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oshirilgan. Keyinchalik, ya'ni 1925 yildan Ohangaron daryosida Samarskiy gidrologik posti ochilib, unda ilk bor suv sarfini o'lchash ishlari yo'lga qo'yildi. Oradan ikki yil o'tgach, ya'ni 1927 yilda xuddi shunday ishlar Ohangaron daryosida Turk hamda 1930 yilda Telov gidrologik postlarining faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, Chirchiq-Ohangaron havzasida tabiiy suv obyektlari daryolardan tashqari Bo'zsuv, Qorasuv, Xafiz Polvonov nomidagi Toshkent, Hamdam, Parkent kabi yirik kanallarda ham gidrologik postlar tashkil etilib, ularda ham uzluksiz kuzatishlar olib borish yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ularning barchasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Suv xo'jaligi vazirligi tizimi tasarrufidadir.

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SAADI SHIRAZI—A PERSIAN POET AND PROSE WRITER

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Saadi Shirazi, born in the 13th century in Shiraz, Persia (modern-day Iran), rose to prominence as one of the most celebrated poets and writers of his time. His life and works continue to inspire readers worldwide, transcending cultural and linguistic boundaries.

Little is known about Saadi's early life, but historical records suggest that he received an excellent education, mastering various disciplines including poetry, literature, and Islamic theology. He traveled extensively throughout the Islamic world, gaining insight and inspiration from different cultures and experiences. His travels greatly influenced his literary works, enriching them with diverse perspectives and wisdom.

Saadi's most famous work is "Gulistan" (The Rose Garden), a collection of prose and poetry that explores various aspects of human life, morality, and social justice. Through allegorical tales and witty anecdotes, Saadi imparts timeless wisdom and ethical lessons, addressing universal themes such as kindness, compassion, and the pursuit of knowledge. Another notable work by Saadi is "Bustan" (The Orchard), a poetic masterpiece that delves into themes of spirituality, love, and the human condition.

Saadi's eloquent verses and profound insights continue to resonate with readers, captivating hearts and minds across generations. In addition to the Bustan and Gulistan, Saadi also wrote four books of love poems (ghazals), and number of longer mono-rhyme poems (qasidas) in both Persian and Arabic. There are also quatrains and short pieces, and some lesser works in prose and poetry. Together with Rumi and Hafez, he is considered one of the three greatest ghazal-writers of Persian poetry. Saadi is also remembered as a panegyrist and lyricist, the author of a number of odes portraying human experience, and also of particular odes such as the lament on the fall of Baghdad after the Mongol invasion in 1258. His lyrics are found in Ghazaliyat (Lyrics) and his odes in Qasa'id (Odes). He is also known for a number of works in Arabic.

Saadi's influence extends far beyond the realm of literature. His teachings on ethics, morality, and humanism have left an indelible mark on Persian culture and society. His works are studied in schools and universities worldwide, admired for their literary brilliance and ethical depth. Saadi's emphasis on empathy, tolerance, and social justice remains as relevant today as it was centuries ago, inspiring people to strive for a more compassionate and just world. In conclusion, Saadi Shirazi stands as a towering figure in the annals of Persian literature and world literature at large. His timeless works continue to enrich the minds and souls of readers, offering profound insights into the human experience and the pursuit of virtue. As we navigate the complexities of the modern world, Saadi's wisdom serves as a guiding light, reminding us of the enduring power of literature to illuminate our path and uplift our spirits.

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