

DEVELOPING HORSE TRAINING IN HORSEBREAKING.

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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.

Key words: Falabella, pony, black bayir, kimiz, qazi-karta.

Introduction. Horse breeding is an important branch of animal husbandry. Horses are bred in the national economy for various purposes (use, sports, production, etc.). In agriculture, the main work is done by mechanization, and in some works horsepower is used. This means that even with a high level of economic development, horse breeding will not lose its importance.

Training improves horse health, increases work capacity, adaptability and resistance to various diseases, because without systematic training and testing, any horse breed will not improve, and its offspring will not be able to retain good qualities.

Training is a special system of training, keeping, caring for and feeding horses. In doing so, they are able to cover different distances at different altitudes and at different speeds. Depending on the type and breed of horses, the types of training and methods of their implementation will vary.

The higher the level of training of horses, the better the horse is trained, the higher the ability to work, the smoother the movement, the less effort it takes to perform the specified amount of work. In addition, during systemic training, horses' heart, lungs, muscles and central nervous system develop, their need for food increases, their metabolism increases, and most importantly, their potential gradually opens up.

It is well known that the role of training and testing, which is a key element in the origin and selection of cultural horse breeds, is enormous. Training has become one of the most important tools of modern zoomengineering, not only in the breeding of pedigree horses, but also in increasing the productivity of horse breeding, as well as in the breeding of sport horses. The system of training and testing varies depending on the breed and type of horse.

There are the following methods of testing horses: fast running on all fours, jumping over obstacles of different heights on all fours, jogging with or without a load, maximum load, load to walk and light a distance, to be used in various agricultural activities.

Each type of test must be performed according to certain rules, depending on the type of horse and the work to be performed.

People have long distinguished two types of pets and called them "loyal friends". These animal species include horse and dog. Hundreds of generations of horses have gone through many complex training schools. In each subsequent generation, man has developed in them the necessary conditioned reflexes. Gradually, different breeds of horses emerged, in which valuable necessary conditioned reflexes developed more easily, lightly, and faster than in other species.

Over time, as some breeds improve, training has revealed what a set of conditional stereotypes, such as bonding, braking, and movement, should be. Knowledge of practical methods is accumulated. For example, what is the effect on horses to develop the conditioned reflexes needed in training? It has always been well-

known that the pain factor is the key to good results. In the 16th and 17th centuries, horses were trained, and English hippologists taught them to be strict with the horse being trained. Other experts who opposed them said that in addition to punishment, there should be incentives. Nowadays, it is considered appropriate to use complex methods to develop conditioned reflexes.

Comprehensive development of horse breeding is based on an in-depth study of the economic and biological characteristics of horses.

The rapid maturation of horses is due to conditions that improve their development. Such conditions include training horses.

2. Origin and evolution of horses

According to the zoological classification, horses, donkeys, ash, onagra and zebras belong to the class of mammals, the family of ungulates, the family of horses, the genus of horses (equids). Modern horses are 50 million years old as a result of the evolution of small animals. years ago and have gone through about a dozen periods to the present day.

The presumed generations of very ancient horses are unlike any modern horses. One such genus is the phenacodus, which is often similar to a dog or a fox. Phenacodus is thought to have originated the North American eogippus, which is larger and more like a horse in many respects. Subsequent generations of horses include miogippus, anxiterium, gipporion, progippus, plezigippus, and others. is,

The horses' rapid movement and walking on hard terrain caused them to form hooves. The hoof developed first on the back and then on the front legs. The lengthening of the legs caused the horses to grow taller and the neck to lengthen. The weight of the brain is increased.

Horses have spread from North America to Asia, Europe and Africa. Horses began to be domesticated after dogs, sheep and goats. Initially, the most domesticated areas were the Amudarya and Syrdarya valleys in Central Asia, followed by Southeast Europe and Asia.

3. Horse constitution and exterior

The set of anatomical and physiological features that cause an organism to reproduce and develop individually is called a constitution. These features are present in the body structure of the animal, in the ratio of the development of individual organs and tissues; It is reflected in the extent to which it is used in the national economy, in its health and in its adaptation to the external environment. The concept of constitution was first introduced to science by Hippocrates, a great scientist and genius who lived from 377 to 460 BC. In the 1930s, professors V.O. Witt and Sh.N.

Based on the law of correlation determined by Darwin, M.F. Kuleshov, agricultural animals can be divided into four different classifications: coarse, thin, loose and dense, which can be used in ordinary practice.

