



Classification Of Enclave Areas

Toshpulatov Abdukodir Makhammadjon ugli¹, Jumakhanov Shavkatjon Zairjanovich²

Department of Geography, Andijan State University, Andijan, 170100, Uzbekistan¹

Department of Geography and environmental protection, Namangan State University, Namangan, 160107, Uzbekistan²

E-mail: abduqodirdsc@gmail.com

Abstract. This article focuses on the historical origins, classification, geopolitical status, economic and socio-geographical characteristics, and developmental aspects of enclave/exclave territories, which contribute to certain interregional challenges. Unlike other socio-political studies, this research approaches enclaves and exclaves as geographical and geopolitical categories. The core objective of the article is to provide a theoretical analysis of the concepts of enclaves and exclaves while also describing their geographical attributes. Additionally, it classifies the various manifestations of enclaves/exclaves and examines the ways in which they can be approached. This classification considers their topological and administrative features, analyzing them through economic-geographical principles. These principles help define and describe the unique characteristics of such territories.

[**Toshpulatov et. al.** Classification Of Enclave Areas. *Nat Sci* 2026,24(5):7-15]. ISSN 1545-0740 (print); ISSN 2375-7167 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/nature> 02. doi:[10.7537/marsnsj240526.02](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsnsj240526.02)

Keywords: enclave; exclave; mainland state; surrounding state; classification of enclaves; full enclave; semi-enclave; pure exclave; pene-enclave; boundary problems; delimitation; demarcation; interstate relations.

1. Introduction

The rapid growth of the global population and the development of international relations are accelerating socio-economic progress, leading to the formation of specialized territories and increasing complexity in the joint use of transboundary resources. As a solution to these challenges, various international organizations, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development, have outlined objectives in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasizing the enhancement of global cooperation and the strengthening of international relations for sustainable development. In addressing these objectives, particular importance is given to fostering socio-economic ties between nations and stabilizing conditions in enclave/exclave regions with transboundary characteristics.

Globally, research in this field is increasingly focused on identifying the factors shaping enclave/exclave territories, developing principles and criteria for their classification as a territorial category, and assessing the economic indicators of the efficient joint utilization of resources in these regions. In this regard, key areas of study include modeling the vector relations between core and surrounding states, analyzing the formation and periodic transformation of enclave/exclave territories across global macro-

regions, evaluating the economic and geopolitical potential of their spatial positioning, determining economic specialization based on natural conditions, and investigating strategies for stabilizing their socio-economic conditions.

As a result of global research on determining the legal status of enclave/exclave territories, modeling their vector relations, and substantiating the relationship between natural conditions, resources, and production specialization, several significant scientific and practical findings have been obtained, including: the classification of fully and partially sovereign enclave states (The World Bank, USA); the identification of enclave typologies and their specific functions (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany); the development of comparative models for border issues in enclave territories (Newcastle University, United Kingdom); the refinement of the geographic determinism methodology for historical-geographical studies of enclave/exclave regions (Sorbonne Université, France); the assessment of economic indicators for the efficient utilization of resources in enclave/exclave areas for tourism purposes (Wageningen University and Research Center, Netherlands); and the improvement and modeling of various types of enclave classifications (Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University, Russia).

2. Material and Methods

Currently, numerous scientific studies and articles are dedicated to examining the existing issues in enclave/exclave territories as a distinct research subject from a political-geographical perspective. Notably, while foreign researchers have analyzed enclave/exclave issues as direct geo-economic and geopolitical entities, local scholars have addressed these issues indirectly, considering their socio-economic geographical aspects in certain studies. However, research that specifically investigates these problems as an independent subject within political geography, particularly through the lens of vector relations, remains relatively limited.

