

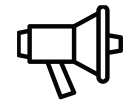
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# APPROACHES TO ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN THE REGION

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the ways to effectively organize and develop the mechanism of state support for small businesses, economic development, and job creation in 2010-2025, measures aimed at ensuring real per capita incomes and economic stability, using the example of Khorezm region.

**Key words:** entrepreneurship, gross domestic product, labor productivity, market economy, small business and private entrepreneurship.

## INTRODUCTION

Small business represents an important component of the economy and has a significant impact on increasing employment and competitiveness. In developed countries, mechanisms for supporting small businesses constitute one of the priority directions of economic policy. Global experience demonstrates that a substantial share of gross domestic product in developed economies is generated by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). For instance, in the countries of the European Union, SMEs account for more than 99 percent of all enterprises and create millions of jobs. In Uzbekistan, support for small businesses has also become a priority area of state policy in recent years. Tax incentives, credit programs, export promotion measures, and the expansion of digital services contribute to improving business efficiency.

The economic environment created by the state is considered one of the key factors for the effective functioning of small businesses. During a meeting with representatives of small and medium-sized enterprises held on March 19, 2025, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, emphasized that: "Supporting entrepreneurship is our strategic path. The faster entrepreneurship develops, the stronger our country becomes and the more prosperous our people will live." In particular, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with other authorized institutions, is implementing comprehensive measures aimed at developing entrepreneurship.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

In recent years, this topic has been studied by a number of researchers, experts, and international organizations in the fields of economics, political science, and regional development. Methods and literature analysis: In the course of the research, legislative documents related to state support for entrepreneurial activity and statistical data were analyzed.

In addition, a survey was conducted among business entities, in which 500 entrepreneurs participated. Within the framework of the study, foreign experience in supporting entrepreneurial activity was also examined. There are numerous scientific studies devoted to the issues of state support for entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. In particular, A. Abdullaev investigated the improvement of crediting mechanisms for entrepreneurial entities. F. Egamberdiev examined the impact of tax incentives on entrepreneurial activity. N. Yoqubov analyzed certain aspects of state policy in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship. Among foreign researchers, D. Smallbone conducted a comparative analysis of different models of state support for entrepreneurship. A. Lundström and L. Stevenson studied the role of the state in the formation of entrepreneurial ecosystems.

According to McKinsey research, companies that utilize digital ecosystems can reduce their costs by up to 30 percent. E-commerce platforms facilitate the entry of small businesses into international markets. Export promotion mechanisms such as assistance in certification processes, compensation of logistics costs, and

consultations on foreign markets enhance the competitiveness of small enterprises. At the same time, in order to improve support mechanisms, it is necessary to reduce bureaucratic procedures, increase the transparency of information systems, and strengthen communication with the business community. International experience shows that the effective implementation of these processes has been confirmed in numerous studies.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is based on the analysis of secondary data obtained from official statistical reports, legislative documents, and international studies, as well as primary data collected through a survey of 500 entrepreneurs. The collected data were processed using comparative, trend, and descriptive statistical methods, enabling the evaluation of regional differences, identification of patterns, and assessment of the effectiveness of state support mechanisms.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

State support for small businesses plays a crucial role in promoting economic development and creating employment opportunities. In order to effectively organize and improve these support mechanisms, several approaches can be implemented, which include the following:

1. Tax incentives and grants. Providing tax incentives and grants is an important instrument for supporting small businesses. Such measures help stimulate entrepreneurial activity and reduce the financial burden on business entities. For instance, tax incentives allow small enterprises to reduce operational costs and allocate more financial resources for business development and expansion.

2. Preferential credit programs. Preferential credit programs represent an important financial source for small businesses. Concessional loans provided by the government enable entrepreneurs to expand their activities and implement new business projects. The effective organization of these programs contributes to improving the financial stability of small business entities.

3. Educational and consulting services. Educational and advisory services also play a significant role in supporting small businesses. Training programs, workshops, and seminars organized by the state help enhance entrepreneurial capacity. Through such initiatives, entrepreneurs can develop their knowledge and skills, thereby increasing their competitiveness in the market.

4. Elimination of administrative barriers. The removal of administrative barriers is essential for the development of small businesses. Government reforms should aim to simplify administrative procedures and facilitate entrepreneurial activity. Such measures create a more favorable business environment and positively influence the growth of small enterprises.

5. Implementation of innovative programs and technologies. The introduction of innovative programs and modern technologies is another important direction in supporting small businesses. The government should assist entrepreneurs in adopting innovative solutions and advanced technologies. This, in turn, increases productivity, improves operational efficiency, and strengthens the competitiveness of small businesses.

As a result of state support measures, the total income and, accordingly, the real income levels in our region, particularly in the Khorezm region, have been steadily increasing in recent years. This can be considered a positive outcome, as the growth of these indicators demonstrates the effective functioning of the support mechanisms mentioned above. Table 1 below presents the total income of all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2010–2025 (Table 1).

