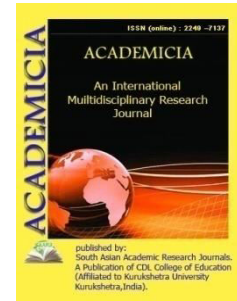




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RECOMMENDATION AND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATION IN CONSTRUCTION

Djabriev Akbarali Normurodovich*; Karimov Inomjon Ortikbaevich**

* Professor,
 Doctor of Economic Sciences,
 Chair "Economics and management of real estate",
 Tashkentskiy architectural and construction institute,
 UZBEKISTAN

** Senior Teacher,
 Chair "Economics and management of real estate",
 Tashkentskiy architectural and construction institute,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article provides the result of a study on the creation of a mechanism for sustainable innovative development of construction and their implementation, followed by their lonely efficiency. The combination of some works of the preparation stage and the implementation stage is also possible, if it does not interfere with the development. We believe that the innovative potential is not only the potential for the creation, formation and implementation of innovations and innovations, but also the readiness to accept these innovations by enterprises for their subsequent effective use. In the construction industry, when analyzing the transition for certain types of work as a whole, the change in labor intensity and cost can be determined depending on the change in the duration of construction.

KEYWORDS: *Innovative Activity, Innovative Development, Cluster Approach, Construction Complex.*

INTRODUCTION

The intensification of innovative activity in the construction of Uzbekistan is an objective necessity, which is dictated by the modern needs of modernization of the national economy and the urgent tasks of more fully meeting the social needs of society. The analysis shows that the

innovative development of an industry or a region in modern conditions is ensured through the use of cluster formations, which over the past decades have found widespread development in many developed countries.

The analysis showed that the innovative development of the construction industry is not conducted systematically enough, often does not provide the required response to modern challenges, on the one hand, and the industry itself, its existing potential (the presence of many small enterprises, their insufficiently developed material and technical base), on the other parties, require the formation of an industry innovation cluster based on the following principles:

- hierarchical structure of the cluster;
- sequential implementation of cluster formation processes, guided by the rule "from simple to complex";
- take into account the stages of the life cycle of clusters, start forming a cluster of the initial (first stage);
- the transition from one stage to the next should be carried out if all levels of the cluster meet the requirements of this stage;
- consolidation of actions at all levels of the cluster is provided by various methods of influence (from administrative to economic, including the incentive system);
- all actions for the formation and development of the cluster are carried out taking into account the need to achieve sustainable innovative development and obtain a synergistic effect.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The innovative potential of a construction organization is a specific indicator that characterizes the organization's ability to carry out innovative activities.

In a number of studies, the category of innovation potential is interpreted as a set of resources [1, 7, 9, 2] in others [3, 4], innovation potential is understood as a set of material and mechanical, personnel and information resources.

In [8], the concept of innovative potential is formulated as a set of resources for the production of innovations, including material, financial and intellectual resources.

In [5,6], the term under consideration is interpreted as a measure of an enterprise's readiness to perform tasks to achieve an innovative goal.

We believe that the definition of innovation potential as an existing set of resources does not fully reflect the essence of this concept, since the presence of the same resources in different conditions of their use cannot guarantee the receipt of equivalent results. We believe that the innovative potential is not only the potential for the creation, formation and implementation of innovations and innovations, but also the readiness to accept these innovations by enterprises for their subsequent effective use.

Based on this, we highlight the following main characteristics of the innovative potential:

- A set of resources. Which the company possesses and can use them to organize innovative activities;
- The ability to carry out innovative activities at the enterprise;
- Willingness to carry out innovative activities at the enterprise;
- The ability to carry out innovative activities at the enterprise.

The methodology for the implementation of innovations in construction is recommended to be produced according to the vision and consistently in the field of implementation of work on innovative development. It is proposed to smooth this process in four stages.

TABLE 1 STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK ON INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

Stages of work	Stage name
Stage I	Scientific and design development, including experimental testing
Stage II	Organizational and technical (technological) preparation for implementation
Stage III	Mastering the first samples and mass introduction
Stage IV	Summing up and analyzing the results

Briefly, the stages can be designated as development, preparation, implementation and analysis.

The first stage takes place mainly in the field of science and design development, and the subsequent three - in the field of production. On the other hand, preparation for implementation can begin at the stage of research and development. The combination of some works of the preparation stage and the implementation stage is also possible, if it does not interfere with the development. Moreover, the sequential-parallel organization of the innovation process makes it possible to accelerate and increase its efficiency and is one of the factors in achieving a competitive advantage. The last three stages, carried out in the field of production, relate directly to the organization of the introduction of innovation.

