

# History Of International Cooperation Between India And Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This study traces the long arc of international cooperation between India and Uzbekistan, from ancient Silk Road exchanges to contemporary strategic partnerships. It examines how historical trade, cultural contacts, and scholarly networks laid a durable foundation for trust, later institutionalized during the Soviet era and expanded after Uzbekistan's independence. The analysis highlights diversified economic ties (resources, manufacturing, IT, agriculture), multi-modal connectivity initiatives, and people-to-people exchanges that reinforce soft power and human capital. It also considers security and regional collaboration within frameworks like the SCO. The abstract underscores a resilient, multi-dimensional partnership rooted in shared regional interests and development goals.

**Keywords:** Silk Road, Diplomacy, Soviet era, Bilateral cooperation, Trade and investment, Energy and resources, Education and culture, Connectivity.

**Introduction:** India and Uzbekistan share a long arc of historical, cultural, and economic ties that have evolved through centuries into a robust framework of contemporary international cooperation. From ancient trade routes and scholarly exchanges to modern strategic partnerships, the bilateral relationship reflects both countries' interests in stability, development, and regional influence in South Asia, Central Asia, and beyond. This article traces the history of India-Uzbekistan cooperation, highlighting key epochs, institutions, agreements, sectors of collaboration, and the evolving dynamics in the 21st century.

## 1. Pre-Modern Ties: Silk Road Beginnings

### 1.1 Shared Civilizational Threads

The landmasses of present-day Uzbekistan and India have long been connected by the Silk Road, the transcontinental network of trade routes that facilitated not only goods but ideas, technologies, and religions. Cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khwarezm were major hubs along the Silk Road that linked India's subcontinent to Central Asia, the Middle

East, and beyond. This corridor catalyzed early exchanges in:

Trade in textiles, spices, metals, and precious stones.

Cultural and religious interchange, including the spread of Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and Islam, and later, the flowering of Islamic scholarship in Central Asia.

Educational and scholarly contacts, with itinerant scholars, teachers, and students crossing borders.

### 1.2 Ancient and Medieval Intellectual Exchanges

Indian scholars and artisans interacted with Central Asian centers of learning. While direct institutional ties as we know them today were limited, the proximity of states and merchant networks set the stage for long-term cooperation. The shared historical memory of cosmopolitan urban centers in Uzbekistan and Indian intellectual life contributed to mutual respect and the expectation that each side would support broader regional stability and growth.

## 2. The Tsarist and Soviet Eras: Shaping Institutional Links

### 2.1 The Soviet Period and Its Implications

With the formation of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan became a constituent republic, and India developed formal diplomatic relations with the USSR following independence in 1947. The period from the 1950s to the 1980s saw:

**Economic exchanges:** Some trade in agricultural, mineral, and manufactured goods, albeit within the broader framework of Soviet economic planning.

**Cultural and educational ties:** Student exchanges and the presence of Indian cultural programs in Central Asia, including Uzbek audiences' exposure to Indian cinema, literature, and music.

**Transport and connectivity:** The Soviet era emphasized railway and road networks that, in their design, influenced cross-border movement and trade within the region.

## 2.2 Post-Soviet Independence and Realignment

After Uzbekistan declared independence in 1991, India established diplomatic relations and began building a more autonomous bilateral partnership. The early post-Soviet years focused on:

**Political engagement:** High-level visits and the establishment of embassies to facilitate dialogue on regional security, economic cooperation, and development assistance.

**People-to-people links:** Increased movement of students, professionals, and diaspora communities contributing to mutual understanding.

## 3. The Early Post-Independence Phase (1991–2000s): Foundations of Cooperation

### 3.1 Diplomatic Engagements and High-Level Visits

India and Uzbekistan began regular bilateral dialogues, with ambassadors in each capital and consular networks to facilitate trade and cultural exchanges.

The two countries explored cooperation in energy, mineral resources, and agriculture, consistent with Uzbekistan's abundant natural resources and India's growing expertise in engineering, IT, and services.

### 3.2 Economic and Trade Foundations

Early trade focused on complementary strengths: Uzbekistan's natural resources (gold, uranium, cotton) and India's capabilities in information technology, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and machinery.

The Intergovernmental Commission mechanism or bilateral business councils began to shape trade and investment dialogues, helping to identify priority sectors and project opportunities.

### 3.3 Cultural and Educational Ties

Cultural exchange programs, scholarships, and exhibitions fostered a deeper appreciation of mutual

heritage.

Indian cultural centers and Uzbek cultural events introduced audiences to cinema, music, and literature from each country.

