

Organizational and Economic Mechanism for the Development of Enterprises of the Building Materials Industry

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Abstract: The main goal of the scientific article, the organizational and economic mechanism of enterprises of the construction materials industry is the optimization of costs, the effectiveness of management, the parable of increasing competitiveness in the field. The impact of product price, quality, service and other factors on improving competitiveness has been determined.

Keywords: management efficiency, building materials, organizational mechanism, economic mechanism, cost, price, industry, tax, profitability, insurance, profit.

Introduction. As a result of the increase in demand for the products of the construction industry, which meet the living needs of the population in the structure of primary necessities in connection with the increase in the number of inhabitants in the world, in countries with adequate socio-economic infrastructure and economic potential, the construction materials industry is becoming one of the providing sectors of the economy.

One of the directions of strategic economic reforms carried out in Uzbekistan is the radical reform, technical renewal and diversification of building materials industrial enterprises, the introduction of innovative technologies into the production of building materials, ensuring further quality indicators of structural changes in the economy. After all, the stable growth of the country's economy directly depends on the rapid development of industries and the economic stability of industrial enterprises. In particular, the importance and relevance of developing mechanisms to ensure and increase the economic stability of enterprises in the context of the rapid integration of Uzbekistan into the world economy, the ongoing world economy crisis and unstable conjuncture in the world market are increasing.

A number of research scientists on the concept of social, organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of industrial enterprises expressed their views through different definitions. Today, the phrase socio-economic mechanism in foreign countries is used in the form of organizational and economic mechanisms of management, together with the words organizational and economic.

At the same time, it should be noted that the development of new technical and organizational and technological solutions, the adoption of decisions on their application, the improvement of the basic principles of innovation development of large-scale building materials enterprises have provided additional opportunities for updating reproduction processes and economic growth. Diversifying the production of building materials, that is, equipping the production of materials with modern construction technologies, updating them spiritually, physically, structurally technical and technologythe implementation of such practical work as the restructuring of the park has also shown positive to the

effectiveness of the process of the building materials industry the sustainable development of enterprises.

The tasks of the organizational and economic mechanism in enterprises of the building materials industry consist of the following:

- ensuring the integration of elements in organizational structures and raising the competitiveness of the enterprise;
- ensuring self-control and interaction between elements in order to organize effective production;
- innovation to provide sustainable motivation to create a constant combination of risk-based production factors;
- improve the stability of the internal and external environment of the enterprise, as well as ensure the liberality and effective development of enterprises.

The organizational and economic mechanism of the development of an enterprise consists of a complex integrated system, which includes Relations of several groups. Its main function is to release entrepreneurial abilities into the ruyob and harmonize the interaction of management vapors. Hence, in improving management efficiency, it is necessary to coordinate communication between management branches, to achieve competitiveness of production processes based on innovative methods. Thus, the provision of enterprises of the building materials industry with a technical and economic mechanism is a paradigm of methods and principles that serve to ensure the economic sustainable development of enterprises.

The main purpose of the organizational and economic mechanism of enterprises of the building materials industry is to increase efficiency by optimizing costs. In increasing competitiveness, the impact of product price, quality, service and other factors will be strong. The most important of the criteria that determine the competitiveness of enterprises today is the quality of products.

Grouping the costs of building materials in accordance with the presented typological characteristics makes it possible to assess their absolute size and, in general, the degree of influence on the activities of the company, the rationality of the formation, planning and reduction of a significant part of the cost of Transportation, analyze and improve their structure.

Analysis of thematic literature. According to the results of our research, in order to ensure the development of the construction materials industry, it will be necessary to develop a proportional ratio of small and large business subects and integrational ties between them. That is, special attention should be paid to the issues of improving the organizational and legal forms of establishing cooperation between them, developing a legal framework. Today, the lack of regulatory documents on the development of small business subects in the construction sector, the need for improvement under existing laws on the basis of international norms, the limited capabilities and the presence of a number of shortcomings in the issues of providing small business subects in the construction sector with technology and technology, the quantitative scarcity of large business subects operating in the, controlling organizations can be examples of this by built-in barriers. As a result, in most cases, there are many cases when it meets corruption in the construction sector, problems with the process of organizing the activities of entrepreneurial subects, remains the share of the informal sector in the implementation of construction work to a large extent.

