IN UZBEKISTAN TERRITORIAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ANALYTICAL INDICATOR

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Abstract : On the development of the construction industry in Uzbekistan he introduced the directions of the train made this Modernization of the construction industry and improvement of the quality of housing construction, including restrictions on the use of outdated technologies, and encouragement of the introduction of advanced technologies in design and construction contracting . reason will be .

Keywords : research level, technical capacity of the enterprise

We can see that the average coefficient of change in the interest rate of housing units launched in the republic was 1.03 and that over the last 4 years, that is, since 2017, it has been decreasing slightly, and since 2021, the coefficient of interest has increased. During the analysis, the decrease in housing construction indicators between 2017 and 2020 is also explained by the current situation during the pandemic. Before that, that is, until 2017, it was increasing on a small scale. We can see that the lowest indicator of this indicator by region was in Tashkent city (0.94) and the highest indicator was in Tashkent region (1.09). These indicators are explained by the fact that in these regions, including Tashkent region, the need for housing and high incomes of the population are high, while the low indicator for Tashkent city can be explained by the relatively slow population growth in Tashkent city in previous periods. Data with quantitative indicators for this table are presented in Appendix 5.

The following table shows the coefficient of change in the number of apartments built in the Republic of Karakalpakstan , regions and the city of Tashkent. Analysis of the data in this table shows that, unlike the table above, this table provides information on apartments, that is, residential housing, built in the regions of our country.

According to it, we can see that the average coefficient of change in the interest of apartments built in 2012-2021 across the republic was 1.02. It can be seen that 2017 had the highest indicator (1.15) for the analytical period. We can see that the highest indicator of this indicator by region was Andijan region (1.03), and the lowest indicator was Fergana region (0.94) and Tashkent city (0.94). These indicators are also explained by the fact that in these regions, including Andijan region, the high need for housing is explained by the relatively large population, while the low indicator in Tashkent city can be explained by the low need for and interest in apartments in these regions. Quantitative data for this table are also provided in Appendix 6.

Table 3.7

Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent

city according to built apartments amount[1]

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[1] Compiled by the author based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(coefficient of variation)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average coefficient of variation
Republic of Uzbekistan	1.13	1.03	1.05	0.99	0.93	1.15	1.14	1.13	0.71	1.15	1.02
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1.19	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.96	1.20	1.20	1.62	0.52	1.09	0.98
regions											
Andijan	0.92	1.20	1.11	1.04	1.07	0.88	1.27	0.92	1.40	0.79	1.03
Bukhara	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.96	1.26	1.32	0.92	0.86	0.87	1.01
Jizzakh	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.00	1.14	1.05	1.20	1.04	0.69	0.92	1.01
Kashkadarya	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.11	1.19	0.77	0.94	1.13	1.01	1.01
Navoi	0.83	1.15	1.22	1.18	1.03	1.15	1.00	1.38	0.50	1.63	1.01
Namangan	1.16	0.81	1.19	0.78	0.97	0.95	0.97	1.30	0.77	1.06	0.97
Samarkand	1.08	1.05	1.15	1.01	0.59	1.52	1.30	0.98	0.62	1.32	0.98
Surkhandarya	1.18	1.05	0.76	1.41	0.95	0.92	1.07	0.93	0.93	1.06	1.00
Syrdarya	1.13	1.04	0.74	0.85	1.06	1.06	0.95	1.56	1.68	1.09	1.06
Tashkent	1.61	0.86	1.52	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.15	1.28	0.54	1.07	1.00
Fergana	0.95	1.05	0.88	0.82	0.74	2.07	1.13	0.76	0.75	1.09	0.94
Khorezm	1.11	1.10	0.95	1.20	0.90	1.23	0.91	1.00	0.76	1.08	1.00
Tashkent city	1.78	1.15	1.06	1.04	1.12	1.31	1.33	1.75	0.25	2.75	0.94

The goal of the state policy for the development of the construction industry, including its modernization, is to create a safe and comfortable living environment for the population, adapt the construction industry to market requirements, commission housing within the framework of housing construction and urban ecology projects, including the construction of multi-storey housing, taking into account the needs of the population, improve public-private partnership mechanisms in the construction sector, improve the legislative framework and regulatory and legal principles, and at the same time implement a number of measures aimed at increasing the economic potential of construction industry enterprises.

To develop the construction industry in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to implement measures within the following priority areas:

- modernize the construction industry and improve the quality of housing construction, including by imposing restrictions on the use of outdated technologies, encouraging the introduction of advanced technologies in design and construction contracting, and improving the norms and standards of construction work and the legal framework for regulating activities in the housing construction sector in line with the needs of the time;

- to address the problems associated with the decrease in the volume of housing commissioning during the period of introducing a system of financing the activities of the national housing construction project in the country, in accordance with the needs and wishes of the population;

-removal of restrictions that prevent the expansion of the scope of innovative activities of construction industry enterprises and the introduction of advanced technologies into the sector;

-enhance the economic potential of the construction industry and encourage the use of new technologies to ensure its competitiveness;

-digitalization of the construction industry, including the widespread use of information technologies in engineering research, design and construction work, as well as in the management of this industry;

-formation and development of a favorable urban environment, taking into account urban environment quality indices, creation of mechanisms for the integrated development of cities and other settlements;

-f community , industry and transport construction in the field public-private partnership system improvement ;

- construction materials development of production ,   this including energy saver increasing the use of materials , construction services export development ;

-Improving the personnel training system based on the development of the integration of theory and practice in training qualified personnel for the construction industry.

In conclusion, it can be said that today the rapid economic development of the construction industry is explained by the increasing role of this sector in the country's economy, including its share in the gross domestic product. In our opinion, the use of the vertical analysis method proposed by us in analyzing economic indicators in this sector creates the opportunity to obtain high results and a clear picture. In addition, using this analysis method, it becomes possible to observe the variability and interdependence of indicators.

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