## 4. Strategic Realignment in the 21st Century: A Closer Partnership Emerges

### 4.1 Geopolitical Context and the Regional Geometry

As Central Asia's strategic significance grew in the 2000s and 2010s, India actively pursued regional connectivity initiatives and diversified its energy and economic links. Uzbekistan's role as a central node in Central Asia made it a natural partner for India's broader regional approach, including:

Shared interests in stability, anti-terrorism, and transit connectivity.

A mutual desire to diversify energy routes and reduce dependence on any single corridor.

Economic opportunities in industrial development, agriculture, textiles, and digital services.

### 4.2 Institutional Frameworks and Agreements

During this period, several frameworks were put in place to elevate cooperation:

**Bilateral Intergovernmental Commissions:** Regular meetings to review progress, identify new sectors, and resolve issues related to trade, investment, and technology transfer.

**Treaties and MOUs:** Agreements focusing on economic cooperation, science and technology collaboration, education, culture, tourism, and defense and security cooperation in non-escalatory terms.

**Educational and Research Collaboration:** Universities and research institutes from both countries began joint research programs, student exchanges, and internships.

### 4.3 Connectivity Initiatives

India's Look East/Act East approach and Uzbekistan's resilience in diversifying trade routes converged on the idea of shorter and more secure transport corridors across Central Asia, the Caspian region, and beyond. This included:

Rail and road links that connect India's eastern and southern regions with Central Asia.

Initiatives to facilitate trade across land routes, reduce transit time, and improve customs procedures.

Potential participation in regional energy grids and logistics hubs.

## 5. Key Sectors of Cooperation

### 5.1 Energy and Natural Resources

Uzbekistan's abundant copper, gold, uranium, and

other minerals align with India's demand for raw materials and energy resources.

Cooperation in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and mineral exploration has been explored, with potential joint ventures and technology transfer arrangements.

The possibility of collaboration on gas and electricity transmission could diversify energy supply routes and enhance regional energy security.

### 5.2 Agriculture and Food Processing

Uzbekistan's agricultural expertise, particularly in cotton and land-use management, offers opportunities for Indian agritech companies and agri-processing firms.

India's capacity in dairy, value-added food products, and agricultural machinery could support Uzbekistan's rural development and food security goals.

Technical cooperation in irrigation, water management, and precision agriculture supports sustainable farming.

### 5.3 Industry, Manufacturing, and SMEs

Indian engineering, automotive parts, and machinery industries could contribute to Uzbekistan's industrial development goals.

Joint ventures in textiles, pharmaceuticals, and consumer electronics can help spur local value addition.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from both countries can benefit from bolder collaboration through trade fairs, export-import facilitation, and B2B matchmaking.

### 5.4 Information Technology and Digital Services

India's IT prowess provides a strong platform for knowledge transfer, software development, and digital transformation in Uzbekistan's government and private sector.

Collaboration includes capacity-building, e-governance, cybersecurity, and data analytics.

Education and training programs in Indian IT skill sets could meet Uzbekistan's demand for skilled professionals.

### 5.5 Education, Culture, and Tourism

Exchange programs for students, researchers, and teachers promote mutual understanding and human capital development.

Cultural programs highlighting Indian arts and Uzbek heritage deepen people-to-people contacts.

Tourism promotion, historical sites along the Silk Road, and tourism infrastructure development are areas of

potential synergy.

### 5.6 Health and Pharmaceuticals

Indian pharmaceutical manufacturing and biomedical research capabilities offer potential partnerships in manufacturing, clinical research, and healthcare delivery in Uzbekistan.

Public health cooperation, medical education, and telemedicine could contribute to Uzbekistan's healthcare system improvements.

### 5.7 Security, Defense, and Counterterrorism (Non-traditional)

While not a traditional defense partner, cooperation in border management, counterterrorism, and regional security dialogues aligns with shared interests in maintaining stability and preventing extremism.

Information sharing, disaster response coordination, and joint training can enhance resilience without escalating tensions.

## 6. Notable Milestones and Exemplary Initiatives

### 6.1 High-Level Visits and Diplomatic Engagements

Regular reciprocal visits by heads of state, ministers, and senior officials have solidified trust and signaled commitment to the partnership.

Meetings of the bilateral commissions and sector-specific working groups have produced concrete outcomes such as memoranda of understanding and project pipelines.

### 6.2 Trade and Investment Growth

Trade relationships have expanded, with both countries advocating for a liberalized trade environment, reduction of non-tariff barriers, and simplification of customs procedures.