Table 1. Total Income of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Period 2010–2025

№	Regions	years															
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Republic of Uzbekistan	2192,8	2928,9	3501,8	4175,1	4759,6	5410,6	6215,9	7698,6	9517,4	11357,5	12595,9	15421,7	18373,9	20764,5	24111,9	25892,2
2	Republic of Karakalpakstan	1498,9	1972,2	2414,4	2856,6	3317,1	3908	4372	5510,5	7117,6	8530,5	9815,9	11731,8	13779,1	15037,5	16858	16997,1
3	Andijan Region	1838,1	2523,9	2945,8	3754,5	4267,6	4835	5637,3	7149	8785,8	10390,4	11237,6	13449,7	16443,6	19236,1	21926,3	22885,4

4	Bukhara Region	2524,4	3505,6	4145,2	4954	5698,9	6411,6	7354,2	9325,3	11849,4	13703,9	15338,7	18910	22320,7	24267,7	27508	28973,3
5	Jizzakh Region	1810,7	2441	2905,5	3385,5	4099	4809,6	5459,4	6900,7	8900,4	10146,2	11363,9	13668,5	15567,4	17389,2	19435,1	19649,5
6	Qashqadarya Region	1896,4	2599	3096,7	3685,7	4179,4	4642,7	5498,4	6788,9	8135,6	9525	10607	12597,9	15054,4	16366,7	18473,5	179517
7	Navoiy Region	3881,6	5053,8	5527,7	6471,9	7377,7	8761,4	9745	11793,6	14639,3	17874	20916,9	25887,5	28358,1	32537	38112,3	39654,8
8	Namangan Region	1566,7	2170	2644	3168,1	3636,5	4113,2	4745,5	6043,2	7206,3	8712,2	9731,5	11915,5	14415,1	15291,1	16849	17323,1
9	Samarkand Region	2029	2619,6	3029,9	3654,6	4207,3	4631	5603,4	6871,1	8377,4	9732	10827,9	13231,2	15721	16701,5	19215,4	20127
10	Surxondarya Region	1718,4	2511,5	3064,9	3530,9	4054,5	4560,8	5079,8	6226,4	7880,8	9194,5	10091,2	12282,4	15031,9	16205,8	17880	18106,1
11	Sirdarya Region	2215,1	3124,8	3600,3	4489,5	5010,9	5813,9	6772,1	7130,3	8668,4	10416,6	11349,5	13185,1	15028,4	16954,9	19036,5	20075,1
12	Tashkent Region	2433,3	3285,3	3955,1	4531,3	5226	6123,7	6749,9	8108,1	9867,4	11891,3	13717,7	16957,8	19122,6	21563,1	25123,3	26981,8
13	Farg'ona Region	1723	2295,2	2918	3399,3	3857,2	4418,3	4994,1	5927,2	7409,5	8489,5	9223,5	11741	14350,6	17320,7	19119,9	19215,9
14	Khorezm Region	2105,3	2815,8	3362,8	4066	4629,1	5052,2	5840,3	7566,2	9830,1	11581,7	12674	16292,2	20155,2	20509,2	23410,8	24259,8
15	Tashkent City	4505,9	5640,9	6867,7	8306,8	9251,9	10614,4	12316,1	15738,9	19207,2	24621,4	26334,9	31502	38143,6	47183,4	60594,4	61308,3

Table 1 presents the total income of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2010–2025. The figures shown in the table reflect the overall economic growth of the country. From 2010 to 2025, the total income of the Republic of Uzbekistan increased from 2,192.8 million UZS to 25,892.2 million UZS, which indicates the stability and sustainability of economic growth. In the Khorezm region, total income increased from 2,105.3 million UZS in 2010 to 24,259.8 million UZS by 2025. This demonstrates that the region's economic indicators grew approximately 11.5 times during this period.

In general, the economic indicators of Uzbekistan and its regions have shown steady growth over the years. The Khorezm region has also strengthened its position in this process and plays an important role in the country's economic development. The continuity and stability of economic growth are closely related to state policies and economic reforms, which is clearly confirmed by the data presented in the table.

Figure 1 below presents the real income per capita of the population in the Khorezm region (Figure 1).

