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ЗА МЛАДИ УЧЕНИ ' 2022



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SCIENTIFIC WORKS COLLECTION

31 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

„MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY”

FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS’2022

June 29 ÷ 30, 2022

В Сборника са включени трудове, които са резултати от изследвания на млади учени и са докладвани на 29 и 30 юни 2022 г. пред XXXI МЕЖДУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ „МЕНИДЖМЪНТ И КАЧЕСТВО“ ЗА МЛАДИ УЧЕНИ

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This selection publishes includes works that are the results of research of young scientists and have been reported 29 - 30 June 2022 of 31 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "MANAGEMENT AND QUALITY" FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS ' 2022

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СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ

	стр.
П-1 Тасев Г. Мениджмент на разработването на дисертация	5
А-1 Тасев Г. Анализ на развитието на научната агрономия в света (част 1) / Analysis of the development of scientific agronomy in the world	6
А-2 Тасев Г. Анализ на развитието на научната агрономия в света (част 2) / Analysis of the development of scientific agronomy in the world	12
А-3 Тасев Г., М. Михов Анализ на развитието на научната агрономия в Р. България (част 1) / Analysis of the development of scientific agronomy in the Republic of Bulgaria	18
А-4 Тасев Г., М. Михов Анализ на развитието на научната агрономия в Р. България (част 2) / Analysis of the development of scientific agronomy in the Republic of Bulgaria	23
А-5 Маджов Св. Актуални проблеми на науката през XXI век (част 1) / Actual problems of science in the XXI century	29
А-6 Маджов Св. Актуални проблеми на науката през XXI век (част 2) / Actual problems of science in the XXI century	33
А-7 Маджов Св. Типични грешки на докторантите при разработване на автореферат и неговото значение / Typical mistakes of doctoral students when developing an abstract and its importance	37
Б-1 Битунски Ив., Св. Маджов Изследване на запаса от резервни части при неравномерно изразходване на резервните елементи / Study of the stock of spare parts in case of uneven consumption of spare parts	40
Б-2 Битунски Ив., Св. Маджов Модел за оптимално разпределение на запаса от резервни части между звената на сервизната система, изградена на териториален принцип / A model for the optimal distribution of the stock of spare parts between the units of the service system, built on a territorial principle	49
Б-3 Георгиев Г., Св. Маджов Система за събиране и класифициране на информация за пътно-транспортните произшествия / System for collecting and classifying information about traffic accidents	57
Б-4 Георгиев Г., Св. Маджов Фактори, определящи нивото на безопасност при движение при зимни условия на автомобилните пътища / Factors determining the level of safety when driving in winter conditions on motor roads	61
Б-5 Джелебов Г. Планиране и организация на полевите експерименти / Planning and organization of field experiments	70
Б-6 Джелебов Г., Ив. Битунски Използване на теорията на масовото обслужване за определяне числеността на обслужващия персонал в сервиза / Using the theory of mass service to determine the number of service personnel in the service station	73
Б-7 Джелебов Г., Св. Маджов Оптимално управление на запаса от резервни части при равномерно изразходване / Optimal management of the stock of spare parts with uniform consumption	76

Б-8 Мира Л. Георгиева Изследване и анализ на генетично разнообразие с клъстерен анализ / Survey and analysis of genetic diversity with cluster analysis	83
В-1 Драгоев Д. Основни изисквания към полевия експеримент / Basic requirements for the field experiment	86
В-2 Драгоев Д. Отчитане на реколтата и достоверността на опита по същество / Account of the vintage and credibility of substantive experience	90
В-3 Казакова М., Св. Маджов Планиране на наблюденията при полевы експерименти / Planning observations in field experiments	97
В-4 Казакова М., Ст. Станчев Планиране на наблюденията и преброяването в полевия експеримент / Planning observations and counts in the field experiment	101
В-5 Казакова М. Класификация на полевы експерименти в агрономията / Classification of field experiments in agronomy	104
В-6 Иванова Н. Оценка на достоверността на резултатите от изследването и личният принос на докторанта / Assessment of the credibility of the research results and the personal contribution of the doctoral student	110
В-7 Иванова Н., Г. Тасев Наука и особености на научната дейност / Science and peculiarities of scientific activity	112
В-8 Иванова Н., М. Михов Работа на докторанта над ръкописа на дисертацията. Грешки, които се допускат / Work of the doctoral student on the manuscript of the dissertation. Mistakes that are allowed	118
Г-1 Георгиева Н. Предизвикателствата на дигитализацията пред висшето образование в Европа / The challenges of digitization for higher education in Europe	122
Г-2 Георгиева Д. Значението на науката в развитието на секторите на националната икономика / The importance of science in the development of the sectors of the national economy	129
Г-3 Станчев Ст. Изследване и оптимизиране на периодичността на техническо обслужване с отчитане на основните числени характеристики на надеждност / Research and optimization of the periodicity of maintenance taking into account the main numerical characteristics of reliability	132
Г-4 Станчев Ст. Методология на теорията на използване на машините в земеделието / Methodology of the theory of the use of machines in agriculture	137
Г-5 Sandeva V., Despot K. Botanical Parks and Gardens / Ботанически паркове и градини	143
Г-6 Despot K., Sandeva V. Style Accent in the Interior / Стилнен акцент в интериора	149
Г-7 Михов М. Актуални проблеми на теорията и практиката на аграрната наука в Р. България (Част 1) / Actual problems of the theory and practice of agrarian science in the Republic of Bulgaria (part 1)	156
Г-8 Михов М. Актуални проблеми на теорията и практиката на аграрната наука в Р. България (Част 2) / Actual problems of the theory and practice of agrarian science in the Republic of Bulgaria (part 2)	161
Д-29 Маречков И. Обект и предмет на изследване	167

