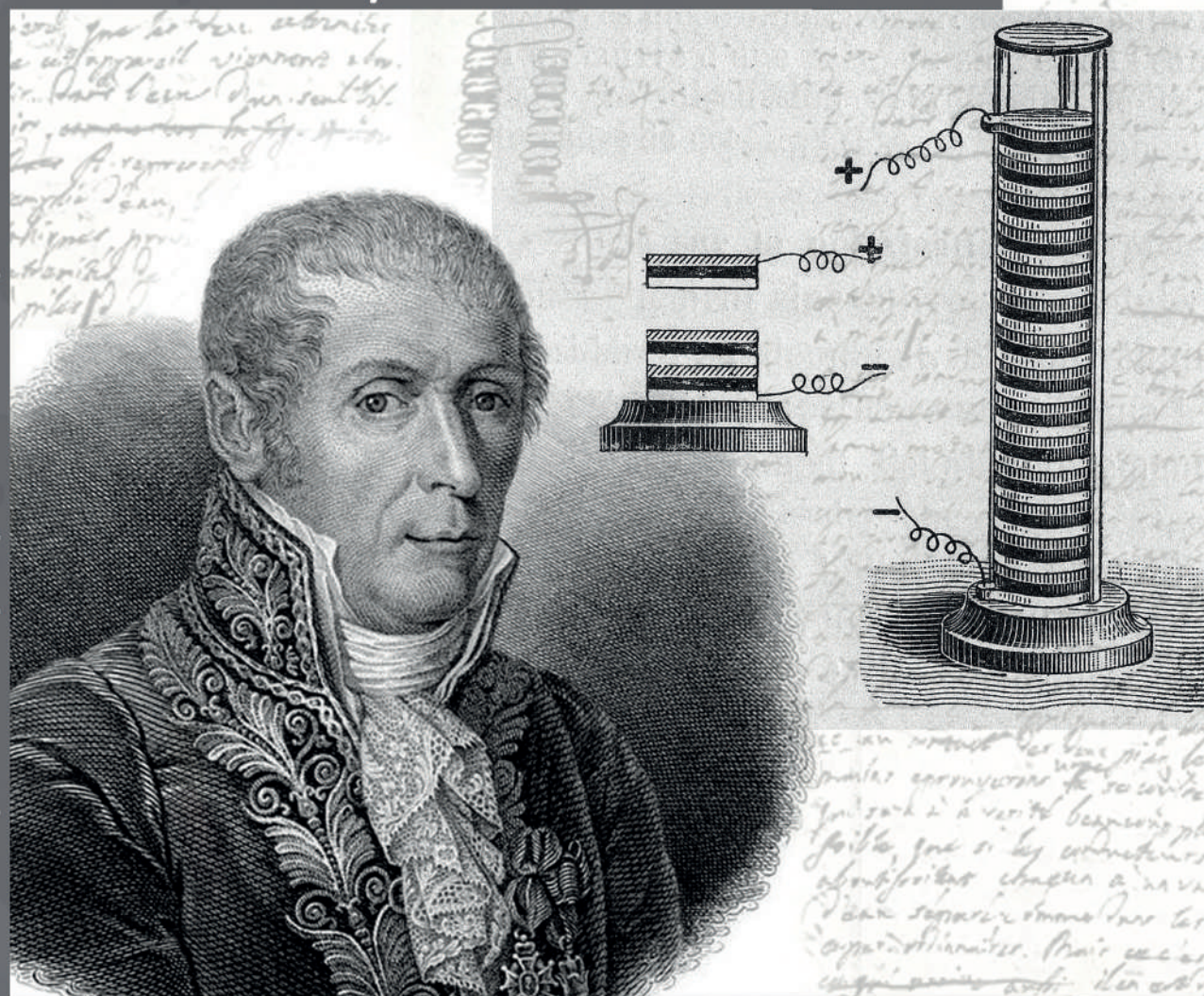


YANGI O'ZBEKISTON: INNOVATSIYA, FAN VA TA'LIM

CONFERENCES.UZ 2023

DAVRIYLIGI: 2018-2023

DUNYODA BIRINCHI KASHF
ETILGAN ELEKTR BATAREYA



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI VA XORIJY OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI PROFESSOR-O'QITUVCHILARI, YOSH OLIMLAR, DOKTORANTLAR, MAGISTRANTLAR VA IQTIDORLI TALABALAR



TOSHKENT SHAHAR, AMIR
TEMUR KO'CHASI, PR.1, 2-UY.



