British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development
Volume-06, July, 2022
ISSN (E): 2754-9291

BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SOYBEANS

Kunakbaev Nurjan
Karakalpakistan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology, 1-Master Agronomy

Annotation
The solution to this problem has been achieved through a number of measures taken since the first years of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Given the fact that in the soil-climate of our country there is an opportunity to increase the share of agricultural products by one and a half, the supply of vegetable protein is every kind out in various ways. One such method is to plant more high-yielding crops, among which soybean crops are distinguished by their protein content and quality. The distribution of soybean depends on the quality of the seed and protein. soybean is the most important among the plants in the farming system due to its versatility in use. because its seeds contain 28-52% protein, 18-27% ecologically pure vegetable oil, many mineral salts compared to the most important food products rich in amino acids such as meat, milk, eggs. (1) the nutrition for a person may vary depending on age, gender, and labor. In daily life it is necessary to consume human proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, mineral products and others. The longer a person eats with different foods, the healthier his body will be. each of us realizes how negative the daily stresses, depressions, and neuropsychological fatigue are in such situations. Among cereals, soybeans occupy the first place, and in recent years in the Republic of Uzbekistan the growing attention to soybean. one of the plants does not store a large amount of protein, similar to soybean seeds. The cost of growing soy protein is very low, in large quantities per hectare. When soy protein is used by livestock as a source of nutritious protein feed for poultry, an environmentally friendly product is obtained in the food industry. provides clean nitrogen to the soil in shady planted areas and improves soil microflora. Given the importance of soybean, the selection of high-yielding varieties that grow in the conditions of our republic is an important issue today.

Keywords: fabaceae Development, low-salinity, soil,increase, period, climatic, cultivation, mung bean, food, population, varienty, plant, science, absord, crops, air, produce, , high, protein, micronutrient, nitrogen, sowing, leaf. consider,

Introduction

Soybean merrill, is an annual self-pollinated diploid legume (subfamily *Fabaceae*). An erect and productive crop, it is believed to have been domesticated for food from its viny wild relative, Unlike this progenitor, *Glycine soja*, most soybean seeds have no dormancy period after harvest and thus depend upon human agriculture. Spread first throughout eastern China and Korea in prehistoric times, soybean was exported by sea to Japan around the sixth century AD, and at the same time westward down the Silk Road to Nepal and northern India. These regions are now considered secondary areas

Journal Zone Publishing, Ilford, United Kingdom

of diversity for soybean germplasm. The array of morphological diversity in soybean is much greater than in the wild progenitor, reflecting the ancient farmers' role in developing the current reservoir of genetic diversity in the species, noticing and preserving novel genetic variants that would have been lost otherwise. The most visible feature of the crop, the appearance of the seed, is the most genetically diverse trait in soybean, because of its role in the genetic tailoring of soybean for diverse food uses in Asia. The evolution of food recipes for specific genotypes may have been concurrent with the domestication of the crop. It is possible that over large spans of time, visually identifiable seed traits arose in specific regions and became associated with the taste preferences and food recipes of the people there. As trade developed, good recipes, such as those for tofu, were exchanged and the association between a genetic seed source and recipe was maintained. The proliferation of hundreds of what are now traditional soyfood recipes thus helped insure the survival of genetic diversity in soybean to modern times. Regional selection pressures for pest resistance and photoperiod adaptation have played a role in the maintenance of diversity of qualitative genes as well.Among the cereal legumes used for food, the grain of mung bean is distinguished by its nutritional value, richness in protein and vitamins, high caloric content.the price of mung bean is higher than that of beans, peas and peas.The protein content of the mung bean reaches 86%.Mung bean contains 24-28% protein, 8% lysine and 7% arginine. Vitamins B1 and PP are abundant.whenmung bean is grown as the main crop, its sowing dates and conditions should be determined by the soil and climatic conditions of each plot.Table 1 shows the data on the emergence of Uzbekistan based on the results of our experiments on low-salinity soil conditions.at the same time, the germination of mung bean seeds sown in the optimal period in different conditions was higher when sown in the second half of April.

We think that the observation of such conditions is due to the fact that the temperature of mart directly affects the germination of the mung bean seed,the reason is that when the mung bean seed was sown in early mart (10.03), the germination was up to 4.0 after 3.5 days. hence, mung bean seeds germinate rapidly (3.5 days) when sown at 20 and 30 kg per hectare in the second half of mart (20.03) and are slightly elongated when the sowing rate reaches 40 kg / ha. , that is, it will be continuous.

In our experience, the effect of sowing time as a mung bean grain is organized. The protein content was 22.6% when planted in the first period of the Soybean of mung bean. the protein content in the second sowing period was 22.3%, a decrease of 0.3% compared to the first sowing period.(table 2)

When planted in the third period, the protein content was 22.4%, a decrease of 1.6% compared to the first period. When the Kaxrabo variety of moss was planted in the first term, the protein content was 26.7%. In the second sowing, the protein content was 26.1%, a decrease of 1.5% compared to the first period. was found to be 2.9% lower in the third period. In our experience, the sowing dates of mung bean varieties are shown in quality. it was found that the amount of protein decreased with late sowing,

Journal Zone Publishing, Ilford, United Kingdom

while the amount of fat decreased. When mung bean varieties are planted on April 10, the grain yield varies from 28.4 cents to 32.3 c / ha, depending on the amount of sowing in the Soybean. The sowing rate was 23.2 c when sowing 22 kg of seeds per hectare in the Soybean. when the sowing rate was 30 kg / ha, the grain yield was 28.6 c, an increase of 4.5 c compared to the previous variant.

REFERENCES

1. AOAC,(2010).Official method analysis. Association of official chemist, Washington DC
2. Astuti, R.M.; Palupi, N.S. and Zakaria, F.R. (2018). Quality performance of protein allergen isolates for allergy diagnostic test(Case: Indonesian soybeans (Glycine max) and peanuts (Arachis hypogaea)) International Food Research Journal, 25(1): 217-226.
3. Cherry, J.P. and McWatters,K.H. (1975).Solubility properties of proteins relative to environmental effects and moist heat treatment of full fat peanuts. Journal of Food Science, 40:1257–1259.
4. Hajos, G.; Gelencsér, E.; Grant,G.; Bardocz, S.; Sakhri, M.; Duguid,T.J.; Newman,A.M.; Pusz-tai,A. (1996).Effects of Proteolytic Modification and Methionine Enrichment
5. Annals of R.S.C.B., ISSN:1583-6258, Vol. 25, Issue 4, 2021, Pages. 8531-8541 Received 05 March 2021; Accepted 01 April 2021.8540http://annalsofrscb.roOn the Nutri-tional Value of Soya Albumins For Rats.The Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry,7:481-487.

Journal Zone Publishing, Ilford, United Kingdom