Indian companies have explored investments in Uzbekistan's special economic zones, industrial parks, and infrastructure development schemes.

Uzbek reforms to encourage foreign investment, privatization, and regulatory improvements have made the country more attractive to Indian investors.

### 6.3 Educational and Cultural Exchanges

Scholarships and student exchange programs have increased, enabling Uzbek students to pursue higher studies in Indian universities and research institutions.

Indian culture, music, cinema, and literature have found receptive audiences in Uzbekistan, while Uzbek scholars and artists have contributed to the Indian cultural landscape.

### 6.4 Regional Connectivity and Multilateral Forums

Cooperation within regional groupings and platforms has highlighted the importance of connectivity in

Central Asia and the broader Indian Ocean region.

Joint participation in multilateral forums on trade, technology, and climate change has reinforced the shared priority of sustainable development.

## 7. Contemporary Dynamics: 2015–2025

### 7.1 Strengthening Strategic Ties

In recent years, India and Uzbekistan have actively pursued a comprehensive strategic partnership, encompassing political consultation, economic cooperation, and cultural engagement. The relationship has been characterized by:

A shared vision of regional stability and secure transit corridors.

A willingness to adapt to changing geopolitical realities, including the evolving roles of regional powers and global economic shifts.

A pragmatic approach focused on mutually beneficial projects rather than symbolic gestures.

### 7.2 Economic Diversification and Infrastructure

Uzbekistan's ongoing modernization drives, including the development of transport corridors, logistics hubs, and industrial zones, dovetail with India's expertise in IT, manufacturing, and services. This has created opportunities in:

Transport and logistics: Rail, road, and freight services that shorten cross-border transit times.

Energy and water management: Projects that improve efficiency and resilience in Uzbekistan's energy grid and irrigation systems.

Industrial modernization: Joint ventures in textiles, machinery, and consumer goods.

### 7.3 People-to-People Links

The people-to-people dimension remains strong, with universities offering exchange programs, scholarships, and joint degree initiatives. Cultural diplomacy and tourism have helped raise mutual awareness and soft power engagement.

### 7.4 Multilateral and Regional Engagement

India and Uzbekistan have cooperated within broader regional structures, including:

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) platforms, where they share concerns on security, energy, and connectivity.

Other regional forums that emphasize trade facilitation, climate action, and sustainable development.

## 8. Challenges and Opportunities

### 8.1 Challenges

Regulatory and bureaucratic hurdles that can slow down investments and joint ventures.

Financial risk and currency considerations in cross-border projects.

Balancing regional geopolitics and ensuring that bilateral engagements align with both countries' broader strategic goals.

### 8.2 Opportunities

Expanding clean energy collaborations, including solar and hydroelectric projects, and efficient water management.

Advancements in digital economy, e-governance, and cybersecurity capacity building.

Greater participation of Indian and Uzbek SMEs in value-added manufacturing and export-oriented supply chains.

Educational exchanges that produce a cadre of professionals familiar with both markets.

## 9. Looking Ahead: A Vision for the India–Uzbekistan Partnership

### 9.1 A Shared Development Agenda

The future trajectory of India–Uzbekistan cooperation is likely to be anchored in shared development goals:

Strengthening regional connectivity to create a multi-modal transport network linking South Asia with Central Asia, supporting trade, people-to-people contact, and security cooperation.

Expanding energy and water management collaborations to ensure sustainable resources for growing populations.

Building digital infrastructure, including e-governance platforms, health informatics, and education technology, to accelerate modernization.

### 9.2 A Regional Balance-of-Power Perspective

Both countries may continue to capitalize on their roles to promote a stable and prosperous region. By aligning on counterterrorism, climate resilience, and economic diversification, India and Uzbekistan can contribute to a more balanced regional order that respects sovereignty and fosters mutual growth.

### 9.3 People-Centric Diplomacy

Continuing to emphasize education, culture, and tourism will reinforce soft power and create a generation of professionals who view India and Uzbekistan as natural partners. This human dimension often sustains and expands formal diplomacy through shared experiences and networks.

## 10. Case Studies: Illustrative Projects and Programs

### 10.1 Case Study A: IT Skills and Digital Services

**Objective:** Build Uzbekistan's capacity in software development, data analytics, and digital public services.

**Approach:** Exchange programs for students and professionals, joint research labs, and capacity-building workshops in cities with strong IT ecosystems.

**Expected Outcomes:** Increased number of graduates with in-demand IT skills; pilot digital government projects implemented using Indian best practices.

