

Strategy of Innovative Development of the Construction Complex and Enterprises of the Building Industry of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: the article discusses the problems of teaching theoretical disciplines such as general linguistics, theoretical grammar, lexicology, translation theory, stylistics and text interpretation in the light of new areas of linguistics. The position is put forward and substantiated that under the influence of such disciplines as communicative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology, university programs on language theory should be substantially updated and supplemented.

Keywords: *communicative; cognitive; pragmatic; culture; foreign language; lecture courses*

Annotation. The article discusses some of the problems of ensuring energy efficiency in the construction and operation of buildings and the transfer of the construction industry and construction industry enterprises to the innovative path of development of the republic.

Key words: building energy effectiveness; innovativeness of building materials; actions to reduce exploitation energy expenses; complex approach.

Today, large-scale construction volumes are observed in all cities and villages of Uzbekistan. In turn, due to the multiplier effect, the construction industry also develops related industries, such as the production of building materials, transport, trade and others.

At the meeting of the Presidium of the Council under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 27, 2020 No.UP-6119 on modernization, accelerated and innovative development of the construction industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2025, among the priority areas in the state policy for supporting innovation, to ensure the innovative development of the construction industry, the introduction of energy-efficient technologies was noted, based on the integrated application of energy-saving solutions and an innovative energy accounting system. In the development of innovative processes in construction, an important place is given to the use of modern building materials, products and structures [2].

2021 demonstrates business activity in the construction sector. The mood of entrepreneurs is gradually recovering to pre-crisis levels. The last two years have been challenging for the construction sector. It took a lot of work for the professional community to keep the market and maintain stability. Despite the epidemiological situation, after a short stagnation, with the support of the authorities, work was restored on construction sites for the construction of housing and commercial facilities. Thanks to this, the construction has resisted and today continues to stretch the country's economy. However, this does not mean that the industry has completely overcome the crisis, which began even before the pandemic.

Today, there are about 1.5 million builders in the industry. As of June 1, 2021, the number of enterprises and organizations in the construction sector reached 43.3 thousand, which is 5 thousand more compared to the same period last year. Of the total number of construction enterprises, 56.9% relate to the construction of buildings and structures, 9.9% - to the construction of civil facilities, 33.2% carry out specialized construction work.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to provide the population with housing through mortgage loans on market principles" was signed, which provides for the provision of housing for all segments of the population and the expansion of their choice in this regard. In general, 11 trillion 500 billion soums (1.1 billion dollars) will be allocated for the housing program this year, which is 4 times more than last year.

This year it is planned to provide housing for 54 thousand families. In particular, 45 thousand houses will be built under the state mortgage program. Including, the engineering companies "QishloqQurilish Invest" and "UzshaharQurilish Invest" will commission 12 thousand houses, at the expense of the resources allocated by the Ministry of Finance by a commercial bank, housing will be built for 26.5 thousand apartments, houses for 8 thousand apartments will be built by private entrepreneurs. Up to 500 families in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and all regions - a total of 6.5 thousand

families will receive loans for the construction of individual housing. In addition, a thousand families, especially women who find themselves in difficult life situations and who are left homeless, will be provided with social housing on a lease basis. In the context of regions, housing construction is planned in the following volume: in Karakalpakstan - 2,290, in Andijan oblast - 4,665, in Bukhara oblast - 3,220, in Jizzakh oblast - 1,670, in Kashkadarya - 3,710, in Navoi oblast - 1,836, in Namangan oblast - 4025, in Samarkand region - 4479, in Surkhandarya - 3989, in Syrdarya - 1414, in Tashkent region - 4046, in Fergana region - 4530, in Khorezm - 3016, in the city of Tashkent - 7 556 units.

According to the State Statistics Committee, construction costs for the first half of 2021 amounted to 48.6 trillion soums. Compared to last year, the growth rate was 100.1%. At the same time, state organizations completed construction work in the amount of more than 1 trillion 971 billion soums. Thus, their share in the republic is 4.1%. Housing construction remains the locomotive of the construction industry. By the way, it was the housing sector that most quickly entered the phase of recovery growth, "beating off" the losses of the pandemic 2020. Currently, about 12.5 thousand enterprises for the production of building materials operate in Uzbekistan, the number of types of which has exceeded 180. By 2020, 626 international standards for the production of high-quality and safe building materials have been adopted. As of July 1, 2021, the number of construction enterprises and organizations related to the construction industry increased by 135.0% compared to the same period in 2019 and is one of the sectors with stable growth rates.

The main factor that influenced the increase in the number of enterprises in the construction industry as of July 1, 2021 by 113.0%, if compared with the corresponding period of 2020, is the growth in the number of operating enterprises in the construction of buildings and structures by 56.9% (of the total number enterprises in the construction industry) (growth rate 111.0%), civil facilities - by 9.9% (growth rate - 115.9%), specialized construction works - by 33.2% (growth rate - 115.7%). The volume of construction work carried out by large construction organizations in January-June this year amounted to 12,114.5 billion soums. Compared to the corresponding period of 2020, in the period under review, the growth rate of construction work reached 85.7%, and their share in the total volume decreased by 4.5% and amounted to 24.9%.