+998 97 420 88 81
+998 94 404 00 00



WWW.TAQIQOT.UZ
WWW.CONFERENCES.UZ



MAY
№52

**ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН:
ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН
ВА ТАЪЛИМ
23-ҚИСМ**

**НОВЫЙ УЗБЕКИСТАН:
ИННОВАЦИИ, НАУКА
И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
ЧАСТЬ-23**

**NEW UZBEKISTAN:
INNOVATION, SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION
PART-23**

ТОШКЕНТ-2023



УУК 001 (062)
КБК 72я43

“Янги Ўзбекистон: Инновация, фан ва таълим” [Тошкент; 2023]

“Янги Ўзбекистон: Инновация, фан ва таълим” мавзусидаги республика 52-кўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 31 май 2023 йил. - Тошкент: «Tadqiqot», 2023. - 11 б.

Ушбу Республика-илмий онлайн даврий анжуманлар «Харакатлар стратегияси-дан – Тараққиёт стратегияси сари» тамойилига асосан ишлаб чиқилган етти устувор йўналишдан иборат 2022 – 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси мувофик:– илмий изланиш ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этиш йўли билан фан соҳаларини ривожлантиришга бағишланган.

Ушбу Республика илмий анжуманлари таълим соҳасида меҳнат қилиб келаётган профессор - ўқитувчи ва талаба-ўқувчилар томонидан тайёрланган илмий тезислар киритилган бўлиб, унда таълим тизимида илғор замонавий ютуқлар, натижалар, муаммолар, ечимини кутаётган вазифалар ва илм-фан тараққиётининг истикболдаги режалари тахтил қилинган конференцияси.

Масъул муҳаррир: Файзиев Шохруд Фармонович, ю.ф.д., доцент.

1. Ҳуқуқий тадқиқотлар йўналиши

Профессор в.б., ю.ф.н. Юсувалиева Рахима (Жахон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети)

2. Фалсафа ва ҳаёт соҳасидаги қарашлар

Доцент Норматова Дилдора Эсоналиевна (Фарғона давлат университети)

3. Тарих саҳифаларидаги изланишлар

Исмаилов Ҳусанбой Маҳаммадқосим ўғли (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Таълим сифатини назорат қилиш давлат инспекцияси)

4. Социология ва политологиянинг жамиятимизда тутган ўрни

Доцент Уринбоев Хошимжон Бунатович (Наманган муҳандислик-қурилиш институти)

5. Давлат бошқаруви

Доцент Шакирова Шоҳида Юсуповна «Тараққиёт стратегияси» маркази муҳаррири

6. Журналистика

Тошбоева Барнохон Одилжоновна (Андижон давлат университети)

7. Филология фанларини ривожлантириш йўлидаги тадқиқотлар

Самигова Умида Ҳамидуллаевна (Тошкент вилоят халқ таълими ходимларини қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш ҳудудий маркази)



8.Адабиёт

PhD Абдумажидова Дилдора Рахматуллаевна (Тошкент Молия институти)

9.Иқтисодиётда инновацияларнинг тутган ўрни

Phd Вохидова Мехри Хасанова (Тошкент давлат шарқшунослик институти)

10.Педагогика ва психология соҳаларидаги инновациялар

Турсунназарова Эльвира Тахировна Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети Хорижий тиллар факультети ўқув ишлари бўйича декан ўринбосари

11.Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт

Усмонова Дилфузахон Иброхимовна (Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт университети)

12.Маданият ва санъат соҳаларини ривожлантириш

Тоштемиров Отабек Абидович (Фарғона политехника институти)

13.Архитектура ва дизайн йўналиши ривожланиши

Бобохонов Олтибой Рахмонович (Сурхандарё вилояти техника филиали)

14.Тасвирий санъат ва дизайн

Доцент Чариев Турсун Хуваевич (Ўзбекистон давлат консерваторияси)

15.Муסיқа ва ҳаёт

Доцент Чариев Турсун Хуваевич (Ўзбекистон давлат консерваторияси)

16.Техника ва технология соҳасидаги инновациялар

Доцент Нормирзаев Абдуқайом Раҳимбердиевич (Наманган муҳандислик-қурилиш институти)

17.Физика-математика фанлари ютуқлари

Доцент Соҳадалиев Абдурашид Мамадалиевич (Наманган муҳандислик-технология институти)

18.Биомедицина ва амалиёт соҳасидаги илмий изланишлар

Т.ф.д., доцент Маматова Нодира Мухтаровна (Тошкент давлат стоматология институти)