Since the stage itself and its constituent parts are an important section of organizing the implementation of innovation, in the future we will continue to consider in detail each of them separately and in interconnection.

The organization of the introduction of new technology cannot be carried out without analyzing the observations and summing up the results of the implementation. In this sense, this stage is final.

These indicators, in addition, give an idea of the ratio of costs and benefits of the introduction of new technology and are a tool for analysis.

In construction, it is proposed to use three groups of indicators. The first is generalizing indicators of the impact of innovative development on the economic efficiency of construction. Among them: growth in labor productivity, growth in profits and reduction in construction time, growth in product quality, etc. In the second group, it is recommended to use the share of innovation in the total volume of products and thus determine the level of innovative development in the main areas. The third group of indicators is the physical volume of implementation in physical terms.

The fourth group is the most important, responsible and decisive, this is the stage of direct development (materialization) of innovation. To a certain extent, this is the crown of the entire multi-stage process of creating and introducing innovations.

The essence of the development process is determined by the type of new technology being mastered. The development of a new prefabricated building structure consists in mastering technological processes, labor methods and in developing skills for the manufacture, transportation and installation of this new structure. At the same time, a new technology for the manufacture, transportation and installation of structures is often created and mastered. New equipment, rigging, transport and assembly means are created and also mastered for this.

In the technological sense, development is reduced to restructuring, readjustment, the transition to the creation of new products, the use of new actual costs at this time have already changed. In essence, the above actual data is used to determine the costs, which is disseminated by the calculation to the entire implementation process. The indicated costs can therefore be called actually calculated.

After analyzing the technical continuity and dynamics of the need for innovation in construction projects, it is possible to determine the methods of transition. Transition methods are the basis for the development of specific detailed organizational and technical measures aimed at the widespread development of innovation.

First of all, it should be borne in mind that the enterprise, in comparison with the activities for the production of conventional products, incurs additional one-time costs already in preparation for the implementation of the innovation. These costs are associated with research, design and development work, preparation for implementation, with the reconstruction and renewal of fixed assets, changes in the composition of working capital, training, etc.

In the construction industry, when analyzing the transition for certain types of work as a whole, the change in labor intensity and cost can be determined depending on the change in the duration of construction. In this case, a well-known technique is used to determine the effect or losses from changes in the duration of construction. The relative cost and labor intensity proportional to the duration of construction and, *ceteris paribus*, stabilizes with the stabilization of the duration of construction.

These costs are caused by the need for preparation of production, restructuring and readjustment of technology and organization of production and labor methods. In turn, this causes a change in the volume and structure of fixed and circulating assets.

The final stage of the introduction of innovation is to summarize and analyze the results of the development of new technology. In this case, the following issues are subject to consideration:

1. Scope of implementation of measures for the implementation of innovation.
2. Obtaining the given technical, technological and economic parameters of the introduced innovation. Determination of the causes of deviations, if any.
3. The actual, total and specific cost of the introduced innovation or the cost of its implementation.
4. Actual economic efficiency of the implemented innovation.

5. Comparison of expected and obtained results.
6. Deciding on the prospect of further use of innovation.

Of course, the list of issues that are clarified during the summing up and analysis is not limited to this.

To summarize and analyze the implementation results, intermediate results obtained in the implementation process are also used.

At all stages of creating and organizing the implementation of innovations, one of the main issues is economic efficiency. Methods for its determination are widely developed and presented in special literature.

The annual economic effect is the total savings, which is expressed in the increase in net present value (profit) due to the saving of production resources as a result of the introduction of new technology.

When calculating the annual economic effect, in a number of cases, the time factor is taken into account by bringing to the beginning of the billing year the one-time and current costs for the creation and implementation of new and basic equipment, as well as the results of their application.

The main task of management is to ensure the continuous growth of economic efficiency based on the activation of innovation and ensuring the effective implementation of innovations.

Management of innovation implementation is part of the functions and processes of management of innovation development, which is an integrated, unified and end-to-end process, from scientific development and design to implementation.

Organization of any kind of permanent activity, solution of long-term tasks, and achievement of new goals are possible only on the basis of systematic work. Moreover, a systematic approach is needed when organizing monitoring of the implementation of innovations in construction.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the research carried out on the preparation of recommendations for innovations in construction, the main subcodes were studied in determining the innovative potential of construction development, namely:

- scientific and flight development;
- Organizational and technological training;
- mastering innovations and mass adoption;
- summarizing and analyzing the results, it is recommended to consider the following issues:
 1. The volume of implemented innovations;
 2. Obtaining the specified parameters. If there are deviations, establishing their cause;
 3. The cost or costs of introducing an innovation;
 4. Cost-effectiveness of innovation;

5. Decision on further use.

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