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Scientific and Methodological Foundations for Improving Management Mechanisms in Construction Materials Enterprises

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Abstract: The sustainable development of industrial enterprises largely depends on the effectiveness of management mechanisms applied in production, investment, and resource allocation processes. In recent years, enterprises operating in the construction materials sector have faced increasing requirements related to productivity growth, efficient utilization of capital, technological modernization, and competitiveness. Under these conditions, improving management mechanisms becomes an important prerequisite for maintaining stable economic performance. This article examines scientific and methodological approaches to improving management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises. The study is based on the analysis of industrial development indicators, labor productivity dynamics, profitability, return on investment, and financial performance of enterprises operating in the construction sector. Particular attention is given to the relationship between management effectiveness and enterprise sustainability. The research substantiates practical approaches aimed at strengthening investment efficiency, improving productivity, and increasing the long-term competitiveness of industrial enterprises.

Keywords: management mechanism, industrial enterprise, construction materials industry, labor productivity, profitability, return on investment, industrial development, enterprise efficiency.

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1. Introduction

Industrial enterprises continue to play a decisive role in economic development by generating employment, expanding production capacity, and creating conditions for investment growth. The effectiveness of industrial activity depends not only on the availability of financial resources and production assets but also on the quality of management mechanisms that determine how these resources are utilized. In modern economic conditions, enterprises are required to operate in an environment characterized by technological change, increasing competition, and growing demands for efficiency. Consequently, the issue of improving management mechanisms has become one of the important directions of industrial development research [1].

The construction materials industry occupies a special place within the industrial structure due to its close connection with infrastructure development, housing construction, and investment processes. The sector is characterized by high capital intensity, significant resource consumption, and strong dependence on market demand. These features increase the importance of managerial decisions related to production planning, investment allocation, cost management, and enterprise development strategies.

Scientific literature presents different approaches to understanding management mechanisms in industrial enterprises. Some researchers associate management effectiveness primarily with financial performance indicators, while others emphasize organizational flexibility, innovation capability, and investment efficiency as key determinants of enterprise development. More recent studies argue that management mechanisms should be assessed through a combination of economic, organizational, and strategic indicators reflecting the long-term sustainability of industrial enterprises [2].

Strategic management literature also emphasizes the role of organizational capabilities and competitive advantage in achieving long-term industrial development. From this perspective, sustainable enterprise performance depends not only on operational efficiency but also on the ability to adapt to changing market conditions, develop internal competencies, and maintain strategic flexibility.

The relevance of this issue has increased in Uzbekistan as a result of industrial modernization policies implemented during recent years. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan and the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy identify industrial competitiveness, technological renewal, productivity growth, and investment efficiency as strategic priorities of economic development. Achieving these objectives requires not only the expansion of production capacities but also the improvement of management mechanisms capable of ensuring efficient utilization of available resources [3].

Despite the growing number of studies devoted to enterprise management, a number of methodological issues remain insufficiently explored. Existing approaches often focus on separate aspects of enterprise performance and do not fully reflect the interaction between labor productivity, profitability, investment efficiency, and enterprise sustainability. As a result, there is a need for methodological approaches that allow a more comprehensive assessment of management effectiveness within industrial enterprises.

The purpose of this research is to examine scientific and methodological foundations for improving management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises and to identify factors that influence enterprise efficiency through the analysis of productivity, profitability, and investment performance indicators [4].

Literature Review

The issue of improving management mechanisms in industrial enterprises has attracted increasing attention in recent years due to the growing complexity of production systems, technological transformation, and rising competitive pressures. Contemporary studies no longer consider management solely as an administrative function but increasingly examine its influence on productivity, investment efficiency, innovation activity, and enterprise sustainability.

A significant part of the recent literature is devoted to the relationship between management quality and industrial productivity. Researchers emphasize that productivity growth in modern industry is determined not only by technological modernization but also by the effectiveness of managerial decisions governing the allocation of labor, capital, and production resources. In this regard, labor productivity is frequently used as one of the most informative indicators reflecting the practical outcomes of enterprise management [5].

