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DIRECTIONS OF ORGANIZING AND DEVELOPING GREEN BUSINESS IN BUSINESS SUBJECTS

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Abstract: This article provides information on the priorities of cocoon industry development and competitive product production in the organization of green business on the example of business entities. At the same time

Keywords: Green space, green business, green economy, cocooning, mulberry, entrepreneur, competition, recreation.

INTRODUCTION. In our country, consistent measures are being taken to raise the higher education system to a new level, to improve the quality of education based on advanced international standards, and to increase the coverage level of higher education. This will undoubtedly serve to reform the education system and train competitive specialists at the level of national and international labor market requirements.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of December 2022, the training of highly qualified specialists with the skills of applying modern knowledge and pedagogical technologies and the introduction of advanced educational technologies in the field, who make a worthy contribution to the socio-economic development of our country Systematic measures for the further improvement of the education sector have been determined. Based on this, the results of the analysis of the supply of highly qualified personnel for the social sector and economic sectors, first of all, increasing attention to the quality of personnel training for the education sector, wide introduction of advanced foreign experience in the field, pedagogical training showing the need to improve lim infrastructure.

According to the President's decision, in other regions of the Republic, 70 million in 2022. tup mulberry and povlonia saplings were planted. Another advantage of the tobacco business is that the tobacco plants grow in non-cultivated land and do

not occupy arable land. Provides many jobs. Environmentally friendly. Food is stored for a long time. It doesn't get nauseous quickly. If it is necessary to make a comparison, it should be noted that the multi-disciplinary, recreational fishing business is in the first place among the agricultural sectors. In the second place, cotton and other crops can be determined. Cotton also plays an important role in food security. Gives vegetable oil, meat (), milk (seed husk). The fiber is also unique.

Green space is close to the population because it is located along roads, parks, avenues, around multi-story buildings, and in yards of enterprises. Mulberry leaves cannot be transported. It does not affect the main work or business of the population. Mulberries, once they have turned green, will continue to grow without needing attention, and will continue to provide free food again and again every year.

A bush of 6-year-old mulberry is 5.5-6.5, even 10 kg in favorable conditions. can give up to

A newly planted two-year-old seedling can produce up to 500 grams of leaves in the same year of planting. Starting from July of the first year, mulberry leaves can be picked by hand 3-4 times from a planted and well-maintained mulberry seedling. It is enough if it does not damage the growth point of the seedling branches. 900-1000 kg to feed a box (19 grams) of silkworm and grow cocoons. mulberry leaves or 200 adult mulberry leaves. So, in the first year, one box of silkworms can be fed with the leaves of 2000-2100 mulberry bushes, whose leaves are harvested in the bush. This is better than waiting 7-9 years for pistachio seedlings to bear fruit. From the first year, a private entrepreneur will be able to grow cocoons, even if it is a little, extracting silk by means of husbandry and earn from it until he has experience.

Another important aspect of recreational multi-disciplinary fishing is that students living in multi-storey buildings can also organize their own fishing. The owners of the mulberry trees inside the green space can use the mulberry trees themselves, rent them, or even sell them.

If the responsible staff of the neighborhood assembly shows (allocates) the places where mulberry seedlings can be planted, things will go smoothly. Another

advantage of the establishment of private collectors in urban and rural neighborhoods is that there is a high possibility of deep processing of the products obtained from the neighborhood with the help of the residents of that neighborhood. Unemployed women in neighborhoods and apartment buildings will be able to weave silk carpets, satins, and adras fabrics in their own homes, sew them, and sell them in the domestic and foreign markets.

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 have been involved¹.

Economic-ecological research in the CIS countries was studied by foreign scientists such as Ananenkov, AG, Bronshtein AM, Gofman KG, Gomboev BO, Zalessky LB, Sadykova ES, sapieva OK, IVDolzhevikova IV, somartova LV²

¹ Cultivation and selection of mulberry silk construction, written by PAKovolyov and AAShevelev 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) 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*

² Ananenkov, A. G., Stavkin, G. P., Andreev, O. P., Khabibullin, I. L., Lobastova, S. A. *Ekologo - ekonomicheskoe administration ohranoy okrujaushchey medium Text. / A. G. Ananenkov [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 kachestva okrujayushchey pridronoy sredey 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 prirodemkosti kak indikatora kachestva sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya regiona Tekst.*

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. Scientists such 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. .

Little attention has been paid to scientific research on the development of scientific and methodical aspects of this issue and the improvement of management efficiency based on the research of its factors. Also, insufficient attention has been paid to the development of scientific recommendations regarding the greening of the territories of our republic, ecologically clean 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 . The multi-disciplinary action of mulberry planting in recreation areas began in 2018, and in the early spring of this year, two-year-old mulberry seedlings were planted among ornamental trees in a small part of Mustaqillik Street in Margilon. Mulberry leaves have been used since 2019.

