

## **BASICS OF STABLE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRICES OF NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS**

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The construction industry is one of the important sectors of the global economy. Investments in construction help create new jobs in the short term, and in the medium and long term, completed infrastructure facilities reduce transportation costs, improve people's lives and, most importantly, accelerate economic growth. the construction industry will retain its place as the driving force of the world economy.

According to the PricewaterhouseCoopers company, by 2030, the global construction industry will grow by 85% and its volume will be 17.5 trillion. will reach the US dollar. Also, the role of the state in financing infrastructure projects around the world will be preserved. In the past years, 70-80% of the public sector investments of the countries of the world fell on the construction sector. In addition, the state plays an important role in the regulation of this industry by controlling the implementation of construction regulatory requirements. The construction industry is one of the sectors that record stable growth rates as a priority direction of the economy of Uzbekistan.

As a result of large-scale works on construction and capital reconstruction of residential complexes, social sphere and engineering infrastructure facilities, as well as implementation of investment projects on the construction and modernization of enterprises of the basic branches of industry, the volume of construction works in 2018 increased by 19.0 percent. The positive contribution of the construction industry to GDP growth was 1.0 percent. Also, its share in GDP increased from 5.7% in 2017 to 6.4% in 2019 (Figure 1.1). This situation can be observed in many developed and developing countries.

Growth in the construction industry is primarily due to an increase in the volume of capital investments for economic modernization projects. In particular, in 2019, 21.5 billion rubles will be allocated for the development of economic and social sectors in Uzbekistan. USD. or compared to 2018, 133.9% of fixed capital investments were absorbed.



Several methods are used to standardize material and other resources. In practice, the following methods are more common:

1. A statistical-experimental method based on the study of the data of the report on the resources actually spent over the past years and the calculation of the reductions that have occurred over several years.
2. Laboratory-technical method created based on laboratory experiments and used to determine the norm of consumption of instruments and auxiliary materials.
3. In addition to the encountered production conditions, which allows taking into account the best practices and achievements of other enterprises, the more perfect method of standardizing the use of material resources is the calculation-analytical method.

When organizing wages in the construction industry, it is important to choose a method of forming the basic wage or a non-tariff system of wage payment based on a single tariff set. A single tariff set is a priority, and when using it, a more objective classification of employees' wages is achieved. However, due to the constantly changing economic situation, enterprises often have to change tariff rates, which leads to high labor costs. The non-tariff system of labor remuneration makes the salary directly dependent on the actual results of the enterprise's work. Payroll is less labor intensive, but only for smaller businesses.

It is necessary to divide all types of compensation allowances and allowances currently in force into two large groups: allowances and allowances that are not limited to the fields of labor activity, and allowances and allowances that are used in specific areas of work.

For the first group to work on holidays and holidays; for working overtime; to minor employees in connection with the reduction of their working day; to workers who are performing work below the tariff level assigned to them (the difference between the tariff rate and the rate for the work performed, depending on the level given to the worker); when the employee does not fulfill the production norm without any fault and produces defective products; supplements paid to reach the average salary in cases provided for by law; includes allowances paid to workers in connection with deviation from normal conditions of work performance.



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