Rough constitution - the bones of the animal are thick, the skin is covered with thick and coarse hairs, its subcutaneous fat layer is poorly developed, the head and legs are inappropriately developed relative to the body. Temperament phlegmatic. Work ability is not high.

Fine Constitution - Animal bones are thin, the head is small, the neck is thin, and the skin is thin and slender. The hair is fine and sparse, the hooves are thin.

The animal's dense constitution is resinous and strong, and its connective tissue is poorly developed. Muscles are dense, temperament is high.

An empty constitution is one in which the body is large, the bones are relatively brittle, and the muscles are bulging, but the limbs, limbs, and joints are not clearly visible. The subcutaneous connective tissue is well developed. Fluid may build up in the joints.

Rough and dense constitutional types are found in the steppe and mountain breeds of horses, as well as in the local forest breeds in the north. They are very resistant to pasture conditions.

Loose, rough, and thin constitutional types are more common in heavy-duty horse breeds.

Horseback riding (purebred, Arabian, Akhal-Teke) is characterized by a dense constitution.

The importance of the exterior. Exterior is the external representation of the animal's constitution and the external structure of the organism. The external structure of an organism, on the other hand, represents the ability of an animal to function and its reproductive value from the point of view of modern science.

The first literature on the exterior of horses was written in 1717 by GF Dolgorukov. There were also a number of developments in this direction in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The correct concept of exterior was developed by PN Kulishov and NP Chervinsky. These scientists have developed various methods to study the exterior of farm animals. However, there is no objective way to accurately assess the biological properties of animals based on their appearance. For example, the strength of horses, their speed of walking and running, and their ability to work cannot be determined by their appearance, and it is difficult to fully assess their pedigree.

4. Types and shades of horse body structure.

The biological characteristics of fast-growing horses imported from Africa and Asia to Europe differ from those of slow-growing heavy-duty horses grown in Western Europe. .

In the semi-desert zones, horses with narrow bodies, long legs, light and elongated heads, thin skin, little fur, dry and slender bodies were formed.

In the harsh continental desert climate, where hot summers and cold winters occur, a different desert type of horse has emerged. These horses have a broad body, short legs, a large head, thick skin and good wool, and they gain weight quickly. The constitution of such horses is rough and dense.

In mountainous terrain, the horse has a long body, a short stature, a light waist, dry, strong legs, and a slender mane. The constitution of such horses is firm and dense.

In cold and humid climates, northern horses thrive. These horses are massive, broad-shouldered, short-headed and broad-headed, with a lot of fur and wide hooves.

Horse colors. It is said to be the color of the hair and skin that cover the horses. Characters and hues need to be distinguished. Signs are on the head or legs of horses in the form of patches or spots, which differ from the main color by their color.

Proper spelling and coloring of horses is very important when registering horses.

The colors change as the horse gets older. Colors are divided into two groups: simple and complex colors. .

Normal colors are the same colors (dark black, black, gray, etc.).

Complex colors are a combination of several colors (boril, almond, blue, pearl, ola torik, ola and so on). The main colors of the horses are gazelle, black, black, straw and blue. In non-light horses, the body muscles are relatively strong, they are resistant to external influences, and there are signs of activity. Horses with hooves do not have strong hooves.

5. Horse body dimensions and external evaluation of horses

When observing the growth and development of young horses, as well as during grading, the animal takes 4 dimensions: height, body length, chest circumference and palm circumference.

To fully describe the structure of a horse's body, one dimension is derived from another dimension, called an index. The following indexes are commonly used:

1. Length 2. Chest circumference. 3. Fullness. 4. Osteoporosis. 5. Weight. 6. Long-leggedness. 7. Palm strength. 8. Chest depth. 9. Height 10. Size and so on.

The performance of a horse also depends on its fatness. Horses have several levels of obesity. They determine the condition of the horse or its suitability for the job.

Demonstrative, excellent obesity. The horse's body looks full and its fur is shiny. However, such a horse is less active and does not look well muscled.

Factory or good obesity. Horses with this type of obesity have the highest sexual activity.

Working Obesity In this type of obesity, excess fat does not accumulate between the muscles and is the most suitable for a working horse.

Unhealthy obesity. The condition of horses is unsatisfactory and their nutrition is poor or they are sick and old.

Determining a horse's exterior should begin when it is in the den or receiving food. At the same time, his attitude to people. the quality and quantity of food intake can be seen. The horse is then taken out of the stable and examined for eyes, nostrils, corners of the mouth, teeth, tongue, gums, and neck. The general appearance of the horse should be observed from a distance of 6-7 steps.

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 this work was put into practice, it would have further contributed to the development of horse breeding and equestrian sports.

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