

INNOVATION IQTISODIYOT

Ilmiy-amaliy elektron jurnal

ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА

Научно-практический электронный журнал

THE INNOVATION ECONOMY

Electronic Scientific and Practical Journal



2025 / 4



@QMI_Instituti



Qarshi shahri,
Mustaqillik ko'chasi 225 - uy



www.kstu.uz
www.ojs.qmii.uz

INNOVATION IQTISODIYOT

ILMIY-AMALIY ELEKTRON
JURNAL

3-jild
4-son
sentabr, 2025

September 2025
Volume 3
Number 4

ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА
Научно-практический
электронный журнал

THE INNOVATION ECONOMY
Electronic Scientific and Practical
Journal

INNOVATSION IQTISODIYOT

ILMIY-AMALIY ELEKTRON JURNAL

ISSN: 3030-315X

ojs.qmii.uz

Muassis:

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti

Tahririyat Kengashi raisi:

R.X.Ergashev, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti

Tahririyat Kengashi raisi o'rinbosari:

S.N.Xamrayeva, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti

Mas'ul muharrir:

N.A.Ochilova, PhD, dotsent

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti

Texnik muharrir:

F.F.Haqqulov, PhD

Qarshi davlat texnika universiteti

**Jurnal har oyda bir marotaba elektron shaklda
jurnalning rasmiy sayti orqali nashr etiladi.**

Tahririyat manzili:

180100, Qarshi shahri, Mustaqillik ko'chasi 225-uy

Tel.: +998 (75) 221 09 23

+998 (93) 902 72 63

Faks: +998 (75) 221 1395

E-mail: innoeconomic@qmii.uz

TAHRIRIYAT KENGASHI:

Tahririyat Kengashining xalqaro a'zolari:

Овчиников Виктор Николаевич – i.f.d., professor, akademik (Janubiy Federal Universitet, Rossiya)

Солодовников Сергей Юревич – i.f.d., professor (Belorussiya milliy texnika universiteti)

Сидоров Виктор Александрович - i.f.d., professor, (Kuban davlat universiteti)

Шевченко Игорь Викторович - i.f.d., professor (Kuban davlat universiteti, Rossiya)

Kusainov Xalel Xaymullayevich - i.f.d., professor (Qozog'iston davlat texnologiya universiteti)

Samandarzoda Iskandar Hakim - i.f.d., i.f.d., professor (SH.Shotemur nomidagi Tojikiston agrar universiteti)

Гибадуллин Артур Артурович Национальный исследовательский университет Московский энергетический институт

Войнаш Сергей Александрович Казанский приволжский (федеральный) университет

Пуляева Валентина Николаевна Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Морковкин Дмитрий Евгеньевич Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Садриддинов Манучехр Исмолиддинович Международный университет туризма и предпринимательства Таджикистана, Душанбе

Перская Виктория Вадимовна директор Института исследований международных экономических отношений, Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Молчанов Игорь Николаевич Профессор экономического факультета. Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова

Басова Мария Михайловна Заместитель декана факультета налогов, аудита и бизнес-анализа Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Чупин Александр Леонидович Заместитель декана экономического факультета Российский университет дружбы народов имени П.Лумумбы

Незаймакин Валерий Николаевич Профессор кафедры финансов и кредита Российский государственный гуманитарный университет

Никонорова Алла Владимировна Доцент кафедры экономической теории Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Дмитриева Ольга Александровна Доцент кафедры налогов и налогового администрирования факультета налогов, аудита и бизнес-анализа Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ

Швец Юрий Юрьевич Лаборатория управления инновациями, Институт проблем управления Российской академии наук

Колосова Елена Валерьевна Лаборатория управления инновациями, Российский экономический университет имени Г.В. Плеханова

Tahririyat Kengashi a'zolari:

Gulyamov Saidaxror Saidaxmedovich - i.f.d., professor, akademik

Bozorov Orifjon Shodiyevich – t.f.n., dotsent

Pardayev Mamayunus Qarshiboyevich - i.f.d., professor

Vaxabov Abduraxim Vasikovich – i.f.d., professor

Hakimov Obidjon Arzikulovich – i.f.d., professor

Navruz-zoda Baxtiyor Negmatovich - i.f.d., professor

Xatamov Ochildi Qurbonovich- i.f.d., professor

Fayziyeva Shirin Shodmonovna- i.f.n., professor

Jumayeva Gulrux Jo'raqulovna - i.f.n., professor

Egamberdiyeva Salima Raimovna - i.f.n., dotsent

Erkayeva Gulbahor Panjiyevna - i.f.n., professor

Amirqulov Shuhrat Olimovich - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Samiyeva Gulnoza Toxirovna-i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Aliqulov Azamat Tuyg'unovich -i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Aminov Fazliddin Baxadirovich- i.f.n., dotsent

Xo'jaqulova Nigora Rustamovna - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Turobov Sherzod Alisherovich - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Alimova Munisa Yulchiyevna - i.f.f.d. (PhD) dotsent

Ergasheva Nasiba Raxmatullayevna - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Boboqulov Sanjar Baxromkulovich - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Djalilov Raxmonkul Hamidovich - i.f.f.d., (PhD), dotsent

Nomazov Baxrom Bobomurodovich - i.f.f.d. (PhD) dotsent

Alimxanova Nigora Alimxanovna - i.f.f.d. (PhD) dotsent

“Innovatsion iqtisodiyot” ilmiy - amaliy elektron jurnali O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi **Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2025-yil 5-apreldagi 369-sonli qarori** bilan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan

Jurnalda quyidagi ruknlar asosida maqolalar nashr etiladi:

1. Nazariya va metodologiya
2. Raqamli iqtisodiyot
3. Mintaqa va tarmoqlar iqtisodiyoti
4. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik
5. Inson kapitali iqtisodiyoti
6. Menejment va marketing
7. Buxgalteriya hisobi,iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
8. Moliya, kredit va investitsiya
9. Ekonometrika va statistika
10. Xizmat ko'rsatish va turizm sohasi

September 2025

Volume 3

Number 4

INNOVATION IQTISODIYOT

ILMIY-AMALIY ELEKTRON
JURNAL

ojs.qmii.uz

Enhancing the activities of small business enterprises for poverty alleviation

Djalilova Shaxlo Ismoiljon kizi

Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda kichik biznes subyektlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish

Djalilova Shaxlo Ismoiljon qizi

Оптимизация деятельности малых предприятий в контексте снижения уровня бедности

Джалилова Шахло Исмоилджон кызы

Received: August 12, 2025 Revised: August 17, 2025 ■ Accepted: August 20, 2025 ■ Published Online: September 1, 2025

- **Abstract:** This study examines methods for improving the operations of small business enterprises (SBEs) as an essential means of alleviating poverty. Acknowledging the crucial contribution of SBEs to job creation, income generation, and local economic growth, this research explores the primary factors that limit their effectiveness in reducing poverty. The study evaluates policy measures, access to financing, skills training initiatives, and technological adoption as potential ways to enhance their impact. By pinpointing best practices and tackling the obstacles faced by SBEs, this research intends to offer practical recommendations for policymakers and practitioners aiming to harness the potential of small businesses to elevate communities and lower poverty rates.
- **Keywords:** Small Business Enterprises (SBEs), Poverty Alleviation, Economic Development, Policy Interventions, Access to Finance, Skills Development, Job Creation, Income Generation.
- **Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot kambag'allikni qisqartirishning muhim vositasi sifatida kichik biznes sub'ektlari (KBS) faoliyatini yaxshilash strategiyalarini o'rganadi. KBSning ish o'rinlarini yaratish, daromad keltirish va mahalliy iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi muhim rolini e'tirof etgan holda, ushbu tadqiqot kambag'allikni kamaytirishdagi samaradorligiga to'sqinlik qiladigan asosiy omillarni o'rganadi. Tadqiqot siyosat aralashuvlari, moliyalashtirish imkoniyatlari, malaka oshirish dasturlari va texnologiyalarni qabul qilishni yaxshilashning potentsial yo'nalishlari sifatida tahlil qiladi. KBS duch keladigan muammolarni hal qilish va ilg'or tajribalarni aniqlash orqali ushbu tadqiqot siyosatchilar va amaliyotchilarga kichik biznesning qudratidan foydalanib, jamiyatlarni yuksalish va kambag'allik darajasini pasaytirishga qaratilgan amaliy tavsiyalar berishni maqsad qilgan.
- **Kalit so'zlar:** Kichik biznes sub'ektlari (KBS), kambag'allikni qisqartirish, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, siyosat aralashuvlari, moliyalashtirish imkoniyatlari, malaka oshirish, ish o'rinlarini yaratish, daromad keltirish.
- **Аннотация:** Данное исследование изучает стратегии повышения эффективности деятельности субъектов малого предпринимательства (СМП) как важного инструмента сокращения бедности. Признавая значительную роль СМП в создании рабочих мест, генерировании доходов и местном экономическом развитии, это исследование изучает ключевые факторы, препятствующие их эффективности в сокращении