19.Фармацевтика

Жалилов Фазлиддин Содиқович, DSc, Тошкент фармацевтика институти, Фармацевтик ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил қилиш ва сифат менежменти кафедраси профессори

20.Ветеринария

Жалилов Фазлиддин Содиқович, DSc, Тошкент фармацевтика институти, Фармацевтик ишлаб чиқаришни ташкил қилиш ва сифат менежменти кафедраси профессори

21.Кимё фанлари ютуқлари

Рахмонова Доно Қаххоровна (Навоий вилояти табиий фанлар методисти)



22.Биология ва экология соҳасидаги инновациялар

Йўлдошев Лазиз Толибович (Бухоро давлат университети)

23.Агропроцессинг ривожланиш йўналишлари

Проф. Хамидов Муҳаммадхон Ҳамидович «ТИИМСХ»

24.Геология-минерология соҳасидаги инновациялар

Phd доцент Қаҳҳоров Ўктам Абдурахимович (Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислари институти)

25.География

Йўлдошев Лазиз Толибович (Бухоро давлат университети)

Тўпلامга киритилган тезислардаги маълумотларнинг ҳаққонийлиги ва иқтибосларнинг тўғрилигига муаллифлар масъулдир.

© Муаллифлар жамоаси

© Tadqiqot.uz

PageMaker\Верстка\Саҳифаловчи: Шаҳрам Файзиев

Контакт редакций научных журналов. tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot, город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

АГРОПРОЦЕССИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

1. Ismoilov Vokhid, Mavlanov Bakhadir ASSESSMENT OF DEPENDENCE OF YIELD STRUCTURE OF RYE VARIETIES ON PLANTING TIME AND MINERAL FERTILIZATION STANDARDS.....	7
2. Khalilov Nasriddin, Khudayberdiyeva Shakhlo Abduvaliyevna, Isaboyeva Shakhnoza Norkuziyevna DEPENDENCE OF FIELD FERTILITY AND WINTER YIELD OF WINTER BARLEY ON MINERAL FERTILIZER RATE.	9



АГРОПРОЦЕССИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

UDC. 633.14:633.1:631.8

ASSESSMENT OF DEPENDENCE OF YIELD STRUCTURE OF RYE VARIETIES ON PLANTING TIME AND MINERAL FERTILIZATION STANDARDS.

Ismoilov Vokhid (PhD).,

Mavlanov Bakhadir docent.,

Samarkand State University Veterinary Medicine,

Livestock and Biotechnologies

Tursunov Shermukhammad

Director of the Samarkand Experimental Station of the
Scientific Research Institute of Cereals and Legumes

Abstract. *The article describes the main elements of the technology of cultivation of the new "Shalola" variety of autumn rye included in the state register, based on the optimization of the gray soils of the irrigated meadow of Samarkand region.*

Key words: *Autumn rye, "Shalola", variety, yield, grain, ear, planting time, mineral fertilizer.*

Introduction. Agricultural production is an important sector of the economy, and the development of the country and the entire national economy largely depends on its efficiency. In other words, agriculture is one of the major sectors of the country's economy. It is not for nothing that the main attention is paid to the effective operation of this sector in most developed countries.

Autumn grain crops are characterized by high biological productivity. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the productivity of autumn rye, improve cultivation technologies and introduce the most important factors that increase productivity.

Agrotechnics of autumn and spring varieties of rye from autumn grain crops in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Samarkand region have not been sufficiently studied.

According to B.M. Kholikov, one of the main tasks of farming is to create a favorable environment for various processes taking place in the soil, so that agricultural crops grow and develop in a favorable environment. [3]

Ataev and Muhammadiev expressed their opinion that among mineral fertilizers, nitrogenous fertilizers are of special importance, they positively affect the growth and development of the plant, serve to accelerate the physiological processes during growth, and maintain the physiological control. [4]

Today, the lack of cultivation of winter rye for food and the shrinking of the area remains an urgent problem. Therefore, in order to meet the demand for rye bread, rye grain comes from foreign countries at the expense of foreign currency.

Taking into account the above, the effects of plant height, ear structure and grain yield on the planting dates of the new autumn rye variety "Shalola" included in the state register and the norms of mineral fertilizers were studied.

Materials and methods. All observations in the research were carried out based on the analysis of soil and plant samples and the manuals of the books "Metodika polevogo opyta" (Dospekhov, 1985), "Metodika Gosudarstvennogo sorto ispytaniya selskokhazyaystvenyx kultur" (1964), "Methods of conducting field experiments" (2007).

