

Ecological entrepreneurship: essence, composition and specific features

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Annotation: In this article, the essence of ecological entrepreneurship, which is one of the important forms of social entrepreneurship, scientific-theoretical approaches and types of ecological entrepreneurship are studied. Mechanisms of implementation of ecological entrepreneurship as an integral part of ecological economy are analyzed. Mechanisms for the sustainable development of ecological entrepreneurship have been developed, and the researcher has presented his proposals for solving existing problems.

Key words: Ecology, ecological economy, social entrepreneurship, ecological entrepreneurship, "economy and environmental system", "Ecosystem and economic system", environmental protection, waste processing.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, based on the development of ecological entrepreneurship, it is aimed to strengthen innovative approaches to "clean technologies", and in this regard, practical work is also being carried out in our country. However, during the study of the laws on ecology, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, presidential decrees and decrees, we witnessed that separate normative documents on ecological business activities were not developed. In the future, the development of a law on ecological entrepreneurship will be of vital importance for the rapid development of ecological entrepreneurship in the country, to gain new economic opportunities. Экология, экологическая экономика социальное предпринимательство экологическое предпринимательство экономика и экологическая система экосистема и экономика система охрана окружающей среды строительная переработка.

Keywords ecology: Ecological economy social entrepreneurship ecological entrepreneurship economy and

ecological system ecosystem and economy system environmental protection construction processing.

As a flexible economic system, the market economy provides economic freedom to economic entities and encourages rapid development of private business entities in an environment of imperfect market competition. The activities of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country have been revived with the transition to the market economy and have risen to the level of state policy. The uniqueness of entrepreneurial activity is that this activity is oriented towards achieving success, and tends to seek more profit. At present, it is envisaged not only to work for this purpose, but also to actively participate in solving social problems, culture, science, health, education, environmental protection, etc. in the society.

With the rapid growth of the population and the continuous growth of needs, the influence of man on nature has increased. Especially in the developed countries, the unprecedented growth of the scientific and technical potential has raised the human ability to change the natural environment, the use of natural resources to a new level of quality, and has created extraordinary economic opportunities for him. At the same time, the current pace of socio-economic development has exacerbated the problem of natural and ecological resources, and for this reason, the need to increase environmental requirements for the economy has arisen. It should be remembered that none of them can be preferred in the "Economy-Environment" system. It is necessary to ensure such interaction and interaction, in which the high rates of reproduction, economic growth and increase in public welfare are not only connected with the preservation of the environment, but also allow the continuous improvement and development of its components and the environment as a whole. On the contrary, in practice, the desire and aspirations of entrepreneurs to prepare, sell and profit from competitive products by intensively using natural resources caused the ecological balance to be disturbed.

Today, ecology, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and their restoration, production of secondary products through waste processing are urgent issues. Environmental protection through sanitation, sanitation and waste treatment also depends on economic factors. The President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev touched upon the current urgency of environmental problems in his speech at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly held on September 20, 2017. "...I would like to draw your attention once again to one of the most urgent problems of today - the destruction of the island. Here in my hand - a map showing the tragedy of the island. I don't think it needs further explanation. Eliminating the consequences related to the drying of the sea requires the active integration of efforts at the international level.

During the years of independence, important legal, organizational and economic measures aimed at ensuring environmental stability were developed and implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of the ecological balance starting to go out of the way, new ways of ensuring ecological stability have appeared. The concept of "ecology" was first brought to science by the German biologist Ernest Haeckel, published in 1866 in the book "General Morphology of Organisms". This term in Greek means "oikos" - home, place of residence, living environment, "logos" - teaching. The emergence of ecology as a science is closely related to the scientific works of naturalists and geographers who lived in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, researchers paid attention to the influence of certain factors, especially climate, on the distribution and dynamics of organisms. Ecology has been developing for many years as a biological science, which studies the laws of interaction of organisms with each other and with the environment. However, the regular growth of the population's needs, the current pace of socio-economic development in the countries of the world, and the preservation of high demand for resources in the world market have aggravated the problem of natural and ecological resources, and large-scale climate changes have begun to show their economic consequences.

