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F.Axmedjanova
Gazlamalarning strukturaviy xususiyatlari to‘qimachilik buyumlarining iste’mol xususiyatlarini shakllantirish omili sifatida

Annotatsiya. Maqolada matolarning tuzilishi-ning ularning iste’mol va ekspluatatsion xususiyatlariga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqilgan. Mato strukturasi va pardoz-lash turlarining mustahkamlik, havo o‘tkazuvchan-lik, qulaylik hamda buyumlarning uzoq xizmat qilishiga ta’siri tahlil qilingan. Matolarning tuzilishi va pardozlashini optimal tanlash iste’molchilar talablariga javob beradigan, raqobatbardosh va sifatli to‘qimachilik mahsulotlarini yaratish imkonini berishi ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: mato tuzilishi, to‘qilish turi, sirt zichligi, tolalar turi, matoga pardoz berish, iste’mol xususiyatlari, ekspluatatsion xususiyatlar, to‘qimachilik mahsulotlari sifati.

F.Akhmedjanova
Structural Features of Fabrics as a Factor in the Formation of Consumer Properties of Textile Products

Abstract. The article examines the influence of fabric structure on consumer and performance properties. It analyzes how fabric structure and finishing types affect strength, drapeability, air permeability, comfort, and durability of products. It is shown that the optimal selection of fabric structure and finishing makes it possible to produce high-quality textile products that meet consumer requirements and enhance their competitiveness.

Keywords: fabric structure, weave, surface density, fiber type, fabric finishing, consumer properties, performance properties, quality of textile products.

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IMPROVING ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DAIRY VALUE CHAIN

Abstract. The dairy production chain involves multiple interdependent entities-from input suppliers and milk producers to processors, distributors, and retailers, whose coordinated interaction determines the overall efficiency and profitability of the sector. This article explores the mechanism for organizing mutually beneficial economic cooperation among these entities. It focuses on developing an integrated framework that fosters value co-creation, cost optimization, and equitable benefit distribution across the chain.

Keywords: dairy production chain, economic cooperation, value chain integration, inter-firm collaboration, partnership mechanism, sustainable agriculture, supply chain coordination, mutual benefit.

Introduction. The dairy production chain is a highly complex, multi-tiered system that interlinks upstream inputs, primary producers, processing facilities, distribution networks, and retail channels. With global milk production reaching an estimated 667.5 million metric tons in 2023/24 and forecasted at approximately 673.3 million tons for 2024/25 [1], the sector is clearly of major economic and nutritional significance. The global dairy products market was valued at roughly USD 991.5 billion in 2024 and is projected to reach USD 1,505.8 billion by 2033 [2]. Given this scale and growth potential, the mechanism by which disparate entities within the chain organize effective, efficient, and mutually beneficial economic cooperation becomes central to both competitiveness and sustainability. Traditional vertical coordination models - such as contract farming, cooperative associations, and processor-buyer arrangements - have delivered results, yet they increasingly fail to address challenges such as value capture by small producers and rising input costs [3]. This article explores the mechanisms of cooperation to improve

transparency, shared value, and sustainable development within the dairy sector. The study examines theoretical foundations of inter-firm cooperation, identifies institutional and market-based coordination mechanisms, and proposes a model emphasizing transparency, trust, and innovation-driven collaboration. Through the application of value chain and systems analysis approaches, the article highlights how strategic partnerships, contractual relationships, and cooperative associations can enhance productivity, product quality, and sustainability. The proposed mechanism aims to strengthen resilience, ensure fair returns for all participants, and improve the competitiveness of the dairy sector in both domestic and international markets.

Literature Analysis. Theoretical research on inter-firm cooperation and value chain coordination is grounded in transaction cost economics [4] and the resource-based view [5], suggesting that collaboration reduces inefficiencies and enhances competitive advantage. According to Gereffi and Fernandez-Stark [6], global value chains depend on governance structures that determine how control and coordination occur among participating actors. In dairy production, cooperative models have demonstrated significant efficiency gains - for example, cooperative-based supply chains in the European Union have achieved up to 22% higher profitability compared to non-cooperative structures [7]. Moreover, studies in South Asia highlight that vertically integrated dairy systems increase farmer income by 18-25% while reducing transaction risks [8]. These findings underscore the necessity for a structured mechanism that ensures equitable benefit distribution, transparency, and innovation.

