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WAYS OF DEVELOPING PRIORITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE THE CONSTRUCTION SPHERE

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ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРИОРИТЕТОВ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ СФЕРЕ

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Abstract. This article discusses scenarios for determining priorities and prospects for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the construction industry, and also gives recommendations for increasing the volume of construction work. Thus, according to our analysis, the main factors affecting the development of the construction industry in the Tashkent region are industrial development, nominal wages, population and investment in fixed assets, and the main difference in these indicators in regional units is considered a serious problem. According to the results of the developed scenario, reducing the gap between these indicators in regional units will increase the annual growth rate of construction and installation work from 10.1% to 23.9%, which, in turn, will increase the number of builders in the construction sector by 242 units. As a General conclusion, the organization of payments between the manufacturer and the customer when purchasing products in the construction industry affects the development of the network, as well as CBS. In addition, gradual payment by the customer based on payment for completed construction works will play an important role in the development of market legislation in the industry, the elimination of monopolies and the development of IFRS.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются сценарии определения приоритетов и перспектив развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в строительной отрасли, а также даются рекомендации по увеличению объемов строительных работ. Таким образом, согласно нашему анализу, основными факторами, влияющими на развитие строительной отрасли в Ташкентской области, являются промышленное развитие, номинальная заработная плата, население и инвестиции в основной капитал, а основное различие этих показателей в региональных единицах считается серьезной проблемой. По результатам разработанного сценария сокращение разрыва между этими показателями в региональных единицах увеличит годовой темп роста строительно-монтажных работ с 10,1% до 23,9%, что, в свою очередь, увеличит количество строителей в строительстве сектора на 242 единицы. Как общий вывод, организация расчетов между производителем и заказчиком при покупке продукции в строительной отрасли влияет на развитие сети, а также CBS. Кроме того, постепенная оплата заказчиком на основе оплаты завершенных строительных работ будет играть важную роль в развитии рыночного законодательства в отрасли, устранении монополий и развитии МСФО.

Keywords: construction, small business, private entrepreneurship, regression analysis, correlation dependence, regression equation, scenario.

Ключевые слова: строительство, малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство, регрессионный анализ, корреляционная зависимость, уравнение регрессии, сценарий.

It is well known that small business and private entrepreneurship (SMP) are considered one of the main directions of forming a market economy, ensuring socio-economic development, developing the property class and competition in the market, and today the task of sustainable economic development.

From this point of view, small business and private entrepreneurship are important factors for economic development, employment and income growth. Today, there are more than 24.1 thousand construction companies operating in the country, about 98% of which are small businesses. In 2018 alone, 38.1 thousand people were created. WFCL enterprises, of which 13% or 4,953 were in the construction sector, while about 41% of the total construction work was in the WFCL sector, and 9.7% of the country's GDP was directly built.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the development of the construction industry through the development of the construction industry. In particular, The strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 States that "... further expansion of production of construction materials, holding tenders in construction and changing construction conditions, project development, project development". highlighted as sustainable tasks.

In addition, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan no. PF-4947 of February 7, 2016 "on The strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PP-2639 of October 21, 2016 "Updated rural territories in 2017-2021" Implementation of the tasks set out in "on additional measures for the implementation of the OBOD Kishlok program" no. PP-4201 of February 20, 2019 and other regulatory documents " of February 20, 2019 is one of the tasks of today (<https://clck.ru/SjSVp>).

Today, small businesses provide about 60% of the country's GDP, a third of industrial output, 98% of agricultural output, and half of investment. In many regions, small businesses account for 70-90% of exports. For example, in the first six months of this year, the number of business entities increased by 60 thousand (<https://stat.uz/ru/>).

In General, one of the most important economic reforms in the country today is to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth, an optimal balance between the development of economic sectors, as well as to eliminate imbalances in the level of regional development. In particular, when it comes to ensuring a balance between the developments of economic sectors and reducing the gap, it should be noted that the level of application of market laws in the development of the construction industry is somewhat behind other industries.

One of the main reasons for this is the formation of private ownership in the industry, especially the development of small businesses, increasing their share in creating products and services in the industry. This article presents the results of the analysis of the level of development of small businesses in the construction industry of the Tashkent region, which is directly related to the change in the number of business entities operating in the construction industry. In the study of the Tashkent region, a regression analysis was carried out between the volume of construction work in the region and the change in the number of SMEs in the industry, which established the relationship between the two indicators, as well as the main factors affecting the change in the volume of construction work. Based on the coefficients obtained from these analyses, 7 scenarios were developed to determine the prospects for the development of CBT in the construction sector of

the region. In General, it is recommended to use one of the methods of strategic management - "future scenarios" or "scenario" to take into account factors that affect the process in market conditions [1], and the main task in forecasting the scenario is to show the approximate state of the future organization (region, country) [2].

Since an alternative choice should always be used in forecasting, several scenarios are developed in forecasting, which allows you to objectively choose the final results of a particular option for the further development of an economic entity.

In our study, the main variables in developing the scenario were the growth rate of industry in regional units, changes in nominal wages, population, and the real growth rate of investment in fixed assets compared to the previous year.

