

ТАФАККУР ВА ТАЛҚИН

*(Магистратура талабаларининг
мақолалари тўплами)*

**“ҲАҚЛ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК, ИННОВАЦИОН ҒОЯЛАР
ВА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ”
ЙИЛИГА БАҒИШЛАНАДИ**



Бухоро - 2018

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА
МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

**“ФАОЛ ТАДБИРКОРЛИК, ИННОВАЦИОН ҲОЯЛАР ВА
ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ”
ЙИЛИГА БАҒИШЛАНАДИ**

ТАФАККУР ВА ТАЛҚИН

**(Магистратура талабаларининг
мақолалар тўплами)**

**“Дурдона” нашриёти
Бухоро, 2018**

Z.Kh.Bafayeva- Master student of BSU

M.B.Djurayeva-Master student of BSU

GENERAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, SOIL PERMEABILITY THE IRRIGATED PASTURABLE ALLUVIAL SOILS IN TERRITORY OF THE BUKHARA OASIS

Introduction: In our Republic questions of improvement of the soil, including change of water-physical features of the irrigated soils in the Bukhara oasis as a result of an irrigation and their further improvement are considered as an actual problem of today. Therefore studying of water-physical features of the soil has great value.

Morphology, genesis and genetics of the irrigated soils of the Bukhara oasis, their geographical prevalence it is studied by many scientists (1-4,6). Till this time the irrigated soils of the Bukhara oasis, especially after the beginning of an irrigation waters of Amu-Bukhoro channel, water-physical features of these soils are studied very little.

Methods and object of research. Samples of the soil of layers depth of two metres and its mechanical structure turn out is studied by means of salt - sodium hexametaphosphate by Bratchev method, relative density and soil reference points are defined by a method densimeter, general porosity is defined by calculation (5). As object of research the irrigated soils extended on the territory of Jandar, Romitan, Peshku, Korakul Districts of Bukhara Region are chosen.

Gained results. The Bukhara soils with which we conducted research, have original water-physical features, are allocated with the variety. They multilayered, are salted in different degree, their mechanical structure the heavy, average and easy sandy.

New irrigated weak, medium salted, pasturable soils with an average mechanical structure have satisfactory soil permeability as they have rather bad structure, density and a close arrangement subsoil flow waters to soil surface.

As a result of the wrong organisation of agrotechnical and meliorative works in the irrigated alluvial soils, their anthropogenous influences of granular structural condition is broken that worsens soil permeability. In such soils layers are condensed absorption of waters in the bottom layers becomes difficult.

It is established that from time immemorial in the pasturable alluvial soils, occurrence of dense beds under plowings and cation sodium in volume absorption was rather more, in the salted soils soil permeability has worsened.

During the researches, it is established that agro-irrigational layers of the soil on a development condition, degree of soil permeability is different. In the irrigated pasturable alluvial soils, depending on a moisture of the soil, time of ploughing and applied agrotechnical actions, soil permeability has been changed in soil layers. For example, in soil layers with good soil permeability

during deposits and an irrigation through damp capillaries of the soil they quickly move downwards and is provided with enough water. In the soils with very high soil permeability, as a result of excessive ploughing, absorption of water parts in irrigated points to the bottom, level subsoil flow waters rises, which leads to salting of the ground and swamping.

Salting as a result of anthropogenous factors (secondary) is degradation process, more extended in the irrigated soils, and it is without fail formed in files where mineralized (3-50 g/l) subsoil flow waters rise as a result of infringement of integrity of natural development of the soil, technogenic and agrogene pollution or as a result of change of directions of natural geochemical processes. Minor settling - natural salting of parodies forming the soil are connected with expansion of the area of the salted soils as a result of an irrigation, and land development with salt layers and detection (lifting on an soil surface) at works of alignment for preparation for an irrigation. The most part automorphic soils, even in 50-100 or 100-200 centimetric layers of section prolific grey soils there are salt large supplies, such poorly salted or even not salted soils, as a result of alignment of the soils, have turned in strongly salted soils.

One more reason of multiplication of again salted ground areas is the irrigation of cultures by mineralized drainage waters because of water lacks. Use of such salted soils makes active salting the new and old irrigated soils even more. Formation of process secondary salting is connected with many reasons, despite genesis of its occurrence, secondary salting negatively influences growth and development of plants and worsens properties of the soil, breaks soil structure, worsens water-physical and physical-chemical properties, will affect microbiological activity and a meliorative condition of soil, to these there is a soil degradation.

