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THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND HOW IT AFFECTS THE PURSUIT OF ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

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Abstract. Worldwide economic environments are significantly shaped by industrial cooperation, which also affects the efficacy and efficiency of economic initiatives. This paper explores the complex aspects of industrial cooperation and how they affect economic effectiveness. Through an analysis of different types of cooperation, such as supply chain integration, joint ventures, and strategic alliances, this study clarifies the ways in which cooperation promotes competitiveness and economic progress. The study examines how industrial cooperation promotes innovation ecosystems, improves technological dissemination, and optimizes resource allocation through an interdisciplinary lens that draws from economics, management, and sociology. Additionally, it looks into how cooperation might lower transaction costs, promote economies of scale, and mitigate market failures. The research does, however, also recognize the difficulties and the negative effects of industrial collaboration, such as the expense of coordination, information asymmetry, and the possibility of anti-competitive activity. This article emphasizes how crucial it is to foster collaboration between various industries and businesses in the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to advance economic growth and pave the path toward modern society's well-being. Furthermore, pragmatic strategies for elevating creative processes to a new plane were taken into account. We looked at how various industrialization strategies at the national and international levels of the economy show up in real life as well as the policies that need to be put in place in our nation to go in this direction. The method's benefit is emphasized.

Аннотация. Мировая экономическая среда в значительной степени формируется промышленной кооперацией, которая также влияет на эффективность и результативность экономических инициатив. В данной статье исследуются сложные аспекты промышленной кооперации и их влияние на экономическую эффективность. На основе анализа различных видов сотрудничества, таких как интеграция цепочек поставок, совместные предприятия и стратегические альянсы, в исследовании проясняются способы, с помощью которых сотрудничество способствует повышению конкурентоспособности и экономическому прогрессу. В исследовании рассматривается, как промышленное сотрудничество способствует развитию инновационных экосистем, улучшает распространение технологий и оптимизирует распределение ресурсов с помощью междисциплинарного подхода, основанного на данных экономики, менеджмента и социологии. Кроме того, в исследовании рассматривается вопрос о том, как сотрудничество может снизить транзакционные издержки, способствовать эффекту масштаба и смягчить провалы рынка. Однако в исследовании также признаются трудности и негативные последствия промышленного сотрудничества, такие как затраты на координацию, информационная асимметрия и возможность антиконкурентной

деятельности. Подчеркивается, насколько важно развивать сотрудничество между различными отраслями промышленности и бизнеса в Республике Узбекистан для обеспечения экономического роста и прокладывания пути к благополучию современного общества. Кроме того, были рассмотрены прагматические стратегии, позволяющие поднять творческие процессы на новый уровень. Мы рассмотрели, как различные стратегии индустриализации на национальном и международном уровнях экономики проявляются в реальной жизни, а также какую политику необходимо проводить в нашем государстве, чтобы двигаться в этом направлении. Подчеркивается польза метода.

Keywords: finished products, cooperation, small business, corporate governance, economy of Uzbekistan.

Ключевые слова: готовая продукция, кооперация, малый бизнес, корпоративное управление, экономика Узбекистана.

In the contemporary world, industries and production are increasingly facing challenges that are easier to overcome through collaborative efforts. In this context, production cooperation becomes a crucial tool, allowing enterprises to join forces to achieve common goals. In this article, we will explore various types of production cooperation actively evolving in the modern world, with a primary focus on diverse strategies and forms of collaboration.

Production cooperatives not only ensure the efficient use of resources but also contribute to the collective growth and development of participating enterprises. Examining these types of cooperation will provide a better understanding of how modern companies in different sectors apply collaborative efforts for sustainable and successful development.

The establishment of a multi-system economy that encourages the development of diverse privately held economic management models serves as a barometer for Uzbekistan's progress in enacting market reforms in the industrial sector. Thus, the implementation of structural reforms in the economy and the maintenance of sustainable economic growth are contingent upon the efficient use of many forms of economic management tailored to the local socioeconomic and environmental circumstances. In our republic's industries, entrepreneurial activity is emerging thanks to private ownership and entrepreneurial freedom, and this activity is growing more and more significant to the country's economy. The potential expansion of the industrial sectors and the well-being of our country's citizens [1].

Private ownership and entrepreneurial freedom are fostering the emergence of entrepreneurial activities in our republic's industries, and these activities are becoming increasingly important to the nation's economy. The overall growth of the national economy is linked to the welfare of the populace and the potential growth of the industrial sectors. Ultimately, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev further underlined that the long-term experience of many developed countries can demonstrate this approach of rapid expansion of industrial sectors' effectiveness, competitiveness, and ability to quickly adjust to the market environment. "Using domestic opportunities and importing some imported products is the most effective way to ensure the stability of the economy in today's changing conditions," the President said in March 2022 during a discussion on the topics of industrial cooperation and further growth of localization. expansion of our nation's industries and manufacturing. This is where our country's economy should be heading first (<https://kurl.ru/Tcjud>).

