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## THE ROLE AND ROLE OF WATER NETWORKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURKHAN-SHEROBOD OAKH

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### ABSTRACT

*The history of irrigated agriculture in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis goes back a long way. Extensive scientific research in the oasis, as well as material sources found during archeological excavations provide the necessary information. The role of the Southern Surkhan Reservoir is especially significant in the prosperity of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. This article deals with the history of the formation and saturation of the Southern Surkhan Reservoir (Topolangdarya, Karatogdarya, Sangardakdarya, Khojaipokdarya), which has been operating for half a century.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Massif, "Sherabad JSC", agro-industrial complex, water resources, Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, South Surkhan reservoir, water saturation.*

### INTRODUCTION

"Every drop of water is worth it, and life itself requires the development of effective technologies for the efficient use of water resources."

The history of irrigation farming in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis goes back a long way. In geographical sources, the territory of our region is called Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. This is because both rivers have been the main source of irrigation in the area. This means that the issue of water supply to the Sherabad desert is not on the agenda today. The territory of Surkhandarya region, as well as the south of the Sherabad oasis, had a very perfect irrigation network four thousand years ago. Archaeological excavations in Jarqotan show that the region was highly developed, science and culture flourished, our ancestors were engaged in agriculture, animal

husbandry, blacksmithing, as well as jewelry, pottery and handicrafts, at that time people weaved various fabrics from silk, today the remains of wheat grains. Surprising pottery and the discovery of the remains of well-finished water pipes show that the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis is one of the most developed areas in ancient times.

According to available sources, the Kayron-Angor massif (now the Mustaqillik farm and Angor village in Termez district) was a flourishing oasis of orchards, and crops in the south of the region were irrigated by a canal from the Sangardak spring. The Macedonian (Iskandar) bridge, which runs between the Surkhandarya and Komsomol 30th Anniversary areas (now the BeshKahramon farm), was built as a culvert for the Bandikhan River and was used for this purpose only.

According to the testimony of Arab writers and geographers, the water of the Surkhan River (then called Chaganrud) was used in such a way that it did not reach the Amudarya at all times of the year. Spanish and Chinese tourists and traders say farming is booming in the oasis.

In the V-VIII centuries the water of Sherabad, Topalang, Sangardak, Karatag, Xonaqa, Khojaipok rivers was widely used for irrigation of oasis lands. However, by the 13th century, after the Mongol invasion, the oasis's irrigation system was completely destroyed. Droughts and droughts often affected the lives of the population. Deforestation in the Gissar and Boysun Mountains has led to a decrease in river water. The main occupation of the people of the oasis, who suffered from drought, was cattle breeding and sowing of grain on arable lands.

As a result of the invasion of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia, life in the Emirate of Bukhara changed dramatically. On the instructions of the leaders of the Russian government and with the consent of the Emir of Bukhara Abdul Ahadkhan, a military engineer, Captain B. Kastalsky, in 1898 developed his own project for the extraction of water in the territory of Termez. In 1905, the canal was dug and put into operation. The waterworks were taken from the upper part of the village of Salavot, allowing the city of Termez, its environs, and 40,000 acres of arable land to be irrigated.

In 1909-1911, another Russian military engineer, AG Ananov, developed a project to develop the Surkhan-Sherabad desert. With the consent of the Emir of Bukhara Amir Alimkhan, on February 23, 1912, an agreement was signed between AG Ananov and the Emir of Bukhara MirzoNasrullobov. According to him, 72,000 decares of land in the Sherabad desert were approved for 99 years to draw water from the Surkhan River. 1,200 acres of land around Karakamar, 30,000 acres around Beshkotan, 30,000 acres around Angor, and 6,000 acres around Yangiarik were included in the agreement. Engineer AG Ananov will pay 100,000 soums to the Emirate of Bukhara in December every year for water.