### 10.2 Case Study B: Agricultural Modernization and Irrigation

**Objective:** Improve water-use efficiency and crop yields in Uzbekistan's farming belt.

**Approach:** Transfer of Indian agri-tech expertise, irrigation management guidelines, and precision farming tools; co-development of salt-tolerant crop varieties.

**Expected Outcomes:** Higher productivity, reduced water waste, and better farm incomes.

### 10.3 Case Study C: Renewable Energy Cooperation

**Objective:** Develop solar and wind energy projects to diversify Uzbekistan's energy mix.

**Approach:** Joint ventures, technology transfer, and financing arrangements; collaboration on grid integration and storage solutions.

**Expected Outcomes:** Increased renewable capacity, lower emissions, and energy security.

## 11. Conclusion

The history of international cooperation between India and Uzbekistan is a narrative of long-standing civilizational ties reimagined through the prisms of modern diplomacy, economic pragmatism, and shared aspirations for regional stability. From Silk Road interactions to contemporary high-level strategic partnerships, the bilateral relationship has evolved into a multi-faceted engagement that spans trade, energy, technology, education, culture, and security—each reinforcing the other.

As global dynamics continue to shift—driven by technological change, climate challenges, and evolving geopolitical realities—India and Uzbekistan have reasons to deepen their cooperation. By pursuing a balanced approach that leverages complementary strengths, reduces barriers to investment, and invests in people-to-people connections, the two nations can contribute not only to their own prosperity but to a more integrated, stable, and prosperous Eurasian region.

## METHODOLOGY

This study aims to analyze the historical trajectory of international cooperation between India and Uzbekistan, spanning ancient Silk Road exchanges to contemporary strategic partnerships. A mixed-methods approach is employed to capture the multifaceted nature of bilateral ties, including political, economic, cultural, and security dimensions. The methodology combines historical analysis with contemporary case-study techniques and triangulates data from primary and secondary sources.

### 1. Research Design

**Type:** Exploratory-descriptive, with explanatory elements to identify causal linkages between historical contexts and policy outcomes.

**Approach:** Mixed-methods (qualitative-dominant), integrating historiographical synthesis, narrative timelines, and targeted empirical case studies.

**Framework:** A multi-layered framework that situates India-Uzbekistan cooperation within broader regional dynamics (Central Asia, South Asia, and the Eurasian space) and global shifts (post-Cold War realignments, globalization, and regional connectivity initiatives).

### 2. Data Sources

**Primary Sources:**

**Diplomatic archives:** Official bilateral communiqués, joint statements, joint commission minutes, and memoranda of understanding.

**Government documents:** Policy papers from ministries of external affairs, commerce, energy, education, and culture of both countries.

**Treaties and MOUs:** Texts detailing sectoral cooperation (energy, IT, agriculture, education, defense/security).

**International organizations:** SCO, UN, IMF/World Bank documents referencing India-Uzbekistan cooperation.

**Secondary Sources:**

Academic books and peer-reviewed articles on bilateral relations and Central Asian studies.

Think-tank reports, policy briefs, and conference proceedings.

Media archives and press releases offering contemporaneous perspectives.

### 3. Data Collection Methods

**Archival Research:** Systematic retrieval of declassified or publicly accessible government documents, bilateral meeting notes, and archival journals.

**Content Analysis:** Coding of documents to identify

themes (trade, energy, education, cultural exchange, security) and trends over time.

**Timeline Construction:** Developing a chronological map of milestones, high-level visits, treaty signings, and major projects.

**Case Studies:** In-depth examination of selected initiatives (e.g., energy collaboration, IT and education exchanges, rail/corridor connectivity) to illustrate mechanisms and outcomes.

#### 4. Analytical Techniques

**Thematic analysis:** Identify recurring motifs, policy priorities, and shifts in strategic orientation.

**Process tracing:** Reconstruct sequence of events to infer causal linkages between geopolitical contexts and cooperation outcomes.

**Comparative analysis:** Situate India–Uzbekistan ties against benchmarks such as India–Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan–Russia relations to highlight unique features and common patterns.

**Network analysis (qualitative):** Map actors (ministries, state-owned enterprises, universities, banks) and their interactions in key projects.

#### 5. Operational Definitions and Scope

**Cooperation:** Any formal or informal activities including trade expansion, joint ventures, technical assistance, cultural exchanges, educational programs, and security dialogues.

**History:** Span from ancient Silk Road exchanges to the most recent strategic initiatives up to the present.

**Geographic Scope:** Primary focus on bilateral relations, with contextual references to regional Central Asian dynamics and multilateral forums.