Prominent foreign scholars such as H.M.Catudal, B.Fazendeiro, M.I.Glasner, N.Megoran, A.Melamid, J.Minghi, S.Nies, D'Oliver Farran, M.Pietkiewicz, J.R.Prescott, P.Raton, G.W.Robinson, I.Siedentop, E.Schuyler, A.Taylor, and B.R.Whyte, as well as I.A.Buyanovsky, M.V.Vinogradov, E.Y.Vinokurov, M.M.Golubchik, S.Zhuravsky,

V.M.Zaitsev, Y.M.Zverev, T.V.Zverintseva, and Yu.D. Rozhkov-Yuryevsky, have conducted extensive research on the geopolitical and geo-economic conditions of global regions, the political-geographical landscape, and issues related to enclave/exclave territories.

Similarly, Central Asian scholars, including S.K.Alamenov, S.Anvari, A.A.Aubakirova, Y.I.Akhmadaliyev, R.F.Gabduhakov, A.T.Jalilov, A.Koychiyev, A.A.Qayumov, A.S.Soliev, S.S.Safoyev, O.Sofiyev, V.Maslov, M.I.Nazarov, A.A.Ibraimova, F.F.Tolipov, and V.N.Fedorko, have contributed significantly to the field.

Despite the extensive body of research dedicated to sovereign enclave states and the challenges faced by fully and partially enclosed enclave territories worldwide, insufficient attention has been given to the geographical classification of enclaves. This article distinguishes itself by addressing precisely these issues.

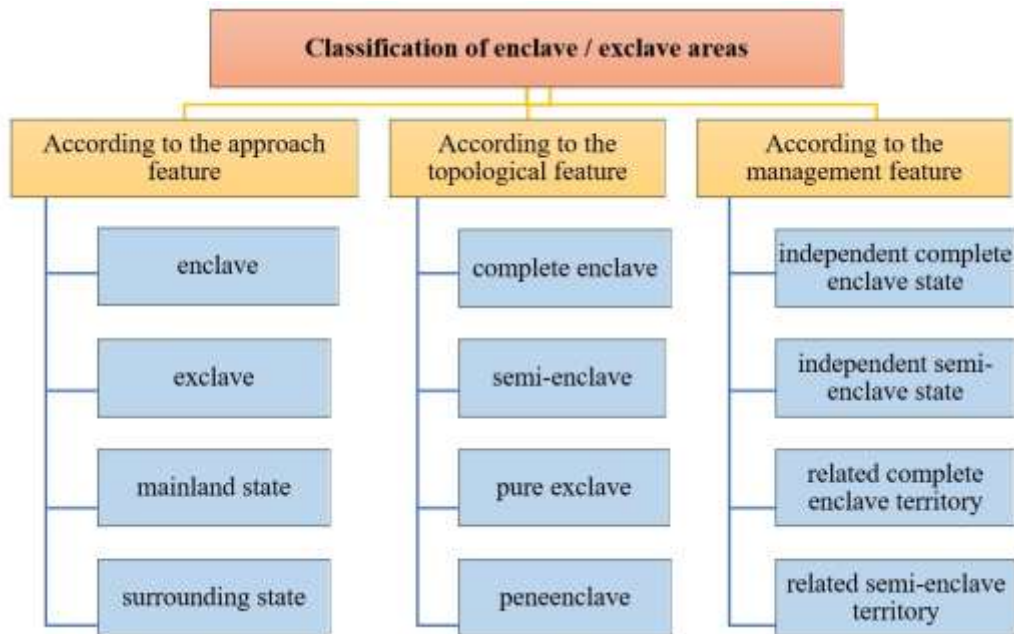


Figure 1. Manifestation of the enclave areas

The geography of enclaves / exclaves is unique. As a result of highlighting this peculiarity through various economic and geographical principles, it becomes possible to perform a comprehensive analysis on the basis of meaningful integrity (Figure 1).

The enclave / exclave areas can be categorized *according to the principle of* geographic and geopolitical approach – enclave, exclave, mainland state, surrounding country.

