

writing. After all, "self-awareness begins with knowing history." Let us be worthy children of our independent Uzbekistan, take advantage of the opportunities created for us and raise the flag of our Motherland. If he can't do it, let's just be good people. My dear peers never read

Let's not stop researching. As the great philosopher Denis Diderot put it, "As soon as people stop reading, they stop thinking."

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**IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION  
AND GROWTH OF HELICHRYSUM MARACANDICUM M.POP**

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**Abstract:** In recent years, as a priority in the development of the pharmaceutical industry in our country, special attention is paid to herbal medicines. In this regard, a number of government decisions have been made on the rational use of natural resources, the establishment of plantations on farms and forests for the cultivation of medicinal plants, and the processing of raw materials. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 "On measures for the protection, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources of wild medicinal plants" PP-4670- Resolution No. has had a significant impact on the development of this sector as a new legal framework. In order to create a favorable environment for further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, increase the export potential of the industry, as well as the integration of educational, scientific and production processes, the list of regions specializing in the cultivation of medicinal plants is attached. confirmed. In the 37th place in the list from the seeds of Samarkand booze (*Helichrysum maracandicum* M.Pop.) Jizzakh as a conditionally irrigated (mesophyte) plant, suitable for

light soils, foothills and plains. , Cultivation in all irrigated areas of Samarkand region (1). However, so far the scientific research on the cultivation of Samarkand sagebrush has not yielded positive results, and the solution of this problem is the purpose of our scientific research.

**Keywords:** medicinal plant, Samarkand orchard, pharmaceuticals, liver diseases, medicine

*Helichrysum maracandicum* Popov ex Kirp. *Helichrysum* Mill. Asteraceae family *Helichrysum* Mill. There are more than 500 species on Earth. There are 16 species (2) in the CIS, 12 species in Central Asia (3), 4 in the flora of Uzbekistan - *Helichrysum arenarium* Moench., *Helichrysum maracandicum* Popov ex Kirp., *Helichrysum mussae* Nevski., *Helichrysum nuratavicum* Krasch. species occur.

Samarkand sagebrush is a plant that grows only in Central Asia, in the middle and lower part of the mountains in the mountainous areas of Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Andijan and Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan. all and grows on soft fine-grained slopes (4).

Samarkand sagebrush is a perennial herbaceous plant, reaching 20-70 cm in height, forming several erect vegetative stems (2-10). The leaves at the base and at the base of the stem are elongated, inverted ovate, flat-edged, tapered towards the band. The leaves in the middle and upper part of the stem are bandless, elongated lanceolate, straight-edged, bluntly pointed. The stems are arranged in a series of leaves, the third part of the leaf is sharpened. The entire surface of the plant is covered with white hairs. The baskets are lemon-yellow, hemispherical or spherical at the time of flowering, 8-10 mm in diameter, the petals are 0.6 mm long, 0.1 mm wide, and orange. The fruit is a longer and more volatile pistachio. It has a prismatic shape, brown sometimes black, and weighs 0.08 g per 1000 grains. will come. It flowers in June-July and ripens in July-August. From one plant bush to 3-4 young shoots are formed. Plants reproduce in nature mainly through seeds and rootstocks. Another important feature is that when the generative branch is naturally affected by an external factor, such as when the upper part is broken, an additional generative branch is formed and blooms from there (6).

To prepare the product, the thyroid inflorescences are now cut with a 1 cm stem when they start to bloom, then they are cut into pieces and dried in the shade (so that they do not change color). The dried product is stored in a dark place. The finished product consists of a single basket (bouquet) of several. The basket is spherical, the leaves are curly, dry, blunt-pointed, and painted lemon. All flowers are tubular, yellow, triangular. The flowers at the edges of the basket are unisexual (mother flowers), and in the middle are bisexual, the flowers are hairless.

The petals are hairy, the petals are five-toothed, with golden glands at the top, the paternal 5, and the maternal node one-sided, downward. The product has a weak pleasant aroma and a pleasant, sharp-bitter taste. The product should not have baskets and long stalks that have not opened flowers (collected before flowering) or flowers that have fallen (collected after flowering) (7).