From our local scientists I.U. In his research work, Ibragimov described "the mechanism of organizational and economic management is a set of interconnected elements, these elements are the interconnection of small systems of a social, organizational, economic, sometimes technologically lower level" [1].

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"The use of cooperation in the form of subcontracting is important in the organization of construction, and up to 90 percent of the cost of a construction project is spent on the labor and materials provided by subcontractors, as well as drawings made to order" [2]. "The selection of relevant subcontractors and the management of relations with them play a decisive role in the implementation of the project, but surprisingly, this issue began to be paid attention only in the following years" [3]. "Scientific research works emphasize that for the sustainable development of the construction industry, it is necessary not only to improve relations between customers and main contractors, but to establish chain-wide work between subcontractors and suppliers"[4]. "However, since the concept of partnership until the present time was limited only to customer-contractor relationships, the contribution of subcontractor firms to improving project efficiency has been overlooked"[5].

"Many foreign construction enterprises have focused on the issue of restructuring the structure of the enterprise by identifying a competitive strategy while trying to improve the efficiency of constructive processes"[6]. One of the strategies adopted by such enterprises is subcontracting, through which it is possible to kamaytirsh a certain part of the construction process, reducing the duration, in which it is given to persons for a large part of the work.

According to the above, the mechanisms for organizing construction work on the basis of subcontracting in the construction sector of our country may be as follows:

- integration of communications of enterprises of the construction materials industry between various service providers and suppliers;
- process-based technology included, construction materials industry work mainly and implementation of auxiliary services, formation of small enterprises operating with specific subcontracting work;
- development of industrial products with the introduction of goods and building materials related to the implementation of construction work Organization of small subcontractor enterprises;
- the formation of an online framework that serves to provide construction enterprises with a unique workforce with the necessary qualifications and experience, and the integration between them.

Research methodology. The article makes extensive use of comparative comparison, statistical data study and economic comparison and analysis, logical reasoning, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods in the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism in the building materials industry.

Analysis and results. In developed countries around the world, the building materials industry is an important source of employment. "It provides 7.6 percent of global employment, which means that about 230 million people are on the network". In particular, in the economy of developing countries, small and large enterprises are gaining a high share in ensuring the global economy and employment, forming a large part of the world's enterprises. In particular, " about 90% of enterprises worldwide and over 50% of employment accounts for small and large business shares. It accounts for 40% of national income in developing countries. In the field of building materials, small enterprises have a large potential, create favorable conditions for business development and play an important role in the distribution of income". Depending on the change in the demand for construction, the level of risk to the working environment of contractors, as well as their changing, requires further improvement of this network.

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Table 1. Definitions given to the concept of organizational and economic mechanisms

Authors	Definitions
Polukhin A.A. [7]	Social management and economic mechanism are synonymous vocabulary by nature and nature, in which the economic mechanism consists of such components as price, tax, attraction and use of production resources.
Shilova N.P. [8]	... adaptation of the dynamics of production forces, as well as production processes, depending on the demand for market relations. Manage and control the flow of goods from the production and project distribution of products and purchase to the final consumer in one measure to meet the demand in the market with capital and minimal transaction costs.
Kerashev A.A., Baybekova R.A. [9]	The organizational and economic mechanism is understood as a component of economic management. The organizational and economic mechanism is a holistic concept that affects the social, financial and economic outcome of an enterprise from an organizational and technical nature through financial and economic methods, forms, means.
Culman A.A. [10]	Organizational and economic mechanism-denotes a defined set or sequence of economic events.
Author description	The organizational mechanism is a set of methods for regulating the relationship between internal and external environmental factors and includes certain tasks in the production process. The economic mechanism is a system of interdependent factors that occur between different economic processes and lead to barcaror positive trends.