Not only the Russians but also the British were interested in the desire to make a profit by pumping water to fertile lands. So they ask the Tsarist government to lease East Bukhara (as our region is called). This culminated in the formation of the Sherabad Joint Stock Company by the Russians and the British. The main task of the society is to study the subsoil and natural resources of the region. But the war of plunder that has begun will force these things to stop.

As a result of the commissioning of the Zang Canal in 1910-1911, by 1915, the cotton area in the entire Sherabad oasis had reached 4,400 hectares. The area of irrigated lands is about 20,000

hectares, including 1,200 hectares of irrigated land in the Sherabad desert and 850 hectares of cotton fields.

Interest and efforts to study the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis continued after the October Revolution. In 1922, leading scientists from the Central Asian State University (SAGU) conducted research on 300,000 hectares. As a result, in 1927, under the editorship of Professor N.A. Dimo, his book "Soils of the Sherabad oasis, the right bank of the Qizirikdara and Surkhandarya rivers" was published. In carrying out this scientific work, it was used in the design and organization of the state farm "Kumkurgan" (now these areas are transformed into farms "Surkhan" and "BeshKahramon"). During the former Soviet era, more attention was paid to the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. Hazarbog (1927), Kakaydi(1931), Kumkurgan (1932) canals were dug. The aim was to get the necessary benefits from the fertile lands of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, especially the large-scale cultivation of raw cotton, which is valuable in agriculture. Over time, until the independence of our country, the agrarian policy pursued by the former Soviet government has borne fruit, and agricultural crops grown in our oasis have always had to provide the center.

It is thirty years since our native land, Uzbekistan, went down in history as an independent state. In this short period of time, our country has become widespread in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that today there is no nation left on earth that does not know our country, its President and its people.

The reforms being carried out in our country in all spheres are bearing fruit, and today our free and prosperous Motherland is rapidly advancing along the path of its development, as a result of which the Uzbek people are taking their rightful place in the world community with their prestige and high spirituality. Undoubtedly, the basis of these achievements lies in the devotion, kindness, love and, most importantly, diligence of each of our compatriots.

This can be seen in the words of President ShavkatMirziyoyev at the pre-election meeting with the workers of the Surkhandarya oasis: "It is known that Surkhandarya region has a special role in the development of our country with its economic potential, important geographical location and natural resources. It is well known that the Surkhandarya oasis has long been famous for its fertile soil, hard-working farmers who harvest two or three times a year. Personally, I consider the people living in the Surkhandarya oasis to be courageous people who are not afraid of any trials and problems, who believe in themselves, in their own strength, who keep their word. Such a noble, tolerant nation is, without a doubt, able to create its own destiny, its own happiness with its own hands. You have always proved this truth in your recent and distant history, and you are proving it today. " Indeed, if we turn to historical sources, the Surkhandarya oasis is a major material and spiritual center of Uzbekistan and Central Asia at all stages of socio-economic life, the convenience of artificial irrigation is due to the fact that such rivers as the Amudarya, Surkhandarya and Sherabaddarya always bring important minerals to the country. The early and rapid development of agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts brought new achievements not only to the oasis, but also to the development of our country, especially due to the thirst for labor, creativity and ingenuity of the local population, as well as the socio-economic, material and cultural development of the country. We will witness. Of course, the role of water, which is considered a generous resource of nature, in achieving such great achievements is incomparable.

In this regard, the great philosopher and scientist, one of the seven sages, Fales was right a thousand times when he said, "The beginning of all things is water," "The earth floats on water."

Indeed, water occupies a special place among natural resources. Because the main source of life for all living things is water. There can be no life without water. Our ancestors paid special attention to keeping water clean and using it wisely. That is why they say, "Where the water runs out, the ground runs out. It is not for nothing that they say, "The struggle for water is the struggle for life." It is said that in Arabia, which is considered to be a hot country, a person who is going on a journey is asked for clear water in the form of a white wish. The hosts were very upset to see that the travelers, who were visiting one of the tribes in the Sahara Desert, were bathing excessively in water. Because they instantly ran out of water that would last the whole tribe a few days. This shows that in countries that need water, the need and respect of the population for water is very high. All their lives they dreamed of bringing water to the deserts and turning all sides into gardens. Indeed, water is the epitome of life. The beloved Uzbek national poet ErkinVahidov writes about this in his poem:

"If you go, there's life in the wide oasis."

