

## The Uniqueness of Construction Work in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** *The construction industry plays a vital role in economic development, yet its unique characteristics distinguish it from other production sectors. Despite its rapid growth, challenges such as mobility constraints, environmental dependencies, and complex project management remain inadequately explored. This study examines the specific nature of construction work in Uzbekistan, identifying key factors that influence its efficiency and expansion. Using statistical analysis and industry evaluations, findings reveal that increased investment, digital innovation, and mechanization are essential for optimizing construction productivity. Results indicate that addressing management limitations and technological gaps can significantly enhance industry performance. The study's implications underscore the need for modernization strategies and policy interventions to support sustainable construction growth.*

**Keywords:** *construction industry, economic development, infrastructure, technological innovation, Uzbekistan.*

### Introduction

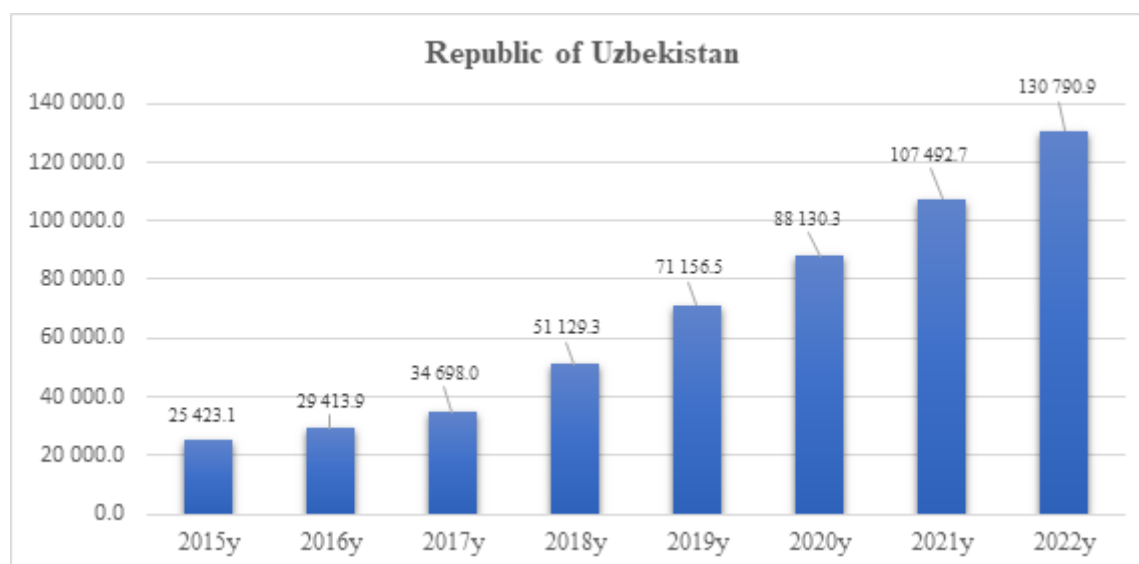
The construction industry is becoming one of the fastest growing sectors in the economies of developed countries. The construction of buildings and structures with building materials is an important part of the global gross domestic product.

Construction has long been considered a technologically complex industry, and at the same time is one of the main sectors of the country's economy, providing for the construction, expansion, and reconstruction of industrial facilities, civil engineering structures, and other types of facilities.

The specific nature of construction work is interpreted in economic, scientific and technical textbooks and literature as follows: The first specific feature of construction work is the immobility of the manufactured product, that is, the construction objects (buildings and structures) from one place to another and their territorial location, as well as the mobility of production equipment and tools (workers, machines, etc.), that is, their constant movement from one object to another. The scattered location of construction objects over a wide area (city, district, etc.) over long distances determines the need for management units to work autonomously, which, in turn, complicates the exchange of information, limits the ability to establish rapid communication and implement management. For comparison, it can be noted that in industrial production enterprises, devices and labor tools are fixed in one place, while production products are moved from one place to another, having the characteristics of mobility. This feature of construction has a serious impact on the stability of the production process and creates great difficulties in ensuring the continuity and smooth execution of the production process. This leads to the second specific feature of construction, namely, its dependence on environmental, natural and climatic conditions.

Also, as we mentioned above, construction production is one of the key sectors of our economy. As a basis for this, we can point to the high level of employment in this sector and its significant share in our gross domestic product.

Indeed, since construction production in Uzbekistan is an important sector of our country's economy and an important part of increasing the well-being of the population, comprehensive measures are being implemented to develop this sector (Figure 1).



