

Evaluation of Agriculture Instead of Natural Geographical Locations in Khorezm Region

Nazarov Husniddin Yoqubovich Qoqon DPI GIBA kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi

Sulaymonov Navruzbek Gulmurod o'gli Qoqon DPI GIBA yo'nalishi talabasi

Abstract

In Mongolia, the ethnoecological views of the Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley with livestock were briefly analyzed based on scientific sources and ethnographic field inscriptions. Scientific conclusions on the ethnoecological views of Uzbeks in the Fergana Valley with livestock are presented in Magana.

Keywords: Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley, livestock, ethnoecological views.

Introduction

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines.

The total area of the region is approximately 6.05 thousand square km. More than 80 percent of its territory (4.5,000 kv.km) is located on the left bank of The Hague, and about the remaining 20 percent is located on its right bank (1.8,000 kv.km). The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines.

The region consisted kv.km mostly of high, sparsely kv.km wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines.

If the northernmost edge point of the province coincides with the Nuranbobo dam near the village of Olchin in the Gurlan district, the southern edge point is located some time south of Tuproqa'la.

The region stretches 280 km from northeast to southeast. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded wooded cubits, and then scaled mountains.80 km

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded reserfing the bucket. All of the above boundaries pass through the plains. The eastern border passes through the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the southern eastern border through the provinces of Bucharest on the right bank of The Hague. [37]

According to preliminary estimates, as of April 1, 2023, the province will have an average of 325 people per square kilometer. This indicator increased by 6 people compared to the corresponding period last year. In 2022, there will be 1 kv.km.ga 319 people.

As of January 1, 2005, the population of Khmer Rouge was 1447.7 thousand.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. On average, there are 239.3 inhabitants in the Khmer Rouge region.

Children make up 57,23% of the province's population, adolescents make up 6.8 percent, and 35,97% are older people. Of these, 23.5 percent live in cities and 76.5 percent in rural areas. [9]

The region's longest border is the Koraqum Desert from the south and west, which runs from Copettog to the Caspian Sea. This sand consists mainly of the rocks of the third period and the chalk period. And the top of the skumpii consists of yellow sand hills. The origin of the koraqum name is a name that is placed, not on the color of the sand, but on their variety, lifeless appearance. This name actually means "Evil Sands." The snake forms a "large bow" along the southern cheque of the valley. In some areas, sand scattered into the interior of the valley. This can also be seen around the districts of Hiva and Newark. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. In sandy areas, which are scattered in the valley, they are strengthened by plants. It is found in sand dunes and sand dunes that easily migrate under the influence of the wind. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by beyond resolution. The Red Cross has a strong connection with the rocks of the chalk period in which it formed.

The Toshsqaa Plateau in the southern part of the Khmer Rouge region and the sand of Zaunguz are made up mainly of limestone and sand. Mergel muds of the Paleogenic period are also found underneath them. The present valley of Aegean mainly occupies its left bank. The width of the river valley ranges from a few hundred meters to 7-8 kilometers in some places. Allivual rocks covering the region can reach from a few centimeters to 20-30 m. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cuttingacross the globe.

1. The northern region, which is 100-110 m above sea level.

2. It can be divided into remote southern parts 120-150 meters above sea level.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. The average height of the region from sea level is 110-120 meters. The shores of the Valley of Aegean also decline toward itself, slowly heading for the surrounding areas. From the Ostrich Reservoir, the river valley expands considerably.

Until the construction of the ostrich reservoir, there were frequent flooding events in the province, frequently flooding the banks of river reefs.

But people dried up dams to prevent the dangers of flooding.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines.

The resulting rise in incomes from the meltwater could spell disaster for hundreds of years. The earth's tilt also prevents temperatures from becoming too extreme for us to survive.

Along with the canals dug hundreds of years ago in the region, dozens of newly dug rice (saliva), excavated debris for freshwater (debris), water facilities, rice (cooling), and low-rise hills formed from cleaning debris make the earth a little lower.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded wooded deserts cut through by deep ravines.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. In the years that followed, as a result of the construction of the Tuyamo'yin reservoir, the fertile clay brought by the river was very rare, and it did not come to some areas at all.

These have a significant influence on the formation of the wow's relief. At first, The Watch Tower Publications Body of Jehovah's Witnesses weighed between 120 and 150 pounds

[120 and 150 kg] of fertile mud per hectare each year. The average thickness of the sedimentary muddy layers in the region reaches 70-80 meters.

Much of the region is made up of the fourth period of the Caynozoic era and the layers of modern times.