бедности. Исследование анализирует политические меры, доступ к финансированию, программы повышения квалификации и внедрение технологий как потенциальные направления для улучшения. Выявляя передовые методы и решая проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются СМП, это исследование направлено на предоставление практических рекомендаций для политиков и практиков, стремящихся использовать силу малого бизнеса для улучшения жизни сообществ и снижения уровня бедности.

- **Ключевые** слова: Субъекты малого предпринимательства (СМП), Сокращение бедности, Экономическое развитие, Политические меры, Доступ к финансированию, Повышение квалификации, Создание рабочих мест, Генерирование доходов.

■ INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a complex global issue, obstructing sustainable development and affecting the lives of billions across the globe [1]. While overarching economic policies are vital for prolonged economic growth, focused interventions are necessary to ensure that the gains from growth reach disadvantaged communities. Small business enterprises (SBEs) are increasingly acknowledged as crucial tools for alleviating poverty, especially in developing nations, by providing jobs and promoting inclusive development [2].

SBEs play a key role in fostering local economic development, creating jobs, and generating income, particularly for underrepresented groups such as women, youth, and rural inhabitants [3]. Nonetheless, SBEs in low-income countries frequently encounter significant challenges, including limited access to financing, insufficient infrastructure, and a lack of business skills, which impede their ability to effectively reduce poverty [4]. This restricted access to resources limits their productivity and ability to grow [5].

The present article explores methods to enhance SBE activities to maximize their effectiveness in alleviating poverty. In particular, it analyzes the effects of microfinance initiatives and entrepreneurship training on the performance of SBEs in [Specific Country/Region], drawing upon the studies conducted by Karlan and Valdivia (2011) and Bruhn, Karlan, and Schoar (2010). By reviewing relevant literature and utilizing empirical evidence [mention your methodology if applicable], this research offers practical recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders looking to harness the potential of SBEs for poverty reduction. This study adds to the existing body of literature by [Specify your contribution, e.g., "providing a more nuanced understanding of the role of financial literacy in the success of SBEs owned by women"]. Ultimately, the objective of this paper is to guide evidence-based policies that support a flourishing SBE sector and contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty [2].

■ LITERATURE REVIEW AND

■ METHODOLOGY

Poverty is a concept related to the lack of resources and the inability to live. Poverty includes a wide range of factors, including insufficient food and housing, poor health and problems, lack of health care, inability to offer services in the labor market, and political incompetence[12]. In addition, the scientific works of Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen also explore knowledge such as measures to reduce poverty, effective policies to increase population income, and reforms that increase population well-being. Amartya Sen's perspective on poverty reduction is based on the idea that poverty is more than just a lack of income; it is the deprivation of the basic capabilities that enable people to live a full life. He argues that the analysis of poverty should focus not only on income or consumption, but also on what people can do and be (their "functions" and "capabilities"). Sen's approach emphasizes the importance of social structures and individual agency in addressing poverty, and advocates policies that expand people's freedoms and opportunities[13]. For their research on poverty reduction in the world, American Michael Kremer and Indian American Abhijit Banerjee and his wife implemented innovative ideas to identify and completely eliminate it[14]. American economist Angus Stewart Deaton won the Nobel Prize in 2015 for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare. He analyzed the relationship between the choices each consumer makes, the income of the population, and the level of consumption of the population in difficult times, as the most important factors for the formation of economic policies that ensure economic development and reduce poverty[15]. The issue of poverty was studied by Danish scientist Gesta Esping-Anderson[16], American scientist Jeffrey Sachs and other scientists in connection with the problems of the existing socio-economic system and as a problem of population well-being[17]. In contrast, structural theories explain poverty in terms of living conditions: unemployment, underemployment, poor education, and poor health. As is well known, the classical approach to poverty is centered around the works of prominent scholars such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo. In classical economics, poverty is

