

ISSUES OF ORGANIZATION OF ECOBUSINESS ACTIVITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract :

The content of the topic of this article is to show and prove one of the solutions to create many profitable jobs for the population, to completely eliminate poverty, by using land, water and sunlight, contributing to clean air. , is to prove the practical mechanisms of implementing this solution.

Keywords: small business, green economy, cocooning, worm, family business, workforce.

Annotation:

Soderjanie temy dannoy stati – pokazat i dokazat odno iz resheniy polnoy likvidatsii bednosti, sozdaniya mnojestva pribylnyx rabochikh mest dlya naseleniya za shet ispolzovaniya zemli, vody i solnechnogo sveta, sposobstvuya chistote vozdukha. proof of practical solutions

Key words: financial business, green economy, cocoon, cherv, family business, labor force.

Annotation:

The content of the topic of this article is to show and prove one of the solutions to completely eliminate poverty, to create many, profitable jobs for the population by using the land, water and sunlight, contributing to the purity of the air. is to prove the practical mechanisms of solution implementation.

Keywords: small business, green economy, cocooning, worm, family business, workforce.

Introduction

In world practice, the sustainable development of regions is considered in the mutually effective harmony of their economic and ecological systems. In particular, the development of countries directly depends on the stability of regions, and the positive aspects of this issue include the rational and efficient use of resources based on the expansion of the innovative economy. In particular, the proper organization of production activities in the economy, ensuring the continuity and growth of the industry depends on the availability of resources. This is related to the effective implementation of management decisions aimed at ensuring the harmony of economic and ecological systems in ensuring the stability of the regions. Within the framework of the "Sustainable Development Goals" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2015, economic and ecological systems such as sustainable cities and residential areas, responsible consumption and production, preservation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, prevention of climate change attention was paid to the important criteria representing management efficiency ¹.

Literature Analysis

In the field of green economy and small business, extensive research work has been carried out by scientists from abroad and our country. In particular, PAKovolyov and AASheveleva, Bogautdinov NG, Butyanko GV, Lavrentev, Gelovani ES, Stepanishvili NA, Kafian AG, Costanza R., Cataldo AL, Burgstaller D., Anthony SF Chiu, Geng Yong, Brian Boyd, Yue Yang, Zhaoqi Wang, 6 Jianlong Li, Chencheng Gang, Raul P. Lejano, Daniel Stokols, Yanzhen Zhang, Ying Zhang, Inakwu Odeh, Jiaguo Qi and other economists were involved ².

¹Reshaping our world: the story of the world and regional sustainable development in the period until 2030 (Resolution 70/1 of the General Assembly of September 25, 2015) // <https://documents-ddsny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/291/92/PDF/N1529192.pdf>.

² Cultivation and selection of mulberry silk construction, written by PAKovolyov and AASheveleva Costanza, R., Stern, DI, He, L., Ma, C. (2004). Influential publications in ecological economics: a citation analysis. *Ecological Economics* 50(3-4): 261-292; Cataldo AL, Burgstaller D., Hribar G, Jungbauer A, Satzer P, *Economics and ecology: Modeling of continuous primary recovery and capture scenarios for recombinant antibody production*, *Journal of Biotechnology* (2019), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiotec.2019.12.001>; Brian Boyd. *Ecologies of fiber-work: Animal technologies and invisible craft practices in prehistoric Southwest Asia*. *Quaternary International*; Andrew Brennan. *Asian traditions of knowledge: the disputed questions of science, nature and ecology*. *Stud. Hist. Phil. Biol. & Biomed. Sci.* 33 (2002) 567–581; Anthony SF Chiu, Geng Yong. *On the industrial ecology potential in Asian Developing Countries*. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 12 (2004)

Economic-ecological research in the CIS countries was studied by foreign scientists such as Ananekov, AG, Bronshtein AM, Gofman KG, Gomboev BO, Zalessky LB, Sadykova ES, sapieva OK, IVDolzhiikova IV, somartova LV³