Partial Neogenic layers are also found in the southern regions of the region bordering the Kuraqum and Red Cross.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by raw. The territory of Khorezm region is also considered part of the Turon platform.

For millions of years, the area was under the sea, which later became landfall due to their withdrawal. Crystal, sea and allyuvial sediment are common in the region. During the Mesopotamian era and during the Paleogenic period, the region was under the deep sea. The Sultan Uvays Mountains on the banks of the river rise from the sea in the form of an island. Along with all kinds of shrimp, microfunas, large fish lived in the sea.

In all, you can find four types of beds in the geological part of Khmer Rouge. These are:

- **1.** Territories consisting of ancient crystal rocks.
- 2. Regions consisting of chalk beds on the right bank of the aegean Sea.
- **3.** Regions of paleogenic rocks around the ostrich.
- 4. It consists of neogenic rocks, Jaundice Koraqum.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded sparsely wooded sparsely wooded sparsely wooded sparsely wooded swallars. [11]



The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded wooded sparsely wooded sparsely wooded sperm.

Many geographers were involved in the natural and geographical circulation of the Khmer

Rouge Valley. Researchers such as E.M.Murzayev, N.D.Dolimov, N.A.Kogay, L.N.Babushkin, T.Ollaberganov distinguished the region as an independent natural region. www.unisef.int-

Due to the destruction of natural barriers on the northern and eastern sides of the region, it provides favorable opportunities for the free entry of cold air masses from the Arctic and Siberia. The region's climate is severely continental, that is, dry, summer is hot winter cold, and the annual amplitude is very high. The difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures reaches 78 degrees. Litologo-Geomorphological Map of the Red Cross and Khmer Rouge in the formation of the voha climate if the Aral Sea plays a significant role in the composition of the regional climate.1 1.1-rasm.

Based on information provided by Avezov S.

The steppes of the swan also play an important role. With the sand of the region The wrapping allows the air temperature to rise to +43.+45 gradus.

The average annual temperature in the region reaches +12 degrees, in the remote southern part - +15 degrees. This indicator is +14 degrees Fahrenheit [$-14^{\circ}C$] in Naples.

In the southern regions of the region, the average January temperature is -3 degrees, and in the rest of the region -4.-5 degrees. The lowest temperature in the valley goes -32.-33 degrees Celsius. The average July temperature is +28 degrees Fahrenheit [-28°C], and in Urgench, this indicator is +28.5 degrees Fahrenheit [-28.5°C]. Annual cold-free days in the region average about 200 days.

This is 204 days in the south and 195 days in the north.

1.2. Factors affecting the development of agriculture in the region.

Climate: The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded wooded deserts. For more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by teleps (718) 560 - 7500. The region's climate is severely dry and dry, the dry and hot summer is characterized by a cold winter, as well as a large annual fluctuation in temperature. The climate and nature of the Khorezm region have their own characteristics. The fact that it was thousands of miles from the oceans and seas made it possible for it to enter the ranks of typical continental countries. The main features of summer are the hot summer, the cold winter weather, the sharp change in weather during the day, low precipitation, dry weather, and the climate of the province. Such aspects of the climate depend on the geographical location of the region, the angle of sunlight and the structure of the earth's surface.

The region has a lot of sunny days throughout the year, and in summer the sun is seen much higher than the horizon. Example: From the sun's horizon in Naples on June 22

(90-40+23.5) =71.50 rises.

During the summer months, the lowest temperature during the month often coincides with 4-5 in the morning, and very high temperatures between 14 and 16 p.m. On December 22, the sun's height from the horizon (90-40-23.5)=25.50. The period when the sun shines brightly is 35-50 percent of the period during which light can shine, and 80-90 percent in summer. If the lowest air temperature in the morning is observed at 6-7 p.m. in the winter, the highest temperature is 14-15 p.m.

Khorezm region consisted mostly of high, sparsely colored tablelands. Air humidity here ranks among the lowest areas in our country. For example, the temperature in the Honka district was 3.1 millibars. The region is one of the areas where sunny days will be most abundant. The period when the sun shines here is greater than in other parts of the Republic. For example, from May to October, when cotton and other agricultural crops are cooked, the period is 1,800 hours in the south of the region (Hazarasp) and 1,613 hours in Cairo. Even due to the high altitum of the sun from the horizon in summer and the abundance of sunny days in the region, its territory is rich in solar radiation, with 140 kcal of heat falling per square meter of it. 20 kkaloria of this falls on July. [24]

The surface of the earth does not accept all of the radiation from the sun. 25-30% of it returns from the surface of the earth. The total temperature dropped to about miners, 4,000-4400. In the summer, 4-5 times more heat falls than in winter. That is why in the province, the weather changes little in the summer months. In winter, however, solar radiation slows down and can quickly change every air mass, temperature and weather in general that comes in. There are other reasons for changing weather in winter. From mid-November to March, the heat that the earth loses by shining light exceeds the heat that comes to it from the sun. This also causes some kind of frostbite in the winter months.