МЕНИДЖМЕНТ НА РАЗРАБОТВАНЕТО НА ДИСЕРТАЦИЯ

Георги Тасев

Резюме

В доклада се разглеждат основните въпроси, свързани с мениджмента на разработване на дисертация, а именно: избор на научната специалност, университет или институт за обучение и провеждане на научни изследвания, избор на научен ръководител, проблем, обект и предметна изследване и изисквания към хипотезата на изследване.

Ключови думи: дисертация, проблем, научен ръководител.

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗРАБОТКОЙ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ

Георги Тасев

Аннотация

В докладе рассматриваются основные вопросы, связанные с управлением диссертационной работой, а именно: выбор научной специальности, вуза или института для обучения и проведения исследований, выбор научного руководителя, проблема, объект и предмет исследования и требование к гипотезе исследования.

Ключевые слова: диссертация, проблема, научный руководитель.

BOTANICAL PARKS AND GARDENS

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Abstract

The culture of the garden develops in all epochs of the cultural history of mankind to the degree of art in the true sense of the word.

Apart from the general principles of man's relation to nature and the environment, for each ethnography, of course, its climate has a special meaning as a basic medium for creative activity in creating a botanical garden.

The Botanical Garden is defined as a scientific-research, educational and cultural-educational institution, which contains collections of plants that represent the diversity and richness of the plant world on the planet.

Key words: park, garden, design, landscape, tree

Human and nature are in an inseparable relationship. The primordial attitude of man towards nature has been transformed into his attitude towards his immediate environment, towards the city, the house, the garden, etc. This relationship was constantly changing and depended on many factors and influences, e.g.: geographical location, material preconditions, social relations, ethnological features and the development of human awareness of his environment. Or as Cyril Yeglic says:

"Different seasons, different provinces, peoples and people give gardens different contours and features. "The garden is a mirror of man and his epoch, a mirror of culture, social order and economic opportunities."

Of course, all of the above would not have been possible without the help of botany as a biological discipline that deals with the scientific study of plants. The name comes from the Greek word βοτανικός, botanikós – and means: pasture, grass. More recently, botany has been referred to by the terms "plant science" and "plant biology". Botany encompasses a number of disciplines that study the appearance, structure, growth, development, reproduction, physiology, diseases, ecology, kinship, and evolutionary history of plants.

Among the first botanical works, written about 300 years. BC, are both major works of the Greek philosopher and writer Theophrastus - Plant History and Causes of Plants (ie, Nature of Plants) - in which he described many species and their application. The Roman physician Dioscorides supplemented Theophrastus' list of plants and paid more attention to the use of medicinal plants. During antiquity these books were the most important contribution to botany and were relied on by researchers and physicians during the Middle Ages. With the discovery of the New World, the further development of botany began, as Europeans came into contact with completely unknown species.

With the knowledge from botany, we are enabled to be much more creative, more inventive in creating a more beautiful, better and different environment, ie more unusual combinations and types of botanical gardens.

The Botanical Garden is defined as a scientific-research, educational and cultural-educational institution, which contains collections of plants that represent the diversity and richness of the plant world on the planet.

A garden to be a botanical garden must meet the following criteria:

- permanence
- scientific base, basis of collections
- documentation for the collections
- monitoring in the collections
- Adequately placed plants
- open to the public
- communication with other institutions
- exchange of materials with others. Botanical Gardens
- research programs
- research papers and research work

Botanical gardens have two tasks:

- To present and compose the flora of a given country in a small space in order to study it;
- To collect all the plants in the garden to present the vegetation to the whole world.

History of botanical gardens

The first attempts to create a garden and grow plants date back to ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, around 3000 BC. Romanians also try gardening, especially growing plants for medicinal purposes. The monks also used the plants in ceremonies, but also for medicinal purposes. The first monastery garden was created in the 8th century, which is a model for future gardens that appear in the 16th century. All the mentioned gardens are not based on science, which means they are not botanical gardens in the true sense of the word.

