production process in construction can be organized in various forms and methods, with particular attention paid to the contract method, the economic method and other methods.

Key words: Construction network, construction complex, construction process. construction product.

The construction owner is a legal or physical person who has the right to own the land area under construction. Unlike the customer, he uses the land area allocated for construction under the terms of a long-term lease.

The contractor (main contractor) is a construction company that is carrying out the construction of the facility based on the contract. The general contractor is fully responsible to the customer for the results of the construction in accordance with the terms of the contract. It may engage subcontractors to perform certain types of work when necessary

The designer is a design organization or other similar institution that designs the future construction of this or that object based on the contract concluded with the customer. The developer is fully responsible for the quality of the project and its underlying technical and economic indicators. The customer establishes authorship control to monitor compliance with the solutions provided for in the project.

The process of construction production can be organized in various forms and methods, including the contract method, the economic method, turnkey delivery and sale of objects.

Contractual construction is carried out by regular construction organizations (firms) based on contracts concluded with customers. This is the main and most common method of construction. Today, more than 80 percent of all contract work in the field of capital construction is carried out in this way. "Capital construction contract" serves as the basis for its implementation.

Construction of objects or construction-assembly, repair-construction works in the economic method is carried out at the expense of the efforts and funds of economic subjects - enterprises, organizations, institutions and the like. Renovation and expansion of enterprises, smaller construction objects, improvement of areas and rooms, repair works are often carried out in this way.

In the transfer of objects to full completion ("turnkey" handover), the functions of the customer are transferred to the general contractor, who starts construction from the beginning and hands over the object to the customer in a partially completed state. This method of construction is very common in housing construction.

In addition to the forms indicated above, there are organizational forms of construction, such as specialization, concentration, cooperation, from the point of view of social division of labor. It should also be mentioned that these forms are used not only in construction, but also in other sectors of the national economy, first of all, in industry. Experience shows that by skillfully using these forms, it is possible to achieve high efficiency in production and capital investments. For example, if specialization and cooperation allow to reduce costs and improve the quality of products, concentration and combination lead to the integrated use of raw materials and materials and further expansion of the scope of scientific and technical development in the field of construction.

As a branch of material production, construction not only produces products, but also consumes or uses resources of one kind or another for this. According to the available data, 80 percent of the products of the building materials industry, about half of the wood materials, more than 20 percent of the rolled metal, and more than 10 percent of the products of the engineering industry are used in construction. The value of transport costs is 20-25 percent of construction costs. In other words, construction is served by almost all branches of the national economy.

The building materials industry occupies a special place in the development of the material and technical base of construction. Enterprises in this sector produce cement, lime, plaster, brick, glass, coating and heat-insulating materials, various fillers.

The relative share of the consumption of certain types of materials in capital construction is very large. For example, about 80 percent of cement, window glass - 50 percent, wooden materials - 35-40 percent, rolled ferrous metals - 20 percent, soft covering materials - almost 70 percent are consumed.

The most complete supply of construction materials, structures, techniques and other means of production depends to a large extent on the perfection and further development of inter-industry relations. This is usually reflected in the intersectoral balance of production and the distribution of products in the national economy.

The transition from command, centralized management and planning to the market system in the economy has opened wide opportunities for economic entities to develop construction and strengthen its material and technical base, in which the role of regional management bodies is becoming stronger. But this does not mean that the development and strengthening of the construction production base will happen spontaneously. It should be in accordance with the scientific principles of development and deployment of the material and technical base of construction and its full provision

of resources.

For the development and placement of the material and technical base of construction, it is necessary to have methods that allow quantitative expression of all factors and conditions that affect the selection of the construction area and place. Such methods are mathematical models that allow finding the optimal solution to a problem. One of them is linear programming, which combines the theory and practice of solving extreme problems in which it is required to find the given linear constraints of variables and the set of values that maximize or minimize the objective function of these variables.

One of the important conditions for the further development of the material and technical base of construction is the improvement of mutual relations between the enterprises of the construction industry and the scientific and research organizations involved in the design of enterprises that produce construction structures, details and materials.

In this case, the following should be the basis of these mutual relations:

- development of new, most cost-effective projects of construction industry enterprises with highly mechanized and automated production processes;
- choosing the optimal options for placing these enterprises in the territory of the country, taking into account the rational schemes of the transportation of raw materials and materials, constructions and the development of cooperation in production;

By developing their material and technical bases, construction industry enterprises and organizations not only strengthen their production potential, but also ensure their economic stability in a competitive environment and shorten the life cycles of their activities. In this case, the development of the material and technical base does not consist only of the absolute growth of the technical or material supply of production, or, in the words of economists, the increase of the supply of funds, but is carried out on the basis of its priority principles, on the basis of the principle of ensuring maximum efficiency.

REFERENCES

1. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Farxodovna, M. R. (2023). Small Service Business Trends. *Nexus: Journal of Advances Studies of Engineering Science*, 2(5), 123-130.
2. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Ugli, Y. S. N. (2023). Development of Entrepreneurship Organizing Enterprise Activity Through. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 35, 564-571.
3. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Panjiyevich, K. S. (2023). Economic Fundamentals of the Development of Services. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 35, 600-607.
4. Shadiyeva, G., & Isoqulov, Z. (2023). NARPAY TUMANIDA KAMBAG'ALLIKNI QISQARTIRISH VA AHOLI BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA AHOLI XOHISH ISTAKLARI. *Евразийский журнал права, финансов и прикладных наук*, 3(3), 169-179.