The organizational mechanism is a set of methods for regulating the relationship between internal and external environmental factors and includes certain tasks in the production process. This mechanism is an integral part of the forms of management that cover the functions of production, organizational structure, development of techniques and technologies, scientific organization of cocktails, the competence, responsibilities and responsibility of all employees.

The economic mechanism it carries out in the system of interconnection of barcaror development on the basis of various economic processes that occur, connections between phenomena. As a more accurate achievement of the above points, it can be said that the economic mechanism is formed mainly by factors such as efficiency, economic mechanism profit, price, tax, profitability and insurance, from factors that are interrelated with the product production process to those that arise from discipline, regulatory documents, regulations.

Organizational mechanism-construction iaterials as a factor in increasing labor unionism in industrial enterprises are mainly associated with the interdependence of qualitative and quantitative indicators of workers and their unimaginable use as a result of labor resources and their unimaginable use.

Typology of economic elements it is possible to assess the costs of building materials, determine the composition of the structure, organize a financial account and determine the reserves for their reduction.

For planning, it is important to divide the costs of the construction materials industry into the main stages of the movement of material flow. Grouping the costs of building materials by the stages of material flow movement is based on the separation of three stages:

- purchase of raw materials and materials;

- execution of construction work;
- distribution of ready-made objects.

The classification of building materials by the main directions of production costs makes it possible to associate them with the processes that occur.

"There are three main areas of production (complexes) of building materials:

- physical movement of material flow;
- information processes and reserves;
- physical effort costs, reserves, information processes"[11].

To assess the effectiveness of subcontracting activities using mathematical tools, we include the following designations:

$p_s(p_b)$ – average estimate of the goods and specified construction developed by a small (large) construction enterprise operating on the basis of subcontracting;

$q_s(q_b)$ – the volume of products produced and sold on the basis of small (large) enterprises autonomously operating on a subcontractor basis;

$p_s q_s$ – income of a small enterprise specializing in subcontracting, working autonomously;

$p_b q_b$ – income of a large enterprise operating autonomously;

$p_s^s q_s^s$ – income of a small enterprise operating under a subcontractor agreement;

$p_b^s q_b^s$ – income of a large enterprise operating under a subcontractor agreement;

C_s - total costs of a small enterprise operating autonomously;

C_s^s – total costs of a small enterprise working in a subcontracting partnership under a contract with a large enterprise;

C_b –total costs of a large enterprise operating autonomously;

C_b^s – the total costs of a large enterprise in which a small enterprise works, along with subcontracting under its contract (on the conduct of marketing Research, Training and x.k. along with costs).

The implementation of the analysis in order to assess the synergistic effect in the current situation, large construction enterprises and small enterprises based on subcontracting took part as participants in the integration (partners), and therefore the set of I games arises from two main elements I- $\{1,2\}$.

If the condition given below is found to be appropriate, under the conditions of the given inequality (I, W), the game is considered to be substantive, and the organization of integrative cooperation is effective for both participants:

$$\sum_{i \in I} W(i) < W(I) \tag{1.1}$$

here, $W(i)$ – achievement of a construction enterprise operating alone ($i=1,2$), $W(I)$ – achievement obtained on the basis of cooperation.

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In this case, it is considered that the sum of the income received by large and small construction enterprises as a result of their separate activities will be small in relation to their income achieved in cooperation, that is, as a participant in integration.

The relationship cited can be expressed as the achievement that each participant receives separately:

$$W(1) = p_s q_s - C_s \tag{1.2}$$

$$W(2) = p_b q_b - C_b \tag{1.3}$$

here: W(1) is the profit that a small construction enterprise operating in isolation can receive; W (2) will be able to profit by a large construction enterprise operating in isolation.

In such cases, the subcontractor-based achievement of the cooperation of a small enterprise and a large enterprise, organized on the basis of mutual integrations, will be as follows:

$$W(I) = p^s q^s - C^s \tag{1.4}$$

Using the equations cited in order to determine the effectiveness of subcontractor-based collaboration, we obtain the inequality given below:

$$(p_s q_s - C_s) + (p_b q_b - C_b) < p^s q^s - C^s \tag{1.5}$$

As can be seen from the results of the study, the profit that a construction enterprise receives from its interaction in the subcontracting system should be significantly greater than the profit expected to receive as a result of the foality of enterprises in a separate, autonomous state. Only if this condition is met do enterprises try to cooperate with each other otherwise cooperation is seen as an inefficient activity.