According to the requirements of FM 42 Oz-0010, the moisture content of the product is 10%, total ash 7%, stem bouquets longer than 1 cm in length 5%, the rest of the basket (flower arrangement and packaging leaves) 5%, fine particles passing through a sieve with a hole diameter of 2 mm should not exceed 5%, organic compounds 0.5% and mineral compounds 0.5%. The total amount of flavonoids in the product should not be less than 5% when calculated by salipurposide (8).

The flowers of the plant are approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan for use in medical practice in the treatment of diseases of the liver and gallbladder, as part of the Khojimatov collection (9). Flaminum (Flaminum), a plant-derived bile extract №2, dry extract (Extractlim florum Helichrysi arenarii siccum) in granular form and a combination of flavonoids, has been used in Russia for many years (10).

If we focus on another task set out in the resolution, it is to meet the domestic market demand for medicinal plants and their products and to achieve their export. However, today 4 cardboard companies (Kordomon Humo, Navoi Dori-Darmon, Asel and Soqoq Gilosi) sell cardboard boxes. While packing 30 and 50 g and delivering it to pharmacies, only "Soqoq Gilosi" produces f / x boznoch flowers in 1.5 g filter-packages. These figures are not sufficient to meet the needs of pharmacies, as the production of other forms of the drug has not been established due to the lack of plant raw materials (11, 12).

In order to create a favorable environment for further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, increase the export potential of the industry, as well as the integration of education, science and production processes, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Innovation Development , Organization of cultivation, storage, primary or deep processing clusters of medicinal plants on the basis of proposals of the State Committee for Forestry, Pharmaceutical Industry Development Agencies under the Ministry of Health, as well as the establishment of medicinal plants in the regions It is planned to specialize in cultivation. Given the fact that the natural resources of the Samarkand sagebrush are mainly forest lands, it is clear that the study of methods of propagation of this plant is urgent. This plant is included in the list of areas specializing in the cultivation of the main types of medicinal plants. Task is assigned. It is known that the natural resources of the Samarkand sagebrush are declining

from year to year. In this regard, the resolution of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the Ministry of Innovative Development An action plan for the introduction of mechanisms to organize the production of drug substances on the basis of deep processing of wire raw materials is being developed. Also, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the Ministry of Innovative Development will make changes to the relevant documents on the inclusion of medicinal plants in the minimum standard prescriptions, depending on the properties of drugs, as well as the prevention of adverse effects of chemicals on the body. given the task. In fulfilling these tasks, there will be an increase in the demand for raw materials for the Samarkand orchard, which means that the need to establish plantations will become even more important. If the decision is made, from June 1, 2020 in medical institutions, including family clinics and rural (aul) medical centers, gradually in all ministries and departments, Tashkent International Airport named after Islam Karimov and local airports, all types of bus stations, railways. Given the fact that phytobars will be established in railway stations, markets, sanatoriums and other densely populated areas, and from the 2020/2021 academic year in schools and higher education institutions, the need for this plant will increase. it is inevitable that today's production capacity will not be able to cover it and a shortage of raw materials will occur.

Therefore, the resolution provides for the selection and breeding of medicinal plants within the existing staff units at the Research Institute of Botany of the Research and Production Center of Agriculture and Food Supply under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. and the Department of Agrotechnics was established, which was tasked with conducting research on the cultivation of medicinal plants, their selection and seed production, as well as the development of agrochemical cartograms. It is important to conserve medicinal plants from natural resources. In this regard, the decision of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the Academy of Sciences to strengthen the protection of endangered wild medicinal plants, their cultural plantations, motherhood. the establishment of chatzors is determined to take measures to restore the dead. From this point of view, the development of technology for propagation and cultivation of Samarkand sorghum in the local environment, determination of seed germination in the laboratory and in the field, phytochemical composition, quality indicators and issues such as determining the impact of technology developed on productivity are the most pressing issues facing us.

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