



ISSUES OF FAMILY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT USING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

Sharipov Farkhod Fazliddinovich

Namangan Engineering Construction Institute

E-mail: nammqi_info@edu.uz Phone: +998 (99) 003-26-03

Turdiboev Ulugbek Shavkatjon ogli,

Student of Namangan Engineering Construction Institute

Abduvahobov Abdumumin Abdusalom ogli

Student of Namangan Engineering Construction Institute

Annotation

This article provides ideas and feedback on the development of family businesses using alternative energy sources.

Keywords: alternative energy, family business, businesses, efficiency.

In the context of Uzbekistan, there are resources to make greater use of the opportunities of family business, which is one of the most important forms of small business and private entrepreneurship. Our country and its territories have a great potential in terms of natural and labor resources, climate, incomparable underground and surface resources. The main goal is the rational and efficient use of these resources, the full involvement of labor resources, the wider introduction of foreign investment in production, which will allow to achieve the intended goals in the short term.

In a market economy, resources are found by businesses through their own efforts. In the process of economic reforms, the goal of private entrepreneurship, the development of family business is to ensure the rational use of limited resources of society, in a market economy based on private property and competition, one must use available resources to maximize profits. This issue is particularly relevant to energy resources. Every family business entity feels the need for energy resources in the course of carrying out its activities and faces certain difficulties in meeting this need. The use of alternative energy sources is of great importance in solving this problem.

There will be a great need for energy for family entrepreneurs working to extract flour from the fruit of Jiyda and process it into a bio-supplement for children's food.





In particular, it is necessary to dry the jiida thoroughly in order to obtain flour from the jiida fruit. The use of a dryer is effective in carrying out this work. The flour that comes to the flour mill should be dried at a moderate, relatively low temperature. In this case, drying using solar panels is effective. Because it is dried at a low temperature, ie at a temperature of 60-70°C. Then, due to the low drying temperature, the technological process of separating flour from jiyda will be effective. Excessive drying of the jiyda also has a detrimental effect on the beneficial elements in it. Therefore, we suggest that family businesses use such devices in their activities.

The flour mill is also powered by an electric motor that requires 3-4 kW. To obtain such energy, we propose to create a small-scale biogas plant and use an electric gas generator that requires low gas consumption to run on the exhaust gas. This device can supply entrepreneurs with the amount of electricity they need at the right time. We calculated the cost-effectiveness of introducing gas generators that require low gas consumption to generate electricity. Carrying out the activity of obtaining flour from Jiyda using only electricity requires more than 8000 thousand soums. In addition, restrictions on electricity during the winter months will force the family business to suspend operations during these seasons.

It is relatively expensive to use a biogas plant to produce flour from jiyda and to have electricity based on it. However, since these costs are long-term costs, the current cost per year is relatively less. If family entrepreneurs continue to produce products or provide services without the use of alternative energy sources, firstly, their energy costs will remain high, and secondly, their businesses and organizations will be unable to operate for some time due to some disruptions in regular energy supply.

This in turn leads to an increase in some costs. The use of alternative energy sources in family businesses leads to efficiency in all its aspects. The most important feature is that this device continues to operate without interruption in winter and summer.

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