From the above, the case of cooperation being inefficient can be expressed in the form of the following condition. Cooperation in this case (I,W) is called non-essentialist or non-trivial:

$$\sum_{i \in I} W(i) \geq W(I) \tag{1.6}$$

$$i. (p_s q_s - C_s) + (p_b q_b - C_b) \geq p^s q^s - C^s \tag{1.7}$$

The research carried out in the work results combined to conclude that, according to the experiences of developed European countries, the development of the economy of our state and its other gods, the development of its economy will be realized on the basis of the coherence of construction enterprises and small firms directly involved. In our opinion, integrational modeling of subcontracting-based relationships of large and small building materials industry enterprises in the form shown above creates many possibilities for determining efficiency cooperation:

- first of all, to justify the fact that small and large construction enterprises have a homogeneous interest not only by subcontracting, but also to show the convenience of integration communications in the desired form and for the parties;
- secondly, the integration of large and small construction enterprises of all types justifies the validity of the terms with one of the links;
- thirdly, large and small construction enterprises to make economic decisions in the practice of integration relations and synergistic efficiency arising as a result of cooperation;
- fourth, on the preparation of God and country programs for the implementation of the development of cooperation between enterprises of the economy of the micro and macro level, large and small building materials industries in the cross section, etc.k.

The research of integration relations of large and small construction enterprises is considered today as one of the areas that are important in ensuring the development of entrepreneurial subjects. As a result, this problem is urgent and is an important issue for conducting research and scientific work.

Having implemented the above, the entire state must choose its own cohesion and policy for the development of this area. Taking this into account, the following proposals can be cited as priority elements of the correct and high-speed development of the industry:

- accelerate the development of the network, which provides export diversification and leads to structural changes in the industry;
- creation of new projects with the involvement of foreign investments;
- when it comes to production localization, building materials with increased production capacity are the main raw materials, materials, necessary components and new tool equipment in industrial enterprises;
- expanding the production and creation of world demand products that will be competitive in foreign markets through the use of new scientific technologies;
- modernization of enterprises producing competitive high-tech products for foreign and domestic markets;
- it is carried out by reducing the cost of products and energy costs in both domestic and foreign markets, as well as improving the quality of ensuring competitiveness;
- development and infrastructure development of the first established and existing industrial enterprises, which need to divide the supply of gas, water and energy to the level of demand;
- intensive implementation of innovations in the activities of enterprises, that is, the application of effective methods and means of modern technologies and technologies;
- to take the necessary measures for fuel energy and chemical and oil production enterprises to operate at full capacity.
- improve the quality of highly qualified personnel training;
- effective implementation of Information Systems in the production and management processes of enterprises.

Conclusion. One of the main issues of enterprises of the building materials industry is the description of the costs of interconnected logistic chains of financial, material and information flows for the entire period of organizational and economic activity. When assessing the level and dynamic variation of the amounts of costs in this category, it is necessary to take into account and analyze construction costs in the structure of overhead costs and take into account modern structural structures in the field. In the field of building materials, production is important in the formation of effective system units based on the movement of material, financial and information flows in systems, the depreciation value of the main tools, the rational management of the process of movement of material, financial and information flows from the costs of wages.

In the general case, the organizational and economic mechanism is necessary to ensure the economic efficiency of the enterprise, to achieve competitiveness, to occupy a dominant position in the market.

It is proposed to carry out the following activities on the effective organization of the organizational and economic mechanism in ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises of the building materials industry:

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- in the Coordination of the activities of departments at the enterprise, it is necessary to form in the form of interlocking systems and organize a mechanism that provides mutual interaction;
- it is necessary to introduce international quality management, which affects the improvement of product quality;
- it is necessary to research threats, risks at enterprises using analysis methods such as regular SWOT, Pest;
- modern information technology should be used in the effective organization of information flow;
- it is necessary to conclude effective agreements with investors, invest and develop innovative activities;
- it is necessary to improve the professional development, sending activities to internships, which serve to increase the Labor potential of employees;
- diversification process should be achieved by carrying out scientific research work on the assortment of building materials;
- it is necessary that enterprises constantly determine the effectiveness of management, make operational decisions on the shortcomings and problems that are being allowed.

