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fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

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**“GLOBAL RAQAMLI INTEGRATSIYALASHUV:
2030-YILGACHA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISHDA
TEXNOLOGIK VA INDUSTRIAL SANOATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH
ORQALI MIKRO VA MAKROIQTISODIY BARQAROR
O'SISHNI TA'MINLASH DOLZARBLIGI”**

**“GLOBAL DIGITAL INTEGRATION: THE RELEVANCE OF
ENSURING MICRO AND MACROECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE
GROWTH THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN
ECONOMY BY 2030”**

**«ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ:
АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО
МИКРО- И МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА ЧЕРЕЗ
РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В ПЕРЕХОДЕ К ЗЕЛЁНОЙ
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- 05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
- 05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
- 05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellash
- 05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
- 05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
- 05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
- 05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
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- 05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
- 05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
- 10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
- 08.00.01 – Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
- 08.00.02 – Makroiqtisodiyot
- 08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.04 – Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.05 – Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.06 – Ekonometrika va statistika
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- 08.00.08 – Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
- 08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.10 – Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.11 – Marketing
- 08.00.12 – Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
- 08.00.13 – Menejment
- 08.00.14 – Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
- 08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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SCENARIO FORECASTING OF TEXTILE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. This thesis develops a scenario-based recurrence model for forecasting textile-chain export composition and chain depth over 2027–2031, distinguishing the contribution of incentive policy from that of exogenous market shocks. Each chain link's export growth rate is modelled as the sum of a policy-driven component, calibrated using marginal-response coefficients, and a shock-driven component, estimated by regression against four exogenous disturbances specific to each link. The model was validated retrospectively against 2017–2025 data and then applied to forward projections under three scenarios distinguished by incentive allocation and institutional readiness. Retrospective validation yields a mean absolute error of 6.25 percent and a Theil inequality coefficient of 0.052, indicating an adequate fit, with the largest single-year error attributable to an administrative measure affecting exports that the model does not capture as a market shock. Forward simulation shows that reallocating incentives toward the chain-compatible distribution nearly quadruples the five-year gain in chain depth relative to maintaining the current allocation. Monte Carlo simulation further shows that this gain is markedly more robust to exogenous shocks, with forecast dispersion under the reallocated scenario being less than one-third of that under the current allocation framework.

Keywords: textile industry, scenario forecasting, chain-depth index, Monte Carlo simulation, Theil inequality coefficient, incentive allocation.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda 2027–2031-yillar uchun to'qimachilik qiymat zanjirining eksport tarkibi va zanjir chuqurligini prognozlashga mo'ljallangan ssenariyli rekurrent model ishlab chiqilgan. Model rag'batlantirish siyosatining ta'sirini ekzogen bozor shoklari ta'siridan ajratib baholash imkonini beradi. Zanjirning har bir bo'g'inidagi eksport o'sish sur'ati chegaraviy javob koeffitsiyentlari asosida kalibrlangan siyosatga bog'liq komponent hamda har bir bo'g'inga xos to'rtta ekzogen omil bo'yicha regressiya asosida baholangan shok komponenti yig'indisi sifatida modellashtirilgan. Model 2017–2025-yillar ma'lumotlari asosida retrospektiv tekshiruvdan o'tkazilib, keyinchalik rag'batlarni taqsimlash va institutsional tayyorgarlik darajasi bilan farqlanuvchi uchta ssenariy bo'yicha istiqbolli prognozlashda qo'llanilgan. Retrospektiv tekshiruv natijalariga ko'ra, o'rtacha mutlaq xatolik 6,25 foizni, Theil tengsizlik koeffitsiyenti esa 0,052 ni tashkil etgan bo'lib, bu modelning amaldagi ma'lumotlarga yetarli darajada mos kelishini ko'rsatadi. Eng katta bir yillik xatolik eksportga ta'sir ko'rsatgan va modelda bozor shoki sifatida hisobga olinmagan ma'muriy chora bilan bog'liq. Ssenariyli modellashtirish natijalari rag'batlarni zanjir tuzilmasiga mos ravishda qayta taqsimlash joriy taqsimotni saqlab qolish holatiga nisbatan besh yillik zanjir chuqurligi o'sishini qariyb to'rt baravar oshirishini ko'rsatadi. Monte-Karlo modellashtirishi ushbu natijaning ekzogen shoklarga nisbatan yanada barqaror ekanini ham ko'rsatadi: qayta taqsimlash ssenariysida prognoz qiymatlarining tarqoqligi joriy taqsimot doirasidagi ko'rsatkichning uchdan biridan kamini tashkil etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: to'qimachilik sanoati, ssenariyli prognozlash, zanjir chuqurligi indeksi, Monte-Karlo modellashtirishi, Theil tengsizlik koeffitsiyenti, rag'batlarni taqsimlash.

