



THE NIGHT AND TODAY OF HEATING DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETICS

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Annatation

To radically change the attitude of the population to horse breeding, to give necessary and useful advice on horse breeding, to increase the population's interest in horse breeding. To provide the population with ways to develop horse breeding in agriculture and sports. Development of horse breeding among the population.

Keywords: Falabella, poni, black bayir, qimiz, qazi-karta.

Аннотация

Коренным образом изменить отношение населения к коневодству, повысить интерес населения к коневодству путем предоставления необходимых и полезных советов по коневодству, предоставить населению пути развития коневодства в сельском хозяйстве и спорте. Пропаганда коневодства среди населения.

Ключевые слова: фалабелла, пони, черный байир, кимиз, казыкарта.

Introduction

The horse, the domestic horse, is a genus of ungulates. In Central Asia and southeastern Europe, domestic horses have been known since the 3rd millennium BC. Horses have been found in the wild in Europe, Asia and Africa. They are divided into 4 younger generations: True Horses. (these include



Przewalski's horse, extinct tarpans, and domestic Horses), donkeys, half-asses (liquid., pendant), and zebras. Domestic Horses are bred with donkeys, zebras and pendants, and hybrids are obtained - mules, mules, otkulons, zebras and pendants. But these usually don't give a shit. For centuries, horses have been the main means of transportation and the main working animal in agriculture. The army also needed a lot of horses. Modern horse breeds range in height from 2.5 m, height from 50 cm to 185 cm, and weight from 60 kg to 1500 kg. They are distinguished from other farm animals by their ability to run fast and have great traction. Breeding (breeding of new breeds) is carried out on horse breeds, horse farms, large farms, breeding and artificial insemination stalls. A newborn mare is called "kulun", a 2-year-old is called "toy", a 3-year-old is called "gonon" and a 4-year-old is called "donon". There are more than 250 horse breeds in all countries of the world. More than 50 of them are bred in the CIS countries and 8 in Uzbekistan. Modern horses differ from each other in body structure and sharpness. These include saddled horses (see Arabian horse, Akhal-Teke horse, Yovmut horse, English pedigree horse, etc.); thoroughbreds that can be ridden, added to a cart or sledge (see Don horse, Gutsul horse, Laqay horse, Karabayir horse); heavy-duty horses (see Ardenna, Brabant, Vladimir, etc.). Since the mid-20th century, with the development of mechanization in agriculture, many breeds of horses have been bred for equestrian sports, tourism, meat and koumiss. The quality of horses, their ability to work and their ability to be used for a long time depend on the conditions in which they are fed and cared for. In the stable, horses are fed oats, barley, rye, corn grains, kunjara and other added terts, legumes, cereals (carrots, beets, potatoes, silage), mixed fodder, and in summer. O. Salt should be added to the diet every day. Irrigated 3 times a day. The horse is studied in hippology. Horse breeding is a branch of animal husbandry. He breeds horses, breeds them, breeds them and breeds them. Cheap, efficient energy source as a working animal. Horses are used in a variety of agricultural activities, in industrial enterprises, in geological exploration, in various scientific expeditions, and in the Border Troops and Guards. EUR. It appeared in Asia and Europe in the 4th millennium BC. One of the oldest centers is undoubtedly the latitudes of Central Asia. Horses mil. Previous. In the 2nd millennium BC, it spread from Central Asia to Asia Minor and from there to Africa. Horses were brought to America by Europeans in the 16th century and to Australia in the 17th century. After the horses were tamed and domesticated, they became a constant helper in many tasks, and special cavalry forces were



formed in the army. In some nations, horses have become a source of food - meat and milk. From time immemorial, man has developed the qualities of a horse to meet his needs. In its development, the main horses were created for riding, joining chariots and loading. The improvement of existing local horse breeds and the creation of new horse breeds in line with the requirements of the time were accelerated in the 18th and 19th centuries. As a result, by the beginning of the 21st century, more than 250 different breeds of horses are being bred in countries around the world. These include the walking pedigree, a large, heavy-duty (up to 16 tons) yearling, and the dwarf falabella (Australia) pony, which is 30 cm tall and weighs 5–6 kg at birth. The modern world is developing in 4 main directions: pedigree breeding; breeding of working horses and breeding of working horses; productive horse breeding; national equestrian games, equestrian sports and equestrian riding. Improving the existing breeds for breeding horses, the cultivation of original and purebred stallions valuable to the public of the country is identified as the main task. The economy of Andijan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand and other regions is developing rapidly. New farms were established. "Zarbuloq", "Uzbekistan", "Do'stlik" in Jizzakh region; Darband, which specializes in the production of koumiss and horse meat in Surkhandarya; "Aqqal'a" in Karakalpakstan; Pangat Pedigree Farm in Samarkand; In Andijan, the farms of Hamza and working horses are among them. There are 3 horse factories in Uzbekistan (in Tashkent, Jizzakh and Kashkadarya - Gissar), 1 breeding farm, 12 breeding farms, 4 farms, etc. He is working on the development of farms. The basis of breeding is horse farms and breeding farms. These leading farms provide Uzbek pedigree farmers, Nasl-Xizmat and Chorvanasl with valuable (certified) pedigree pedigree horses. Horses and pedigree farms are tested on the ability of the republic's horse breeder to work. In the test, mares and ruminants of the pedigree, sometimes riding, and sometimes heavy-duty breeds are trained according to a special program, testing their agility, strength, and endurance. Working horses are kept and bred on the commercial farms of farms specializing in the breeding of horses. The type of use of horses as working animals depends on local conditions. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. The Year of Equestrian Sports is dedicated to the preparation of thoroughbred, racehorse, strong and excellent quality riding horses for the national equestrian games and international equestrian and Olympic competitions.