Table 1

Constructionworks
(billionsoums)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 january-june
RepublicofUzbekistan	25423,1	29413,9	34698,0	51129,3	71156,5	88130,3	48609,9
RepublicofKarakalpakstan	1219,3	1171,8	1398,8	2182,7	3315,4	3992,5	2248,2
<i>regions:</i>							
Andijan	1341,9	1578,0	1782,9	2819,5	3539,1	4673,0	2423,4
Bukhara	2061,7	2202,9	2543,7	3581,2	4368,1	5659,8	3506,5
Jizzakh	759,2	906,1	996,1	1564,3	2510,6	2715,0	1383,5
Kashkadarya	2067,5	2560,0	2759,1	3701,1	4365,3	4832,6	2761,2
Navoi	1019,2	1153,1	1313,6	2280,8	3464,0	3944,7	2170,8
Namangan	1010,4	1289,9	1475,2	2257,6	3471,0	4678,2	2391,3
Samarkand	2010,6	2194,9	2342,4	3299,0	4527,2	5755,3	3183,1
Surkhandarya	1351,3	1554,8	1827,0	2879,7	3979,7	4774,7	2585,4
Syrdarya	478,9	540,7	552,4	1001,1	1926,2	2407,6	1335,8
Tashkent	1562,0	1646,3	1825,4	3006,7	5594,1	7102,6	3941,1
Fergana	1649,0	1840,0	1969,5	2942,7	4162,8	5473,9	3108
Khorezm	1174,7	1220,9	1375,8	1878,3	2496,8	2856,8	1641,9
Tashkentcity	4113,0	4633,4	6197,9	10870,7	16256,9	19215,4	11553,7

Most of the construction companies are in Tashkent - 19.7% of the total share in the republic. Least of all construction companies operate in Syrdarya and Navoi regions - 3.6% and 3.7%, respectively. Meanwhile, the highest share in the volume of construction work performed by large construction organizations was noted in Tashkent (27.8% of the total volume of construction work in this region, or 128.1% than in the corresponding period of 2020), Navoi region (22.7% of the total volume of construction work in this region, or 87.7% against the same period in 2020) and Kashkadarya region (21.3% of the total volume of construction work in the region, or 166.2% than in the corresponding period of 2020). The volume of construction work performed by small enterprises and microfirms, in comparison with other organizations, increased in January-June 2021, their share amounted to 56.7% of the total volume, which is 2.3% more if compared with the same period last year ... Thus, the volume of construction work performed by them amounted to

27545.9 billion soums, in relation to January-June 2020, the growth rate reached 104.5%. Existing technologies for the production of works in construction provide a huge selection of areas for the use of innovative materials and their combinations in order to ensure energy efficiency in the construction and operation of erected buildings and comfortable living in them. The result of the introduction of innovative developments in construction is a decrease in the cost of finished construction products, a decrease in the cost of building maintenance and the preservation of limited natural resources.

The relevance of energy-saving technologies and the speed with which they are implemented, predetermines the need for constant monitoring of modern solutions on these issues in order to reduce the cost of heating, ventilation, lighting and other needs. According to expert estimates, the systematic implementation of only energy-saving measures in the construction of residential buildings makes it possible to reduce operating energy costs in the residential sector by 2.0–2.5 times.

Improvement of urban planning and architectural planning solutions, as well as structural systems of buildings can reduce energy consumption by 8-10%; up to 15% and 25%, respectively. The operation of modern engineering systems, including the ventilation system, and the installation of metering devices, control and regulation of heat, water and electricity consumption lead to a reduction in electricity consumption by up to 30% and 20%, respectively [3]. In the near future, the priority areas for minimizing heat loss in buildings will remain the use of energy-efficient equipment, regulated and non-traditional energy supply systems, the use of new thermal insulation materials used in enclosing structures for warming basement and attic floors, pipelines, when constructing foundations of buildings and structures and installing window blocks. The main building materials, products and structures most widely used in the Bukhara region in the construction of buildings and structures.

2021 demonstrates business activity in the construction sector. The mood of entrepreneurs is gradually recovering to pre-crisis levels. The last two years have been challenging for the construction sector. It took a lot of work for the professional community to keep the market and maintain stability. Despite the epidemiological situation, after a short stagnation, with the support of the authorities, work was restored on construction sites for the construction of housing and commercial facilities. Thanks to this, the construction has resisted and today continues to stretch the country's economy.

However, this does not mean that the industry has completely overcome the crisis, which began even before the pandemic. If the construction sector managed to move to compensatory growth and "win back" the fall of 2020, then the problems with a shortage of qualified personnel, corruption and violation of construction standards, the lack of a clear policy and strategy in the field of construction are still not resolved.

The main problems in the construction industry are illegal construction, lack of funding, lack of qualified personnel, corruption, outdated legislative framework and obsolete regulatory and technical documents, technological backwardness, and poor management. Systemic problems and weaknesses are holding back the development of the industry. In addition, many developers use "gray schemes" in their activities, for example, they save on building materials and hire unskilled workers, which ultimately affects the quality of the project. For example, the Ministry of Construction recently named five companies that are building high-rise buildings and commercial facilities in the capital with violations. These include Humo-Sarbon, Insoft Invest, Sheyx AJ Invest, UchtepaQalqon and Zarafshon Buildings. It was found that construction and installation work is being carried out poorly, without notifying the construction inspectorate and issuing the necessary documents. A deplorable situation is also observed in the regions of the republic. Regularly in the media, there are reports of collapses in new buildings, which were recently commissioned. For example, in January 2021, it became known that part of a multi-storey building collapsed in Jizzak, which was also being built illegally.

To eliminate many problems, it is important that for construction companies, the priority areas of activity are to improve management, take into account market requirements, and use high-quality technologies and materials. In turn, the government needs to strengthen quality control of facilities being built in the republic and declare a serious fight against corruption.

A big problem is the low quality of the building materials produced, which do not meet modern environmental friendliness, seismicity, fire safety and other standards. This problem has something in common with the problem of selling counterfeit products on the domestic market. For example, Knauf has redesigned one of its most sought-after products.

To increase the level of innovation in the construction industry and the production of building materials, it is necessary to use an integrated approach. The joint participation of related industries supplying products for construction will

eliminate technological barriers that hinder the implementation of the accumulated innovative potential, their development in finished construction products and reduce transaction costs.

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