Enclave (in French, enclave means "lock", "encircle") is a part or territory of one state surrounded by the territory of another state [1, p. 351] that is, the enclave is an area belonging to one country, but within the borders of another state [2, p. 84]. In particular, San Marino is a state within the Italian Republic, surrounded by its territory. In the broadest sense, the enclave is the state of isolation of a particular area, subject, group or event from the environment. In particular, the term is used in many fields, apart from politics and geography, and is usually used to refer to the

existence of a particular part (alien fragment) within a given environment. In geology, the term “enclave” is used to identify individual rock fragments.

In church law, the term "enclave" is used to separate the area from another area, which is traditionally encountered by another eparchy [3, p. 11]. In economics, the term refers to industries within the national economy dominated by foreign capital (for example, the sugar industry in Africa and South America). The term is used extensively in sociology and other social sciences in the sense of a densely populated area that differs significantly from the surrounding area by national, political, sociocultural or other characteristics. In the literature, we often find the terms "ethnic" or "religious" enclaves used to describe particular ethnic and religious groups in densely populated areas [4, p. 18]. The term is important in studying the structure of settlements and townships, ranging from residential quarters to ghettos in other Chinese regions [3, p. 12]. In addition, the term is widely used in the military, agricultural, land management and industry.

The enclave is a part of the mainland state territory, which is surrounded by the territory of another state as a geographic category. The concept of area includes not only land, but also territorial waters. An enclave is part of a territory of a particular state, completely enclosed by the territory of one or more states, and is an integral part of the territory of the State concerned.

The concept of enclave has a history of its use as a regional category. Although the term itself is not used, information on the existence of enclaves in certain areas is primarily found in religious sources. The Madrid Treaty of 1526 is the first official document to use the term "enclave". In English, the term “enclave” was introduced later, in 1868, then French.

3. Results

Exclave. Although the term is used in reference to enclaves, these concepts do not have the same meaning. Consequently, both the enclave and the exclave are the same geographical location. However, if the enclave refers to another geographical entity - the area enclosed by the territory of the state, the exclave geographical entity - is used by the state to which the territory belongs [5, p. 29]. The word exclave is a logical extension of the enclave, which means Latin "exo" - external, "claves" - that is, "outside land and surrounded by another state."

Thus, if the isolated area is enclosed by location, it is considered as exclusively relevant. For example, Vorukh is located in the republic of Kyrgyzstan, although it is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan. It will be an exclave for Tajikistan and an enclave for Kyrgyzstan.

Both the mainland state and the exclusion zone are the territorial parts of one country. If one needs to theoretically prove which of these is the mainland state and which is the exclave, then what could be the decisive criterion for determining the mainland state and the exclave? Specifically, EY Vinokurov proposed to study three theoretical criteria: first, the location of the capital, the second, the relative size of the territory, and, thirdly, the relative population. In practice, in accordance with international law, it is preferable to designate the capital city as the principal state, regardless of population or territorial size. The main reason for this is the central concentration of state power. As noted above, this is a rare occurrence when determining the status of territories. For example, the East Bengal region, where more than half of the population of Pakistan was born in 1947, was considered as Pakistan's exclave until 1971, when the independence of Bangladesh was declared. As the state capital and administrative authority are concentrated in the western part of the country, western Pakistan is regarded as the mainland state over East Bengal [3, p. 42].

The mainland state. The mainland country is the enclave, which is administratively separated from the territory to which it belongs. While many scholars, including G. Robinson [6], H. Catudal [7], B. Whyte [8] refer to the mainland state as a "family state", P. Raton [9] prefers to describe it as a "central state." 4, p. 18]. For example, Llviva is an enclave for France, a Spanish exclave. Therefore, the main (family or central) country for this exclave is Spain.

Surrounding state. If the enclaves are not geographically interconnected with the mainland state, it is naturally located within the territory of another state. The surrounding country is a country that encloses the enclave but does not belong to it. Also referring to the surrounding country, H. Catudal is featured in the 1979 book *The Exclave Problems of Western Europa* and B. Whyte's 2002 book *"Boordering on the Ridiculous? While a Comparison of the Baarle and Cooch Behar Enclaves used the term "lord state,"* Robinson recommends that the 1959 *Exclaves* article be called a "neighbor state."