Superfluous humidifying of the old areas (watering) is considered the second core of processes of the degradation, which widespread among the irrigated soils. As a result of absence of the control and an excessive irrigation level lifting subsoil flow waters, strengthening of cases heteromorphism, in territories, especially in low bogs, near to channels and large irrigated networks in weak natural and artificial drain places, massifs of subsoil flow waters located stably above (1-2 metre) is observed. Process of superfluous humidifying is usually formed according to process of salting, properties of the irrigated soils negatively influence their water, air and salt schedules. The excessive moisture in regions of accumulation of drainage waters, on the soils out of irrigated files, and also as a result of an irrigation hypsometrically highly located soils, is observed flooding of low regions.

Deserting it is considered one of dangerous degrees of degradation which is connected with sharp infringement soil-water order of the region as a result of lack of water (humidity). Often Deserting it is formed as a result of malmanagement (distribution) of water resources, as a result of decrease in

level of elevated and underground waters, level of subsoil flow waters sharply decreases also this process again becomes more active.

It is known that granules in structure of the units which have arisen naturally, their specific and volume weight, formation of porous layers of the soil, maximum molecular and the field volume of humidity, a stock of a useful moisture defines their mechanical structure. The scientific researches spent in Jandar, Romitan, Peshku, Korakul Districts of Bukhara Region show that, in key territories a layer of the soils under sowing layers are strongly condensed.

Relative density under the influence of a strong irrigation as a result of smashing of primary minerals, as a result of occurrence of secondary heavy minerals, is observed increase in relative density of the soil. In soil there is a process of formation of such heavy minerals, as magnetite, hematite. As a result of processing of irrigated pasturable alluvial soils, work heavy technical equipment dung year, an soil irrigation soil units are made small, the condition and structure is broken. As a result of a soil granule are condensed, porosity decreases also weight of volume raises ($1.63-1.74 \text{ g/cm}^3$). According to some scientists (3) weight of volume of soil on the average should make $1.30-1.35 \text{ g/cm}^3$, and under sowing layers - $1.35-1.40 \text{ g/cm}^3$.

In these soils the indicator connected with relative density and weight of volume is a porosity. Porosity of soil are factors which positively influence aeration and their water movement. Porosity of the irrigated pasturable alluvial soils have porosity of 34.9-46.7 %, which was observed in Jandar, Peshku District soils. However it is necessary to notice that porosity of soil very changeable, especially in the top layer of irrigated pasturable soils porosity makes 47.9 %, and in the pasturable marsh and salted soils - 46.1 %. In the bottom layers of the soil porosity sharply decreases. And it shows decrease in fruitfulness of soil.

In above-mentioned the irrigated soils of the Bukhara oasis, for improvement of the general physical negative cases, it is necessary to group soils and to make fluid (capital) alignment, to use more than organic fertilizers and the plants enriching soil by organic substances. In the soils where current alignment is made, with increase agricultural products, quantity of water and fertilizers on them decreases, as a result of uniform distribution on the areas, fruitfulness efficiency of soil raises also improves.

Physical characteristics of soil form the scientific basis for realisation of the actions directed on increase of fruitfulness of soil, processing, fertilizer, an irrigation, de-salting, prevention of erosion and salting. It is necessary to notice that the mineral and organic fertilizers used without physical indexes of soil, de-salting, and even the basic crops do not give effect. At the same time, crops of agricultural plants, definition of terms of an irrigation are carried out on the basis of physical indexes of soil. At increase, management and protection of efficiency of the irrigated soils, its physical indexes have the important role.

In quality the conclusion we can tell that crops of plants, fertilizer, soil enrichment by organic substances, deep a deep ploughed land and softening, simplification of heavy mechanical structure, hardening of easy mechanical

structure are expedient, using actions for improvement of soil permeability the checked pasturable alluvial soils, their volume and specific weight.

REFERENCES:

1. Gafurov K, Abdullayev S. "Characteristic of soil cover of irrigated zone of Bukhara region". Tashkent. Fan publishing house, 1982, p [132].
2. Tojiyev U, Namozov Kh, Nafetdinov Sh, Umarov K. – "Uzbekistan soils". Tashkent 2004. p [46-114], [181-190].
3. Umarov M.U, Kurvantoyev R. – Increase of fertility of irrigated soils by regulation of their physical properties.//Tashkent. "Fan" publishing house, 1987. p [106].
4. Feliciant I.N, Konoboyeva G.M, Gorbunov B.V, Abdullayev M.A. Uzbekistan soils (Bukhara and Navai region). Tashkent. "Fan" publishing house, 1984. p [152].

B.B.Bahronov-BuxDU magistranti

QADIMGI OSSURIYA VA QADIMGI HINDISTON DAVLATLARIDA QULCHILIK: QIYOSIY TAHLIL

Dunyo siyosiy xaritasining Yaqin va O'rta Sharq hududida vujudga kelgan Qadimgi Ossuriya va Janubiy Osiyoda shakllangan Qadimgi Hindiston davlatlari o'z davlat tuzilmalari jihatidan bir- biridan keskin farq qilgan. Tarixda "urishqoq davlat"--- deb nom olgan Qadimgi Oshuriya(bundan keyin Ossuriya-B.B) harbiy demokratik tuzilmada mavjud bo'lgan edi.