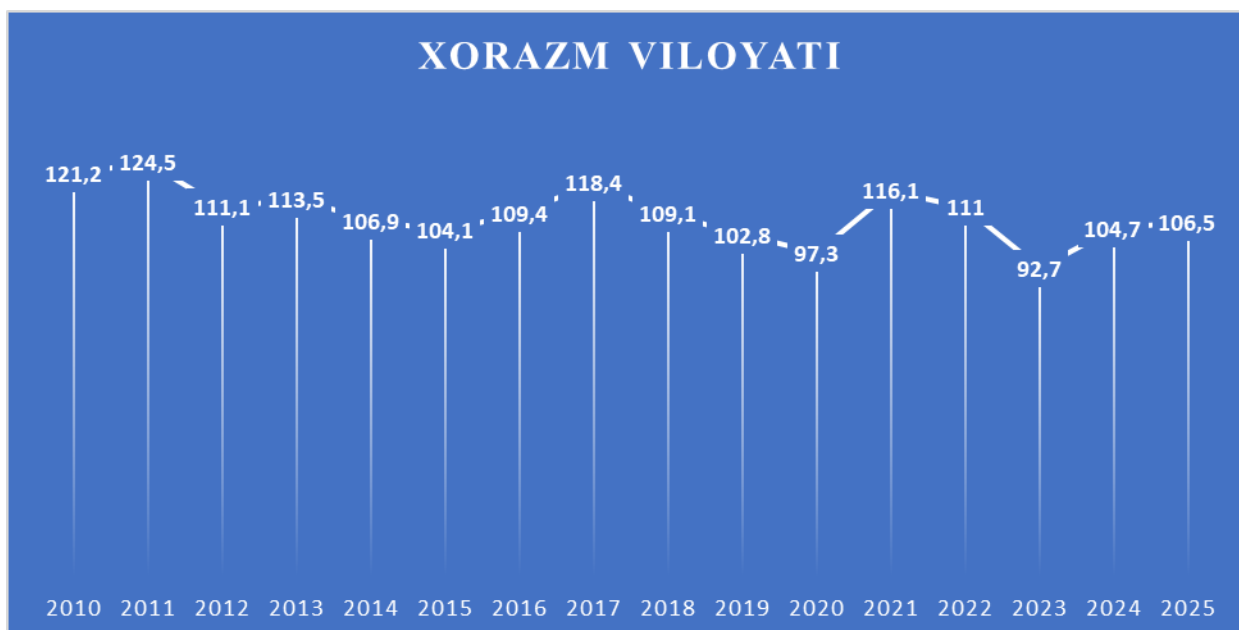


Figure 1. Real Income per Capita of the Population in the Khorezm Region

According to the data presented in Figure 1, the economic indicators of the Khorezm region are reflected over the years. The growth rate, which was 121.2% in 2010, declined to 104.1% in 2015. This indicates that certain periods of economic slowdown were observed during these years.

Beginning in 2016, economic growth rates started to increase again, reaching 118.4% in 2017. However, in 2018 and 2019 the growth rates declined to 109.1% and 102.8% respectively, suggesting the existence of certain challenges in maintaining economic stability. In 2020, the economic growth rate fell to 97.3%, which can largely be explained by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and global economic difficulties. In 2021, growth increased to 116.1%, although it slightly decreased again to 111% in 2022. In 2023, the indicator declined to 92.7%. Nevertheless, the increase to 104.7% in 2024 and 106.5% in 2025 demonstrates ongoing efforts aimed at restoring economic stability in the region.

In recent years, particularly during 2024–2025, priority attention has been given to state support for entrepreneurial entities in the region. The State Fund for Supporting Entrepreneurial Activity under the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction has provided financial assistance exceeding 15 trillion UZS to more than 46,000 entrepreneurial projects.

During the period 2010–2014, the employment rate remained relatively stable, increasing from 63.2% to 65%. The growth of economic activity and the creation of new jobs during this period contributed to the improvement of employment indicators. In 2020, the employment rate decreased to 63.7%, which was largely influenced by the pandemic and related economic challenges. In 2021, employment increased again to 64%, while in 2024 the employment rate reached 66.2%, and in 2025 it further increased to 66.8%. Changes in employment levels are closely associated with the dynamics of economic activity and job creation. The creation of new jobs and the implementation of economic reforms play an important role in improving employment levels.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From a theoretical perspective, state support for small business and private entrepreneurship (SBPE) entities represents one of the instruments through which the government regulates market relations. In our view, several important aspects should be taken into consideration when implementing this process. In particular, the main objective of support mechanisms should be aimed at increasing marginal social benefits at the societal level, enhancing the competitiveness of business entities, ensuring innovative development, achieving Pareto efficiency in the use of resources, and continuously improving the welfare of the population. Based on these objectives, the following directions can be proposed:

- First, the economic support provided to business entities should be implemented within limits where marginal social benefit exceeds marginal social cost (MSC). This ensures that state intervention contributes to overall social welfare and promotes efficient resource allocation;

- Second, the lower boundary of state support for business entities should be short-term, targeted, and provided at an optimal level. In our view, excessive state intervention in business activities may contradict market

mechanisms, negatively affect the competitiveness of enterprises, and hinder their innovative development. Therefore, government support for business entities should be implemented selectively and primarily during the start-up stage of enterprises, when businesses are most vulnerable and require initial support to enter the market successfully.

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