



ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE REGION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the practical outcomes of state policy aimed at reducing poverty in the Kashkadarya region. The study is conducted within the framework of the implementation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan’s “From Poverty to Prosperity” program and regulatory legal acts focused on improving poverty reduction and employment policies. The research methodology is based on the use of official data from the National Statistics Committee, regional analysis, comparative statistical methods, and survey results.

Keywords: Poverty reduction, state social policy, regional development, employment promotion, dehqan farms, household plot owners, state targeted fund, financial support mechanisms, socio-economic efficiency.

Introduction

Today, poverty reduction is considered one of the priority areas of socio-economic development. World experience shows that poverty reduction is closely related not only to increasing the income of the population, but also to ensuring employment, reducing regional inequalities, and strengthening social stability. In this regard, in developing countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, state policy aimed at reducing poverty is being implemented on the basis of systematic and targeted approaches.

In Uzbekistan, in recent years, issues of poverty reduction and employment development have become important areas of state policy. In particular, within the framework of the program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “From Poverty to Prosperity”, comprehensive measures are being implemented aimed at increasing the income of the population, developing entrepreneurship, and supporting the activities of peasant farms and household landowners.[1] The introduction of state trust funds, subsidies, grants, and preferential financial mechanisms is of great importance in this process.



Assessing the effectiveness of poverty reduction mechanisms across regions is scientifically and practically relevant. Especially in densely populated and highly agriculturally developed regions such as Kashkadarya region, there are wide opportunities to create sustainable sources of income by supporting dehqan farms and homestead landowners. At the same time, there is a need to improve targeted financial support mechanisms, taking into account regional characteristics.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the practical results of state policies aimed at reducing poverty in Kashkadarya region, assess the effectiveness of support mechanisms for dehqan farms and homestead landowners, and develop scientific and practical proposals for their improvement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The article covers the issues of ensuring the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-330 dated September 23, 2024 “On priority measures to implement the program “From Poverty to Prosperity” by region, No. PQ-347 dated October 4, 2024 “On measures to improve and increase efficiency of state policy in the field of poverty reduction and employment”, and No. 317 dated May 13, 2025 “On measures to support the activities of peasant farms and household landowners”.[2]

Local scientists B. Khodiev and Sh. Mustafakulov’s research emphasizes the role of agricultural entities, in particular dehqan farms and household landowners, in ensuring regional development and social equality. In their opinion, increasing the population’s income through the effective use of household land is one of the fastest and most sustainable mechanisms for poverty reduction. These scientific conclusions have found practical expression in the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers on supporting the activities of dehqan farms and household landowners.[3]

Economist J. Stiglitz notes that an active social policy of the state is an important factor complementing market mechanisms. He notes that financial instruments such as subsidies and grants are important in attracting the population to economic processes. The decisions of the President of Uzbekistan aimed at the widespread introduction of subsidies, grants and preferential financing are consistent with these theoretical views.[4]

“The importance of a territorial approach to poverty reduction is widely covered in the scientific literature. For example, Khudoyberdiev (2024), analyzing the socio-



economic mechanisms of state policy, emphasizes the importance of employment, income growth and social protection strategies, which contribute to increasing territorial efficiency. [5]

In addition, Mustafakulov (2025), analyzing economic disparities between regions and territorial development strategies, justifies the need to increase socio-economic efficiency through the efficient use of resources.[6]

Also, the impact of the agricultural sector on socio-economic changes at the regional level was analyzed, which demonstrates the practical importance of a territorial approach.[7]

In general, the tasks set in the Presidential decrees and Cabinet documents are based on economic theory and are formulated in harmony with the ideas of leading scientists, and their effective implementation at the regional level is scientifically substantiated to serve sustainable poverty reduction.

METHODOLOGY

The study analyzed the processes of poverty reduction in the Kashkadarya region. The research methodology was based on official statistical data, in particular, indicators of the National Statistics Committee for 2021–2025. Changes in the poverty level across regions were assessed using comparative statistical and dynamic analysis methods. Also, regulatory and legal documents, including resolutions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers, were analyzed, and the effectiveness of mechanisms for supporting dehqan farms and household landowners was assessed based on questionnaires and administrative data.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Based on the above resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of families recognized as poor in the region as of January 31, 2021 amounted to 522.6 thousand, and as of December 1, 2025, it amounted to 145.1 thousand, and the share of poor families decreased by 11.6%.