Another important direction of research concerns the role of investment efficiency in industrial development. Empirical studies show that enterprises demonstrating stable growth in profitability and return on investment tend to possess stronger competitive positions and greater resilience during periods of economic uncertainty. Consequently, investment indicators are increasingly incorporated into management assessment systems as instruments for evaluating the effectiveness of strategic decision-making [6].

Recent studies devoted to sustainable industrial development have expanded the traditional understanding of enterprise performance. Alongside financial indicators, greater attention is now given to resource efficiency, innovation capacity, adaptability to market changes, and long-term sustainability. Such an approach reflects the growing recognition that industrial competitiveness depends on the interaction of economic, technological, and managerial factors rather than on production scale alone.

The emergence of Industry 5.0 technologies has further transformed approaches to industrial management. Digital platforms, industrial analytics, automation systems, and data-driven decision-making tools have become important components of modern management mechanisms. Research conducted in manufacturing industries demonstrates that enterprises integrating digital technologies into management processes generally achieve higher productivity levels, more efficient resource utilization, and stronger investment performance.

International experience also highlights the importance of management quality in industrial development. Studies examining industrial enterprises in Germany, South Korea, and other industrialized economies indicate that long-term competitiveness is achieved through the combination of technological modernization, effective investment policies, workforce development, and continuous performance monitoring. These findings suggest that management mechanisms should be evaluated through their contribution to sustainable enterprise development rather than through administrative characteristics alone [7].

Despite the considerable progress achieved in this field, several methodological issues remain insufficiently explored. Many existing studies focus on individual indicators such as profitability, productivity, or investment efficiency, while comparatively little attention is devoted to their interaction within a unified management framework. This limitation is particularly relevant for construction materials enterprises, where sustainable development depends simultaneously on production efficiency, investment activity, and effective utilization of enterprise resources.

The review of the literature therefore indicates the need for an integrated methodological approach capable of combining productivity, profitability, asset efficiency, and investment performance within a single analytical framework. The present research addresses this issue by examining the interrelationship between these indicators and their role in improving management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises [8].

2. Materials and Methods

The methodological framework of this research is based on the principles of industrial economics, enterprise management theory, and performance assessment of industrial organizations. The study focuses on identifying factors influencing the effectiveness of management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises and evaluating their impact on productivity, profitability, and investment efficiency.

The empirical basis of the research consists of statistical data on industrial development, labor productivity indicators, and financial performance of enterprises operating within the construction sector. The analysis covers the period from 2014 to 2024, which makes it possible to assess both long-term development trends and changes in enterprise performance under different economic conditions.

Several complementary research methods were applied during the study.

First, a comparative analysis was used to examine differences in the performance of construction enterprises and to identify the relationship between management outcomes and economic indicators. This method allowed the comparison of productivity, profitability, asset utilization, and return on investment across enterprises operating within similar economic conditions.

Second, economic-statistical methods were employed to evaluate changes in industrial production and labor productivity. The use of dynamic series analysis made it possible to determine the direction and intensity of changes occurring in enterprise performance over time.

Third, financial ratio analysis was applied to assess profitability and investment efficiency. Particular attention was devoted to return on investment (ROI), as this indicator reflects the effectiveness of managerial decisions concerning the allocation and utilization of enterprise resources.

Finally, forecasting methods were used to estimate future changes in investment efficiency indicators. Forecast calculations were based on historical trends observed in

enterprise performance during the study period. The reliability of the forecast models was assessed using the coefficient of determination (R^2), which reflects the degree to which historical observations explain future dynamics.

In contrast to approaches that evaluate enterprise performance using isolated indicators, the present study considers productivity, profitability, and investment efficiency as interconnected components of a single management mechanism. Such an approach makes it possible to identify not only current performance levels but also the sustainability of enterprise development over time.