The development and socio-economic life of enclaves are often dependent on the surrounding state. If the boss prevented the state from taking over its territory, life in the enclave would be like a prison. M., Shahimardan is an Uzbek territory, but enclave located in Kyrgyzstan, which, due to border problems between the two countries, has made it difficult to enter and exit the border. It was not difficult to see how difficult the export-import relationship

could be. As a result, the enclave looks like an area in a closed boiler, disconnected from outside the world. Now, as interstate relations improve, so does the boundary rather than the separation of borders.

The territoriality of the enclaves / exclaves is more clearly expressed by the location rather than by *the classification of the topological principle* (Greek, "topos" - place). There are various territorial variations of the enclaves / exclaves, taking into account the extent of the enclave enclosed with the surrounding state, the specificity of the mainland state. Based on the above topological principle, the enclave / exclave areas can be subdivided into the following categories: complete enclave, semi-enclave, pure exclave, Pene-enclave.

A *complete enclave* is part of the mainland state territory, which is surrounded by another state. Geopolitically, they can be compared to islands. Not only by water, but by "alien land", it is cut off from the family state (Figure 2). Most enclaves in the world are located very close to the mainland state border and the population can travel within a short distance. For example, the exclave of Suleimanshah in the Syrian territory of Turkey is only 200 m away from the mainland state.

The location of the enclaves close to their motherland is closely linked to their historical formation, which is a gift or inheritance of past enclaves in the past (Arabic – Mavorounnakh, Middle and Middle Eastern countries, owing to the great medieval rulers [10, p. 345]) which are characterized by its composition as a feudal property.

There are 256 complete enclaves in the world, 253 of which, or 98.8%, are within 10 kilometers of the mainland state border [4, p. 56]. In particular, "geopolitical islands" are formed in the Ferghana Valley of the Central Asian region. The enclave / exclave areas in the Ferghana Valley, as in many other parts of the world, are the "product" of imperfect restriction.

Formation of the border problems in Central Asia was caused by the national borders of 1924. Little attention has been paid to the historical, geographical, and socioeconomic features of the peoples of the region. The cultural and economic activities of the people of the region in spite of the differences in their language, and the language was politically unified under the single management. As a result, paved the way for much bigger border issues. After all, the basis of the separation of the national state was based solely on national principles.

In fact, in the spiritual and ideological sphere, the Russian policy was to practise a Russian form of culture in the form of a nationalist, meaningful socialist, and in the future to promote the integration of the indigenous population with the "velicors" [11, p. 247].

That time, academician V.V. Bartold prepared in accordance with the government's request, "Zapiska" showing that the national boundary in Central Asia was merely a copy from European countries and did not correspond to the historically-based economic types. V.V.

Bartold also emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the fact that Eastern states are formed on the basis of regional principles, while the European states are based on national principles, because in the history of the Eastern people the emergence of countries in the history of the countries played a significant role in the formation of historically established economic types and agro-climatic factors.



Figure 2. The territory of Germany, located in Switzerland



The same situation allowed V.V. Bartold to conclude that although the Eastern states are multinational, national characteristics do not play a major role in the formation of national states. "National differences," writes academician V.V. Bartold, "have played little role in political life of Central Asia" [12, pp. 257–258]. Exactly as a result of political-administrative division of natural and historic area, which has a common ground, as in the above cases, there were problems with the use of components in the whole region (water, land, flora and fauna, minerals). These problems are particularly acute in the enclave / exclave areas formed in the Ferghana Valley. This can be seen in the enclaves / exclaves of Sokh, Shahimardan, Vorukh, Sarvak, Chongara, Djangail and Western Qalacha (Figure 3).

