INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT
This article presents the results of innovative development of the economy of Uzbekistan, the strategy for the development of innovative activity in the country, the adopted regulations and economic results achieved through innovative activities in the building materials industry, as well as comments, suggestions and conclusions on improving the efficiency of innovative activities.

KEY WORDS: innovative activity in the economy, strategy for the development of innovative activity in the country, innovative projects, building materials industry, production of building materials, increasing innovative potential.

INTRODUCTION
According to the analysis of indicators of the country's economic development, innovation processes occupy a special place on the basis of achievements and successes in all areas. In particular, the development of the production activities of industrial enterprises in various sectors of the economy cannot be carried out without the development of innovations, so today it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of innovative processes. Therefore, the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of innovation and the use of innovative technologies in production in the building materials industry in the economy is one of the basic requirements of our time.

On September 21, 2018, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” was adopted. The main goal of the strategy is the development of human capital, which by 2030 will be included in the top 50 countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index, which shows how much attention is paid to innovations in the country [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The adoption of laws conducive to the development of sectors of the economy and innovation in the country, as well as the implementation of research results that ensure the integration of science and industry, are of great importance in the country. In particular, in order to ensure the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 7, 2018 No. PP-3698 “On additional measures to improve the mechanisms of innovation in industries and sectors” in 2019, 39 state and economic authorities are developing the real sector of the economy. Roadmaps were developed and effective cooperation was established. Funds to support innovative development and innovative ideas were created in about 20 organizations for a total of 45.46 billion soums. Amounts were allocated [2].

Investment projects totaling 113.42 billion soums were mastered. soums aimed at implementing innovative projects. Of these, 77.0 billion soums were made through domestic investment, 1.8 billion soums from foreign direct investment and 34.62 billion soums from technical assistance. A significant part of these investments was directed to healthcare...
42% (47.1 billion soums), education 30% (33.7 billion soums) and industry 26% (29.2 billion soums) [2].

23 residents of the Yashnabad innovation technology park in the Yashnabad district of Tashkent received 3.1 million soums. Investments in US dollars were used to produce chemical technology, machinery, and building materials.

The obsolescence of fixed assets at some building materials enterprises and the growing demand for technical and technological re-equipment of production also determine the urgency of this problem. At the same time, studies aimed at improving the efficiency of innovation play a key role in creating powerful industrial potential through the implementation of progressive changes in the building materials industry and increasing production efficiency.

The share of spent investments in the construction materials industry in 2019 amounted to $ 1.3 billion, of which foreign direct investment amounted to $ 680.4 million (52%). This is almost 4 times more than in 2016 (360.2 million dollars). The influx of foreign direct investment ($ 72.5 million) in the sector exceeded 9 times.

As part of a regional development program in this area, 757 projects were launched in the amount of $ 248.6 million. USA. At the same time, the funds were directed mainly to projects for the production of modern energy-efficient building materials. In particular, in 2019, 3.5 million tons of cement, 150,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete products, 1.8 million rolls of wallpaper, 200,000 units of sanitary ware, 180,000 tons of building fittings, 27 million units of ceramic blocks. New capacities were created for the production of 35,000 cubic meters of aerated concrete blocks, 30,000 mixers, 10 million square meters of drywall, 250,000 square meters of decorative panels, 10.2 thousand tons of paints, 2.7 million square meters of ceramic tile.

The advantage of these recently launched projects and the assimilated investments for the development of the industry lies in the fact that, first of all, the industry will include new modern equipment and technologies, an increase in the product range, new jobs will be created, and the production of energy-efficient building materials will be controlled by high computer technologies. In addition, there is an increase in labor productivity in the production process, lower costs.

**DISCUSSION**

Currently, due to the effective use of the results of innovation, enterprises producing building materials create new opportunities and become competitive, which, in turn, increases labor productivity, reduces costs, increases sales and achieves planned profits. This allows the company to achieve financial stability. Therefore, at the present stage of development, it is advisable to assess the level of innovative development of production of industrial enterprises in order to increase their economic efficiency, competitiveness and export potential. In the process of research, scientific, theoretical and practical research of ways to increase the economic efficiency of innovation in the production of building materials, the use of coefficients that evaluate the level of innovative development based on various parameters in different situations of enterprises is required.

### Table 1

**Indicators of the enterprise innovation system [3]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsystem</th>
<th>Resource structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial subsystem</td>
<td>Research and investment, intangible assets, sources of financing, financial stability and solvency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR subsystem</td>
<td>The composition of the staff, the share of employees in the intellectual sphere (programmers, researchers, designers, technologists) in the total number of employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Subsystem</td>
<td>Modern innovative and information technologies, computer systems, modern equipment, materials, laboratory and office equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational and Management Subsystem</td>
<td>Organizational structure, technology for all functions and projects, organizational culture. Modern forms of organization and management of innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information subsystem</td>
<td>General information about various scientific, innovative and innovative activities, scientific and technical literature, literature on patents, inventions, new high technologies, systems and equipment, computer systems, scientific and technical documentation, reports, regulations, other design documents, different types of communities scientific data and information, information about competitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing subsystem</td>
<td>Level of competitiveness, availability of demand, necessary marketing activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Result**

The share of research work in the internal costs of the enterprise and total production costs in the development of equipment is determined by the following formula.

$$K_i = \frac{Z_{\text{niokr}} + Z_m}{Z_{\text{ob}}} \quad [3]$$

Here:
- $Z_{\text{niokr}}$ - the cost of research;
- $Z_m$ - the cost of acquiring technology;
- $Z_{\text{ob}}$ - production costs.

According to this formula, if the total annual cost of research and implementation of new technologies in production at the enterprise is 4%, then the enterprise will achieve innovative and competitive development. Conversely, if the total annual cost of research and development of an enterprise is less than 4%, then the company may have negative results and a crisis.

When assessing the innovative activity of the enterprise, the above parameters are measured and opportunities are created to eliminate the negative consequences identified in it, to ensure the innovative development of the enterprise in a market, financial stability and competitiveness.

**CONCLUSION**

When analyzing and evaluating the innovative potential of building materials enterprises, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the rational distribution and justification of resources between its main components. In the future, the influence of key technical and economic factors will be analyzed to achieve a change in the composition of innovative potential compared to the previous one. At the same time, on-farm reserves will be determined to increase the innovative potential of the enterprise.

In particular, as a result of the analysis formed on the basis of the above proposals, it is advisable to perform the following tasks in order to have an innovative stage of development in the building materials industry:
- The effective use of existing innovative technologies in the building materials industry, as well as the acquisition of new equipment and technologies, knowledge and intellectual property;
- Further intensification of research and development through the development of a scientific and experimental base at enterprises of the building materials industry;
- Development of effective mechanisms for resolving issues of streamlining and financing of relevant organizations during experimental work in the innovation process;

- Identify ways to further attract stocks, bonds and foreign investment to accelerate the development and implementation of innovations.

The above areas create favorable conditions for accelerating the innovative development of business entities in the field of building materials, as well as low cost of production, high quality, competitive products and innovative production efficiency of enterprises.

**LIST OF REFERENCES**