Atmospheric circus, or exchange of air masses, also plays a special role in the composition of the regional climate. Like our country, the province is dominated by mainly western and southern air masses at an altitude of 2-3 miles [2-3 km] to 12 miles [12 km] above the surface of the earth. The presence of such currents can be found in aerological cards indicating air pressure and air currents at a height of 5-7 meters.

Average annual climate indicators "Khiva" and "Urgench" in Khorezm region

according to the meteostations table. The regional climate is characterized by drought.

On average, the annual rainfall is very small, that is, 94-100 mm. The main part of the precipitation falls on the winter and spring periods. [29]

Khorezm region is located in the zone of average wind activity. In the direction of the annual wind, the winds in the northeast are more common. On average, there will be dusty storms six nights a year. The average wind speed reaches 3.5 m/s. High summer temperatures, low atmospheric rainfall, low relative humidity of air on summer days (37-40 percent). and frequent winds evaporate a lot of moisture in the soil (300-320 days a year) and rise 15 to 18 times more wet air than the resulting rainfall. This further increases the need for irrigation of agricultural crops and leads to intensive degradation of the soil.

1.3 The role of agro-industrial resources in the formation of soil.

According to the Khmer Rouge Regional Land Resources Administration, in 2004 the regional land resources fund amounted to 681505 hectares, of which 7,6360 hectares were located outside administrative borders (Kyzyljar mass of the Republic of Karakalpakstan). The total number of lands occupied by agriculture in the Red Cross is 68395. Since then, there have been 5,435 lands, 22 gardens, 818 lands, 9,427 crops, and 52,693 pastures. The land terratoria of the Khmer Rouge region consists of 605145 hectares of land resources, including 203398, 13337 perennial trees, 4,251 in diameter, 7 in diameter, and 110016 pastures.

The total area occupied by the inhabitants of the region is 47611, of which 34172 are gardens and fruit trees are 4943 and the area with buildings is 8,496. Unused land in the region occupied a total of 166721. Thus, agricultural land in Khmer Rouge is equivalent to 399404, with 271793 crops, 13359 trees perennial, 5065 in chalk, 9434 in pastures, and 162709 in pastures.www.unisef.int-

There are 47656 in the population. There are 34205 crops and 4943 gardens and fruit trees.

In the Khmer Rouge region, garden and vegetable associations occupied 91 areas and a total of 58371 forests. Total unused land is 174583. Despite the small area of the region, a variety of soils are common here. The process of soil formation continues even now. Soil also develops on the basis of natural laws, such as plant and animal life. Existing soils in the region are formed in the conditions of the continental desert climate. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could spell disaster for hundreds of hundreds of people. But the role of climate within these factors is extremely important.

Extremely low rainfall in the province causes a large amount of salts to accumulate on the surface of the soil by several times the evaporation relative to precipitation. [30]

Depending on the geographical location of the region, the zonal soil that corresponds to the area is gray soil. Water is taken up through the tree's roots and transported to the leaves by a sophisticated surface.

Today, the region is experiencing an increase in the amount of salt in the climate, waters, and wind. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded sheets of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

Generally speaking, despite the fact that soil is being washed from harmful salts during the process of agro-agriculture and irrigation in the province, a positive salt balance, and a withdrawal of 1,500 to 2,000 tons of salt per hectare, the secondary degradation process is activated, resulting in a decrease in crop yields. To prevent such situations, it is necessary to carry out many agricultural work and increase the yield of agricultural crops.

References

- Mamanovich, Abdunazarov Lutfullo, B. G. A. Xasanboevich, and Xio Husniddin Jacobovich. "Transchemical water problems in the Fergana Valley." *Intrneuk* 8.12 C.E. 3 (2017): 45.
- 2. Radjabova, Gavkhar Umarovna, Ozoda Makhmudovna Kuzibaeva, and Khusniddin Yokubovich Nazarov. "Development of the national labor market of Uzbekistan and its effective functioning." *Innovative Economy: Prospects for Development and Improvement* 3 (13) (2016): 5-9.
- Otajonova, S. R., D. X. Yuldasheva, and X. Yo Nazarov. "Reagents and their importance." Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603 11.06 (2022): 12-17.
- 4. Stages of interfaith games in geography classes
- 5. S Xusanov, X Nazarov, ST Shokiraliyeva Илм-фан ва рақамли иқтисодиётни ..., 2021