INTRODUCTION

A forecast of sector development is only as credible as its ability to separate what a policy instrument achieves from what favourable market conditions happen to deliver. A model that fits historical data well but attributes that fit entirely to exogenous shocks provides limited support for choosing among incentive-allocation options; a model that attributes all change to policy risks overstating what any single instrument can deliver once market conditions turn unfavourable. The purpose of this thesis is to construct a recurrence-based forecasting model for the textile value chain that decomposes each link's growth into a policy-driven and a shock-driven component, to validate that decomposition against nine years of retrospective data, and to use the validated model to compare three incentive-allocation scenarios for 2027–2031 under quantified uncertainty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Each chain link's export value follows a first-order recurrence in which the next year's value equals the current year's value scaled by a growth rate:

$$E_k(t+1) = E_k(t)(1 + g_k(t)) \quad (1)$$

The growth rate itself is decomposed into a policy-driven component and a shock-driven component:

$$g_k(t) = \Lambda_k \cdot S_k^\alpha \cdot A(G) + \sum_{i=1}^4 \beta_{ki} \cdot z_i(t) \quad (2)$$

where Λ_k is the link's marginal response coefficient, S_k its incentive share, α the elasticity of that response, $A(G)$ an institutional-readiness multiplier normalised to its 2025 baseline value, β_{ki} the sensitivity of link k to shock i , and $z_i(t)$ the value of shock i in year t . Four shocks were specified to match the chain's technological structure: world cotton-fibre price, water-supply availability, external demand, and trade-regime access, each identified with the link it affects most directly and estimated either by regression against nine years of retrospective data (for the price and demand shocks) or specified on the basis of technological characteristics from each link's water intensity (for the water and trade-regime shocks). A chain-compatibility constraint, carried over from the sequential nature of textile production, caps each downstream link's growth rate at the upstream link's rate plus a capacity buffer.

The model was validated by a rolling one-year-ahead retrospective test over 2017–2025: each year's actual prior-year state was used to forecast the following year, and the forecast was compared with the realised outcome using mean absolute error, the Theil inequality coefficient, and the correlation between fitted and actual values. Three forward scenarios for 2027–2031 were then developed based on two main dimensions: the incentive-allocation structure and the assumed paths of water-supply and external-demand conditions. In the current-trend scenario, the existing volume-based incentive distribution was retained, while the baseline and target scenarios applied the chain-compatible allocation developed within this research. Water-supply and external-demand conditions were assumed to remain stable in the current-trend scenario, improve moderately in the baseline scenario, and improve more substantially in the target scenario. The main parameters of the three scenarios are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1
Parameters and assumptions of the three forecast scenarios¹

Scenario	Incentive shares S2, S3, S4	Water shock z2	Demand shock z3	Readiness, G
Current-trend	0.335 / 0.127 / 0.538 (current)	0.00	0.00	0.35
Baseline	0.100 / 0.576 / 0.324 (chain-compatible)	+0.05	+0.03	0.50
Target	0.100 / 0.576 / 0.324 (chain-compatible)	+0.12	+0.05	0.70