In the present study, the effectiveness of management mechanisms is evaluated through the interrelationship between labor productivity, profitability, investment efficiency, and enterprise sustainability. The analysis is based on the assumption that improvements in management quality are reflected in the more efficient utilization of labor resources, higher profitability levels, and sustainable growth of return on investment indicators. Therefore, labor productivity, profit, net profit, assets, and ROI were selected as the main indicators for assessing management effectiveness in construction materials enterprises.

3. Results and Discussion

Results

The effectiveness of enterprise management mechanisms is closely associated with the overall dynamics of industrial development. Stable industrial growth creates favorable conditions for investment activity, technological modernization, and productivity improvement. At the same time, periods of industrial slowdown often expose weaknesses in resource allocation and managerial decision-making [9].

Investment activity represents one of the key factors influencing industrial development and enterprise modernization. The scale of investments directed toward economic sectors determines the pace of technological renewal, production expansion, and productivity growth. For construction materials enterprises, investment dynamics are particularly important because the development of construction activities directly affects demand for industrial products and stimulates the expansion of production capacities.

Table 1
Investments in Fixed Capital by Selected Economic Activities (Current Prices)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Multi plicat ive Coeff
Total	44810,4	51232	72155,2	124231,3	195927,3	210196,1	287968,7	333373,3	385132,4	436891,6	1,27
Including:											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	4515,4	4795,3	6110,6	7991,9	12199,1	14776,8	18027,7	21007,0	24068,9	27130,8	1,20
Mining and Quarrying	9701,1	7173,4	14203,8	16036,7	20069,6	23534,5	32006,92	34101,5	38411,9	42722,3	1,19
Manufacturing Industry	5346,2	8992,1	12238,1	25741,2	50990,2	55 943,3	62656,5	68408,6	87784,7	107160,7	1,39
Electricity, Gas, Steam Supply and Air Conditioning	2244,5	2722,7	5472,2	15390	21140,6	11171,8	15752,24	18687,9	20322,1	21956,3	1,37
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste	446,6	717,3	963,6	2653,7	3864,9	3529,3	3917,523	5020,8	5699,2	6377,5	1,37

Collection and Disposal Activities											
Construction	1057,1	932,1	1427,7	2550,6	7225,5	10105,4	14248,61	17070,5	20390,2	23709,9	1,44
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2028,8	2459,2	2508,8	5080	7395,2	13256,7	13521,83	17413,3	20433,6	23453,9	1,31
Transportation and Storage	3739,5	5785	6369	8487,5	14047,7	14132,7	14839,34	18351,0	20609,6	22868,2	1,22
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	476,1	929,7	550,8	1716,3	2665,6	2 602,60	2914,912	3774,4	4335,9	4897,3	1,39
Information and Communication	985,3	1098,5	1926,1	1607,9	2679	8984,1	11230,13	13080,7	15679,2	18277,6	1,45
Financial and Insurance Activities	511,4	345,4	801,9	1048,1	1822,5	3259,3	4628,206	5271,1	6257,5	7243,9	1,37
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	895,4	501,9	553,7	1491	2687	3428,4	3462,684	4651,2	5426,7	6202,2	1,31
Education	963,7	1330,6	1481,4	2913,6	5511	5402,1	5564,163	7370,7	8436,1	9501,5	1,30
Human Health and Social Work Activities	950,2	1140,3	1605,5	2684,3	6156,6	6640,1	8698,531	10599,6	12413,8	14227,9	1,35
Arts, Entertainment	189,8	378,9	566,2	1900,1	3332,5	2279,1	3053,994	3832,8	4368,2	4903,7	1,51
Outside the Above Economic Activities											
Investments in Residential Housing Construction	9118,3	9394,2	11068,8	19537,1	20309,6	19064,2	20589,34	23684,3	25541,1	27397,9	1,13
Other Activities	1642,8	2535,4	4306,7	7401,3	11830,7	12084,7	18610,44	20834,0	24163,1	27492,2	1,35

Source: compiled by the author based on statistical data.

The data indicate that construction was among the most rapidly growing sectors in terms of investment activity during the analyzed period. The multiplicative coefficient reached 1.44, exceeding the corresponding values observed in many other economic

activities. This trend reflects the growing importance of construction projects and infrastructure development within the national economy.