On the transition to a green economy in Uzbekistan and with small business issues, M. Botabayev, O. Umarov, AV Vahabov, Khajibakiev Sh.Kh., Toshmatov Sh.A. Such scientists as A. Gafarov, B. Ataniyazov, AEIshmukhamedov, S. Gulomov, I. Qayumova, T. Shodiev, Yu. Muhammedov, NMMahmudov, B. Khodiev, R. Kulmatov, U. Djanibekova, UP Umurzakov, AJ Toshboyev were involved. .⁴

1037–1045; Raul P. Lejano, Daniel Stokols. Social ecology, sustainability, and economics. *Ecological Economics*; Sangwon Suh. Theory of materials and energy flow analysis in ecology and economics. *Ecological Modeling* 189 (2005) 251–269; Yue Yang, Zhaoqi Wang, Jianlong Li, Chencheng Gang, Yanzhen Zhang, Ying Zhang, Inakwu Odeh, Jiaguo Qi. Comparative assessment of grassland degradation dynamics in response to climate variation and human activities in China, Mongolia, Pakistan and Uzbekistan from 2000 to 2013. *Journal of Arid Environments*

³ Ananekov, A. _ G. , Stavkin , G. _ P. , Andreev , O. _ P. , Khabibullin , I. _ L. , Lobastova , S. _ A. _ Ekologo - ekonomicheskoe administration ohranoy okruzhayushchey medium Text . / A. _ G. _ Ananekov [i dr.] M.: OOO "Nedra-Biznestsentr", 2003.- 228p.; Bronstein, AM, Litvin, V.A., Rusin, I.I. Economic ecology: metody regionalnogo upravleniya Text. / AM Bronstein [i dr.] M.: Nauka, 1990.; Gofman, K.G., Gusev AA. Ecological research and the concept of economic optimum. Text. / K.G. Hoffman, AA Gusev // *Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody*, 1981, vyp. 3, p. 515-527.; Gomboev, B.O., Bardakhanova, T.B., Kirienko, G.S., Mikheeva, A.C. / B.O. Gomboev [i dr.] — Ulan-Ude: BNTsSO RAN, 1992.- 62 p.; Zalessky L.B. Ecological management. M.: YuNITI-DANA, 2004.-220 p.; Khokhlova O.A., Budajanaeva M.Ts. *Statisticheskaya otsenka kachestva razvitiya ekonomiki regionov Rossii / Prostranstvennaya ekonomika. - M.: 2010, No. 1. S. 133-146; Sadykova, E. Ts. Otsenka prirodoemkosti kak indikatora kachestva sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya regiona Tekst. / E. Ts. Sadykova // Ekonomika prirodopolzovaniya, 2009. No. 2. - S. 11-22.; Tsapieva O.K. Ustoychivoe razvitie regiona: theoretical basic model // *Problemy sovremennoy ekonomiki. - 2010. - #2. - S. 307-311; Tsomartova L.V. Faktory ustoychivogo razvitiya regionalnyx social-economic system.**

⁴Vahabov A. _ V. , Khajibakiev Sh . Kh ., Toshmatov Sh . A , Gafarov A Yashil economy . Sotsialnoekonomicheskie and ekologicheskie problemy intensivatsii khozyaystvennogo kompleksa Uzbekistana. -Tashkent: Science, 1991. -132 p., Ataniyazov B. Upravlenie razvitiem ekologo-ekonomicheskikh system. Autoref.dis. ... Dr. Econ. Nauk. -Tashkent, 1994.-34 p., Ishmukhamedov A.E. Macroeconomic problems and the development of the social sector of Uzbekistan in the transition period // *Materialy pervoy tsentralno-aziatskoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii po metodologii prognozirovaniya i statistiki. under general editorship. -Tashkent: Mehnat, 1997. -352 p., Kayumova I. Econometric study of processes of the new qualitative stage of economic development in Uzbekistan. Iqt. science. doc. ...dis. - T.: 2012. - 289 b; Shodiev T. Improving the quality of economic growth on the basis of modernization, intellectualization and diversification of production// "Economics and innovative technologies" scientific electronic journal. -T.: 2011, No. 1; Mukhammedov Yu. Factors and econometric models of sustainable socio-economic growth (in the case of the Republic of Uzbekistan): Iqt.fan.doc. ... diss.: TDIU, -T., 2006. -504 p; BL Waldron, RD Harrison, A. Rabbimov, TC Mukimov, SY Yusupov, and G. Tursuvnova. Forage Kochia—Uzbekistan's Desert Alfalfa. Published By: Society for Range Management; Utkur Djanibekova, Robert Fingerb. Agricultural risks and farm land consolidation process in transition countries: The case of cotton production in Uzbekistan. *Agricultural Systems.*; R. Kulmatov, M. Groll, A. Rasulov, I. Soliev, M. Romic. Status quo and present challenges of the sustainable use and management of water and land resources in Central Asian irrigation zones - The example of the Navoi region (Uzbekistan). *Quaternary International journal.**

