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QURILISH TARMOG‘IDA TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATI
RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qurilish tarmog‘ining iqtisodiy tizimdagi o‘rni va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida qurilish sohasining ahamiyati, hududlarni kompleks rivojlantirish jarayonlari, zamonaviy uy-joylar hamda ijtimoiy infratuzilma obektlarini barpo etish masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida amalga oshirilgan qurilish ishlari hajmi hududlar kesimida statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tahlil qilingan hamda qurilish faoliyatining iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo‘yicha taqsimoti ko‘rib chiqilgan. Tadqiqotda, shuningdek, “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi doirasida qurilish sohasini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari, jumladan urbanizatsiya jarayonlarini jadallashtirish, investitsiya faoliyatini samarali tashkil etish va qurilish sanoatiga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish masalalari o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari qurilish sektori iqtisodiy o‘sish va barqaror rivojlanishning muhim drayverlaridan biri ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: qurilish tarmog‘i, qurilish iqtisodiyoti, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, urbanizatsiya, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, investitsiya jarayonlari, uy-joy qurilishi, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, hududiy rivojlanish, “O‘zbekiston–2030” strategiyasi.

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ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛСКОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализированы роль строительной отрасли в экономической системе и её специфические особенности. Рассмотрены значение строительного сектора в социально-экономическом развитии страны, процессы комплексного развития регионов, а также вопросы строительства современного жилья и объектов социальной инфраструктуры. Кроме того, на основе статистических данных проведён анализ объёма строительных работ, выполненных в Республике Узбекистан, в разрезе регионов, а также рассмотрено распределение строительной деятельности по видам экономической деятельности. В исследовании также изучены основные направления развития строительной сферы в рамках Стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030», включая ускорение процессов урбанизации, эффективную организацию инвестиционной деятельности и внедрение современных технологий в строительную индустрию. Результаты исследования показывают, что строительный сектор выступает одним из ключевых драйверов экономического роста и устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: строительная отрасль, экономика строительства, предпринимательская деятельность, урбанизация, развитие инфраструктуры, инвестиционные процессы, жилищное строительство, экономическое развитие, региональное развитие, стратегия «Узбекистан–2030».

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DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of the construction industry in the

economic system and its specific characteristics. The importance of the construction sector in the socio-economic development of the country, the processes of comprehensive regional development, construction of modern housing and social infrastructure facilities are examined. In addition, the volume of construction work carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan is analyzed based on statistical data by regions, and the distribution of construction activities by types of economic activity is considered. The study also examines the main directions for the development of the construction sector within the framework of the “Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy, including the acceleration of urbanization processes, effective organization of investment activities, and the introduction of modern technologies in the construction industry. The results of the research show that the construction sector plays an important role as one of the key drivers of economic growth and sustainable development

Key words: Construction industry, construction economics, entrepreneurship activity, urbanization, infrastructure development, investment processes, housing construction, economic development, regional development, Uzbekistan-2030 strategy.

Introduction

The construction industry is one of the important sectors of the national economy, playing an important role in developing the country's infrastructure, expanding production capacity, and providing the population with housing. Therefore, the formation and development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector is one of the important factors of economic growth. In a market economy, the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector is associated with a number of economic, institutional, and organizational factors.

First of all, the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry is closely related to the development of market relations. As a result of

the transition to a market economy, the reduction of state monopoly, the increase in the share of the private sector, and the formation of a competitive environment, the activities of enterprises of various forms of ownership in the construction sector have expanded. Private construction companies, contracting organizations, and small businesses have become active participants in the construction process. This contributes to increasing efficiency in the sector, introducing new technologies, and improving the quality of services. [1]

The role of the investment environment in the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry is also of great importance. The construction industry is a capital-intensive industry, so the volume and sources of investment are important factors in it. State investment programs, attracting foreign investment, and the development of public-private partnership mechanisms have a positive impact on the expansion of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector. The stability of the investment environment creates the basis for the emergence of new construction projects and an increase in entrepreneurial initiatives. [2]

In addition, the legal and regulatory framework also plays an important role in the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector. Laws, standards and technical regulations governing construction activities clearly regulate the activities of business entities. The licensing system, construction norms and standards, and urban planning documents ensure the high-quality and safe implementation of the construction process. At the same time, state support for business entities, tax incentives, and expanded access to credit resources also contribute to the development of entrepreneurship in the sector.

