

CONSTITUTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS OF EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: In this article has been studied constitutional fundamentals of effective development of construction materials industrial enterprises and the entrepreneurial abilities that are a factor that links together other production resources, an economic resource that should include entrepreneurs, business infrastructure, and entrepreneurial ethics and culture.

Key words: factors of production, capital constitutional fundamentals, labor, innovation

The entire course of the market reforms carried out in Uzbekistan since 2017 is closely related to the problem of the formation and development of the real owners' class. The solution of this problem will make it possible to fill the domestic market with the necessary consumer goods and services, create new jobs, and make products that are competitive in the domestic and foreign markets.

The consistent and phased institutional building has made a favourable impact on the development of the entrepreneurial sector in Uzbekistan. During years 2018-2022, the number of operating small enterprises and microfirms increased by almost 2.3 times and amounted to 523.6 thousand units as of January 1, 2023. The number of small businesses per 1000 people has increased over this period from 12.2 to 17.9 units in the republic; precisely, in the city of Tashkent – 35.9 units, Navoi region – 24.8 units, Syrdarya region – 23.0 units, Jizzakh region – 21.5 units. World practice shows that the current system of protecting the rights of potential investors determines the scope and the effectiveness of privatization processes in the country, as well as the attraction of portfolio investments in them. The demand for the shares of privatized enterprises in the presence of an effective protection system increases significantly, and consequently, their market price rises. As a result, income from privatization grows, and an enterprise receives funds for the modernization of technological processes and the creation of competitive products. Factors of production [are economic resources necessary for the production of goods and services. Any production is a process of human influence on objects and means of labor to obtain results that provide me or other producers. In economics, the study of production occurs at the following stages: • the doctrine of factors of production - nature, labor and capital; • training on production organization The following factors of production are traditionally determined: • Land (natural resources); • Labor (labor resources); • Capital (investment resource).

Also currently added to them: • entrepreneurial ability; • information; • innovation. Earth edit
Main articles: Land resources and Natural resources Land is natural (natural) resources necessary for the existence of human society and used in the economy. Labor is a purposeful, conscious human activity aimed at meeting the needs of the individual and society.

In the process of purposeful labor activity, a person (subject of labor), with the help of the tools of labor created by him, transforms the object of labor into the product he needs. The product of labor is determined by the specifics of the object (material), the level of development of tools, the purpose and method of its implementation. Capital is the totality of property used to generate profit. Directing assets into the sphere of production or provision of services for the purpose of making a profit is also called capital investment or investment.



The independent term capital is not used in modern accounting, but there are a number of similar indicators of financial analysis. For example, equity is the difference between the value of a company's assets and the amount of its liabilities. Typically, this amount is formed from the authorized capital (contribution from the company's owners), additional capital (revaluation of property, share premium), retained earnings and reserves (formed from profits). Entrepreneurial abilities are a factor that links together other production resources, an economic resource that should include entrepreneurs, business infrastructure, and entrepreneurial ethics and culture. In turn, entrepreneurs primarily include company owners, managers who are not their owners, as well as business organizers, who combine owners and managers in one person. The term "entrepreneurial potential" is also used. In general, entrepreneurial potential can be characterized as potential opportunities for realizing people's entrepreneurial abilities. (2,p.119)

The unique meaning of entrepreneurship lies in the fact that it is thanks to it that other economic resources come into interaction - labor, capital, land, knowledge. According to C. R. McConnell and S. L. Brew, entrepreneurial ability is a person's ability to use a certain combination of resources to produce a product, make consistent decisions, create innovations and take risks [4]. Innovation is an introduced innovation that provides a qualitative increase in the efficiency of processes or products that is in demand by the market. Is the end result of human intellectual activity of man, his imagination, creative process, discoveries, inventions and rationalization. Innovation means an object that is not just introduced into production, but successfully implemented and generating profit. Based on the results of scientific research or discovery made, it is qualitatively different from its previous analogue. (4,p.99) 19th century German economist and philosopher. Consumer subsidies were reserved only for certain types of utility services. Income level pensions and scholarships, permanent increase of monthly salaries of employees of the budget sector (minimum salary from 250 soums (1996) to 6500 soums (2004), i.e. increased 24 times, managed through a mechanism that includes such elements as targeted social assistance to low-income families and families with children, financial assistance to the unemployed, taxation of individual incomes at progressively increasing rates. At this stage, promising regional programs aimed at providing employment to the able-bodied population, creating new jobs, and expanding the types of activities in rural areas were adopted.(1,p.71) This mechanism of providing employment to the population provided a tactical task in the field of employment- reducing the rate of unemployment. In order to improve the living standards of the villagers, the program of providing the villagers with drinking water and natural gas was developed and implemented. Karl Marx identified personal and material factors of production, while the person himself, as the bearer of labor power, acts as a personal factor, and the material factor of production refers to the means of production, which in turn consist of means of labor and objects of labor.

A means of labor is "... a thing or a complex of things that a person places between himself and the object of labor and which serves for him as a conductor of his influence on this object." Means of labor, and above all tools of labor, include machines, machine tools, tools with which a person influences nature, as well as industrial buildings, land, canals, roads, etc. The use and creation of means of labor is a characteristic feature of human labor activity. In a broader sense, the means of labor include all the material conditions of labor, without which it cannot be carried out. (5,p.44)

The general labor condition is the land; labor conditions are also industrial buildings, roads, etc. The results of social knowledge of nature are embodied in the means of labor and the processes of their production use, in engineering and technology. The level of development of technology (and technology) serves as the main indicator of the degree to which society has mastered the forces of nature. "Technology reveals man's active relationship to nature, the direct process of production of his life" (3, p.111).



Science intensity and environmental factors can be classified as new factors for the location of production that appeared only in the era of scientific and technological revolution. The territorial location of production forces depends on a combination of a number of factors: EGP, natural resources, transport, labor resources, science intensity, environmental.

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