In this regard, for the first time in recent years inter-regional and transboundary cooperation has been established, and interaction at all levels has been intensified to address such problematic situations. In particular, it is worth mentioning the words of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev: "In 2017, we and our neighbors have solved many sensitive issues such as sharing water resources, establishing borders, opening checkpoints, rebuilding and expanding transport routes." In particular, the exclave, enclave, and other problematic border areas between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, and the unfinished delimitation work with Tajikistan, are being positively addressed [13, p. 516]. The practical result of such work is the termination of the Barak enclave. In August 2018, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan agreed to exchange land, meaning Uzbekistan allocated land in the area equal to the enclave from the border with neighboring Kyrgyzstan. As a result, the long-standing issue of Barak was resolved.

In addition, there are enclaves, which were formerly directly adjacent to the mainland state, and then, as a result of the adjacent state's occupation of the border, renting land and pasture, the territory became separated from the mainland state.

This can be seen in the relationship between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Particularly in the 30s of the 20th century, at the time when the land could be replaced by food, meat, etc., some of the pastures in the upper reaches of the Isfara River were leased by the Soviet Union in favor of livestock Kyrgyz. Thus the Kyrgyz began to control the pastures between Vorukh and Choruk. However, after the lease expired, the area was not returned to the Tajiks, and Vorukh, as an enclave, was cut off from the mainland state [14].

While most of the complete enclaves exist only as an isolated "island", in some regions there are also a set of enclaves or geopolitical archipelago assembled in a particular area. In fact, there are not many sets of enclaves in the world. Among them are Baarle-Nassau (Netherlands, 22 exclave complexes in Belgium), Baarle-Hertog (Belgian-8 Dutch exclave complex), Bangladesh Cooch-Bihar (92 Bangladeshi Indian enclave complexes), Indian Cooch-Bihar (106 Bangladeshi Indian Complex in Bangladesh) of these [15, pp. 21-55].

Half enclave. The concept of area includes not only land, but also territorial waters. Although a part of the state is surrounded by land by another territory, it is known as a "semi-enclave" or "coastal enclave" if it has unilateral access to the sea [3, p. 28]. However, not every peninsula is a semi-enclave. Because the boundary of the surrounding state must be longer than the watercourse, and it is defined as follows:

$$LG / Lw > 1$$

In this case, LG is the length of land overland with the surrounding country, Lw is the length of the sea-boundary, the ratio of 1 is [4, p. 22]

The Republic of Gambia, 740 km west of the sub-region of West Africa, is surrounded by the Senegal Republic of North, East and South, and 80 km west of the Atlantic Ocean. Hence, its relations with other countries on the mainland are mainly through Senegal. In theory, if one should prove the nature of the semi-enclave, then, as mentioned above, attention is drawn to the ratio of boundaries, namely:

$$740 / 80 = 9.25 > 1$$

Apparently, the value is greater than 1, and the land limit is about 9 times longer than the water limit. All this confirms the absolute semi-enclave of the Gambia.

Pure exclave. If there is a more commonly used term “enclave,” you may wonder if the term “exclave” itself is necessary. The importance of this term can be clearly demonstrated in the presence of regions that can represent “pure (real) exclaves”.

Pure exclave is a geographical entity separated from the mainland state and surrounded by more than one state. In general, a pure exclave cannot be an enclave in relation to other countries, but it is exclusively an exclave of the principal territory of the State concerned. For example, the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic belongs to Azerbaijan. However, it is located on the border between Armenia and Iran, separated from the main region (Figure 4). Accordingly, Nakhichevan cannot be an enclave with respect to either Armenia or Iran, but exhibits exclusivity, because it is isolated from the mainland state. In these cases, the problems associated with the enclaves originating from the surrounding countries may be less (although not significant), but the problem of the exclaves will continue to exist as they separate from the mainland state. The importance of relations in this regard can be seen in the case of Kaliningrad region of Russia. This area is in line with the scientific definition of a pure exclave. Because it borders two states, Poland and Lithuania. On the other hand, these two countries are members of the EU. Therefore, Kaliningrad region is a semi-enclave in relation to EU countries, ie the exclusion of citizens in the exclave and the problems in supply and export of goods are due to the EU's discretion.