The "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure sustainable economic development, improve the living standards of the population, and comprehensively develop the regions, considers the construction sector as one of the important sectors of the economy, and through its development, such tasks as accelerating urbanization processes, forming modern

infrastructure, and providing the population with quality housing are put forward.[3]

One of the main directions for the development of the construction sector in the strategy is the acceleration of urbanization processes. Within the framework of this goal, it is planned to increase the level of urbanization in the country, modernize the infrastructure of cities, and build new residential areas. In particular, it is planned to develop large cities as economic centers and improve their transport, engineering, communication, and social infrastructure. This will further increase the role of the construction industry in the economy.

The issue of providing the population with housing also occupies an important place in the strategy. In this direction, the tasks of building new residential areas, modern multi-storey housing, and affordable housing for the most vulnerable segments of the population are set. In particular, in the coming years, it is planned to build millions of square meters of new housing across the country, increase the number of “New Uzbekistan” residential areas, and build social housing for low-income families. [3]

The strategy also pays special attention to the modernization of construction infrastructure. This includes tasks such as updating engineering and communication networks, developing transport infrastructure, and improving water supply and energy systems. These measures will serve to increase the economic potential of regions, establish new production facilities, and improve the investment climate.

In addition, the strategy also identifies improving quality and safety standards in the construction sector as an important direction. It is planned to introduce modern technologies in construction processes, apply construction norms in accordance with international standards, and improve the system of control over construction and installation works. This will ensure the safety, energy efficiency, and long-term operation of construction facilities.

The measures set out in the strategy will serve to increase the efficiency of

the construction industry, form a modern urban infrastructure, and improve the quality of life of the population. As a result, the construction sector is expected to become one of the important drivers of sustainable socio-economic development of the country, inextricably linked with other sectors of the economy. [3]

Methodology.

This study applies a combined qualitative and quantitative research approach to examine development trends of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry. The methodological framework is based on system analysis, comparative analysis, statistical analysis, and logical generalization. In the theoretical part of the research, the economic role of the construction industry, the institutional conditions influencing entrepreneurial activity, and the main development factors of the sector were analyzed through a review of scientific literature, regulatory documents, and strategic policy materials. In particular, the content analysis method was used to assess the priorities defined in the “Uzbekistan–2030” Strategy in relation to construction sector development, urbanization, investment activity, and the introduction of modern technologies.

The empirical base of the research consists of official statistical data on construction activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The analysis relies on regional data for 2025, including the volume of construction work performed by large enterprises, small enterprises and microfirms, and the informal sector, as well as their growth rates. In addition, the dynamics of construction work by type of enterprise for the period 2021–2025 were examined. This data made it possible to identify structural changes in the sector, regional differences, and the relative contribution of different categories of business entities to the development of entrepreneurial activity in construction.

To process and interpret the data, methods such as grouping, structural analysis, time-series comparison, and regional comparative assessment were

used. The comparative analysis of enterprise categories allowed the study to determine the dominant role of small enterprises and microfirms in the sector, while also identifying the continuing significance of large enterprises in infrastructure and investment-driven projects. At the same time, the share of the informal sector was interpreted as an indicator of unresolved institutional issues in the construction market. This methodological approach ensured a comprehensive assessment of entrepreneurial development trends in the construction industry from economic, structural, and regional perspectives.

Results

The formation of entrepreneurship in the construction industry is also associated with the introduction of innovative technologies. The use of modern construction technologies, energy-saving materials, digital design systems and new management methods increases the competitiveness of construction enterprises. The introduction of innovations increases the efficiency of the construction process, reduces construction time and creates the opportunity to optimize the cost of the project.

The formation of entrepreneurship in the construction industry is also directly related to the training of qualified personnel. The demand for engineers, architects, project managers and qualified labor in the construction industry is high. The development of cooperation between the education system and production, the training of specialists with modern knowledge and skills is an important factor in the effective operation of construction enterprises.

In general, the formation of entrepreneurship in the construction industry is inextricably linked to factors such as economic reforms, the investment environment, legal and regulatory frameworks, innovations and human resources. The harmonious development of these factors will contribute to the formation of a competitive business environment in the construction sector, the sustainable development of the industry, and the overall growth of the country's economy. [4]

Table 1.