Today's real situation is that there will be no socio-economic development in the areas where the environment is polluted and the balance of ecology and nature is disturbed. Humans are the main cause of the current environmental crisis, and protecting the environment from pollution, rational use of natural resources depends to a large extent on the ecological literacy and culture of people, regardless of which society they live in. Extensive use of natural resources, wastefulness, and failure to prevent environmental pollution lead to a crisis in the region's economy. It is difficult to imagine the future of mankind without solving such issues as pollution of the environment

with industrial waste, depletion of natural resources, disruption of the balance of nature, and the extremely dangerous nature of a radioactive disaster. The emergence of new problems in the "society-technology-nature" relationship started to worry people. In 1972, the first report of the Club of Rome was published. Today, the Club of Rome has become a world-famous international organization. The lecture of the Club of Rome was based on the scientific researches of the world's leading scientists, and was especially based on the project "The complex state of humanity" created at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) under the leadership of D. Meadows. In their opinion, production should be limited to a certain amount, otherwise the next generation will not have a "Prosperous and Free Homeland". It is to convey to the minds of the people of the planet that the problems facing humanity in the 21st century are very complex and very important.

According to United Nations estimates, the world population will increase by 9 billion people by 2040. And middle class consumers will grow to 3 billion people in 20 years. In turn, the demand for underground and surface resources will grow in parallel. By 2030, the world population's demand for food will increase by at least 50%, energy by 45%, and water by 30%. All of this while new environmental restrictions are being imposed on the economy, food prices can be expected to rise by 30-50%. This worsens the economic situation of millions of people. As we noted above, the extensive use of resources to ensure economic growth has led to the rapid growth of the following environmental problems in the world since 2000:

1. 2.2 billion people on our planet do not have access to safe drinking water sources. According to estimates, severe water shortages could displace 700 million people by 2030.

2. Atmospheric pollution is an environmental factor in the international spread of diseases, causing premature death of 6-7 million people and huge financial losses every year. The monetary value of public welfare losses due to this pollution is estimated at \$5.1 trillion.

3. More than a quarter of the world's population lives in conditions of food shortage and food insecurity. The amount of waste generated worldwide continues to increase. Currently, about 2 billion tons of solid household waste are generated, and with their amount increasing to 3.4 billion tons by 2050, the need to increase environmental requirements for the economy in the process of processing this waste and creating a favorable eco-environment has begun to increase.

At this point, in the "economy-environment" system, it is impossible to give preference to any part of them. It is necessary to ensure such interactions and interactions, in which the high rates of reproduction, economic growth and increase in public welfare are not only connected with the preservation of the environment, but also allow the continuous improvement and development of some of its components and the natural environment as a whole, so that this the field of ecological economy occupies an important place.

In the 90s of the last century, a new field of ecological economics emerged in the USA, which studies the relationship between ecosystems and economic systems. R. Costanza (University of Maryland, USA), H. Daly (World Bank) and Anna M. Jaansson (Stolholm University) are the founders of the field of ecological economics. Ecological economy is a unique synthesis of traditional economy and resource economy, which are mutually harmonized on the basis of analysis. In this process, on the one hand, the impact of economic activity on the environment, on the other hand, people are considered not as the main force, but as one of the components of the economic-ecological system. The main direction of the ecological economy is sustainable management of the ecological-economic system, intensive use and protection of biological resources. In the traditional economy, the macroeconomic policy is mainly aimed at ensuring economic growth, and in the eco-economy, the main macro-economic goal is to find the most convenient ways of living by achieving the stability of the ecological-economic system, to form an "economic society" based on thrift by achieving ecologically acceptable efficiency and ecologically acceptable economic development. Ecological economics is a bridge between ecology and economics, but also psychology, anthropology, archeology and history. Eco-economics is necessary to get a more detailed picture of how people have interacted with the environment in the past and how they will interact in the future.

The natural environment serves the country's economy in three ways. First, it is a source of renewable and non-renewable fossil resources. Second, the environment is a 'space' that provides biological resources and ecosystem services. Thirdly, it is a place of decomposition and storage of various types of waste generated as a result of economic activity. It is necessary to develop fundamental eco-economic principles that help assimilation, storage and processing

of industrial waste. In this regard, it is necessary to properly manage the environment. As a "repository of industrial and communal waste", it should be used more and more and profit generated from it. In other words, economic goods are created and the environment (through waste recycling and environmental stabilization) is interconnected. In this process, ecological entrepreneurship is manifested and serves social well-being.