(Figure 1). Volume of construction work in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2015-2022, billion soums

The main factors influencing these indicators can be assessed as the increase in the number of enterprises and organizations engaged in construction activities, the impact of innovations and the involvement of digital technologies. Below we will consider a table compiled based on data from the Statistics Agency. In this table, we can see the number of enterprises engaged in construction activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2015-2022 (Table 1)

**Table 1. Number of enterprises and organizations operating by economic sector**

| Sectors                           | 2015           | 2016           | 2017           | 2018           | 2019           | 2020           | 2021           | 2022           |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total                             | <b>246 687</b> | <b>257 758</b> | <b>268 428</b> | <b>285 531</b> | <b>323 517</b> | <b>398 133</b> | <b>475 197</b> | <b>528 929</b> |
| agriculture, forestry and fishing | 17 026         | 17 611         | 18 319         | 21 019         | 24 480         | 29 379         | 41 321         | 46 501         |
| industry                          | 39 736         | 41 777         | 43 514         | 49 185         | 56 850         | 70 576         | 83 539         | 91 152         |
| construction                      | <b>19 948</b>  | <b>21 173</b>  | <b>22 089</b>  | <b>24 118</b>  | <b>29 112</b>  | <b>36 199</b>  | <b>40 950</b>  | <b>43 695</b>  |
| trade                             | 58 265         | 59 432         | 61 735         | 63 199         | 70 902         | 101 081        | 132 192        | 157 129        |
| transportation and storage        | 8 931          | 9 892          | 10 881         | 11 996         | 13 330         | 15 360         | 17 301         | 18 251         |
| accommodation and food services   | 13 079         | 14 299         | 15 454         | 17 126         | 19 812         | 25 636         | 30 111         | 33 104         |
| information and communication     | 6 486          | 6 370          | 6 427          | 6 403          | 6 975          | 7 901          | 9 517          | 10 587         |

|                            |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| health and social services | 8 381  | 8 082  | 8 241  | 5 840  | 6 778  | 7 903   | 9 145   | 10 391  |
| other types                | 74 835 | 79 122 | 81 768 | 86 645 | 95 278 | 104 098 | 111 121 | 118 119 |

The construction industry, as an important sector of the economy, participates in the creation of fixed assets for all sectors of the economy. The production capacities and non-production facilities put into operation and accepted in the established order are the products of capital construction, which, as they are mastered, become fixed assets.

Construction production combines the activities of special and general (construction of highways and bridges, irrigation and land reclamation construction, general construction), design and prospecting, scientific research, industrial enterprises included in construction trusts, as well as all organizations performing construction and installation works.

The development of construction and its efficiency are carried out on the basis of industrialization. Its main directions are:

- transfer of part of the technological processes from construction sites to factories in order to increase the compactness of buildings and structures under construction;
- improvement of technological design solutions of buildings and structures, their subsequent unification and unification;
- mechanized production of building structures, products, details and materials in factories or auxiliary workshops of a construction organization in a highly prepared state for the construction process;
- in order to ensure the continuity of construction production, the mechanization of technological operations and processes for the construction of buildings and structures, the delivery of building materials and structures.

The role and specific features of construction production in our economy, as well as the importance of the construction industry, are that they create conditions for the development of the country's national economy. In the process of creating fixed assets created as a product of construction organizations, workers are employed and tools (equipment) and objects of labor (materials) are used. As a result of the interaction of the main elements of the construction process, the final construction product is created in the form of natural (buildings, structures and objects) and value (cash). The main stages of the construction process can be explained simply by dividing them into 3 groups:

1. Preparatory work for construction;
2. The construction process itself;
3. Acceptance of the finished construction object.

In fact, this seemingly simple three-stage process involves a lot of money, time, labor, basic machinery and mechanisms, and the work of several construction-related organizations.

Construction production differs from other types of production and requires a special approach in its technological, economic and management areas. These are: the diversity of work, the consistency of products, large volumes, the multi-stage nature of the technological process, and the high investment requirements and long-term payback. These differences also reflect the main features of construction production.

## Conclusion

The study highlights the unique characteristics of the construction industry in Uzbekistan, emphasizing its critical role in economic development. Key findings indicate that construction production differs from other industries due to its mobility constraints, dependence on environmental conditions, and complex management requirements. The increasing number of construction enterprises, driven by investment and digital innovation, suggests significant growth potential. However, challenges related to efficiency, mechanization, and project coordination persist. These findings imply that modernization strategies, technological integration, and policy interventions are necessary to enhance construction sector performance. Further research should explore advanced construction methodologies, the impact of digital transformation on project management, and sustainable development practices to ensure long-term industry resilience and efficiency.

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