So be on the lips of the country, there is novvot,

You are cotton, apple, pomegranate and nursery,

You are proud to drive for Uzbek,

You drop yourself on the ground - drop by drop,

You are the symbol of the people, not the river.

Keep flowing, don't dry up Mother!

Indeed, in our land, the centuries-old dream of our ancestors for water began to be realized by his descendants. They are supplying water to the new lands of our oasis, turning the deserts into gardens and orchards, and contributing unceasingly to the further development of agriculture. In this regard, the South Surkhan Reservoir, which is a dam in the very center of our region, in the Surkhandarya River, has innumerable services.

The construction of this reservoir plays an important role not only in our oasis, but also in the development of Kumkurgan district. It has been 50 years, or half a century, since the dam was built and put into operation last year, saving the necessary water.

It is known that Surkhandarya region is located in the south of the country, the central part of which is the Surkhandarya oasis. The oasis is the main agricultural area in the region. The oasis is bordered on the northwest by the Gissar mountain range and on the east by the Babatag mountain range. Between the Gissar and Babatag mountain ranges are the oases of the Surkhan and Sherabad rivers. Surkhandarya natural-geographical region is rich in water resources. The main rivers of this country are Surkhandarya and Sherabaddarya. The upper reaches of the rivers in the Surkhandarya region flow rapidly in a narrow stream. When it reaches the plain, the core expands and the flow rate slows down. The rivers in the Surkhandarya oasis are mainly fed by melting snow and glaciers and groundwater. The most important river in the country is Surkhandarya.

Surkhandarya is named after the confluence of the Karatag and Topalang rivers (in the Uzun district). The length of the river is about 200 kilometers and the catchment area is 13,610 square kilometers. The Surkhan oasis is located on the right bank of the Surkhandarya River, and its left bank is adjacent to the foothills of the ancient Babatag peaks. The South Surkhan Reservoir was built on the Surkhandarya River. Surkhandarya used to irrigate the Surkhandarya oasis, and the Sherabad River irrigated the Sherabad oasis. However, during the years of mass desertification, the water of the Sherabad River could not meet the demand. In the village of Darband, which belongs to the Boysun district, located in the upper reaches of the Sherabad River, the project to build the Darband Reservoir has not been implemented. As a result, the water of Surkhandarya was transported through the Sherabad main canal and was widely used in the development of the Sherabad oasis. Thus, the Surkhandarya River reached the lower reaches of the Sherabad River and provided water to the newly developed lands.

The South Surkhandarya reservoir, built in the 1960s and with a design capacity of 800 million cubic meters, is fed by the following rivers:

The Topalang River is a wet and fast-flowing river that forms the Surkhandarya River and is the right tributary of the Surkhandarya River. The length of the river is 124 kilometers, the basin is 5217 square kilometers, and the catchment area is 2200 square kilometers. The Topalangdarya begins with snow and glaciers in the Hazrat Sultan massif, located at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level in the Gissar Mountains. It is saturated with snow (65 percent of total water), rain (3 percent), ice (6 percent), and groundwater (26 percent). The accumulation increases the volume of water at the expense of dozens of rivers, streams, springs along its flow. The oasis in the mountainous zone of the river is very narrow, inconspicuously small (5-10 and sometimes 20-30 meters). Starting from the village of Zarchob, the river is clearly visible, and its oasis is 150-200 meters, and when it reaches the plain - the village of Sariosiyo, the oasis is up to 2 kilometers. The water consumption of the Topalang River varies depending on its saturation nature. Its water consumption increases from early spring to summer, after which the river's water consumption gradually decreases. In January, the river's water consumption is 11.5 cubic meters per second, in February - 13.8, in March - 28.8, in April - 78.4, in May - 136 cubic meters, in June - in the peak period of the river water consumption reaches 144 cubic meters per second. . The average annual water consumption of the river is 52.5 cubic meters per second. Even before the construction of the Topalang Reservoir on the river, it was an important water resource for the agro-industrial complex of the oasis. The water from the riverbed joins the Karatag River below and turns into the Surkhandarya River, which flows into the South Surkhandarya Reservoir and makes a significant contribution to the southern zone.