Little attention has been paid to scientific research on the development of scientific and methodical aspects of this issue, on increasing the efficiency of management based on the research of its factors. Also, not enough attention has been paid to the development of scientific recommendations regarding the greening of the territories of our republic, environmentally friendly products and the development of the cocoon industry. The fact that the mulberry tree and its nutritional source and, accordingly, the income of cocoons have not been thoroughly studied, the need to effectively start and research this issue from the point of view of efficiency served as the basis for choosing this topic.

Research Methodology

The methodology of scientific research is the dialectic method, and methods such as selective observation, comparison, and expert evaluation were used in the research process.

Analysis and Results

Attention to the environment is increasing every year. Sustainability became the new trend and businesses quickly turned it into a marketing gimmick. Over the past five years, store shelves have been filled with "eco" and "bio" prefixes. New York University research has proven that sustainable products sell better. In 2020, the eco-trend is actively developing, especially throughout the world and in Russia. Planning and strategic plans are being made in Uzbekistan in 2021. The goal of ecological business is not only to make a profit, but also to save the planet is to improve.

As part of ecological entrepreneurship, you can engage in various activities:

- resource-saving technologies;
- environmental improvement, eco-design, etc.;
- use of secondary raw materials;
- organization of recreation;
- environmental education;
- production and sale of eco-products;
- provision of eco-services.

Green business can be seen as a profitable idea because its benefits are clear:

- environmental cleanliness is a global trend;

- is in great demand among consumers; demand is expected to grow;
- weak competition in certain niches;
- supported by the public and the state;
- opportunities to express creative ideas;
- eco-technologies often allow you to reduce the cost of your business;
- there are different business formats: from a small shop selling eco-products to a large company producing organic products. A business of any size can bring steady income to an entrepreneur.

Ecobusiness refers to pollution prevention, resource and nature saving technologies, the use of biotechnologies that implement measures to improve the environment, recycling, green energy, "healthy" food, clean water, and the production of goods for construction. "includes business activities that provide , construction of eco-parks, waste processing, tourism, infrastructure, crop and animal breeding.

In Uzbekistan, eco-business is a very young field, so there are many gaps and projects that can be successfully implemented. It is recommended to start with what you understand and are competent at. In most areas, it is easy to focus on environmental sustainability. For example, working in the market of cleaning services, you can offer an eco-cleaning service. Change the assortment of the grocery store to agricultural products and turn the tourist base with barbecue facilities into an eco-hotel that organizes "green" vacations.

In addition, when choosing an idea, you should consider the conditions for business in your area. Evaluate the demand for the product or products, the availability of the target audience and other conditions. And finally, analyze your opportunities as an investor, organizer and specialist.

Summary

Trade in environmentally friendly products is one of the rapidly developing sectors of the country's industry. Despite the high prices, the demand for such products is constantly growing. As a rule, organic products are 50%-100% more expensive than conventional products. Accordingly, the profit here is slightly higher than in ordinary grocery stores. Thus, you can open a profitable business selling ecological products.

The idea is simple: you open an eco -market and sell the goods that the farms deliver to you. To get started, you need small investments - for 200 thousand rubles, you can open an eco-shop. Difficulties may arise at the stage of selection and promotion of suppliers. The store must have a stable supply and quality products - setting up this system takes a lot of time. In addition, you will need to carefully consider the storage and sale of products. After all, healthy food (without additives and preservatives) has a short shelf life. In order to avoid losses, an entrepreneur must find a balance in the volume of delivery and sales.

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