Qadimgi Hindistonda esa tabaqa (varna) chilikka asoslangan, o'ziga xos sharoitda vujudga kelgan mulkiy va ijtimoiy tengsizlik hukm surgan davlat bo'lgan. Ushbu davlatning shakllanishi tabiiy omil bilan ham bog'liq bo'lib diniy-etnik xilma- xillik urug'- qabilachilik munosabatlari ham ularga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazgan .

Biz "tabaqa", "varna", "kasta" atamalarini qo'llar ekanmiz ularni birdek qabul qilish hamma vaqt to'g'ri bo'lmaydi. Manbalarda ba'zan "varna" atamasini "kasta" so'zi bilan atash taomilga kirgan.

Aslida "kasta" atamasi portugolcha bo'lib, bu so'z keyinchalik paydo bo'lgan va ilk o'rta asr davrida batamom shakllangan, ko'pgina ishtimoiy institutlar (3- mingtagacha-B.B) dan iboratdir¹ – deb ma'limot beriladi.

Hindistonda ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy munosabatlar tarixini o'rganishda " Manu qonunlari" muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning 33 ta moddasi varnalar huquq va majburiyatlariga qaratilgan.

Bundan tashqari 1- 100- moddalarida "Braxman" – eng oliy varna bo'lib, dunyodagi barcha narsa va huquqlar ularga berilganligi qayta – qayta takidlanadi.

Shudra (qul) bo'lmagan boshqa varna vakillari (Kshatriya ,varna va hokazo) qonun jihatidan qul bo'lmasalar-da, aslida ular qismati qullarnikidan afzal emasdi.

Qonunning 411-413 moddasida "Shudra qanday bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar u braxmanga itoat etishi shart ,haqoratli ishlarni bajarishi.² Hindiston

МУНДАРИЖА

т/р	Муаллиф Ф.И.Ш.	Мақола номи	Бет
	А.А. Тулаганов	Сузбоши	3
1.	О.Абдуллаева	Бухоро воҳасида суғориладиган тупроқларнинг шўрланиш ҳолати ва шўр ювиш усуллари ҳамда муддатлари	5
2.	Х.Х. Абдуллаев, Р.Р. Ибрагимов	Автоматическая управления процессом очистки биогаза	8
3.	I.Akramov, G.H.Ergasheva	Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida itrazeologik birliklarning ifodalanish usullari	11
4.	Т.Я Амонов	Ёш футболчиларнинг махсус ва техник тайёрлаш йўллари	14
5.	Т.Я Амонов	Футбол ўйинидаги асосий ҳаракатлар тактикаси ва уларни такомиллаштириш асослари	16
6.	U.H. Arabov, J. Jumayev	Aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy monitoring tizimini yaratishda boshlang'ich ma'lumotlar	18
7.	Н.Х.Асламова	Бошланғич синф математика дарсларида интерфаол усуллардан фойдаланишнинг афзаликлари	22
8.	D.D. Atoyev	Integrallarni taqribiy hisoblashda kvadratur formular.	25
9.	З. Ахмедова, Ш. Рустамов	Психологик маълумотларни қайта ишлашда Spss дастуридан фойдаланиш услуби	27
10.	N.Axtamova, M.Muhammadova	Aleksandr Dyumaning "Graf Monte Kristo" asarida ekspozitsiyaning badiiy ahamiyati	31
11.	Н.Ахтамова	Тема психологии в произведении «Граф Монте-Кристо» Александра Дюма	34
12.	N.Axtamova, M.Muhammadova	O'tkir Hoshimovning "Ikki eshik orasi" asarida folklorning o'rni	37
13.	O.Sh. Ahmadov	XIX asr Buxoro taraqqiyparvari Ahmad Donish tarbiya haqida	39
14.	З.Х. Бафаева, О.Я. Абдуллаева	Бухоро воҳаси суғориладиган тупроқларини биологик азот билан бойитиш масалалари	42
15.	Z.Kh.Bafayeva, M.B.Djurayeva	General physical properties, soil permeability the irrigated pasturable alluvial soils in territory of the Bukhara oasis	45
16.	V.B.Bahronov	Qadimgi Ossuriya va qadimgi Hindiston davlatlarida qulchilik: qiyosiy tahlil	48
17.	М.Н.Бобоева	Интеграл операторли матрицанинг нуқтали спектри ҳақида	50
18.	N.J.Bobojonova	The main peculiarities of denotation and	52