The mulberry trees along the central street of the city are used three times a year. Mulberry branches are cut for leaves for the first time between 15.04-15.05. The second use is made by picking the leaves from the mulberry branches by hand. This use is carried out between 15.05-15.06. In the third use, the mulberry branches are cut a second time for the leaf. This period corresponds to 15.06-15.07.

The reason why the process stops without continuing the bivoltin is the failure to supply the revived silkworm seed. If the revived seeds were supplied, the 4th feeding would have lasted from 15.07 to 15.08, the 5th feeding from 15.08 to 15.09, the 6th feeding from 15.09 to 15.10 and the last, the 7th feeding from 15.10 to 15.11.

The practice of using recreation areas began in 2022 on the highways of Tashkent city. One million mulberry trees were planted in urban areas.

What are the economic, social, and ecological benefits of planting mulberry seedlings? Let's consider the efficiency in terms of family, neighborhood, district, city, region, country. Weavers, tailors and other processors can be trained in short courses on practical work.

Deep specialization is easy when property is private. For example, a private, family entrepreneur with 200-600 mulberry bushes specializes in rearing silkworms and growing cocoons up to seven times a year. Other private business owners specialize in doing the rest in their small workshops. Because, in addition to cocoons, mulberry branches, mulberry and other raw materials also need to be thoroughly processed. External services-silkworm seed supply, mulberry disease control, electricity supply, insurance, banking services are also very important.

In addition to the listed external services, one more important service should be paid attention to. This is a service of journalists working with information and advertising.

We often forget about the most basic, result-determining services.

Table 1.

Differences between green business and green economy and small business and their classification

Green economy	Green business	Small business
In order to reduce the smoke and toxic gases emitted by coal, gas, industrial enterprises,	Organization of profitable activities using the available opportunities in the green space. Earning	A small business in a green space will be the most efficient business. This is because small but

<p>using natural, renewable resources, in order to guarantee the satisfaction of the requirements of the population, industry and other sectors of the national economy. Meeting the needs of economic sectors by using small electric generators, solar panels, as well as giant complexes for the production of electricity using water power, sunlight, and wind speed. At the same time, using the empty spaces in the green space, we supply the necessary materials for industry, construction and other industries, and manage the economy without harming the nature. Earnings. Expanding the scope of production, execution of works and provision of services. Increase the income of the country's</p>	<p>income by supplying electricity, heat, and hot water to the population using solar energy, wind, and water power. At the same time, getting high income by effectively using land and water resources. Uncultivated lands: mountains, hills, steppes, unused lands on the banks of highways in deserts, roads in cities and villages, along ditches, atrophies of multi-story buildings, garden avenues and organizations, establishment of green businesses using decorative and fruit crops growing in the courtyards of institutions and empty spaces between them; establishment of many new income-generating activities within the framework of green business. Green business does not have a negative</p>	<p>effective opportunities can be mobilized on the basis of private ownership. Small business does not require large financial resources. Grown food is stored for a long time. There will be no problems with delivery to industrial enterprises for processing. Additional difficulties and complications such as the need for communication, transportation, manpower, expertise, and fabric will be limited.</p>
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population, ensure their well-being. Coal reserves determined so far will last for 70 years, gas for 50 years, and oil for 30 years. It is necessary to find new possibilities of using natural resources.	impact on the environment and people's lifestyle. Fully meets ecological requirements. Grown crops are processed by artisanal and industrial means, increasing exports. It reduces the volume of imports. Young students also participate in it and earn money.	
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This is the service of economists, managers, marketers and, of course, accountants. It is important to have frequent conversations with an economist - an expert in the art of managing a profitable household. A manager is a hired manager who comes to the rescue in conditions of increased production. A marketer is a specialist in market procedures, so that all the work done does not go to waste.

Any talented person can start production, cultivation, performance. However, realization of goods (product, work, service) is not possible for everyone. Realization is actually the most important stage. When Hairdo takes orders in advance, business grows rapidly.

There is another important service that is needed by entrepreneurs, business owners, and everyone in general. Lack of attention to this art called bookkeeping leads to unemployment, poverty, and bankruptcy. Accounting and reporting is the culmination of all the arts and sciences. Because everyone needs it. The relationship between people and economic operators and the State is regulated only through taxes and other compulsory payments.

Correct calculation and payment of taxes according to the requirements of the law is carried out with the help of accounting. Because only one accounting system

operates on the basis of clear, approved documents. He is not interested in the concepts of plan, commitment, competition, reputation, attention.

In particular, the transition to international accounting and reporting standards starting from 2022 has raised this value even higher. The reason is that now the exchange rate changes, the market price is the basis of the reports. The market value of a car or a building, a machine tool, whose value is "0" soums after depreciating, may be several million soums. The market value of what we consider valuable may be very low.