When developing this scenario, two indicators were obtained for each variable: the first shows the current real growth rate, and the second shows the planned growth rate. While the current growth rate represents the current real growth rate, the planned growth rate represents the expected growth rate in the future.

When developing these scenarios, special attention is paid to eliminating the imbalance in the development of regional units, while the first scenario considers the situation with the average level of growth in regions where the real growth rate is lower than the regional average.

The third scenario considers a situation where the real growth rate of all variables increases by 5%, which can increase the annual growth rate of construction work in the region to 12.6%. In the fourth scenario, the growth rate of all variables increases by 10 per cent, resulting in a 15.1 per cent growth rate for construction work.

The fifth scenario provides for an increase in the growth rate of nominal wages and investment in fixed assets by 5% without changing the growth rate of industry and population, which will increase the volume of construction work from 10.1% to 12%.

In the sixth scenario, if the growth rate of the other three variables increases by 10% and the population growth remains unchanged, the growth of construction work in the region will increase from 10.1% to 15%.

In the seventh scenario, the planned growth rate was determined by taking into account the difference in the growth rate of variables by region. The value is 78.7 percent, and the difference between the two figures is 649.6 percent.

By industry and nominal wages, this figure is 24.4 and 17.5 percent, respectively. Taking this into account, the growth rate of investment in fixed assets increased by 15%, the growth rate of industry — by 10%, and the growth rate of nominal wages — by 5%. As a result, the growth rate of construction works in the region will increase by 4.8%.

The results of the analysis show that the presence of differences between the levels of development of the regions of the region leads to the fact that the level of growth of construction work in the region is lower than possible. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the growth of the number of CBT subjects working in the construction sector of the region. This is due to the fact that there is a direct proportional relationship between the volume of construction work carried out in the region and the number of CBT subjects in the construction sector. Increasing the number of sums will increase the number of SMEs operating in the sector by one unit.

Based on the results obtained, the amount of construction work that should be increased as a result of each scenario is determined by the number of units from the number of CBT entities operating in the field (Table).

The Analysis shows that the largest change in the volume of construction work and the number of CBT entities operating in the industry was achieved in Scenario 1. In this scenario, the

main focus is on the growth rate of the main variables that affect construction and installation work in the context of regions, and the issue of bringing territories with low growth rates to the average level.

Table.

FOR EACH SCENARIO, THE VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORKS IN THE REGION AND AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HSV IN THE INDUSTRY *

	<i>All contract construction work was completed in 2018</i>	<i>Increase in the volume of construction and installation works as a result of additional growth provided for in the scenario (in billion soums)</i>	<i>It is expected to increase the number of SMEs in the field of regional construction</i>
1- scenario	2543,2	351,0	242,0
2- scenario	2543,2	96,6	66,6
3- scenario	2543,2	63,6	43,8
4- scenario	2543,2	127,2	87,7
5- scenario	2543,2	48,3	33,3
6- scenario	2543,2	124,6	85,9
7- scenario	2543,2	122,1	84,2

* Author's development (<https://stat.uz/ru/>)

The results show that the increase in the number of SMEs in the construction sector in the region is directly related to the difference in the levels of development of regional units, the elimination of which will lead to an increase in the number of SMEs in the construction sector.

According to our calculations, in the first scenario, the largest growth in the number of SMEs in the construction sector in the region is 242. In the next places are the fourth, sixth and seventh scenarios.

The fact that the planned growth rates for the first and seventh scenarios are aimed at bridging the gap between the level of development of regional units confirms our conclusions that the gap between the levels of development of regional units should be reduced to ensure the growth of CBT.

Various scenarios for the development of the construction industry are presented above, based on factors that affect the development of the construction industry. However, our analysis shows that the number of newly created enterprises in all areas, including construction, is one of the factors influencing the development of SMEs. However, an established CBXT gives a positive result if it survives in the market, otherwise it will have a negative impact. Because almost all newly created construction entities in the construction sector are small businesses. This indicates a high correlation between the number of newly created small enterprises in the regions and the number of enterprises working in construction. This level of dependence is considered based on the results of the regression analysis. The results of the analysis show that the presence of differences between the levels of development of the regions of the region leads to the fact that the level of growth of construction work in the region is lower than possible. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the growth of the number of CBT subjects working in the construction sector of the region. This is due to the fact that there is a direct proportional relationship between the volume of construction work carried out in the region and the number of CBT subjects in the construction sector. Increasing the number of soums will increase the number of SMEs operating in the sector by one unit.

Thus, according to our analysis, the main factors affecting the development of the construction industry in the Tashkent region are industrial development, nominal wages, population and investment in fixed assets, and the main difference in these indicators in regional units is considered a serious problem. According to the results of the developed scenario, reducing the gap

between these indicators in regional units will increase the annual growth rate of construction and installation work from 10.1% to 23.9%, which, in turn, will increase the number of builders in the construction sector by 242 units.

As a General conclusion, the organization of payments between the manufacturer and the customer when purchasing products in the construction industry affects the development of the network, as well as CBS. In addition, gradual payment by the customer based on payment for completed construction works will play an important role in the development of market legislation in the industry, the elimination of monopolies and the development of IFRS.

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