Research Methodology. This study adopts a mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative analyses. Quantitative data were obtained from FAOSTAT [9], IFCN (2024), and OECD-FAO [10] datasets, covering milk production, processing efficiency, and trade flows for the period 2015-2025. Regression and input-output models were used to assess the impact of cooperative mechanisms on production efficiency and profitability. Qualitative data were gathered through case studies of dairy cooperatives in the European Union, India, and New Zealand, focusing on governance models, coordination intensity, and market integration. The analysis applied Porter’s value chain framework and Gereffi’s global chain governance typology to identify relational, modular, and hierarchical cooperation models. Predictive modeling suggests that optimized cooperative frameworks could enhance value retention within the dairy sector by 12–17% over the next decade [11].

Analysis and results. Empirical results reveal that strong cooperative coordination significantly improves efficiency and sustainability. Statistical regression indicated that dairy enterprises involved in structured cooperation exhibited an average 14.6% higher production efficiency than non-cooperative entities [12]. Moreover, cost-benefit analysis showed that integrated dairy chains achieve a 9-12% reduction in transaction costs, primarily through shared logistics and collective procurement [13]. International comparisons revealed that countries with well-established cooperative networks, such as the Netherlands and New Zealand, maintain farm-level profitability margins 1.8 times higher than in fragmented markets [7]. Predictive models estimate that by 2035, the implementation of digital traceability and blockchain-enabled cooperation mechanisms could increase transparency and reduce losses by 8–10% globally [3].

Discussion. The findings indicate that economic cooperation mechanisms in the dairy value chain not only enhance productivity but also ensure equitable benefit distribution. Strong inter-firm linkages facilitate knowledge transfer, innovation diffusion, and resource optimization, which are critical for long-term resilience x14ъ. However, the success of these mechanisms depends on institutional support, policy incentives, and digital infrastructure development. For example, the European Union’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) subsidies and cooperative legal frameworks have strengthened coordination and market stability (European Commission, 2024). Developing countries must focus on capacity building, transparent governance, and trust-based relationships among stakeholders to replicate such success. Future projections suggest that if cooperative efficiency continues to grow at the current rate of 3.8% annually, global dairy productivity could increase by 20-25% by 2035, substantially improving food security and rural incomes.

Conclusion and suggestions. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that a mechanism combining structured coordination (information sharing, joint investment, contractual alignment) and fairness in benefit-sharing—tempered by relational trust—can significantly enhance economic outcomes for both producers and processors in the dairy production chain. The quantitative, qualitative and simulation evidence collectively affirm that cooperative mechanisms are not just desirable but materially beneficial. As the dairy sector faces rising cost pressures, market volatility and sustainability imperatives, adopting such mechanisms may not only improve profitability but also contribute to sector resilience, equitable value distribution and long-term viability. Stakeholders—including smallholder producers, processing firms and policymakers—should prioritise the design and implementation of such cooperative frameworks, with careful attention to equitable incentive structures and trust-building.

1. Expand and support cooperative mechanisms: All stakeholders in the dairy production chain (smallholder farmers, processing firms, policymakers) should prioritize the implementation and development of cooperative mechanisms (information sharing, joint investments, contractual alignment). The government should provide financial and technical support for the establishment and development of cooperatives, as well as improve the legislative framework.

2. Ensure fair distribution and strengthen trust: Special attention should be paid to fair distribution of benefits and strengthening trust within cooperative mechanisms. This requires creating transparent and equitable incentive systems, considering the interests of all participants, and implementing measures aimed at strengthening mutual trust.

3. Ensure sustainability and resilience: To enhance the sustainability and resilience of the dairy sector, it is necessary to integrate cooperative mechanisms with environmental and social responsibility. Support should be given to projects focused on the rational use of resources in production processes, waste reduction, increased energy efficiency, and ensuring social justice.

These suggestions aim to further develop cooperative mechanisms in the dairy sector, increase economic efficiency, ensure fair distribution, and strengthen sustainability.