The use of a term depends on the context in which the enclave / exclave is studied in relation to the outside world. The fact that Kaliningrad was cut off from the main territory of Russia, as well as the border with the two countries, indicates its exclusivity. However, how does its ability to reach the sea like a semi-enclave prevent it from being called a pure exclave? In fact, no. Because the territory can access water, but first, it has borders with more than one state, and secondly, separate from the mainland state. In this regard, the pure exclaves can be divided into two groups: a) Pure excursions within the land (such as M. and Nakhichevan); b) Coastal Pure Exclave – part of the exclave is connected with water. For example, Angola's Cabinda region is separate from the family state, to the right of the Congo River on the Congo and KPR border, and to the west washing off the Atlantic Ocean (Figure 5). Another such exclave is on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and a part of Jordan is the Gaza Strip. It borders with Israel on the east and with Egypt on the west. Were it not for a short distance to Egypt, it would have shown half the enclave.

Pene-enclav (Latin, “paene” – almost, “enclave” – closed, enclosed) is an area that is not separated from the mainland state of the country, but its connection with the neighboring state is mainly. Although the Pene-enclaves are not separated and dislocated as enclaves / exclaves, they are similar to the enclaves / exclaves in connection with the family state and the similarities of the existing problems. For example, the economic region of Fergana is the eastern region of Uzbekistan, separated from the main territory of the country by the Kurama Mountains. During the Soviet era, Tajikistan had no problem connecting with other parts of the country by road and rail across the Asht region of Tajikistan. However, once the states gained independence and the border crossed the border function, the Fergana region represented a pene-enclave and problems with freight and passenger



Figure 4. Pure exclave in the land



Figure 5. Coastal pure exclave – Cabinda

traffic [19]. Although the Tashkent-Angren-Kokand motorway connecting Tashkent in 1959 had been carried out, its low throughput and orographic complexity made it difficult to communicate. Therefore, from the first years of independence great attention was paid to road independence. For example, the repairs of the transcontinental highway from Uzbekistan to Uzbekistan in 1999-2000 were carried out in accordance with international standards, and later, the Angren-Pap railway (2016) was eliminated, although the Pene-enclave nature of the Fergana valley is still somewhat difficult. situations are noticeable.

Examples of Pene-enclave regions include Kleinwaldzertal (Austria), Point Roberts (USA), Dramalli (Ireland). Furthermore, when the main region is connected with the pene-enclave through the tunnel or others, its enclave features are lost. Until 1912, Samnaun in Switzerland (before the construction of a mountain road), and until 1948, Val D'Aran in Spain (before the construction of a mountain tunnel) was characterized by a pene-enclave, and now they are excluded from the list, etc. [4, p. 40].

If the geographical nature of the enclaves / exclaves is geographical, their sovereignty is a political aspect. From this point of view it is possible to distinguish between management principles, ie sovereignty – Independent full-state enclave, independent semi-enclave state, corresponding full-enclave territory and corresponding semi-enclave territory.

Independent complete enclave is a sovereign country, surrounded by only one state. At the same time, all external communications (excluding air transport) are carried out through the surrounding country. Countries of this type are often referred to as “enclave states”. Only three states in the world - the Vatican, San Marino and Lesotho - have this status. In particular, the Vatican (44 hectares) and San Marino (61 km) are fully surrounded by Italy, and Lesotho (30.3 km) with South Africa.

An independent semi-enclave state is a landlocked state, but with access to the sea [16]. Due to the nature of the semi-enclave, as described above, the land boundary must be longer than the watercourse and be related to the surrounding state. In this respect, countries such as Denmark (Germany), the Republic of Korea (with the DPRK), Canada (with the US), Qatar (with Saudi Arabia), and Portugal (with Spain), although bordering only one state on land, are not semi-enclave countries. Firstly,

their coastal line is longer than the land boundary, and secondly, they have no access to the neighboring state as a result of their free access to the open sea. This means that any country that can access water from one side cannot be a semi-enclave state.