When the accounting is established, our low-tall bushes in the green space will also be digitized (numbered) and registered as a fixed asset. Computerization of accounting with the help of information technology does not reduce its status. Increases more. Payments to the state budget, account books with debtors and creditors will become more operational. The labor register of every working-age citizen and the timely and full transfer of social tax to the pension fund are under constant control. There will be no labor markets. The person who wants to do the work orders. The regulatory specialist will go and determine the amount of work and the fee. Gives a bill (payment document) to the applicant. Work conditions, lunch, boorish, arrival are kept.

In order to achieve this result, we need to organize a multi-branch business in the green space as soon as possible, remove the concept of surplus labor from the agenda, and achieve the activity of neighborhoods in honoring human dignity. Concepts such as cheap worker and foreign worker should also be removed from circulation. Government agencies have many tasks. We need to start new, profitable, environmentally friendly business-profitable activities that do not harm anyone or anything. In the press, in public and in laboratory trainings, we need to give trainings about private businesses that do not require land, water, money, permission. A private business can be a sole proprietorship, a small private enterprise, or a large private enterprise. Among them are private family businesses. The best thing about a family

business is that the income is not shared. The best option suitable for a private family business is a private holding in a green space.

Private businesses that are established in recreation areas and green space in uncultivated lands are mainly family-owned, and specialization and clustering processes arise in the conditions of multi-sectoral occupation. As the mulberries grow in size among the scenic trees, the types of industrial crops also increase. It is not possible to process raw materials by craft methods. Of course, it will be necessary to create conditions for industrial processing. Many jobs are created in industrial enterprises. Businesses will have to set up multi-shift operations.

At least 1 mln. Even if mulberries are cultivated, new values are created in various industrialized areas. These values constitute large sums throughout the Republic, and significantly more taxes and other mandatory payments come to the state budget revenues than at present.

The importance of private business in the green space is further enhanced by the fact that it does not occupy arable land, water resources, does not have a harmful effect on the environment, and provides many jobs and income.

Business - profitable activity, whether it is owned by the state or private, must be transparently and clearly described from the beginning to the end, that is, from raw materials to the realization of the finished product. Only then will it develop and benefit. The business organized in the green space, using the empty spaces between the trees, is only beneficial to the manufacturer (employer, service provider) and society, i.e. the state, the symbol of society, only if there are complete and reasonable answers to a number of questions. benefits. Benefits are visible in the creation of jobs, the income of the employed, the prevention of damage to the environment, and the increase in export potential.

Is it possible to use mulberry rows in the green space? Can mulberry leaves be used to make tea, export abroad and raise cocoons by feeding silkworms? Is it possible to remove the silkworm seed from the cocoon and sell it alive? Is it possible to make and sell or rent or lease worm houses for raising silkworms? Can cocoons,

mulberry twigs, mulberry fruit, mulberry pods, wormwood, cocoons be processed? Is it possible to use the labor of hired workers in the mulberry-cocoon business? What requirements must be observed when using the labor of hired workers? Who should pay taxes to the government, when and why? There should be clear and understandable answers to such questions. The lack of clear answers, predominance of departmental interests, and lack of connections in the chain of business relations are hindering the development of the mulberry-cocoon business. In addition to non-use of existing opportunities, there are cases of failure in real production. For example, cocoon production has decreased from 28,000 tons in the 1990s to 20,000 tons by 2021. Although this is the work of great scientists, we will leave a couple of unclear questions in the middle. Because the purpose of scientific research is to identify shortcomings and promote achievements. Is the mayor responsible for the main network, agriculture that provides bread for all, the ministry and other organizations around it? Is agriculture (agro-industry) responsible for cocooning, Agropilla, Uzipak industry or "clusters" that are a new tradition? a cluster is called a private cluster . Is he the head of the cluster, where is his office, in which bank branch is the account number? Who regulates and controls their activities? How much income does each hectare of land and each acre of land bring? How much revenue was it supposed to generate? In which field is it more effective? We also understand (we were taught) that if certain areas do not bring income, if the income is small, even if it causes loss, we are forced to develop that area knowingly. Because that field is related to food safety and national security.

Summary. In a technologically, culturally and economically developed society, scientific and technical progress and the increase in the level and size of needs, the expansion of the management process are important for politics, economy and individuals, families, neighborhoods, enterprises, regional communities, countries, as well as for all humanity. causing problems. Experience shows that to solve the complex problems of the future, people need to think seriously and act actively. In this case, it is especially necessary to have a project, concepts, and main

directions that help in timely understanding of the desired goals and in a good way of determining the measures to achieve them. The less the means to meet the needs, the more effective the tools that help in the rational management of the relevant technical, economic, social and cultural processes should be. Especially in the conditions of limited economic resources, the importance of planning is increasing. Planning is not only the basis for rational organization of the production process, but also the basis for establishing standards for the use of economic resources. This situation justifies the relevance of the topic.

While establishing a green private business in recreation areas is effective, it does not have a negative impact on other key areas. Economic-ecological regions will be in operation. It is the basis for the development of industrial enterprises related to furniture, silk paper, tea and silk production, medicine, cosmetics.

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