The program for increasing product production and industrial collaboration for 2022 was established by the decision of January 24, 2022, as evidence of the aforementioned statements. It states that new product production processes valued at around 37 trillion soums were implemented

within the framework of 2,455 projects. Within the context of carrying out these projects, it benefits the localization processes of imported goods, beginning with the hiring of laborers in our nation's industrial sector [2].

Currently, our president is paying close attention to the fact that dependable procedures and systems that completely adhere to market economy principles are in place and successfully function in order to further improve the material and technological base of industrial organizations.

However, given that industrial cooperation is a long-term process and that unstable equilibrium — even if it is profitable — is insufficient for organizing industrial production in the modern world, the equilibrium situation as defined by J. F. Nash's theory does not fully satisfy the research criteria in relation to the current system of industrial cooperation. Thomas Schelling used game theory as a foundation for his studies to explore and unite the social sciences [3].

In the "Strategy of Conflict" book, Schelling looks at how strategic conflicts can be resolved, how to prevent wars, and how to make sense decisions when there isn't enough information to make them fully informed. T. Schelling's theory's results provide an explanation for a variety of economic phenomena and business competitiveness. A further indication of the significance of game theory for comprehending the fundamentals of industrial cooperation is the fact that R. Aumann and T. Schelling were given the 2005 Nobel Prize in Economics "for expanding the understanding of the problems of conflict and cooperation using analysis within the framework of game theory." Schelling's theory shown that, in cooperative relationships, members' recurring disagreements typically have a beneficial effect. Positions are strengthened and the framework of cooperative contact between partners is rationalized by resolving conflict situations [4].

The fact that R. Aumann and T. Schelling were given the 2005 Nobel Prize in Economics "for expanding the understanding of the problems of conflict and cooperation using analysis within the framework of game theory" further demonstrates the significance of game theory for comprehending the fundamentals of industrial cooperation. Schelling's theory shown that individuals in cooperative relationships typically benefit from occasional conflicts between them. By resolving disputes, partners' positions are strengthened and the framework for their cooperative interaction is rationalized [3].

One phenomenon that is thought to happen frequently at the level of major firms is the introduction of industrial cooperatives. The evolution of cooperative relationships between businesses that manufacture and process industrial goods has been extensively researched by numerous scholars from both our nation and other nations.

In addition, M. N. Tugan-Baranovsky, N. D. Kondratev, A. V. Chayanov, N. P. Makarov, and I. V. Yemelyanov studied the theory of cooperation in industry, its economic and organizational foundations, social aspects, and conceptual foundations of production collaboration [5-9].

Research methodology

The goal of this research is to examine the methods used to foster industry-wide cooperation, which serves as the primary connection between the country's economy and its intricate socioeconomic structure, as well as the root causes of current issues [10]. The following duties are assigned in order to evaluate the current potential of the national economy and remove any flaws in the use of high-tech developments:

-Identifying the current trends and potential directions of the transformation of the local economy while taking into consideration the unique features of the global experience of neo-industrial development on cooperation; studying the experience of the world's top nations in implementing and refining industrialization processes and mastering the aspects appropriate for our country's potential [11].

-Research and understand the elements that support the industry's creative growth and the enhancement of both the quantity and quality of output.

The research included a variety of analytical techniques, including factorial, historical, statistical, comparative, and systematic analysis, as well as expert review, to help the author complete the duties given to him [12].

Analysis and discussion of results

Production cooperatives operate in different forms in foreign countries, that is, in the outer regions of the countries. They have experiences that allow them to study several mass changes that show that they have averaged their guides in their activities [13]. The following indicators can reflect the experience of production cooperation in foreign countries:



Figure 1. Indicators that reflect the experience of production cooperation in foreign countries

Boost export capacity: International production cooperatives work to enhance their nations' exports of goods. They've worked to make their products lucrative globally, gained foreign exchange, and expanded their access to marketplaces in other nations [14].

Enhancing technological development: International industrial cooperatives work to incorporate new technologies into their operations as well as into energy-saving, health-care, and other domains. This causes them to temporarily reorganize themselves. **Production of a wide range of items:** By combining complementary resources and utilizing a single marketing strategy, industrial cooperatives are able to produce a vast number of goods. These kinds of companies has the capacity to efficiently oversee the procedures involved in receiving, producing, and distributing substantial amounts of orders [15].