To quantify forecast uncertainty, five thousand trajectories were simulated for each scenario by adding normally distributed random deviations, calibrated to each shock's 2010–2025 historical volatility, to the scenario's assumed shock path in every forecast year, and the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the resulting chain-depth distribution were recorded for each year.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The retrospective validation results are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2
Retrospective validation of the forecasting model, 2017–2025²

Validation statistic	Export value	Chain-depth index, d
Mean absolute error	6.25%	0.064 points
Theil inequality coefficient, U	0.052	—
Correlation, actual vs. fitted	0.952	—
Largest single-year error (2025)	23.70%	0.146 points

A mean absolute error of 6.25 percent on export value and a Theil inequality coefficient of 0.052— a coefficient below 0.30 signals that the model outperforms a no-change benchmark forecast—together with a 0.952 correlation between fitted and actual values, indicate that the model captures the chain's underlying dynamics satisfactorily.

¹ Source: author's specification.

² Source: author's calculations.



The largest error, 23.70 percent, occurs in 2025 and is traced to changes in administrative measures affecting yarn exports that reduced the spinning link's exports by 38.2 percent that year; because this restriction is a discrete administrative measure rather than a continuous market shock, it falls outside the four shocks the model represents, a limitation explicitly identified through the validation exercise.

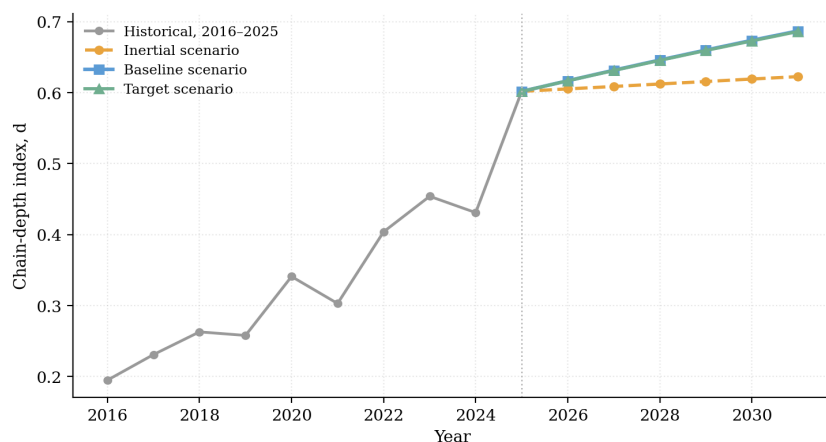


Figure 1. Historical chain-depth index and three forecast scenarios, 2016–2031³

Under the current-trend scenario, the chain-depth index reaches 0.6226 by 2031, representing a five-year increase of 0.0208 points. Under the baseline scenario, the index rises to 0.6869, corresponding to an increase of 0.0851 points, while the target scenario produces a comparable chain-depth index of 0.6861 together with a higher export value. This reflects the effect of more favourable external conditions on overall export volume without a proportionate change in the relative position of individual chain links. The difference between the current-trend and baseline scenarios is explained primarily by the incentive-reallocation assumption, while institutional readiness influences the growth of all three links simultaneously and therefore has a more limited effect on their relative composition.

The Monte Carlo results, shown in Figure 2, add an uncertainty dimension to this comparison.

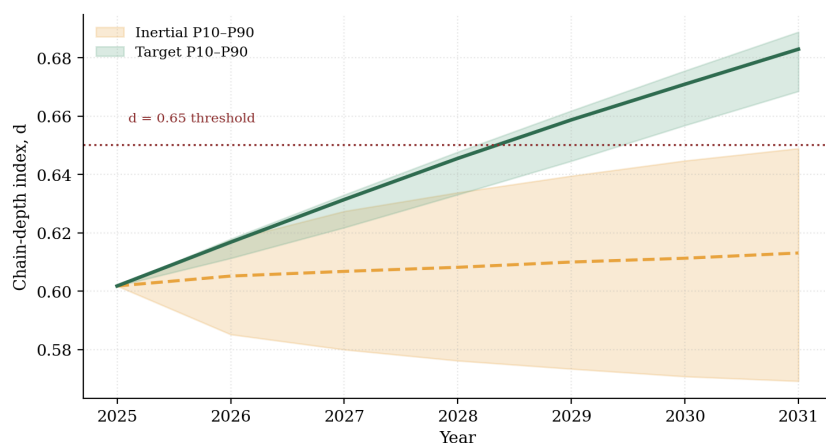


Figure 2. Simulated 10th–90th percentile range of the chain-depth index under the current-trend and target scenarios, 2025–2031⁴