The first botanical gardens, based on science, appeared in Italy in the 16th and 17th centuries. The first garden was created at the University of Pisa by Luca Gini in 1543, and then there are gardens in Padua, Florence and others. These gardens were created to study medicinal plants academically.

Gardens such as the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid were created to try to cultivate new plant species that were brought in by expeditions to the tropics, such as coffee, tea, salmon, cinnamon and more.

During the 19th and 20th centuries ugliness was created only with an aesthetic function, rarely any of the created ones had a scientific function. An exception is the Missouri botanic garden, which was created in 1859. in the United States.

In the last half century, botanical gardens have again become scientific institutions with an obligation for the urgent conservation of plant species.

There are about 1775 botanical gardens and parks in the world in 148 countries.

The first university botanical garden was established in 1621 in Oxford, England. It was called the "Public Physical Garden", consisting of 3,000 plant species, and a century later the first greenhouse for greenery unstoppable in low winter temperatures was placed in it.

The most famous botanical gardens in the world:

1. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew are a complex of one of the oldest botanical gardens in the world. They were built in the 17th century and have the largest collection of plant species and the largest seed bank, which in turn makes them the world's largest center for botanical research.



Figure 1. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

2. Botanischer Garten Freiburg or Botanischer Garten der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg is a botanical garden in Herdern district on Schenletstrasse 1, in Freiburg in Breisgau, Baden-Württemberg, Germany and is affiliated with the University of Freiburg. The garden was founded in 1620 at the University of Freiburg. It was one of the first botanical gardens in Germany. Today, the garden contains about 8,000 species, with research focusing on the carbon black fossil flora of the Black Forest, as well as the functional morphology and biomechanics of living and fossil plants. Her collections are plants from the Alpine region, dunes, deserts, swamps and swamps, with four exhibition greenhouses (900 m²) containing tropical plants, ferns, cacti and succulents.



Figure 2. Botanischer Garten Freiburg or Botanischer Garten

3. Nacionalni park Sjeverni Velebit is a national park in Croatia which covers (109 km²) from the northern part of the Velebit Mountains, the largest mountain range in

Croatia. Due to the great diversity of this part of the Velebit Range, the area was upgraded from a nature reserve in 1999, and opened as a national park in September of that year. The reservation of the park is protected, and visitors are limited to certain paths. Inside the reserve is Visibaba (Galantus), with an abundance of endemic Croatian subspecies (*Sibiraea altaiensis*) and the Zavican-Balinovac-Velika botanical reserve, known for its outstanding collection of mountain flora species. Inside the reserve is the well-known Velebit Botanical Garden, founded by 1967 professor of pharmacology and botanist Fran Kuzan.

4. Madeira Botanical Garden, Portugal. There is a cable car from Funchal's Old Town to the Madeira Botanical Garden. Here you can see the plants along the Atlantic as a background. In addition to the exotic plants that thrive here, the garden also boasts authentic plants such as the Madeira laurel, which once covered the entire island.



Figure 3. Madeira – Portugalija

5. The Versai Botanical Garden in Paris. The Versailles Gardens are one of the oldest, largest and most spectacular gardens in the world, adorned with 372 statues, 55 different water fountains, 600 fountains and hundreds of thousands of plants and trees that are planted throughout the year. The garden is part of the fairytale Versailles Palace.



Figure 4. Versai Botanical Garden in Paris

6. The Botanical Garden in Murano. Located in the western province of South Tyrol, the Italian gardens Trauttmansdorff were named the most beautiful gardens in 2005, and

are unique because of the numerous details that come from European architecture. Renaissance gardens, geometric plantations and lavish English roses are just some of the reasons why this garden is regularly at the very top of the list of the world's most beautiful botanical oases.



Figure 5. Botanical Garden in Merano.

Conclusion

Botanical gardens have a variable role throughout history, starting as medical gardens for learning and growing medicinal plants, going through the phase of growing and studying different types of plants for different needs, to gardens for enjoyment and relaxation. But it is an indisputable fact that more or less they are always in favor of humanity and its progress.

Today, when the modern technical civilization imposes its own framework of life, when the ghettos change ownership and become dehumanized spaces, when we witness more intense pollution of the environment, the need arises in itself, among other measures, to return to our indigenous values, to discover, study and adapt to modern needs.

Nowadays botanical gardens are becoming key players in the battle to preserve, preserve plants and educate the people who visit them. They also have a role in mitigating the effects of climate change and an absolutely leading role for the survival of the planet due to the possession and adaptation of plants and the ecosystem of climate change in different regions.

They are of inestimable wealth for life and maintenance of the planet.

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