The increase in investments directed toward construction creates favorable conditions for the development of construction materials enterprises. Higher investment activity contributes to production modernization, expansion of enterprise capacities, and improvement of management practices. Therefore, investment dynamics constitute an important background factor for understanding subsequent changes in industrial output, labor productivity, and investment efficiency indicators discussed below [10].

Data on industrial production dynamics demonstrate that industrial activity maintained positive growth throughout most of the analyzed period despite external economic shocks and fluctuations in market conditions.

Table 2
Industrial Production Volume Index (2015-2024)

Year	Industrial Production Volume Index (%)
2015	103.9
2016	105.3
2017	106.7
2018	107.1
2019	107.3
2020	103.5
2021	105.7
2022	106.9
2023	107.1
2024	108.2

Source: compiled by the author based on regional statistical data.

The regional industrial dynamics were used as a background indicator reflecting the economic environment in which construction materials enterprises operated during the analyzed period.

The data indicate a generally stable expansion of industrial activity. The temporary slowdown observed in 2020 reflects the impact of external economic disruptions; however, industrial growth resumed in subsequent years. By 2024, the industrial production index reached 108.2 percent, exceeding the corresponding level of 2015.

The observed growth created favorable conditions for improving enterprise performance. However, industrial expansion alone does not necessarily indicate efficient management. A more informative indicator is labor productivity, which reflects the ability of enterprises to generate greater output through effective utilization of available resources.

Table 3
Labor Productivity Dynamics in Industrial Activities (B+C+D), 2015-2024

Year	Output Volume (mln UZS)	Employment (persons)	Labor Productivity (mln UZS/person)
2015	5,655,700	515,787	11.0
2016	6,060,500	529,562	11.4
2017	8,859,900	541,934	16.3
2018	14,244,500	529,930	26.9
2019	18,385,600	536,392	34.3
2020	20,853,300	525,808	39.7
2021	29,920,100	536,641	55.8
2022	39,696,600	542,964	73.1
2023	46,530,100	564,395	82.4
2024	62,771,600	580,769	108.1

Source: compiled by the author based on statistical data.

A notable feature of the data presented in Table 3 is the difference between employment growth and productivity growth. During the analyzed period, employment increased moderately, whereas labor productivity rose almost tenfold. Such dynamics suggest that improvements in enterprise performance were achieved primarily through more efficient utilization of resources, modernization of production processes, and better management practices rather than through extensive expansion of the workforce.

The productivity trend also highlights the growing importance of managerial decisions related to investment allocation, technological upgrading, and production planning. Enterprises capable of improving productivity generally demonstrate stronger financial performance and greater resilience under changing market conditions [11].

The practical significance of management mechanisms becomes more visible at the enterprise level, where managerial decisions directly influence financial performance, resource utilization, and investment outcomes. For this reason, the assessment of management effectiveness should not be limited to theoretical considerations but should also incorporate enterprise-level indicators.

Among the enterprises operating within the construction sector, «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC demonstrates relatively stable growth dynamics during the analyzed period. Changes observed in the financial indicators of the enterprise reflect not only the expansion of production activities but also the gradual improvement of resource management practices.

Table 4
Financial Performance Indicators of «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC (2014-2024)

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assets (bln UZS)	11.54	12.11	13.27	15.20	18.22	22.60	23.85	17.62	24.34	26.05	27.82
Profit (bln UZS)	1.24	1.35	1.53	1.82	2.29	2.76	3.06	2.18	3.24	3.65	4.06
Net Profit (bln UZS)	1.05	1.15	1.30	1.55	1.95	2.35	2.60	1.85	2.75	3.10	3.45
ROI (%)	1.65	1.65	1.73	1.78	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	2.01	2.11	2.19

Source: compiled by the author based on enterprise financial statements.