Support for businesses: Production cooperatives abroad will expand the number of guides they have available to assist overseas businesses and establish partnerships with them. It turns into a teaching tool for their ideal local systems for the growth of trade and collaboration. **Access to various markets:** Industrial cooperatives expand their reach into many international markets. They have expertise discovering and exploring new markets, evaluating domestic and foreign markets, and working across national borders. **Enhancement of competence and quality:** Production

cooperatives research international norms and practices in other nations to enhance competence and quality. This will also help them succeed in international markets [16].

Increasing ties: Production cooperations are chosen over international relations. This entails luring in foreign capital, fostering economic connections, and investigating collaboration. Working together, they will be able to successfully acquire, apply, and create their own methods and strategies that are special to manufacturing cooperatives abroad and efficient [17].

In today's dynamic business landscape, enterprises are increasingly turning to collaborative models to overcome challenges and enhance their economic efficiency. Production cooperation, a strategic alliance where enterprises join forces to streamline operations, has emerged as a powerful mechanism for achieving shared goals. This article delves into the multifaceted dimensions of the economic efficiency of production cooperation, exploring how collaborative efforts contribute to cost-effectiveness, productivity, market expansion, risk mitigation, innovation, and long-term sustainability [18].

Table 1

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IMPACTS: THE POWER OF PRODUCTION COOPERATION

<i>Economic Efficiency impacts</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
Cost-Effective Resource Utilization	One of the fundamental pillars of economic efficiency in production cooperation is the ability to optimize resource utilization. By sharing facilities, technologies, and procurement processes, participating enterprises can achieve economies of scale and reduce overall production costs. The cost-effectiveness gained through collaboration directly contributes to improved economic performance.
Enhanced Productivity	Production cooperation aims to enhance productivity by fostering synergies among participating enterprises. Efficient use of shared resources, streamlined processes, and collaborative problem-solving lead to increased output per unit of input. Elevated productivity levels reflect positively on the overall economic efficiency of the cooperative endeavor.
Profitability and Market Expansion	The economic success of production cooperation is inherently tied to profitability and market expansion. By pooling resources for joint marketing efforts and shared market access, enterprises can increase sales volumes, reach a broader customer base, and gain a competitive edge. The resultant profitability underscores the economic viability of collaborative initiatives.
Risk Mitigation Strategies	Production cooperation serves as a risk mitigation strategy, spreading and managing risks collectively. Whether dealing with market fluctuations, supply chain disruptions, or external shocks, enterprises within the cooperative can navigate challenges more effectively. The ability to adapt and mitigate risks contributes to the long-term economic resilience of the collaborative effort.
Fostering Innovation	Innovation is a key driver of economic efficiency. Production cooperation provides an environment conducive to the exchange of knowledge and expertise. Collaborative efforts often lead to the adoption of new technologies, improved processes, and innovative solutions. This innovation-driven approach enhances the competitiveness and economic sustainability of participating enterprises.
Optimal Resource Allocation	Efficient resource allocation is critical for economic efficiency. Through production cooperation, enterprises can collectively allocate resources, including labor, machinery, and technology, in an optimal manner. The strategic alignment of resources contributes to streamlined operations and improved economic outcomes.
Competitive Advantage in the Market	Achieving a competitive advantage in the market is a direct outcome of successful production cooperation. Enterprises that collaborate effectively can offer unique value propositions, differentiate themselves from competitors, and respond swiftly to market demands. This competitive advantage ensures sustained economic efficiency in a rapidly evolving business landscape.
Socio-Economic	Beyond individual profits, the socio-economic impact of production cooperation is a

<i>Economic Efficiency impacts</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
Impact	vital aspect of economic efficiency. Collaborative initiatives can contribute to job creation, support local communities, and foster a positive socio-economic environment. This broader impact reflects the cooperative's commitment to societal well-being.
Long-Term Sustainability	Economic efficiency is not just about short-term gains; it's about long-term sustainability. Production cooperation that fosters sustained growth, adapts to changing market dynamics, and continuously improves operations ensures enduring economic success for the participating enterprises.