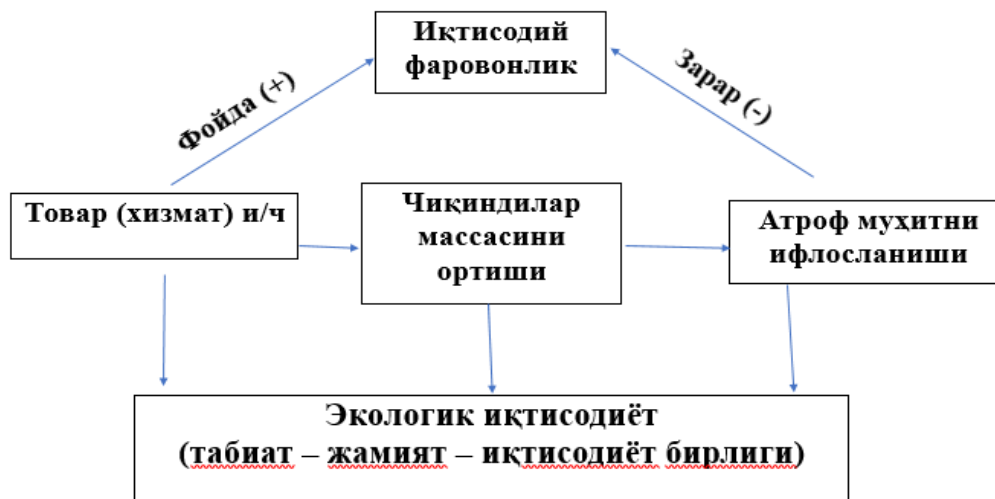
While resource valuation is considered an important issue for the ecological economy, it draws serious attention to issues of ecological and economic sustainability. It also strives to maintain its natural reserves at or above the current level. In this regard, ensuring a fair exchange between market buyers and sellers is not part of the ecological economy's task. Most economists consider nature as a potential source of "wealth" due to the fact that economic sectors extract natural resources from the environment and continuously meet the demand of enterprises (firms).

Environmental resources, like other assets, are a form of "natural" capital. Through eco-economy, developing countries have the opportunity to contribute to long-term economic efficiency and population well-being. Eco-economics is primarily the study of the economic efficiency, use, and conservation of the world's natural resources. It also helps the state to develop an environmental policy. Since the eco-economy and some environmental goods are not limited to one country, this field often requires a transnational approach.

Ecosystem and economic system being in balance ultimately serves economic well-being F

1-расм

Экологик иқтисодиёт. Табиат ва жамият ўзаро боғлиқлиги



It can be seen from this diagram that, in our opinion, the ecological economy connects the economy and the environment in a loop. Ecological economy is such a field that covers the processes of efficient use of natural resources taking into account the needs of future generations, application of modern innovations to alternative energy sources, production of secondary products by processing industrial and household waste, and their financing. It is difficult to immediately measure the benefit from it, and ecological economy forms economic benefits on the one hand, and social benefits on the other. For this, a number of directions such as production of modern equipment, health of labor resources are formed, which directly opens the way to ecological entrepreneurship.

An important area of ecological economy is ecological entrepreneurship. Today, the process of "greening the economy" in the countries of the world gives a strong impetus to the development of ecological entrepreneurship. Greening of the economy implies the production of clean products from an ecological point of view and the use of equipment that does not harm the environment. The ecological entrepreneurship form of entrepreneurship has been widely used in economic literature since the 1990s as a type of activity that solves environmental problems and offers eco-goods and services. In the economic literature, two different approaches have been observed in defining the nature of ecological entrepreneurship for the 2000s: ecological modernization and evaluated as a reaction of entrepreneurs to market failures. Based on both approaches, ecological entrepreneurship has been formed as a harmony and unity of ecology and business. With the increase in demand for clean ecological goods and services,

environmental entrepreneurship is becoming an effective type of activity.

There are different approaches to the concept of ecological entrepreneurship, which is also referred to as environmental business in some literature. American economist Sh. According to Gwynn's 1998 book "Reconciling Economic and Environmental Conflicts Through Eco-Entrepreneurship", "Ec-Entrepreneurship is an activity that demonstrates not only the efforts of entrepreneurs to gain profit through business, but also their concern for the environment. "Eco-entrepreneurship and eco-capitalism as a new approach to the market are focused on improving the quality of the environment and making profits," he says. Maritta Koch-Weser, a professor at the University of São Paulo, believes that eco-entrepreneurship is an effective way to protect cities and control pollution while ensuring biodiversity and combating climate change. They have "smart growth" and seek to develop a "green economy". Ecobusiness has evolved over the past 50 years, seeking to provide an environmentally sustainable approach to all areas of the economy while protecting the environment. Eco-entrepreneurs consistently implement policies aimed at implementing "green technologies", energy-saving smart ecological startups.

Laura E. According to Huggins' research, ecological entrepreneurship is one of the main directions of improving the quality of the environment, ensuring citizens' secure property rights in the market and getting rid of poverty. They find innovative solutions to complex environmental problems in impoverished regions.