- 6. Ram, Abbek Ahmedovich, and Husniddin Jacobovich Xio. "GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE." *Intrneuk* 23-3 (2020): 52-53.
- 7. Nazarov, H. Y., Sh Xusanov, and S. Shokiraliyeva. "Water Sources of the Southern Fergana Landscape and their Role in Recreation." *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development* 1.1 (2021): 155-156.
- 8. Husanov, S., and X. Xio. "Geomorphological formation of recraction resources in the territory of the Fergana region." 1.1 (2021): 79-81.
- 9. Son of Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Bahri, and Ahmadjanov Ilknur Axrorjon. "USE "SUN'IY INTELEKT" to TEACH GEOGRAPHY." *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development* 22 (2023): 1-11.
- 10.Xusanov, S., X. Xio, and S. T. Shokiraliyeva. "Stages of organizing interactive games in geography classes." 1.1 (2021): 143-145.
- 11.Son of Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Bahri, and Ahmadjanov Ilknur Ahrorjon. "THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT OF THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT." *Educational Innovation and Integration* 10.3 (2023): 122-129.
- 12. Усмонов, М. Р., and Х. Ё. Назаров. "Some geographical features of the development of ekotourism." Узбекистон ва Россияда география фани: умумий муаммолар, хамкорлик салохияти ва истикболи. 2019.
- 13.Hassanorovich, Berdiyev Ghayratjon. "ANALYSIS OF THE MEDICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS OF FERGANA REGION AND THE COMPOSITION OF DISEASES." *PEDAGOGS Journal* 35.4 (2023): 71-75.
- 14. Qarshiboyevna, Komilova Lily, et al. "EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN IMPROVING THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH SYSTEM." *PEDAGOG* 6.6 (2023): 112-117.
- 15.Hassanorovich, Berdiyev Ghayratjon. "THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RIVERS OF UZBEKISTAN IN FARMING AND THEIR CONSERVATION." *PEDAGOGS Journal* 35.4 (2023): 24-28.
- 16.Xasanboyevich, Berdiyev Ghayratjon, son of Ahmadov Ilknur Axrorjono, and Abdurahman Shoulug' Zokirjon. "DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE PROVINCE OF FARG'ONA." *PEDAGOG* 6.6 (2023): 118-123.
- 17.Xasanboyevich, Berdiyev Ghayratjon, son of Ahmadov Ilknur Axrorjono, and Abdurahman Shoulug' Zokirjon. "FARG 'ECOLOGICAL STATE OF THE PROVINCE: COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS." *PEDAGOG* 6.6 (2023): 124-129.
- 18.Berdiev, Gayratjon Hasanboevich, and Elmurod Alievich Soliev." Statistical and Comparative Analysis of Temperature and Rain in Fergana." *NatSci* 19.4 (2021): 5-12.
- 19. Tozhiboeva, M. A., A. M. Zhabbarov, and M. S. Meliev. "Fergana Valley and Its Deserts." *Scientist of the XXI Century* 1.1 (2020): 3-4.
- 20.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar, Kokan SPI Teacher, and Kokan SPI Student. "GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNERALS." *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal* 3.12 (2022): 72-78.
- 21.Mamanovych, Abdunazarov Lutfillo, Meliyev Muzaffar Saidakbarovich, and Erqulov Turdimorod Abduraxmon o'g'li. "Village Economy And Environmental



Protection." *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning* (*EJEDL*) 3.12 (2022): 267-270.