The dynamics presented in Table 4 indicate a generally positive development trajectory. During the period under consideration, the asset base increased from 11.54 billion UZS to 27.82 billion UZS. The growth of assets was accompanied by a corresponding increase in profit and net profit, suggesting that the expansion of enterprise resources was not merely quantitative but also generated economic returns.

Particular attention should be paid to the profitability indicators. Net profit increased more than threefold over the analyzed period. Such growth cannot be explained solely by market expansion. The ability to maintain profitability while increasing the scale of operations usually reflects improvements in planning, cost control, and resource allocation. These elements constitute important components of the management mechanism and influence enterprise sustainability in the long run.

The temporary decline observed in 2021 deserves separate consideration. Despite the reduction in assets and profitability indicators, the enterprise subsequently restored its growth trajectory. This suggests a certain degree of adaptability in managerial decision-making and indicates the capacity of the enterprise to respond to changing economic conditions.

A similar assessment was conducted for «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC, whose activity represents another example of enterprise development within the construction sector [12].

Table 5
Financial Performance Indicators of «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC (2014-2024)

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assets (bln UZS)	13.30	12.22	13.64	15.76	20.59	13.44	17.00	10.40	13.78	16.02	18.22
Profit (bln UZS)	1.47	1.29	1.41	1.71	2.47	1.47	2.00	1.24	1.59	1.94	2.29
Net Profit (bln UZS)	1.25	1.10	1.20	1.45	2.10	1.25	1.70	1.05	1.35	1.65	1.95
ROI (%)	1.65	1.55	1.54	1.65	1.80	1.64	1.76	1.83	1.74	1.81	1.87

Source: compiled by the author based on enterprise financial statements.

Unlike the previous enterprise, «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC experienced greater fluctuations in asset and profitability indicators. Several periods were characterized by reductions in assets and profits, indicating a less stable development pattern. Nevertheless, the overall trend remained positive, and by 2024 both profit and ROI exceeded their initial levels.

The comparison of these enterprises demonstrates that management effectiveness cannot be evaluated solely through production growth or asset accumulation. Enterprises with comparable operating conditions may achieve different outcomes depending on the quality of managerial decisions, investment policies, and resource utilization practices.

The evaluation of management mechanisms becomes more informative when enterprises operating within the same sector are analyzed comparatively. Such an approach makes it possible to identify differences in resource utilization, profitability, and investment efficiency, thereby providing a clearer understanding of the factors influencing enterprise performance.

Table 6
Comparative Efficiency Indicators of Construction Enterprises (2024)

Indicator	«BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC	«KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC
Assets (bln UZS)	27.82	18.22
Net Profit (bln UZS)	3.45	1.95
ROI (%)	2.19	1.87

Source: Calculated by the author based on enterprise financial reports.

The data presented in Table 6 demonstrate that both enterprises achieved positive financial results during the analyzed period; however, the effectiveness of resource utilization differs considerably. «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC possesses a larger asset base and simultaneously demonstrates higher profitability indicators. Net profit reached 3.45 billion UZS, whereas the corresponding figure for «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC amounted to 1.95 billion UZS.

The comparison of return on investment indicators also reveals differences in management efficiency. The ROI of «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC reached 2.19 percent compared with 1.87 percent in «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC. Although the numerical difference may appear moderate, it reflects a more efficient transformation of invested resources into financial results. In industrial enterprises, even relatively small differences in profitability indicators often lead to substantial variations in long-term development opportunities.

Particular attention should be paid to the ratio of net profit to total assets. This indicator reached 12.4 percent in «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND

TRADING GROUP» LLC and 10.7 percent in «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC. The results suggest that the first enterprise achieves a higher level of financial return from each unit of assets employed in production activities.

From a managerial perspective, the obtained results indicate that enterprise performance is influenced not only by the volume of available resources but also by the effectiveness of management decisions concerning investment allocation, production planning, and operational control. Enterprises possessing similar production potential may achieve substantially different outcomes depending on the quality of their management mechanisms [13].

The comparative assessment also confirms that sustainable enterprise development is closely associated with the ability to maintain a balance between asset growth, profitability, and investment efficiency. Excessive expansion of assets without corresponding improvements in profitability may weaken financial stability, while sustainable growth requires the coordinated development of all major performance indicators.