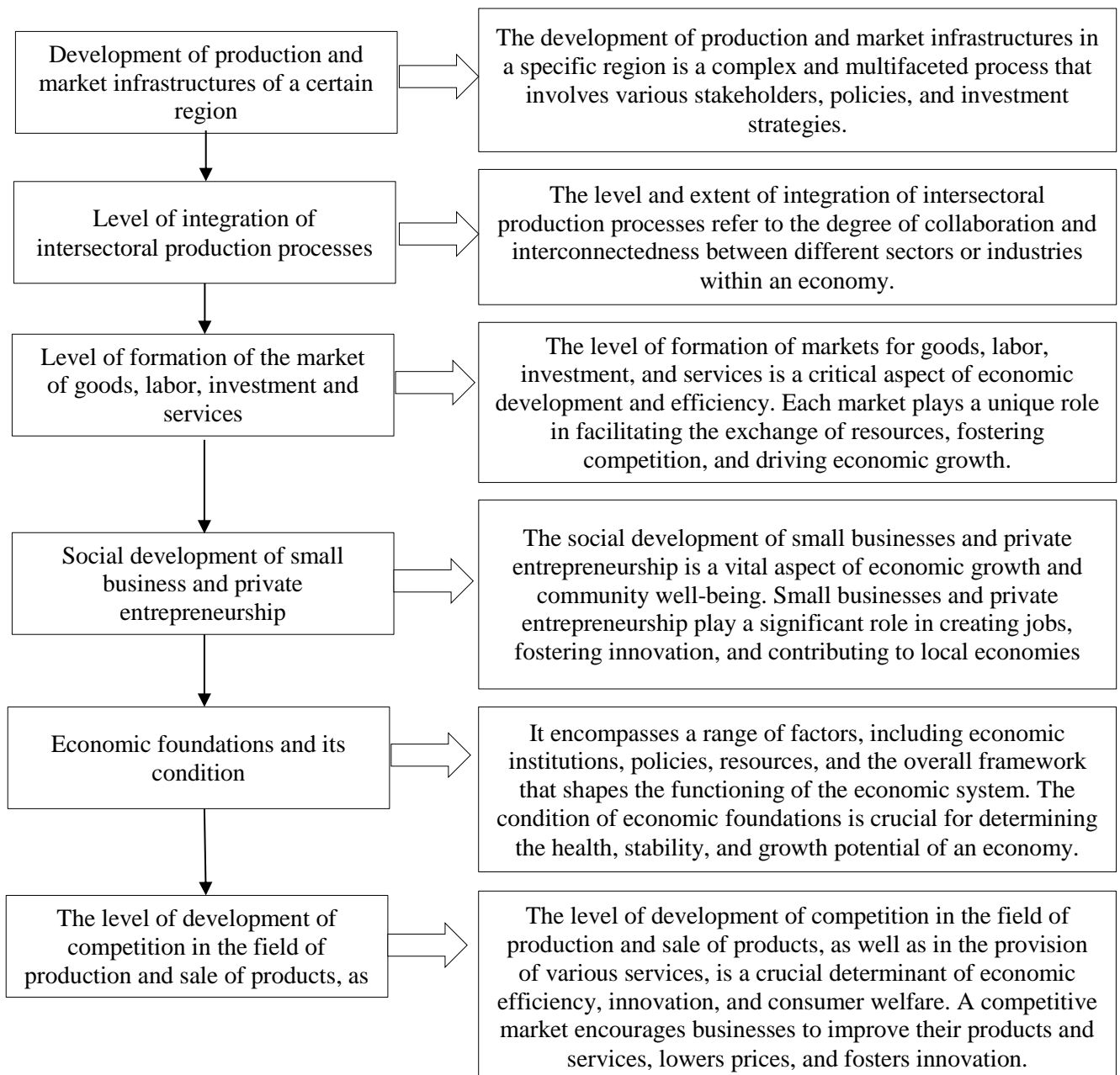


Figure 2. The following factors influence the development of various forms and methods of cooperation in the field of production

The economic efficiency of production cooperation is a dynamic interplay of cost-effectiveness, productivity, profitability, risk mitigation, innovation, resource optimization, competitive advantage, socio-economic impact, and long-term sustainability. Enterprises that

embrace collaborative models not only unlock new avenues for growth but also contribute to a more resilient, innovative, and economically efficient business ecosystem [19].

Conclusions and suggestions

The aforementioned research and considerations lead to the conclusion that, given the current state of resource scarcity, upgrading the sector and introducing new manufacturing techniques is crucial. Establishing mutual cooperation between businesses and sectors can be a motivating and useful way to address these issues. The following remarks and recommendations ought to be included as an addition [20-25].

Thus, the establishment of large companies and the growth of production cooperation in the industrial sphere contribute to the production of high-quality goods with the assortment required to meet consumer demand, develop and strengthen the industry's potential for export, and ultimately raise Uzbekistan's food security. The establishments of cooperative relationships in the industry to produce goods that are in high demand on both the domestic and international markets, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for business entities to cooperate with one another, are the most crucial factors contributing to the rapid development of our nation's economy. When efficient government support mechanisms are put in place, there are potential to expand production cooperation and produce particular types of commodities that are in high demand, as demonstrated by an analysis of the volume of demand in the domestic market: the right to conclude is awarded through selection procedures, contingent upon adherence to the agreed-upon technical and pricing indicators; special contracts that ensure that goods will be purchased via the public procurement system as soon as they are delivered; arranging the variety of goods produced by regional businesses, listing their features and costs, and identifying opportunities for industrial collaboration; creating plans and timetables for upcoming purchases to satisfy the demands of strategic, corporate, and government clients; dynamic communication between businesses, vendors, and governmental organizations.

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