Volume of construction work completed by type of enterprise in 2025 by region [5]

Regions	Large enterprises (billion UZS)	Small enterprises and microfirms (billion UZS)	Informal sector (billion UZS)	Growth rate		
				Large (%)	Small (%)	Informal (%)
Republic of Uzbekistan	11 020,3	24 221,2	15 043,1	131,9	107,1	104,3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	159,1	1 052,3	553,0	109,1	110,1	97,6
Andijan	300,8	1 426,9	504,6	266,1	108,1	78,7
Bukhara	433,3	1 324,6	1 457,1	97,1	107,8	102,1
Jizzakh	187,8	717,8	513,9	228,2	104,7	100,3
Kashkadarya	549,2	1 526,3	974,6	90,4	109,5	103,1
Navoi	545,0	865,0	999,1	142,7	103,9	102,2
Namangan	182,9	1 164,0	1 129,6	154,7	105,4	106,9
Samarkand	293,8	1 802,8	634,5	65,9	115,1	117,0
Surkhandarya	219,0	1 336,4	919,6	154,5	108,2	85,7
Syrdarya	173,4	648,6	162,9	134,6	107,2	78,6
Tashkent region	1 403,1	2 39,4	2 763	186,6	109,4	109,4
Fergana	711,6	1 627,5	1 165,9	192,2	110,2	100,1
Khorezm	315,9	815,0	1 118,5	156,4	109,1	102,7
Tashkent	4 085,6	7 517,6	2 146,8	176,4	103,3	127,7

According to the table, in 2025, we can see that the volume of construction work in the Republic of Uzbekistan by type of enterprise was distributed as follows: 11,020.3 billion soums were completed by large enterprises, 24,221.2 billion soums by small enterprises and micro-firms, and 15,043.1 billion soums by the informal sector. These indicators indicate a high

share of small businesses and micro-firms in the construction industry. This confirms the widespread development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector, especially the important role played by small businesses in this sector. [5]

When analyzed by region, the highest growth rate of construction work performed by large construction organizations was recorded in Andijan region, which amounted to 266.1 percent. Also, a growth rate of 228.2 percent was observed in Jizzakh region and 192.2 percent in Tashkent region. This indicates that large investment projects and the construction of infrastructure facilities have been activated in these regions.

The activity of small enterprises and micro-firms is also showing significant growth in the regions. For example, the growth rate in Samarkand region was 115.1 percent, in Kashkadarya region 109.5 percent, and in Tashkent region 109.4 percent. This indicates that the activity of small business entities in the construction sector is increasing.

The share of the informal sector is also significantly higher in some regions, especially in Samarkand region, the growth rate was 117 percent, and in Tashkent city - 127.7 percent. This indicates that part of the construction work is still carried out in the informal sector. [5]

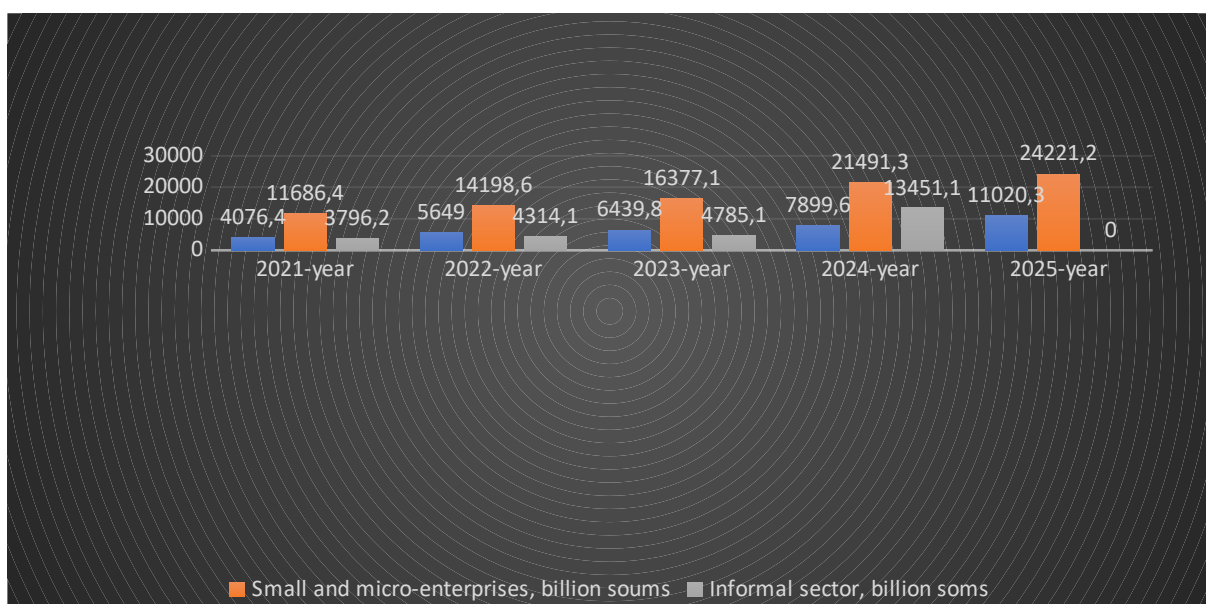


Figure 1. Volume of construction work completed by type of enterprise.