Therefore, the improvement of management mechanisms should be directed not only toward increasing production volumes but also toward strengthening investment efficiency, enhancing resource utilization, and ensuring stable profitability growth. These factors constitute essential conditions for long-term competitiveness and sustainable development of construction materials enterprises.

The assessment of management mechanisms should not be limited to the analysis of historical performance indicators. The long-term effectiveness of managerial decisions can be evaluated more comprehensively through forecasting approaches that reflect the future dynamics of enterprise development. In industrial enterprises, return on investment serves as one of the most informative indicators because it reflects the ability of management to generate financial returns from available resources.

For this reason, a forecast assessment of ROI indicators was conducted for the period 2025-2030. The forecasting procedure was based on historical trends observed in enterprise performance and aimed at identifying potential directions of future development.

Table 7
Forecast of ROI Indicators for 2025-2030

Indicator	«BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC	«KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC
IMM coefficient	1.12	1.11
CAGR of ROI growth (%)	9.80	1.78
Coefficient of Determination (R^2)	0.9605	0.6617

Source: Author's calculations based on enterprise performance indicators.

The forecast results indicate different development trajectories for the analyzed enterprises. According to the calculations, the expected average annual growth rate of ROI for «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC reaches 9.8 percent. In contrast, the projected growth rate for «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC amounts to 1.78 percent.

The obtained results suggest that the management mechanism implemented in «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC creates more favorable conditions for increasing investment efficiency over the medium term. The enterprise demonstrates relatively stable profitability growth, a positive asset development trend, and a stronger capacity to transform investments into financial

outcomes. Such characteristics generally indicate the presence of more effective planning and resource management practices.

The coefficient of determination also provides important information regarding forecast reliability. For «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC, the value of R^2 equals 0.9605, indicating that the forecast model explains most of the variation observed in historical data. A lower coefficient was obtained for «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC, suggesting that future performance may be influenced by additional factors not fully reflected in past dynamics.

From a methodological perspective, the forecast assessment confirms that investment efficiency should be regarded as one of the key criteria for evaluating management mechanisms in industrial enterprises. Sustainable enterprise development depends not only on current profitability but also on the ability to maintain positive investment returns over an extended period.

The analysis further demonstrates that management effectiveness is closely connected with long-term strategic decisions. Enterprises that consistently improve productivity, profitability, and investment efficiency tend to exhibit stronger development prospects and greater resilience under changing economic conditions. Consequently, management mechanisms should be designed not only to achieve short-term financial objectives but also to support sustainable enterprise growth.

The obtained forecast results support the conclusion that investment efficiency can serve as an important indicator for assessing the quality of management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises. Its integration into enterprise evaluation systems may contribute to more informed managerial decisions and more effective allocation of financial resources.

Discussion

The assessment of management mechanisms in industrial enterprises is often limited to financial indicators or production volumes. Such an approach provides only a partial understanding of enterprise performance. The materials examined in this study show that enterprises with comparable operating conditions may demonstrate substantially different economic outcomes. Therefore, the effectiveness of management mechanisms should be considered through a broader system of indicators reflecting productivity, profitability, investment efficiency, and resource utilization simultaneously [14].

The dynamics observed in labor productivity deserve particular consideration. During the analyzed period, output growth significantly exceeded employment growth. This situation is characteristic of enterprises that gradually replace extensive development factors with intensive ones. Under these conditions, managerial decisions related to technological modernization, production planning, and resource allocation begin to play a more significant role than the simple expansion of labor resources.

A comparison of the analyzed enterprises also demonstrates that financial stability is not determined exclusively by the size of available assets. The experience of «BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND TRADING GROUP» LLC indicates that higher profitability can be achieved even without disproportionate growth in resources, provided that management decisions ensure effective utilization of available production potential. At the same time, fluctuations observed in the performance of «KONIZAR QURILISH SAVDO» LLC confirm that growth in assets alone cannot guarantee sustainable financial results.