The Karatag River is the left tributary of the Surkhandarya River, with a length of 95 kilometers, a basin of 2,424 square kilometers, and a catchment area of 684 square kilometers. The Karatag River begins with an unnamed glacier on the southern slope of Mount Gissar, 4,688 meters above sea level. It is saturated with snow, rain, ice and groundwater. The river increases its water from small rivers in the high mountains, springs in streams and ravines, snow, ice, and its width increases from 60 meters to 300 meters along the stream. Its largest constituent rivers are Sarbin (13 km), Shirkent (65 km), Jalsin (13 km), Payron (23 km) and Saburgan (24 km) on the left.

The Sangardak River is one of the largest right tributaries of the Surkhandarya River, with a length of 114 kilometers and a catchment area of 948 square kilometers. The river begins with

groundwater in the Chor-Aigul Mountains at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level, which is the ridge of the Gissar Mountains. Later along the stream it is joined by many rivers and streams, streams and springs from the right and left streams. The beginning of the Sangardak River from the high mountains ensures that it generates a lot of energy at great speed from the narrow gorges. The river oasis widens to 470 meters near the mountain village of Sangardak. Then the oasis narrows again and widens to 350 meters in the village of Yangakli, and its exit from the mountain to 500 meters in the village of Kenguzar. Its right tributaries are the Kyzylsay, the Shurab, the Molan-Gur, the Khanjiza, and others. The Sangardak River takes the name of Kizilsuv in the territory of Denau district and flows into Surkhandarya under the same name. The river is wet, fast. It is of great importance in irrigation work. Several canals are dug to get water from it.

The Khojaipok River is the second largest tributary on the right bank of the Surkhandarya River. The length of the river is 97 kilometers. The catchment area is 765 square kilometers, located at an altitude of 3,500 meters above sea level. The starting point of the Khojaipok River is Khoja Bozbarak Mountain. It is saturated with snow, rain and groundwater. The river flows between mountainous and wavy relief forms. To it is added the healing sulfur water from the Khojaipok cave. The Khojaipok River widens its oasis between Khojaipok Cave and the village of Qorliq from 150 meters to 1,000 meters. Starting from the territory of Qorliq village, Yangiariq and Ovchiaryk canals were passed through it. After passing through this village, the river is called the Golden River. The water regime of the Khojaipok River is suitable for mountain rivers. Its annual water consumption varies from 1.82 cubic meters per second to 22.7 cubic meters. The Surkhandarya, formed by the confluence of the above-mentioned rivers and streams, passed through the center of the oasis without any resistance for almost half a century and flowed into the Amudarya. The desire to subdue the flowing water to the human footsteps, to turn it into a barren desert in search of water and life, overwhelmed the people.

During the transition to peaceful post-war construction, Uzbekistan has ample opportunities for the development of cotton, melons, horticulture and animal husbandry in the country through the development of agriculture, efficient use of water resources, accelerated construction of reservoirs and canals. Shortly afterwards, on February 11, 1954, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution "On further development of cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR, including the expansion of arable land in Surkhandarya region, especially to increase the area of fine-fiber cotton to 70,000 hectares." On the basis of this decision, on April 12, 1954 in Moscow, the heads of the Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the USSR A. N. Askochenskiy, V. V. At the meeting, chaired by Poslovsky, the issue of construction and design of the South Surkhandarya reservoir in the south of the Uzbek SSR will be on the agenda.