By 2031, the probability of the chain-depth index exceeding 0.65 is estimated at 9.3 percent under the current-trend scenario and 99.5 percent under the target scenario. The standard deviation of the simulated 2031 index is 0.0313 in the current-trend scenario and 0.0086 in the target scenario, indicating a substantial reduction in forecast dispersion. This narrowing is not an artefact of the simulation: allocating incentive resources across three links rather than concentrating them in one reduces the chain's exposure to any single shock, and the spinning link's export share falling from 33.5 to 24.7 percent under the reallocated scenarios directly reduces sensitivity to world cotton-price volatility.

3 Source: author's calculations.

4 Source: author's calculations (5,000 simulated trajectories per scenario).

The Theil coefficient's role here follows H. Theil's original formulation of forecast-accuracy measurement [1]: a coefficient below 0.30 signals that the model outperforms a no-change benchmark forecast, and the value obtained (0.052) places this model closer to the accurate end of that range than is typical for a nine-year, multi-link forecasting exercise in a sector exposed to administrative policy shifts. The single large 2025 outlier illustrates a general point about model validation: a forecasting model's credibility rests not on eliminating every error but on correctly attributing each error to a cause the model does or does not represent, which is only possible when validation is retrospective and disaggregated rather than aggregate.

The result that reallocating incentives, not raising institutional readiness, drives most of the chain-depth gain is consistent with the chain-position logic underlying G. Gereffi's value-chain framework [2]: institutional readiness raises the general rate at which resources convert into growth, but chain depth is a relative, not an absolute, measure, so a uniform rise in all links' growth rates leaves relative composition, and therefore chain depth, largely unchanged. Only a reallocation that shifts growth disproportionately toward higher-position links moves the index appreciably, which is exactly what the chain-compatible allocation scenario does.

The Monte Carlo results extend the Monte Carlo method's classical use in numerical estimation [3] to a policy-relevant risk comparison: the finding that reallocation reduces forecast dispersion by more than two-thirds is itself a policy argument distinct from the finding that it raises the expected level of chain depth, since decision-makers seeking to limit downside risk may value the reduction in dispersion independently of the gain in the central forecast.

The practical implication is that forward guidance for the sector should specify export-value and chain-depth targets jointly rather than separately, since the two are linked through the fixed quantity of processed fibre; a target combination outside the feasible frontier, such as pairing a high export-value target with a high finished-goods-share target without a matching increase in raw-material throughput, may be difficult to achieve through incentive allocation alone. The model's principal limitation is that it treats administrative policy shifts, such as the 2025 yarn-export restriction, as outside its four continuous shock variables; extending the model to represent discrete policy shocks explicitly is a natural next step.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This thesis has developed and validated a scenario-based recurrence model that separates policy-driven from shock-driven growth in each link of the textile value chain, achieving a mean absolute error of 6.25 percent and a Theil coefficient of 0.052 against nine years of retrospective data. Forward simulation over 2027–2031 shows that reallocating the incentive resource toward the chain-compatible distribution raises the five-year chain-depth gain nearly fourfold relative to continuing the current volume-based allocation, and Monte Carlo analysis shows that this reallocation simultaneously reduces forecast dispersion by more than two-thirds, making the gain more robust as well as larger. Future work should extend the model to represent discrete administrative policy shifts explicitly and test the joint export-value and chain-depth feasibility frontier against a wider set of target combinations.

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