The encyclopedic dictionary of the Russian Academy of Sciences gives a more detailed definition of the term ecological entrepreneurship. In the dictionary it is defined as "Ecological entrepreneurship is a scientific-research, credit and financial activity on the protection and restoration of the environment, the production of targeted products aimed at ensuring the protection of natural resources, the provision of eco-services and eco-production (services)". The peculiarity of this approach is that ecological entrepreneurship is not limited to nature protection, eco-production process, but includes financial relations related to providing eco-entrepreneurship with various forms of loans and incentives through tax incentives. As a result, there are several directions of environmental entrepreneurship in the Russian Federation, including the production of equipment for monitoring changes in the components of nature for environmental protection, the implementation of natural resource-saving technologies, the use of secondary products in the production of products, education of the population, etc.

According to the Russian scientist A.V. Portnov, ecological entrepreneurship plays an important role in the transformation of the global and regional economy into a "Green economy". Ecological entrepreneurship is an active innovative activity based on risk. Eco-business activities not only serve personal benefit, but also benefit the environment. In addition, it focuses on the innovative aspects of eco-business, as economic activities that lead to environmental degradation are limited through the principle of not harming the environment.

Eco-business activity is an activity with a high share of innovation, priority is given to environmental protection, and ecosystems are classified as a business object. Eco-entrepreneurship is a product of initiative that satisfies society's need for environmental goods and services by influencing nature. Along with meeting the demand, eco-entrepreneurs will be benefited to the maximum based on the implementation of advanced innovations. Eco-innovation changes the production process, prevents environmental pollution. Environmental management plays an important role in this regard.

The definitions given above have their place. In our opinion, ecological entrepreneurship is an activity aimed at ensuring ecological stability in the ecosystem, protecting the environment, serving economic growth by implementing modern innovations and producing pure ecological products, and brings social and economic benefits. In the economic literature of scientists from the USA and European countries that we studied, ecological entrepreneurship is considered as a part of social entrepreneurship. Ecological entrepreneurship differs from other forms of entrepreneurship with the following features: First, ecoentrepreneurship is implemented in "open" nature components and "closed" enterprises. The return on investment does not happen overnight. Second, eco-business requires regular government support (with various incentives). Third, eco-business may not always be profitable. This field requires a lot of funds from entrepreneurs, and these funds are not available to entrepreneurs in most cases. In this situation, entrepreneurs will have to rely on state and international financial organizations.

2-расм

Экологик тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг таркибий тузилиши



1. There are the following forms of eco-entrepreneurship:
2. Production of environmentally friendly products (services);
Production of waste (water and air) cleaning and neutralization equipment;
3. Sorting, transportation and re-sorting of industrial, household and agricultural waste; Production and sale of secondary products from waste;
4. Providing services to the population by organizing eco-health facilities;
5. Organization of ecotourism, earning income through the development of ecotourism based on the possibilities of the area.

These forms of eco-entrepreneurship do not develop in the country at once. The first form of ecological entrepreneurship is the production of environmentally friendly goods (services). The scientific synonym of pure environmentally friendly product is organic product. Generally speaking, the word organic means "restricted" when referring to organic products, it is products grown without additional mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals and other man-made effects, or products obtained from natural and pure raw materials, grown on the basis of modern technologies. In developed countries, the demand for growing organic and ecologically clean products is increasing day by day. The volume of environmentally friendly products in the European markets was 5 billion dollars in 1997, 9.5 billion dollars in 2000, and in 2005 it was more than 10 percent of the products produced in the European Union, and it is increasing every year.

In our country, scientific research is being carried out on ecological, agrotechnical and economic problems of production of environmentally friendly products. For example, there is not enough information about the concept of organic agriculture in our country. Its requirements at the legal level have not yet been developed, the legal basis for organic clean product standards and labeling has not been created. . The second direction is the production of waste (water and air) cleaning and decontamination equipment. Cleaning and disinfection equipment is purchased mainly from China, Germany and Russia. In this regard, ecological business activity has not been established in our country. The third and fourth directions include the stages of sorting, transportation and re-sorting and sale of industrial, domestic and agricultural waste. Today, 13 state unitary enterprises specializing in sanitary cleaning and their 174 branches in districts and cities operate in our republic. Also, the state unitary enterprise "Makhsustrans" and 101 private enterprises, 9 clusters that comprehensively implement works related to household waste are operating. The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4291 dated April 17, 2019 approved the "Strategy for implementation of work related to solid household waste in Uzbekistan in 2019-2028". It aims to create an efficient and modern system of solid household waste processing. Recycling of plastic from sorted waste types is common in

developed countries, from which granules are obtained and turned into secondary raw materials. Many products can be produced from this raw material.

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