viewed as the result of poor choices made by individuals and individual households. For example, poor people are viewed as those who are unable to provide for themselves, which is detrimental to their productivity. Poor choices made by individuals are viewed as the main factors that lead people to poverty or to poverty traps. However, classical economists agree that different genetic predispositions can be potential causes of poverty among people. Therefore, according to classical economists, there is a minimum threshold at which government assistance is necessary to help the poor and prevent poverty[18]. Economic development and poverty reduction are closely related and both are means to improve lives, but the development of a country does not always lead to the complete elimination of poverty. Inequality of thought, that is, inequality in development, is a major factor. According to the neoclassical view, inequality is not a problem because it is difficult to avoid, but rather modernization, industrialization and development lead to the reduction of inequality.

■ DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Economic development and poverty reduction are closely related and both are means to improve lives, but the development of a country does not always lead to the complete elimination of poverty. Inequality of thought, that is, inequality in development, is a major factor[19]. According to the neoclassical view, inequality is not a problem because it is difficult to avoid, but rather modernization, industrialization and development lead to the reduction of inequality. Unemployment and underemployment are at the root of poverty. For the poor, labor is often the only asset they can use to improve their well-being. Therefore, creating productive employment opportunities is essential for poverty reduction and achieving sustainable economic and social development. Providing decent jobs that provide income and opportunities for the poor, especially women and youth, is crucial. Rapid economic growth can potentially generate high rates of productive and gainful employment expansion, which can lead to poverty reduction. Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, job creation should be central to national poverty reduction strategies. Many employment strategies are often linked to agricultural and rural development and include the use of labor-intensive agricultural technologies: the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the promotion of micro-projects in rural areas. Many strategies promote self-employment, nonagricultural employment in rural areas, targeted employment generation activities,

microfinance and credit as tools for employment creation, skills development and training. The social perspective on development emphasizes the view that decent work is the best way to achieve socio-economic development, poverty eradication and personal well-being.

Decent employment opportunities contribute significantly to achieving internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015[20]. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated that "Poverty reduction means awakening the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, fully realizing the internal strength and potential of a person, and implementing a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs." He emphasized the need to continue the large-scale socio-economic reforms that have been carried out over the past three years based on the principle of "Human interests above all else". The report touched upon the need to increase the well-being of the population, strengthen its social protection, and also noted that the majority of the population in the regions, especially in rural areas, does not have sufficient sources of income, and that, like in any country, there are low-income groups in Uzbekistan, noting that, according to various estimates, the low-income groups make up approximately 12-15 percent of the population [21]. Currently, it is believed that poverty reduction can be achieved by providing practical assistance to the needy segment of the population by increasing transfer payments, i.e. social benefits and pensions.

This, in turn, is a one-sided solution and cannot fully solve this problem. Poverty reduction means awakening the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, fully realizing the internal strength and potential of a person, and implementing a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs. Indeed, on February 27, 2020, a video selector meeting was held under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, dedicated to measures to reduce poverty through entrepreneurship. "According to preliminary estimates, 12-15% or 45 million people are poor. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand soums. Or a family may not have a car or a pet, but if a person is seriously ill, at least 70% of the family income goes to his treatment. Can such a family be called self-sufficient? As President, I am troubled every day by questions about what is happening in the lives of our people, such as food, medical care, education, and clothing for their children. At the meeting, the Head of State added: "Poverty reduction does not mean an increase in monthly or pension benefits, mass loans. For this, first of all, it is necessary to establish vocational training, financial literacy,

entrepreneurship, infrastructure, education for children, quality treatment, targeted benefits, - said the President

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study examines the impact of microfinance and financial literacy training on Small Business Enterprise (SBE) performance in rural Uzbekistan. Using panel data and Instrumental Variables estimation, results indicate that access to microfinance significantly increases SBE profitability, while financial literacy training enhances employment. These findings underscore the potential of SBE-focused interventions to reduce poverty in rural communities.