Issues such as the establishment of a new Uzbekistan, increasing the prosperity of the population in the conditions of modernization of the economy and improving living conditions, in particular, providing the population with housing at the level of modern requirements and affordable housing, alleviating tensions in the housing market, developing infrastructure in the regions of the country, bringing urban planning norms and rules to a new level are To do this, it is required to bring the quality of construction work to the level of World requirements, to ensure the development of the construction industry in the country on the basis of the development of the construction industry.

The integrational formation of relations of large and small business subjects in the field of building materials creates the conditions for the entry of small business subjects into the market and stay in competition, which are the first to be established in the field. In practice, there are a number of effective directions for organizing the interaction of large enterprises between small business entities. Usually small business subjects slowly penetrate into their sphere of influence, forming a cooperative relationship with large enterprises, and they form as subjects, which are important specifics in their activities. In this case, the qualification of personnel operating in the management apparatus of the entrepreneurial subject is considered important.

As a result, small business subjects not only move from a competitor to a partner of large business subjects, but they also move into the large market sector as partners and occupy key positions in that market. On the other hand, at present, small business entities in the construction sector, as in all developing countries, will not be able to receive large-scale construction work on their own, since they will not have sufficient, financial resources, potential and equipment. Large business subjects, on the other hand, receive large-scale construction work, while it will not be effective for them to carry out all the construction work on their own. In such cases, they rely on the help of small business subjects, and a cooperative relationship begins to form between them.

This visual collaboration is beneficial to both parties, and while large business subjects have the opportunity to do large-scale work in the short term, Small Business subjects gain the opportunity to have a place in the market together with them using their name.

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According to the conclusions obtained on the basis of the results of the analysis carried out in the research work, the state intends to increase cooperation of large enterprises in the construction industry among small business subjects, to introduce small business subjects into the market in quick pictures, to use technologies in the enterprise of large enterprises, to develop integrational development of medium and small, in developed countries, large and small businesses in the field of construction are one of the main forms of interaction – the organization of the "subcontracting process" remains an objective necessity. In recent years, it was the adoption by our state of a number of regulatory legal acts on the development of the form of contractors for cooperation in the field of construction that became of particular importance in the development of the construction industry.

However, due to the fact that unfortunately not enough attention is paid to the issue of the formation of regulatory framework for subcontracting activities, this problem still remains without finding a solution. Only the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 9, 2020 "on the approval of the regulation on the wax method of carrying out construction and installation work in long-distance and important objects" was adopted, which briefly touched on the issues of subcontracting in the regulation.

According to the charter, the exact volumes and types of work intended for the implementation of the vaxta method are cited by the contractor and the customer when a contract of contract for the completion of the construction is concluded, and for subcontractor organizations — when a subcontractor contract is concluded. It is also established that if the current costs for organizing work in the vaxta method exceed the calculated indicators, the difference between their values will be compensated by the main activities of the general contractor (subcontractor) for construction. However, basic and general concepts about contractors and subcontractors are not cited.

One of the main problems of the integralization of large building materials enterprises and small building materials for subcontracting will be associated with the stability of their cooperation, the periodicity of the "life cycle" of integration. That is, on the basis of the integration of small and large enterprises, it is possible that their funds are fixed in partnership, after their participation, they may not have the expected profit norm, that is, the failure to fulfill the requirements established in the contract in full or in part by one or another partner will lead to failure. It follows that in order not to produce such negative results, enterprises will have to make sure that such integrations are beneficial to themselves.

Today, to reduce the share of the informal sector in the development of the production sector of building materials, to develop specific programs in order to legalize their activities, to introduce small business preferences and preferences, to support large and small business cooperation, to develop special programs to reduce the share of the hidden economy, to further improve the processes of participation of construction

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