Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol. 28, No. 03, 2022
https://cibgp.com/ **P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903**
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2022.28.03.007

USE IN THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OF PLANTS OF THE CATEGORY OF AILANTA AND GRAPE AND THEIR MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT
The article describes in detail the experiments on the joint cultivation of ailant and grapes, experiments on the creation of new varieties, agricultural technologies for the cultivation of environmentally friendly products, their use in industry, food and scientific medicine in the Republic.
Key words: Ailant, grapes, plant, ampelous plants, variety, national economy, agricultural technology, medicine, folk medicine.

Ailanthus (Ailanthus) is a dicotyledonous plant belonging to the simaruba-like family, consisting of small trees and shrubs. There are about 20 groups, 15 species in the Mediterranean, East Asia, India and Central Asia, including 2 species growing. Due to the richness of essential oils, many types are used by the cosmetics and food industries as food seasonings.

Mainly grown as an ornamental plant. The leaves are simple, large, fluffy, intricately arranged in the opposite state. The flowers are small, bisexual, arranged in clusters. Calyx entire, five-lobed, five-toothed, oblong. The petiole has solid leaves, usually with two lips. The pollinator has four leaves, sometimes two, the seed has two leaves, and the caterpillar has four upper chambers. The fruit is a single-seeded nutlet, divided into four parts.

Ampel plant translated from German means a hanging plant with hanging stems, beautiful fruits, flowers and leaves - grapes belong to these genera. Viticulture is an agricultural sector that provides the population with raw materials for the production of grapes, raisins, wine, food and canned food. It has four main areas:

- viticulture, raisin production, technical (canning) and winemaking.

Eighty-five percent of the vineyards grown in Uzbekistan are wine varieties, 12% are table varieties and 3% are grapes for making dried grapes.

Viticulture is a capital-intensive and labor-intensive branch of agriculture, and it can grow where other crops do not, that is, grapes can grow on barren, sandy, saline soils.

Viticulture has been known for a long time, especially in the valleys of Tashkent, Ferghana, Kashkadarya, Uratepa and Zarafshan. After gaining independence by the republic, there was an emphasis on the development of viticulture, vineyards were established on large areas and now vineyards are grown on the basis of advanced agricultural technologies.

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Viticulture as a science studies ampelography. Ampelography in Greek - ampebos means grapes and grapxo - the science that studies the types and varieties of grapes. Previously, ampelography was engaged in the botanical definition and classification of grape varieties. Now he is studying their biology, technology and importance in the national economy.

General ampelography - studies the systematics, classification, origin and distribution of grapes.

Private ampelography deals with the botanical description of grape varieties, their technological definition from an agrobiological and economic point of view, as well as zoning and agrotechnical issues.

When determining a grape variety, the amount of sugar, chemical composition, ripening period, purpose of use, as well as adaptation of the variety and grape variety to the scientifically based, soil and climatic conditions of each variety in the zone are taken into account.

On the basis of ampelography, scientifically based agrotechnical measures have been developed to obtain high yields from vineyards, and in each region, depending on soil and climatic conditions, grape varieties for planting are selected and recommended. Currently, more than 150 local and imported grape varieties are grown in Uzbekistan.

Over the past 15 years, experiments with new environmentally friendly, resource-saving methods of viticulture have been carried out at the Nainavo Okshomi scientific-experimental seed farm in the Shakhrikhan district of the Andijan region, and preparatory work is being completed.

The basis for growing grapes and raisins based on new technologies is as follows: First, the land for growing grapes is selected, then the Kattakurgan grape variety is selected, as well as the fragrant bush Ailanthus (Ailanthus) and basil - (Ocimum). Taking into account the direction of the wind in early spring, planting is carried out according to the scheme 4.0m x 0.75m, grapes are planted one seedling of Ailanthus and from it at a distance of 0.75 meters. 3325 pieces of Ailanthus and 3325 pieces of grape seedlings are planted per hectare. Basil seedlings are planted under the grapes and in the middle of Ailanthus and grapes at a distance of 70 cm, the consumption of basil seeds is 6-8 kg per hectare.

During the growing season, grapes and Ailanthus are grown simultaneously, as well as basil. Thus, every year the vines are tied up on the trunk of Ailanthus, which after three years the grapes will bear fruit.

The benefits of Basil and Ailanthus planted together with grapes are that they prevent the invasion of pests and moths on the vines, due to the fragrant smells that Ailanthus and Basil release from themselves, insects and pests do not approach the grapes. Due to this, viral and bacteriological diseases are not caused and fungal infections are prevented.

Ailant shrub will now be used in place of traditional reinforced concrete poles as well as steel wire, resulting in a dramatic reduction in the cost of reinforced concrete poles, steel wire and chemicals. Only by reducing costs for these purposes, the cost of grape production is reduced 5 times, respectively, increase profits by 5 times. Raisins made from grapes have been found to be free of worms for up to 5 years. Grape juice and vinegar prepared from it do not lose their properties, even if stored for several decades.

Ampelotherapy - Greek. Ampelos - means grapes and therapy, that is, treatment with grapes. Grapes are mainly used in the treatment of tuberculosis, heart, liver, kidney, lung, gout, secondary anemia and over 100 other diseases.

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Grapes contain 10-33% sugar (glucose and fructose), organic acids such as malic acid, citric acid and others, potassium, sodium, calcium, iron, aluminum salts, pectin, additives, fiber and vitamin C, etc. B, carotene, enzymes and phytoncides.

Sufficiently ripe grapes are selected for treatment and the patient is given up to 2 kg per day and 1-2 liters of prepared juice. Aromatic compotes and raisin juices are very effective in treating patients. Grape treatment accelerates metabolic processes in the body, increases diuresis, normalizes gastric secretion, improves bowel function and appetite. In particular, the essential oils

of Ailantha and Basil, which are added to the composition of grapes, and their spice, as traditional medicine has proven, increase the content of grapes several times and increase the body's immunity against diseases.

Fig. 1 Ailant - a view of a branch and a branch of a bush.

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