- 22.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar, et al. "PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY OF SCHOOL STUDENTS." *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions* 3.12 (2022): 134-139.
- 23.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar. "Use and Protection of Water Resources." *International Journal on Orange Technologies* 3.3 (2021): 212-213.
- 24.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar. "Ecological Features of Biogas Production." *International Journal on Orange Technologies* 3.3 (2021): 214-216.
- 25.Nararov, H. Y., and D. X. Yuldasheva. "Ecological Features of Biogas Production." *Ilm Sarchashmalari* 22.4 (2022): 124-126.
- 26.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar, and Jobborov Azamjon Mashrabovich. "FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE TEACHING OF FLORA AND FAUNA IN GEOGRAPHY CLASSES." *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research* 3.12 (2022): 115-118.
- 27. Alisherovich, Akbarov. "G'olibjon, and Meliev Muzaffar Saydakbarovich."." *Ecological Condition and Development Problems of Recreation Zones of Fergana Region." Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3 (2022): 803-807.
- 28.Alisherovich, Akbarov Golibjon. "Ecological Condition and Development Problems of Recreation Zones of Fergana Region." *International Journal on Orange Technologies* 3.5 (2021): 171-173.
- 29.Saidakbarovich, Meliev Muzaffar. "TEACHING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IRRIGATION IN FERGANA REGION IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS." *Journal of new century innovations* 41.2 (2023): 151-156.
- 30. Saidakbarovich, Meliev Muzaffar, and Rakhmonaliev Behruzbek Dilmurodjon'S. Ogli. "GLACIER MELTING: CONTROL AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES." Western European Journal of Modern Experiments and Scientific Methods 1.3 (2023): 26-33.
- 31.Saidakbarovich, Meliev Muzaffar. "INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE OCEAN AND ITS DECISIVE ROLE IN EDUCATION OF ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS." *Web of Scientists and Scholars: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 1.8 (2023): 86-92.
- 32.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar. "ISSUES OF FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT "INLAND WATERS" IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS." *Journal of new century innovations* 41.2 (2023): 144-150.
- 33.Saidakbarovich, Meliev Muzaffar. "TEACHING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IRRIGATION IN FERGANA REGION IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS." *Journal of new century innovations* 41.2 (2023): 151-156.
- 34.Saidakbarovich, Meliyev Muzaffar. "Teacher, and Kokan SPI Student."." *GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNERALS." Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal* 3 (2022): 72-78.





- 35.Tobirov, O.K. "Reasonable use of transboundary water resources and streams". European Science. 2017; 3 (25): 31-36."
- 36. Tobirov, Odiljon. "ГАТ ёрдамида баҳоланган табиат компонентлари ва комплексларини дала-экспедициявий тадқиқотлар билан таққослаш." Oʻzbekiston milliy universiteti xabarlari (2022).
- 37. Tobirov, Odiljon. "ГАТ технологиялари ёрдамида туристик-рекреацион зонарни ажратиш (Фарғона водийси мисолида)." Reports of the National University of Uzbekistan (2022).
- 38.Tobirov, Odiljon, Kobiljon, Ugli, and Shakhnoza Abdumalik Kizi Madaminjonova. "Geographical Tourist Zoning of Territories," Science, Technology, and Education 8(83) (2021): 98-107.
- 39.Tobirov, Odiljon, Kobiljon, coals. "Wise Use of Transboundary Water Resources and Flows." European science 3 (25) (2017): 31-36.
- 40.Tobirov, Odiljon. "Fargona vodiysi tabiat komponentlarining turistik imkoniyatlarini GAT yordamide kompleks bagolash." Eurasian Journal of Academic Research 2.12 (2022): 1019-1027.
- 41.Tobirov O. K., Madaminzhonova Sh. A. Geograficheskoe turisticheskoe zonirovanie territorii [Geographical tourist zoning of territories] / O. K. Tobirov, Sh. A. Madaminzhonova // Nauka, tekhnika i obrazovaniye. 2021. № 8(83). P. 98-107. EDN RZMQVJ.
- 42.Mamanovych, A. L. "Ecological educational system the need to improve theoretical foundations and methodological foundations." *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research* 3.12 (2022): 135-139.
- 43.Нигматов, А., Л. Абдуназаров, and Ш. Мухамедов. "Касбий экологик таълим ва тарбия." *Тошкент: Иқтисодиёт-молия.*–2016 (2016).
- 44. Abunazarov, Lutfillo Mamanovich, and Shaira Askarovna Kambarova. "Historical and Geographical Sources in Arabic on the History of Central Asia." *modern approaches to the transformation of the concepts of state regulation and management in socio-economic systems.* 2016.
- 45. Абдуназаров, Лутфилло Маманович, and Шоира Аскаровна Камбарова. "XX аср бошларида Фарғона водийсидаги маъмурий-худудий бўлинишлар (Қўқон округи мисолида)." *Молодой ученый* 3-1 (2016): 1-2.
- 46. Abdunazarov, Lutfillo Mamanovich. "Namangan region is an ecotouristic zone." *International Scientific and Practical Conference World science*. Vol. 4. No. 5. ROST, 2017.
- 47. Abdunazarov, L. M., Sh A. Qambarova, and O. Q. Tobirov. "Geography of Central Asia." (2017).
- 48. Абдуназаров, Л. М. "Миллий таълим тизимида экологик маънавиятли шахсни тарбиялаш." *Тошкент давлат педагогика университети илмий ахборотлари* 1.18 (2019): 24-27.
 - 49. Abdunazarov, Lutfillo, and Azamjon Jobborov. "Methodological approach to ecological researches in the condition of Covid-19." *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine* 7.2 (2020): 2904-2918.