[5]

When assessing the level of development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry, it is important to analyze the volume and growth rates of construction work performed by type of enterprise. According to statistical data, a steady growth trend was observed in the activities of all types of enterprises in the construction sector during 2021–2025.

The bulk of construction work during the analyzed period falls on small enterprises and micro-firms. In particular, in 2021, construction work worth 11,686.4 billion soums was performed by enterprises in this category, while by 2025 this figure reached 24,221.2 billion soums. This indicates that the activity of small business entities in the construction sector is increasing and their share in the industry is high. This confirms the important role of small businesses in the formation and development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry.

The volume of work performed by large construction enterprises also increased significantly during the analyzed period. In 2021, it amounted to 4,076.4 billion soums, and by 2025 it reached 11,020.3 billion soums. This indicates the expansion of large investment projects, industrial facilities and infrastructure construction. In particular, the growth rate of 131.9 percent for large enterprises in 2025 indicates the increasing activity of large construction organizations in the sector. The informal sector also has a certain share in the construction industry. In 2021, this sector carried out construction work worth 3,796.2 billion soums, and by 2025 this figure reached 15,043.1 billion soums. Although the growth rate of the informal sector fluctuates in some years, the overall trend is positive. For example, in 2024, the growth rate of the informal sector was 114.0 percent.

The growth in the volume of work performed by types of enterprises in the construction sector during 2021–2025 indicates the expansion of

entrepreneurial activity in the sector. In particular, the active participation of small businesses and micro-firms contributes to the formation of a competitive environment in the construction industry, the implementation of new projects, and increased integration with other sectors of the economy.

At the same time, the activities of large construction organizations play an important role in the implementation of large infrastructure projects. The informal sector complements the activities of the sector by carrying out some small-scale construction work. This indicates that the activities of business entities of different sizes in the construction industry are developing harmoniously. [5]

In conclusion, the analysis of the table shows that small businesses and micro-firms play an important role in the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry. At the same time, investment projects implemented by large construction organizations are also having a significant impact on the development of the industry. This confirms the harmonious development of the activities of business entities of various sizes in the construction industry and the increasing economic importance of the industr

Conclusion

The results of the study show that the construction industry is one of the strategically important sectors of the national economy. The development of this sector plays an important role in expanding the production infrastructure, creating new jobs, providing the population with housing, and accelerating the socio-economic development of regions. The formation of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector is directly related to the development of market relations, improving the investment climate, and favorable conditions created by the state.

Small businesses and micro-firms play an important role in the construction industry, and a large part of construction work is carried out by these entities. This indicates the widespread development of entrepreneurial

activity in the sector and the formation of a competitive environment. At the same time, large construction enterprises also play an important role in the development of the sector through the implementation of infrastructure facilities and large investment projects.

According to the analysis of statistical data, the total volume and growth rates of construction work have steadily increased over the years 2021–2025. The sharp increase in the volume of construction work, especially performed by small enterprises and micro-firms, indicates the active development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction sector. At the same time, the fact that the share of the informal sector remains in some regions indicates the need to further improve institutional reforms in the sector.

Based on the above analysis, we can make the following proposals:

- further support for small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the construction industry, expanding their access to financial and credit resources;
- improving mechanisms for attracting foreign investment in the construction sector and expanding public-private partnership projects;
- introducing modern innovative technologies and digital management systems into construction processes;
- strengthening the resource base of the sector through the development of the building materials manufacturing industry;
- improving the system of training qualified personnel in the construction sector and strengthening cooperation between education and production;
- implementing measures aimed at further improving the legal and regulatory framework regulating construction activities and reducing the share of the informal sector.

In general, the development of entrepreneurial activity in the construction industry is of great importance in ensuring sustainable growth of the country's economy, creating new jobs, and accelerating the socio-economic development of regions. Therefore, the formation of an effective entrepreneurial environment

in this sector remains one of the priorities of the state economic policy.

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