Equestrian

Equestrian is a horse-riding competition. Main types: horse breeding; sprint (high hurdles); three wrestling (manege), field trial (road walking, stipend, cross) and jumping over obstacles; racing, horse hunting, horseback riding and more. Horse-drawn carriages were included in the program of the ancient Olympic Games from 680 BC. The special school of horse riding appeared in Italy, France, Spain and Austria in the early 16th century. Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Shim. In the Caucasus, as well as in the settlements of the Cossacks (Don, Kuban, Ural, Terek), since ancient times, national equestrian games have been developed. Equestrian sports in Uzbekistan have a history of about 3,000 years. Goat (kupkari), crowd-racing, "overthrow", "girl chase" have long been popular national equestrian games. Modern equestrian sports have been part of the Olympic Games since 1900. World and European Championships have been held since 1953. The International Equestrian Federation - FEI (founded 1921) unites the national federations of about 100 countries. The Equestrian Federation of Uzbekistan has been a member since 1993. In the early 1930s, DOSARM (Army Volunteer Society) was established in Uzbekistan. It trained cavalry for the cavalry units of the army. In 1953, the DOSARM Equestrian Club was transformed into the DOSAAF (Army, Aviation, and Navy Volunteer Society) Equestrian Club. Uzbek masters of sports have successfully participated in the All-Union competitions, which began this year. Team members Alexander Kiselyov, Jora Alimov, Vladimir Arafey, and Roza Bagautdinova won the DOSAAF National Cup (1954). Until 1960, equestrian sports developed only on the basis of a single sports club in the capital Tashkent, but over the next decade, a number of equestrian clubs and sections were opened in the country. Master of Sports of International Class, Honored Coach of Uzbekistan M. Ismoilov, as well as V. Dvoryaninov, A. Abdukodirov, Yu. Kovshov, Iskandar and Ibrahim Yuddoshev, V. Petrov, S. Lisitsin, A. Tankov successfully participated in the Olympic Games, world and European championships and other international competitions. Until 1990, the national team of Uzbekistan in equestrian sports won more than 50 medals in these competitions. Uzbekistan has the Republican School of Equestrian Sports, 3 schools of Olympic reserve and 5 children's and youth sports schools (2003). The Republican Equestrian Championship is held every year. Since 1997, the national team of Uzbekistan has been independently participating in international competitions. Uzbeks took first place in the hurdles at the World

Cup (2003, Bishkek), Gayrat Nazarov won the World Cup under the nickname "Kovum" (1998, Almaty), Sergey Shmelev, Iskandar Yuldashev, Alexander Martinov, Anna Lisyak took prizes. Among the foreign countries where equestrian sports are developed, the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and the United States have a special place. Along with other countries of the world, Uzbekistan has laid a solid foundation for the ancient National Equestrian Games and classical equestrian sports. Equestrian sports, kupkari, horse racing, republican and inter-republican federations and a number of equestrian schools, equestrian clubs such as "Golden Horseshoe" are developing their future activities in close connection with the activities of farms. The Republican Equestrian Federation and the Republican Federation of Racing and Kupkari have been established and are active. Uzbekistan became a member of the International Federation of National Equestrian Games in Bishkek. A number of equestrian clubs and children's equestrian schools have been opened. The fact that they have started training in cooperation with the republican and regional equestrian riders is a clear evidence of the development of national equestrian games and excellent equestrian sports. Consistent measures are being taken in our country to create conditions and infrastructure for the promotion of horse and equestrian sports, to promote our country in the international sports arena. The Federation of Horse Breeding and Equestrian Sports of Uzbekistan has been established. In Tashkent region, projects are being implemented to build a plant for the breeding and breeding of Akhal-Teke and sport horses, as well as the reconstruction of the Central Hippodrome in Tashkent, taking into account the requirements of the International Equestrian Federation. At the same time, there are a number of unresolved issues in the country that hinder the further development of horse breeding and equestrian sports. In particular, the lack of an integrated system of cooperation between equestrian clubs does not allow the introduction of effective mechanisms to manage the training process, the identification and selection of talented riders. The material and technical base and infrastructure of equestrian sports are underdeveloped, and necessary measures are being taken to create sports facilities and conditions for equestrian sports and popularization of this sport.

Recommendations for Practice

To develop horse breeding in Uzbekistan, first of all, to give the population a correct understanding of horse breeding. In addition, schools, colleges, lyceums,



and students will be given excursions to horse farms in cities and districts to attract young people to horse breeding. As for the development of equestrian sports, it is necessary to increase the number of equestrian games among the population, for example, to reward the athletes who have succeeded in the sport of kupkari and equestrian sports. If these practices were put into practice, horse breeding and equestrian sports would be further developed.

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