By city and district: in Guzor district by 12.1 percent, in Dehqanabad district by 13.3 percent, in Kasbi district by 13.4 percent, in Kitab district by 11.1 percent, in Koson district by 11.1 percent, in Qamashi district by 14.3 percent, in Karshi district by 10.8 percent, in Karshi city by 7.1 percent, in Mirishkor district by 13.2 percent, in Muborak district by 7.6 percent, in Nishon district by 9.3 percent, in Chiroqchi district



by 14.5 percent, in Shahrissabz district by 10.7 percent, in Shahrissabz city by 11.9 percent, and in Yakkabog district by 11.4 percent

260 applications for electricity to poor families in the amount of 2.0 million soums, 18 applications for short-term training courses in the amount of 103.0 million soums, 1 application for the amount of 100.0 million soums for the cultivation of export-oriented products on the plots of 50 percent of households in a particular neighborhood, 15 applications for the amount of 606.0 million soums for the establishment of up to 500 model household plots in neighborhoods annually, 1 application for the amount of 37.1 million soums for the establishment of model training and experimental land plots on dehqan farms, and 10 applications for the amount of 324.0 million soums for the allocation of grants for the most exemplary and innovative projects implemented in household plots.

Among the applications received, the largest number of applications falls on Kitab district (85 - 634.0 million soums), Chirokchi district (70 - 556.0 million soums), Kamashi district (27 - 202.5 million soums) and Shahrissabz district (24 - 224.7 million soums).

Table 1 On questionnaires sent to the “Fund for Supporting the Activities of Dehqan Farms and Homestead Owners” in Kashkadarya region (thousand soums)⁸

№	Cities and districts	Number of MFIs	Number of applications received		
			number	share	amount
1	Case	74	2	2,7	46825
2	Karshi sh	60	20	33,3	145485
3	Dehqanabad t	51	2	3,9	38585
4	The Mirishkor	40	1	2,5	3300
5	Yakkabog' t	59	8	13,6	87705
6	Guzar t	47	8	17,0	113350
7	Kokdala t	35	2	5,7	82450
8	Nishon t	37	12	32,4	141105
9	Kasbi t	38	15	39,5	357455
10	Shahrissabz t	53	24	45,3	224664
11	Kamashi t	57	27	47,4	202500
12	Shahrissabz sh	38	23	60,5	196909
13	Chiroqchi t	55	70	127,3	555589
14	Kitob t	55	85	154,5	633750
15	Muborak t	23	14	60,9	1646088
16	Karshi t	54	3	5,6	172100



As can be seen from the table, the analysis of questionnaires sent to the “Fund for Supporting the Activities of Dehkan Farms and Homestead Landowners” in the Kashkadarya region shows significant differences in the level of financial activity and needs across regions. According to the table, the highest number and share of applications were recorded in Kitab district (85 applications, 154.5 percent), Chirokchi district (70 applications, 127.3 percent) and Muborak district (14 applications, 60.9 percent). This indicates a high demand for funds from the fund in these regions and a relatively active activity of homestead and dehkan farms. Muborak district is the leader in terms of funding, with a total of 1,646,088 thousand soums allocated. Also, Kitab district (633,750 thousand soums), Chiraqchi district (555,589 thousand soums) and Kasbi district (357,455 thousand soums) have high financial indicators. This indicates that larger and more extensive projects are being implemented in these regions.

In contrast, the number of applications and the amount of funding in Mirishkor, Koson and Dehqanabad districts are relatively low, indicating the need to increase population activity and strengthen targeted information and explanatory work in these regions. Overall, the table data confirms that the distribution of funds based on a territorial approach and the effective use of resources are important in reducing poverty.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the study confirm the practical effectiveness of state policies and financial support mechanisms aimed at reducing poverty in the Kashkadarya region. According to data from the National Statistics Committee and the results of regional analysis, a steady decrease in the number of families recognized as poor is observed in the region. Subsidies, grants and preferential financing allocated through the Fund for Supporting the Activities of Dehkan Farms and Homestead Landowners play an important role in increasing employment and expanding sources of income.

At the same time, significant differences in the level of use of fund funds across regions were identified. While the number of applications and the volume of financing are high in Kitab, Chiraqchi and Mubarak districts, activity remains low in some districts. This situation indicates the need to strengthen the territorial approach to poverty reduction, expand information and explanatory work, and improve targeted support mechanisms.



In general, the results of the study conducted on the example of the Kashkadarya region scientifically substantiate the interrelationship between state policy in poverty reduction, the effective use of territorial resources, and support for peasant farms and homestead landowners, and confirm the relevance of the reforms being implemented in this area.

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