According to the decision № 22 adopted on the same day, the scientific staff of the Sredazgiprovodkhopok Design Institute will be responsible for the implementation of this project. The technical design of the South Surkhandarya reservoir is made by the technical control department of water management of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR on March 8, 1956 by the order № 29 and on March 30, 1956 by the decision № 2 by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture under the signature of AN Askochensky confirmed.

According to the instructions of the government, the staff of the Institute "Sredazgiprovodkhopok" will carry out exploration and design work in the upper part of the

present-day city of Kumkurgan, on the right bank of the Surkhandarya River, where it is advisable to build a reservoir. During the study of archival sources, it became clear that the project plan had previously included the possibility of building this reservoir in the upper part of Shurchi district and in the area of the current hydropower plant in Jarkurgan district. Of course, people may be interested in why the construction of the reservoir in question was chosen from the Kumkurgan region. This is due, firstly, to the ease of water supply from the territory of Kumkurgan district to the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts through the Bandikhan deserts, and secondly, to the fact that the reservoir area used to consist of deep ravines, which allows to collect more water in a timely manner. - the creation of conditions is taken into account.

Indeed, water is the soul and blood of all living beings in the world. Where there is water, there is life, there is fruit, and there is blessing. But mastering, landscaping and gardening is not an easy task. How much work is required for this. Probably for this reason, our people have wise sayings such as "One person digs a ditch, a thousand people drink water", "When you drink water, do not forget to dig a ditch", "The water that flows in front of you is worthless".

This reservoir, which for half a century has changed the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis beyond recognition, today has its own achievements and a number of problems. There is no need to hide this fact, of course. What is the problem?

- First of all, it should be noted that at the time of construction and commissioning of the reservoir, it held 800 million cubic meters of water, but today this figure is slightly higher than 350 million cubic meters. This is due to the fact that rain, floods and flood waters, which occur in the spring of each year, flow into the reservoir basin, causing mud and sand to flow along the road. As a result, the reservoir basin has so far lost the capacity to hold almost 450 million cubic meters of water;

- Therefore, secondly, to compensate for the lost water, it is necessary to re-dig the reservoir in order to clear it of mud, or to raise the dam dam?

- and thirdly, settlements, organizations and enterprises located near the riverbed, as well as the discharge of various wastes and garbage into the water by farms, lead to unpredictable pollution of the dam basin. If this process continues, it will be difficult to imagine the condition of this dam in the next hundred years. According to experts, once the Topalang Reservoir, located in Sariosiya district and capable of holding 500 million cubic meters of water, is fully operational, it is likely to release enough water into the South Surkhan Reservoir and turn it into a flowing river like the Jarkurgan hydropower plant. Is this the future of the reservoir, which has been providing invaluable services to the development of our oasis for almost half a century? Therefore, this issue should be resolved not only by the Ministry of Water and Agriculture, but also by the general public with positive results, so that in the end this work will bear fruit. Today, in addition to this reservoir, there are four other reservoirs in the oasis (Topalang, UchqizilOktepa, Namuna-Degrez), but the role and services of the South Surkhan reservoir in the development of the Sherabad oasis should not be forgotten. For example, if at the time of construction and commissioning of this reservoir it was planned to supply water to 122 thousand hectares of arid and arid lands of the oasis, including 45 thousand hectares of newly developed lands, this figure was 142 thousand 448 hectares in 1986, 325 thousand hectares in 1995. to date, it has surpassed about 330,000 hectares. In this regard, we must not forget about the services of the canals that receive water through the Amudarya in our oasis.

It should be noted that today it is expedient to strengthen control over the technical condition of all reservoirs operating in the country and, if necessary, to carry out repair work. The cause of negligence and the consequences of unforeseen events can be seen in the recent floods in the Sardoba reservoir in the Syrdarya region.

In conclusion, we can say that the history of irrigated agriculture in our oasis has its own substantive path, which goes back a long way. Today, knowing and studying the past and history testifies to the love, respect and attention of each of our compatriots to their Motherland.

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