One of the ways to determine the level of productivity is given by ear productivity elements (ear length, number of grains in an ear, weight of 1000 grains). The formation of spike parameters is influenced by agrotechnical and meteorological factors [1,2] (Kobylyansky, 1982; Denisov, 1987, etc.).

Results and their analysis. In the analysis of the conducted research, it was found that the plant height decreased with the delay of the planting period, while the plant height increased as the mineral fertilizer rate increased. The lowest indicator of plant height was observed in control variants without fertilizer. The highest indicator of plant height was observed in the period planted



on October 1. In this case, the mineral fertilizer rates for the options are $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg per hectare. compared to the applied option, it was found that the height of the plant was 3.6 cm in the applied option of $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg/ha, and 7.5 cm in the applied option of $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha. The lowest indicator was observed during the planting period on November 1. In this case, $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg/ha compared to the option that used $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg per hectare under the options. plant height in the used variant is 2.8 cm., $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha. and in the used variant, it was found to be 5.6 cm high.

We can see that these indicators have changed in the period planted on October 15. Compared to the control-no-fertilizer variant, in the variant with $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha, we observed that the length of the spike was 2.8 cm, the number of spikes in the spike was 9.1, the number of grains in the spike was 30.1, and the number of grains in the spike was increased by 0.38. Compared to the control, in the option where the rate of mineral fertilizers was $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg per hectare, these indicators increased by 2.2 cm, 8.2 units, 25.8 units, and 0.32 units, respectively, while in the option where $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg/ha was used, it was 1.4 cm, 6, We can see that 5 units, 18.6 units and 0.22 units are higher.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the conditions of the gray soils of the irrigated meadow of the Samarkand region, the new "Shalola" variety of autumn rye is planted in the first ten days of October based on its biological characteristics, and when the fertilizer is applied at the rate of $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ per hectare, it has a positive effect on the ear structure and ensures an increase in grain yield. When planting in the second ten days of October, mineral fertilizer standards of $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha per hectare will improve the grain structure and increase grain yield.

REFERENCES

1. V. D. Kobylansky, Rye. Genetic bases of selection - M. Kolos, 1982-271 p.
2. Denisov P.V., Structure and yield of grain crops: Diss. S.-kh.nauk.- L. 1970.-386 p.
3. "Methods of conducting field experiments" UzPITI (2007).
4. Dospekhov B.A., "Methodology of field experience" M.: Kolos, 1985



UDC: 633.16:631.51:631.55

DEPENDENCE OF FIELD FERTILITY AND WINTER YIELD OF WINTER BARLEY
ON MINERAL FERTILIZER RATE.

Khalilov Nasriddin, professor.

Khudayberdiyeva Shakhlo Abduvaliyevna, doctoral student

Isaboyeva Shakhnoza Norkuziyevna, master degree's student

Samarkand State University Veterinary Medicine,

Livestock and Biotechnologies.

Abstract: As a result of research, the effect of mineral fertilizing of "Mushtari" barley variety on field fertility and winter hardiness of seeds was studied in the article for the first time in the hilly regions of Jizzakh region.

Keywords; Barley, variety, planting time, rate, fertilizer, field fertility, winter resistance.

Introduction. In the cultivation of grain crops, including winter barley, the production of plants of a certain thickness per hectare is an important agrotechnical measure. When growing a high yield of winter barley under certain conditions, the thickness of the plants is primarily influenced by seed germination, planting rate, depth, time, soil-climate conditions, previous crop type, land preparation and planting, characteristics of the cultivated variety, preparation of seeds for planting, and a number of other factors. shows [; 16 p., 2; 51 p., 3; p. 72].

The field fertility of seeds in most cases is less than the laboratory fertility and it depends on the quality of seeds, applied agrotechnics, soil-climatic conditions, damage of seeds, lawns by diseases and pests and other factors [4; 6 p., 5; p. 49].

In scientific sources, the reasons for the decrease in field fertility of seeds are interpreted in different ways, including incorrect selection of previous crops, preparation of seeds for sowing, incorrect determination of seed sowing depth, low seed quality, lack of moisture in the soil and other factors. [6; p. 30, 7; p. 44],

The time of planting and the depth of the main tillage have a strong influence on the field fertility of winter barley seeds. K.Sh. Badurgova [8; p. 24] according to the data, field fertility decreased from 74.8% to 67.4% with the delay of planting date depending on the variety, and from 73.6% to 64.8% with tillage options.