Among the semi-enclave countries in the world are the Brunei Sultanate, the Gambia and the Monaco prince. Gambia's border with Senegal is 9 times longer than the coast line (Figure 6), while Monaco's border with France is about 3 km longer than the coast. Brunei is a semi-enclave state on the island, surrounded exclusively by the North China Sea and the rest of the Sultanate of Malaysia.

Complete enclave area. This territorial unit of the enclaves is independent of itself and is a component of a particular sovereign state. At the same time, they should pay special attention to their legal aspects. In particular, the enclaves may be de facto (in practice), but if de jure is not recognized, there may be specific regional problems. In particular, although the West Berlin enclave exists in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, the Socialist Germans did not recognize it de jure, and only in 1949 West Berlin was recognized as the German enclave in the GDR region [17, p. 22]. Such cases of enclaves / exclaves should be explained through the dynamics of political and economic relations between the countries.

Relevant full enclave areas include all enclaves / exclaves that have not been abandoned by the “enclave state”. M., the Oman enclave of the UAE, such as Madha or the Azerbaijan enclave of Armenia, is part of the administrative state of the mainland state.

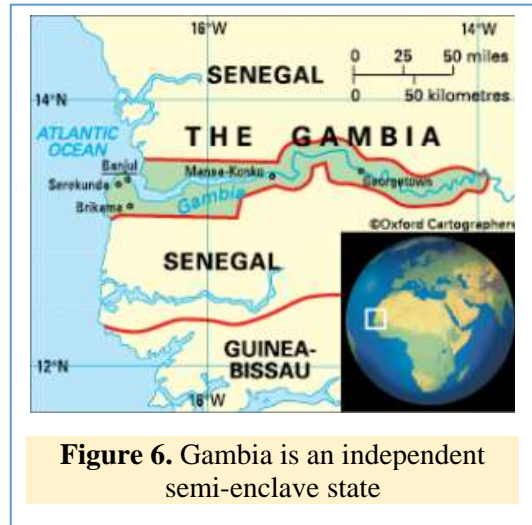


Figure 6. Gambia is an independent semi-enclave state

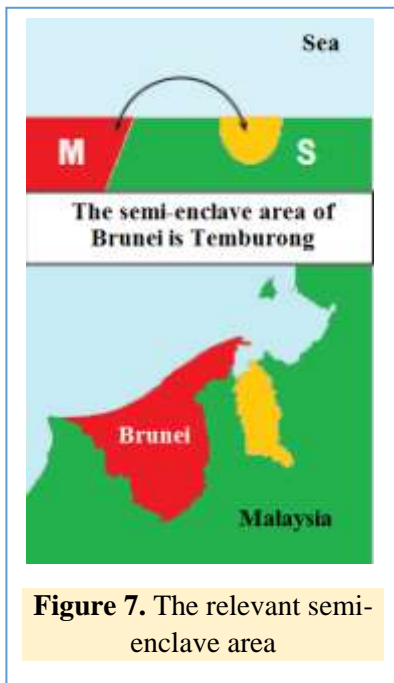


Figure 7. The relevant semi-enclave area

Relevant semi-enclave area. In terms of sovereignty, such semi-enclaves are part of an independent state and differ from the independent semi-enclave in terms of governance. The legal status of the relevant semi-enclave is its main focus. In particular, the Macau semi-enclave de facto has long been known as the Portuguese coastal exclave on the territory of China (Figure 7), but has never been officially recognized as the Portuguese territory by the Chinese government because of the leased territory [18]. However, de facto Macao as the Portuguese exclave has existed on the coast of China for over four hundred years. In December 1998 it was officially included in the PRC.

Among the semi-enclave territories of any independent state in the world are Temburong Province (east coast of Brunei), Alaska (Northwest 49 US), Crimean peninsula (Republic of the Russian Federation), Musandam Province (Northern Conservation Oman) Such as Ambeno County (western province of Timor-Leste). Of the aforementioned semi-enclaves, Temburong is a semi-enclave area belonging to a semi-enclave state (Figure 7).