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J.Urazov
Sut mahsulotlari qiymat zanjirida iqtisodiy hamkorlikni takomillashtirish
Annotasiya. Sut mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish zanjiri bir nechta o‘zaro bog‘liq subyektlarni - xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchilari va sut ishlab chiqaruvchilardan tortib, qayta ishlovchilar, distribyutorlar va chakana sotuvchilarga qadar - o‘z ichiga oladi, ularning muvofiqlashtirilgan o‘zaro ta’siri sektorning umumiy samaradorligi va rentabelligini belgilaydi. Ushbu maqola subyektlar o‘rtasida o‘zaro manfaatli iqtisodiy hamkorlikni tashkil etish mexanizmini o‘rganadi. Uning maqsadi qiymatni birgalikda yaratish, xarajatlarni optimallashtirish va zanjir bo‘ylab foydani adolatli taqsimlashni rag‘batlantiradigan integratsiyalashgan tizimni ishlab chiqishdir.
Kalit so‘zlar: sut mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish zanjiri, iqtisodiy hamkorlik, qiymat zanjiri integratsiyasi, hamkorlik, sheriklik mexanizmi, barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi, ta’minot zanjirini muvofiqlashtirish, foyda.

Ж.Уразов
Улучшение экономического сотрудничества в цепочке создания стоимости молочной продукции
Аннотация. Цепочка производства молочной продукции включает в себя ряд взаимозависимых субъектов – от поставщиков сырья и производителей молока до переработчиков, дистрибьюторов и розничных продавцов, – чье скоординированное взаимодействие определяет общую эффективность и рентабельность сектора. В данной статье рассматривается механизм организации взаимовыгодного экономического сотрудничества между этими субъектами. Целью статьи является разработка интегрированной системы, способствующей совместному созданию стоимости, оптимизации затрат и справедливому распределению прибыли по всей цепочке.
Ключевые слова: цепочка производства молочной продукции, экономическое сотрудничество, интеграция цепочки создания стоимости, сотрудничество, механизм партнерства, устойчивое сельское хозяйство, координация цепочки поставок, взаимная выгода.

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Akram Gafurov – Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti katta o‘qituvchisi,
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XURMO – MAKRO VA MIKROELEMENTLARGA BOY MO‘JIZAVIY MEVADIR

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Respublikamizning Surxondaryo viloyati Qiziriq tumani Bandixon tajriba stansiyasi bog‘larida va Farg‘ona viloyati Quva tumanlarining tabiiy iqlim sharoitida yetishtirilgan xurmoning Xiyakume va Zendji-maru navlarining mevalari sifat ko‘rsatkichlarini aniqlash asosida olingan natijalari keltirilgan, xurmo mevasining tarkibida uchraydigan makro_ va mikroelementlari profilaktik maqsadlarda inson sog‘ligini saqlashda foydalanish mumkinligi tahlillar bilan isbotlab berilgan.
Kalit so‘zlar: xurmo, meva, iqlim, tabiiy, tajriba, stansiya, pomologik nav, makroelement, microelement, profilaktik vosita.

Kirish. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida so‘ngi yillarda subtropik meva bog‘lari maydonini kengaytirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu esa O‘zbekistonda aholini subtropik mevalar bilan ta’minlashni yaxsahilashga olib kelmoqda. Mamlakatimizning tabiiy-iqlim sharoiti anor, xurmo, limon kabi subtropik mevalarni yetishtirishga ham qulay ekanligi o‘z isbotini topgan masalalardan hisoblanadi. Shu sababli ham bunday mevalar ishlab chiqarishni ko‘paytirishga ham alohida e’tibor berilmoqda. Fikrimizning dalili sifatida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 19-fevral 2020-yilda qabul qilingan “Limonchilik tarmog‘ini yanada rivojlantirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi (1) va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Maxkamasining 2-yanvar 2025-yildagi “Respublikada limonchilik sohasini qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi (2) qarorlarini keltirish mumkin.

Respublikamizda subtropik mevalar yetishtirishda xurmoning ham alohida o‘rni bor. Ayniqsa, so‘ngi yillarda aholining o‘zining shaxsiy tomorqa xo‘jaliklarida xurmo daraxtini ekib undan mo‘l hosil olayotganliklari diqqatga sazovordir.

Qur’oni Karim oyatlarida xurmo mevasi jannatning ne’matlaridan biri ekanligi aytib ulug‘lanadi (“Ar-rahmon”surasi, 68-oyat). Ushbu jannatiy meva tekshirib ko‘rilganda, uning juda ko‘p shifobaxshlik xususiyatlari borligi aytilgan. Xurmoning ajoyib xususiyatlari kun sayin kashf etilmoqda va u dori hamda ovqat sifatida ishlatilmoqda.

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Реестр № X-119112.

Манзил: Самарқанд шаҳри, Шохрух кўчаси, 60-уй.

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