At present, in our Republic, new, autumn varieties of barley intended for planting in fertile arid lands have been created and included in the state register. However, taking into account the soil and climate conditions of the region, the biological characteristics of their varieties, their productivity in dry farming remains low due to the lack of development of agrotechnics.

Material and methods. In 2021-2022, field experiments were conducted in the experimental fields of the Lalmikor Agricultural Research Institute, and laboratory analyzes were conducted in the "Plant Science, Forage Breeding and Genetics" scientific laboratory of the Samarkand State University Veterinary Medicine, Livestock and Biotechnologies.

The tested field soils are light gray soils with average mechanical composition. The object of the experiment is "Mushtari" varieties of autumn barley. Experiments in 4 repetitions, the surface of each plot is 60 m², the considered surface is 50 m². In the experiment, the laboratory and field germination of seeds, the winter resistance of plants and the number of grasses were determined.

Results and their analysis. In our research, it was found that fertilization rates have a significant effect on the field fertility of winter barley seeds (Table 1).

In our experiment, the planting date of the studied variety in all fertilization rates was on October 10, and the planting rate was 2.5 million viable seeds. The number of sprouted grasses per 1 m² was 195.3 pieces (78.1 %) in the plots planted without fertilizers, while it was 208.3 pieces (83.3 %) in the variant that used N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀ kg/ha as a control. It was observed that the number of sprouted grass per 1m² was higher by 13.0 pieces (5.2%) compared to the option without fertilizer. It was noted that the highest number of sprouted grasses was 211.5 (84.6%) in the option that applied N₅₀P₅₀K₅₀ kg/ha.

When we analyzed the influence of mineral fertilizer standards on the degree of overwintering of winter barley, it was found that in the case of control N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀ kg/m, 210.5 pieces of grass per 1m² in autumn, and the number of overwintered grasses was 175.4 pieces (83.3%). In the version



without fertilizer, it was found that there were 195.6 units and 157.2 units (80.4 %), respectively. It was noted that the highest number of grasses after wintering was 176.7 pieces (83.8%) in the option where the rate of barley wintering was $N_{50}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg/ha.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that, if $N_{50}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg per hectare of "Mushtari" variety of winter barley is applied in the light gray soils of dry areas of Jizzar region, it was found that the level of germination of autumn grasses and wintering is high.

REFERENCES:

1. Badurgova K.Sh., Tangiev M.I. The structure of the harvest of winter barley varieties Rosava, Dobrynya, Mikhailov, depending on the timing of sowing and the depth of the main tillage //Sb. scientific papers / Ingush State University-Magas, 2005. -S.16-20
2. Borin A.A., Loshchinina A.E. Soil tillage and productivity of crop rotation // Vladimirsky farmer. -2016. - No. 1 (75). - S. 51-55.
3. Esaulko A.N., Korostelev M.N., Nikolenko N.V. Influence of fertilizer systems and methods of tillage on the yield of winter barley // Young agrarians of Stavropol: coll. scientific tr. / SSAU. - Stavropol, 2006. - S. 72-75.
4. Bakhmutova Z.M., Churzin V.N. Influence of timing, methods and application of bischofite on the yield of winter barley // Proceedings of the IX regional conference of young researchers of the Volgograd region / VGSHA. -Volgograd, 2005. -S. 6-7.
5. Borovaya V.P. Biological protection of winter barley // Protection and quarantine of plants. - 2007. - No. 4. - P. 49.
6. Kartamyshev NI Efficiency of barley cultivation in permanent crops // Agriculture. - 2006. - No. 4. -WITH. thirty.
7. Kozyreva M.D., Bazaeva L.M., Pukhaev A.R. Efficiency of pre-sowing seed treatment in the cultivation of winter barley // Proceedings of the Gorsky State Agrarian University. - 2011. - T. 48. - No. 1. - P. 44-47.
8. Badurgova K.Sh. Formation of yield and grain quality of winter barley varieties in the conditions of the forest-steppe zone of Ingushetia: Abstract of the thesis. dis. cand. s.-x. Sciences. - Nalchik, 2006. -24 p.

ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН: ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН ВА ТАЪЛИМ 23-ҚИСМ

Масъул мухаррир: Файзиев Шохруд Фармонович

Мусахҳиҳ: Файзиев Фаррух Фармонович

Саҳифаловчи: Шахрам Файзиев

Эълон қилиш муддати: 31.05.2023

Контакт редакций научных журналов. tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot, город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; Email: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000