4. Conclusion

The enclave / exclave territories have their own geographical, geopolitical, socio-economic features. In particular, the presence of enclaves is the result of boundary incompatibility. Moreover, administrative and territorial boundaries, which were not conducted during the colonial period without deep analysis, have become international over time and are causing inter-state tensions. Typically, the enclaves are based on several indicators:

- ✓ right to enter the enclave;
- ✓ economic issues, especially trade;
- ✓ dependence on the surrounding state in terms of provision of necessary resources, ie food, drinking water, heat (electricity and natural gas).

The geographical and geopolitical analyzes above show that the surrounding state possesses factors that can easily exert pressure on the enclave. At the same time, the main and surrounding states use the enclave as a weapon in the "big game" of geopolitics. Therefore, the presence of enclaves is of great importance in interstate relations.

Author:

Toshpulatov at. el.

Department of Geography

Andijan State University, Andijan

E-mail: abduqodirdsc@gmail.com

References

- [1] Aminov, M., Ahmedov, B. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Vol. I. – Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2000. – 736 p.
- [2] The World book encyclopedia. – Chicago: "World book", 1994. – 84 p.
- [3] Jumakhanov Sh.Z. Methodological foundations of economic-geographical and political-geographical studies of enclave/exclave areas of Central Asia // Abstract of dissertation of the doctor of geographical sciences (DSc). – Tashkent, 2023. – 57 p.
- [4] Vinokurov E.Y. Theory of enclaves. – Kaliningrad: "Terra Baltika", 2007. – 342 p.
- [5] Klemeshev I. The Problem of Exclivity in the Context of Globalization. – Saint Petersburg: "Saint Petersburg", 2005. – 143 p.
- [6] Robinson G. Exclaves // Annals of the Association of Americal Geographers. №8(49), September 1959.
- [7] Catudal H. The Exclave problem of Western Europa. – Alabama: "University of Alabama Press", 1979.
- [8] Whyte B. Bordering on the Ridiculous? A Comparison of the Baarle and Cooch Behar Enclaves. – Melbroune: "The Globe". №18(53). – 2002 p.
- [9] Raton R. Les Enclaves. "Annuaire français de Droit International", - 9 p., 1958.
- [10] Aminov M., Daminov T. and etc. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. №4. – Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2002. – 704 p.
- [11] Shamsutdinov R., Karimov S. History of the Homeland. – Tashkent: "Sharq", 2010. – 496 p.
- [12] Tumanovich N. Description of the Archive of Academician V.V. Bartold. – Moscow, 1976.
- [13] Jumakhanov Sh., Toshpulatov A. Geopolitical view of the Central Asian region: Uzbekistan's geopolitical location in the region and its relationship // ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, vol. 79, no. 11, pp. 5 (515-519). – Philadelphia, 30 November 2019.

- [14] Olimova S., Olimov M. Conflicts on the Borders in the Fergana Valley: New Causes, New Actors // Russia and the New States of Eurasia. №1(34), p. 129, 2017.
- [15] Zverenseva T., Tokareva A., Fedunencko Y., Chernisheva Y., Shkurenko O. All Enclaves of the World // Kommersant Vlast, № 10, 16 March 2015.
- [16] Kolomiyets I. Formation and Implementation of the Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of Russia's Enclave Region. – Moscow, 2006.
- [17] Vinogradov M. The East Prussian Enclave in the Interwar Period. – Saint Petersburg, 2003.
- [18] Abbey T. Treaty Ports // Foreign Concessions and Colonies in 1920s in China, 2007.
- [19] Toshpulatov A.M., Jumakhanov Sh.Z. Economic-geographical and political-geographical studies of enclave territories of the Fergana Valley // Materials of the I Belarusian Geographical Congress. – Minsk: BSU, 2024. – pp. 240-249.