International industrial practice provides similar conclusions. In Germany, industrial competitiveness is largely supported through continuous technological modernization and integration of production planning systems. South Korean industrial enterprises place greater emphasis on long-term investment strategies and innovation management. Turkish manufacturers operating in construction-related industries increasingly rely on digital monitoring systems and integrated performance assessment tools. Despite differences in national industrial policies, these approaches share a common feature: management mechanisms are evaluated through their contribution to productivity growth and investment efficiency rather than through administrative indicators alone.

For enterprises operating in Uzbekistan, these experiences are particularly relevant. Ongoing modernization programs have created favorable conditions for industrial development; however, the effectiveness of such initiatives ultimately depends on the ability of enterprises to convert investments into measurable economic outcomes. In this regard, labor productivity and return on investment may serve not only as performance indicators but also as practical instruments for monitoring management quality.

The forecast assessment of ROI indicators further supports this conclusion. Enterprises demonstrating stable profitability and efficient resource utilization tend to maintain stronger development prospects. Consequently, management systems should be designed with a long-term perspective, focusing on sustainable efficiency improvements rather than short-term financial gains.

From a methodological standpoint, the results support the application of an integrated assessment approach. The simultaneous consideration of labor productivity, profitability, asset efficiency, and investment returns makes it possible to obtain a more balanced view of enterprise performance and to identify managerial weaknesses that remain hidden when individual indicators are analyzed separately [15].

The practical value of this approach lies in its applicability to industrial enterprises of different sizes and organizational forms. The proposed assessment framework may be used when evaluating investment projects, designing enterprise development programs, or monitoring the effectiveness of managerial decisions within construction materials enterprises.

Based on the conducted assessment, an integrated approach combining labor productivity, profitability, asset efficiency, and ROI indicators is proposed for evaluating management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises.

4. Conclusion

The transformation processes taking place in industry have significantly increased the importance of management quality in ensuring enterprise competitiveness and sustainable development. Under conditions of growing competition, technological change, and increasing investment requirements, management mechanisms can no longer be viewed solely as administrative instruments. Their effectiveness is increasingly reflected in measurable economic outcomes, particularly labor productivity, profitability, and investment efficiency.

The conducted analysis has shown that enterprises operating within the construction sector achieve different economic results even under relatively similar market conditions. This circumstance confirms that the quality of managerial decisions remains one of the decisive factors influencing enterprise performance. Sustainable growth is achieved not merely through the expansion of assets or production capacities, but through the effective utilization of available resources and the ability to convert investments into stable financial results.

The research also demonstrated the close relationship between labor productivity and enterprise sustainability. Productivity growth creates opportunities for improving profitability, strengthening financial stability, and increasing investment attractiveness. Consequently, labor productivity should be regarded not only as an indicator of production efficiency but also as one of the principal criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of management mechanisms.

Particular significance should be attached to investment efficiency. The forecast assessment of ROI indicators indicates that enterprises characterized by stable profitability and rational resource utilization possess stronger development prospects. This suggests that investment efficiency can serve as an important benchmark for both strategic planning and managerial decision-making in industrial enterprises.

Unlike approaches that rely on individual performance indicators, the present research proposes an integrated framework for assessing management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises. The framework combines labor productivity, profitability, asset efficiency, and return on investment within a unified evaluation

system, allowing a more comprehensive assessment of enterprise performance and development potential.

Based on the obtained results, it is proposed that the assessment of management mechanisms in construction materials enterprises should rely on an integrated system combining labor productivity, profitability, asset efficiency, and return on investment indicators. The simultaneous application of these indicators makes it possible to obtain a more objective assessment of enterprise performance and to identify directions for further improvement.

The practical application of the proposed approach may contribute to increasing the effectiveness of management systems, improving investment decision-making, and strengthening the competitiveness of enterprises operating in the construction materials industry. At the same time, the methodological principles developed in this research may also be adapted for use in other industrial sectors where sustainable development depends on the efficient interaction between management, investment, and production processes.

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