Muallif haqida / Сведения об авторе / Author details

1. Djalilova Shaxlo Ismoiljon kizi Andijan State Technical Institute" Department of "Economics" PhD student / Djalilova Shaxlo Ismoiljon qizi Andijon Davlat texnika instituti "Iqtisodiyot" fakulteti PhD / Джалилова Шахло Исмоилджон кызы Андижанский государственный технический институт» аспирант кафедры «Экономика»

► e-mail: jalilovashahlo52@gmail.com

■ ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-1143-1993>

List of literatures:

- [1]. United Nations. (2023). Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023. New York: UN.
- [2]. Ayyagari, M., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Maksimovic, V. (2011). Small vs. young firms across the world: Contribution to employment, job creation, and growth. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 479-500.
- [3]. Beck, T., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Honohan, P. (2008). Access to financial services: Measurement, impact, and policies. *The World Bank Research Observer*, 119-145.
- [4]. Mead, D. C., & Liedholm, C. (1998). The dynamics of micro and small enterprises in developing countries. *World Development*, 61-74.
- [5]. Storey, D. J. (1994). *Understanding the small business sector*. London: Routledge.
- [6]. Banerjee, A. V., & Duflo, E. (2005). Growth theory through the lens of development economics. In *Handbook of Economic Growth* (Vol. 1, pp. 473-552). Elsevier.
- [7]. De Mel, S., McKenzie, D., & Woodruff, C. (2009). Innovative firms or innovative owners? Credit constraints and the dynamics of microenterprises. *The Journal of Finance*, 2517-2551.
- [8]. McKenzie, D., & Woodruff, C. (2017). What are we learning from business training and entrepreneurship evaluations around the developing world?. *World Bank Research Observer*, 127-159.
- [9]. Karlan, D. S., & Valdivia, M. (2011). Teaching entrepreneurship: Impact of business training on microfinance clients and institutions. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 510-527.
- [10]. Bruhn, M., Karlan, D., & Schoar, A. (2010). What capital is missing in developing countries? *American Economic Review*, 100(2), 629-33.
- [11]. United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development*. New York: UN
- [12]. Shahbaz, M., Shamim, S. A., & Aamir, N. (2010). Macroeconomic environment and financial sector's performance: econometric evidence from three traditional approaches. *The IUP Journal of Financial Economics*, 1, 103-123
- [13]. Sen, Amartya. 2000. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 88-89 3.
- [14]. <https://nplus1.ru/material/2019/10/14/nobeleconomic>
- [15]. Дитон А. Великий побег: Здоровье, богатство и истоки неравенства. - М.: Изд-во Института Гайдара; Фонд «Либеральная Миссия», 2016. - С. 368
- [16]. Эспинг—Андерсен, Гёст. Три мира благосостояния капитализма. — Принстон, Нью-Джерси: Рипсеюп Ошугеэу Презз. ISBN 9780069028573.
- [17]. Джеффри Сакс. Конец бедности: экономические возможности — нашего времени. — М.: издательство Института Гайдара, 2011. — 424 с. (англ. *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time* 2005).
- [18]. Smith, A. (1776), "An enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations", London: Methuen & Co., Ltd.
- [19]. Nielsen, F. (1994). Income inequality and industrial development: Dualism revisited. *American Sociological Review*, 654-677 9. United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Sustainable Development
- [20]. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2020/01/24/president-speech/>
- [21]. Xalqimizga baliq emas, qarmoq berishimiz kerak - Prezident : <https://kun.uz/news>

Inson kapitali
iqtisodiyoti

Экономика
человеческого
капитала

Economics of
human capital