5. Шадиева, Г. М. (2023). ОИЛА ХЎЖАЛИГИНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУСТАҲКАМЛИГИНИ ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(1), 91-94.
6. Shadieva, G. M., & Akbarovna, K. S. (2023). THEORETICAL VIEWS ON CONCEPTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Journal of new century innovations*, 20(3), 42-45.
7. Shadieva, G. M., & Urozaliev, E. (2022). THE ESSENCE AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 963-971.
8. Shadieva, G. M., & Urozaliev, E. (2022). THE ESSENCE AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 963-971.
9. Shadieva, G. M., & o'g'li Isoqulov, Z. S. (2022). WAYS TO REDUCE POVERTY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 957-962.
10. Shadieva, G. M., & Kulmuradova, R. (2022). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN IMPROVING THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND ENSURING THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION. *British View*, 7(4).
11. Nodirovna, M. S. (2023). Developing Rural Services and Increasing the Living Standards of the Population in the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 35, 653-661.
12. Шадиева, Г. М. (2023). ОИЛА ХЎЖАЛИГИНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУСТАҲКАМЛИГИНИ ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(1), 91-94.
13. Abdukhalilovich, S. S., & Ugly, S. F. S. (2023). THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF POVERTY. *Journal of new century innovations*, 27(1), 97-100.
14. Abdukhalilovich, S. S., & Ugly, S. F. S. (2023). THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT OF POVERTY. *Journal of new century innovations*, 27(1), 97-100.
15. Mardievna, S. G., & Zhamshedovich, K. Z. (2023). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY. *Thematics Journal of Commerce and Management*, 7(1).
16. Шадиева, Г. М. (2023). ОИЛА ХЎЖАЛИГИНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУСТАҲКАМЛИГИНИ ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(1), 91-94.
17. Mardievna, S. G., & Shukhatovna, M. S. (2021). Ways to increase investment potential in samarkand region. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(11), 44-50.
18. Шадиева, Г. (2021). Оила тадбиркорлигини ривожлантиришда инновацияларнинг айрим назарий жиҳатлари. *Экономика и образование*, (1), 121-126.
19. Мамаюнус, П., & Мардиевна, Қ. Ш. Г. (2021). Маркетинг фаолиятида қўлланиладиган ахборотлар тизими ва уларнинг таснифи. *Development Issues Of Innovative Economy In The Agricultural Sector*, 278.

20. Shadieva, G. M., & Akbarovna, K. S. (2023). THEORETICAL VIEWS ON CONCEPTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Journal of new century innovations*, 20(3), 42-45.
21. Shadiyeva, G., & Kholmiraeva, G. (2022). FAMILY BUSINESS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(8), 148-151.
22. Shadieva, G., & Saidmurodov, F. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL TOURISM AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ITS COMPETITIVENESS. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(8), 115-124.
23. Шадиева, Г. М., & Кувандикова, Ш. О. (2022). РОЛЬ СЕМЕЙНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ СТРАНЫ. *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions*, 59-63.
24. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Abdusamatovich, J. J. (2022). SANOAT 4.0 KONSEPSIYASI VA UNGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI RISKLAR. *Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions*, 712-721.
25. Пардаев, М. Қ., & Шодиева, Г. М. (2001). Оила хўжалиги иқтисодиёти ва тадбиркорлиги. Самарқанд, СамКИ, 151.
26. Shadieva, G. M. (2022). SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONCEPT OF" FAMILY ECONOMY". *Confrencea*, 1(1), 239-243.
27. Шадиева, Г. М., & Садинова, Б. Б. (2022). Мамлакатимизда тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш йўллари.
28. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Zhamshedovich, K. Z. (2023). SYNERGETICS AND ITS ROLE IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF FAMILY BUSINESS. *British View*, 8(1).
29. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Zhamshedovich, K. Z. (2023). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY. *Thematics Journal of Commerce and Management*, 7(1).
30. Шадиева, Г., & Шакирова, Ф. (2021). ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ РАҚАМЛАШТИРИШГА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯЛАШУВИДА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛ МУЛКНИ РАСМИЙЛАШТИРИШНИНГ АЙРИМ МАСАЛАЛАРИ. *Экономика и образование*, (5), 381-384.
31. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Zhamshedovich, K. Z. (2023). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY. *Thematics Journal of Commerce and Management*, 7(1).
32. Шадиева, Г. М. (2022). ОИЛА ХЎЖАЛИГИ ФАРОВОНЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ОИЛАВИЙ БИЗНЕСНИНГ РОЛИ. *Архив научных исследований*, 2(1).
33. Shadieva, G. M., & Kulmuradova, R. (2022). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN IMPROVING THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND ENSURING THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION. *British View*, 7(4).
34. Шадиева, Г. (2021). Оила тадбиркорлигини ривожлантиришда инновацияларнинг айрим назарий жиҳатлари. *Экономика и образование*, (1), 121-126.

35. Shadieva, G. M., & o'g'li Isoqulov, Z. S. (2022). WAYS TO REDUCE POVERTY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 957-962.
36. Mardiyevna, S. G., & Ugli, A. U. A. (2023). PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. *Research Focus*, 2(1), 7-10.
37. Pardaeva, O. M., & Shodieva, G. M. (2020). The role of family entrepreneurs in society development. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 3(5), 194-200.
38. Шадиева, Г. (2021). ОИЛА ТАДБИРКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАРНИНГ АЙРИМ НАЗАРИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Экономика и образование*, (1), 121-126.
39. Shadiyeva, G., & Isoqulov, Z. (2023). NARPAY TUMANIDA KAMBAG'ALLIKNI QISQARTIRISH VA AHOLI BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA AHOLI XOHISH ISTAKLARI. *Евразийский журнал права, финансов и прикладных наук*, 3(3), 169-179.
40. Мамаюнус, П., & Мардиевна, Қ. Ш. Г. (2021). Маркетинг фаолиятида қўлланиладиган ахборотлар тизими ва уларнинг таснифи. *Development Issues Of Innovative Economy In The Agricultural Sector*, 278.