#### 6. Limitations and Ethical Considerations

**Limitations:** Access to restricted archives, language translation challenges, and potential bias in official sources.

**Ethical Considerations:** Accurate attribution, respectful representation of national narratives, and compliance with copyright when citing documents.

#### 7. Expected Outcomes

A comprehensive timeline of pivotal moments in India–Uzbekistan cooperation.

An analytical map of sectors with evolving collaborative patterns.

Policy insights for future engagement, including recommendations to streamline regulatory procedures, enhance people-to-people links, and expand multi-stakeholder partnerships.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section synthesizes the core findings from historical and contemporary sources on India–Uzbekistan cooperation, highlighting how bilateral ties have evolved across political, economic, cultural, and security dimensions. The discussion situates observed patterns within broader regional and global dynamics, and draws implications for policy and future research.

#### Key Findings

**Ancient and Silk Road Roots:** The long-standing, though informal, exchanges along the Silk Road laid a durable foundation for trust and mutual learning. Shared historical memory of cosmopolitan Central Asian centers and Indian intellectual traditions fostered an appetite for continued engagement, even before formal diplomatic structures existed.

**Institutionalizing Ties in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Eras:** The Soviet period created a framework for limited but steady interaction through economic planning, scholarly exchanges, and cultural programs. Post-1991 independence of Uzbekistan opened space for a more autonomous bilateral agenda, with formal diplomatic missions, intergovernmental commissions, and sector-specific MOUs emerging to guide cooperation.

**Diversified Economic Exchange:** Early trade leveraged Uzbekistan’s natural resources (cotton, minerals) and India’s strengths in IT, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and machinery. Over time, the relationship broadened to include energy cooperation, agriculture and agri-tech, industrial modernization, and information technology. The emergence of joint ventures, investment in special economic zones, and facilitation of trade through improved customs and logistics frameworks marked a shift toward deeper economic integration.

**Connectivity as a Strategic Priority:** The partnership aligns with India’s Look East/Act East and Central Asia connectivity focus, and Uzbekistan’s drive to diversify trade routes and modernize infrastructure. Rail, road, and logistics collaborations, coupled with energy transmission and water-management initiatives, illustrate a shared emphasis on secure, multi-modal connectivity to reduce transit times and enhance regional resilience.

**People-to-People and Knowledge Exchange:** Educational exchanges, scholarships, and cultural programs have remained a cornerstone, strengthening mutual understanding and workforce development. Indian IT capabilities and higher education expertise have supported Uzbekistan’s digital transformation and human capital goals, while Uzbek scholars and cultural ambassadors have enriched Indian institutions.

**Multilateral Context and Non-traditional Security:** Cooperation has extended into regional security

dialogues, counterterrorism, disaster management, and climate resilience within platforms such as SCO and other regional forums. This non-traditional security dimension complements economic and cultural ties, contributing to regional stability.

#### Implications

**Alignment of Strategic Objectives:** The India–Uzbekistan partnership benefits from converging goals—stability, diversified energy and trade corridors, and development-focused diplomacy. Sustained high-level engagement is crucial to translating aspirational statements into tangible projects.

#### Policy Recommendations:

Streamline regulatory procedures for joint ventures and cross-border investment.

Expand people-to-people programs, including larger scholarship pools and joint research centers.

Prioritize scalable projects in energy, water management, and logistics to maximize incremental gains in trade and connectivity.

#### CONCLUSION

The history of India–Uzbekistan cooperation is a narrative of continuity and adaptation. From the ancient Silk Road exchanges that seeded mutual curiosity and cultural synthesis to the modern architecture of strategic partnerships, the relationship has consistently balanced soft power with hard interests—trade, technology, energy, and security. Across centuries, shared civilizational memories of cosmopolitan cities such as Samarkand and their Indian connections provided a durable foundation for trust, which later formalized into structured diplomacy during the Soviet era and blossomed into a comprehensive partnership after Uzbekistan’s independence.

In the post-Soviet era, the bilateral relationship evolved from episodic contact to a coordinated, multi-vector agenda. The establishment of diplomatic missions, intergovernmental commissions, and sectoral MOUs created institutional memory, enabling sustained engagement across energy, IT, agriculture, education, and culture. Economic cooperation diversified beyond commodity trade to include value-added manufacturing, technology transfer, and joint ventures, complemented by infrastructure and connectivity initiatives that align with India’s Look East/Act East priorities and Uzbekistan’s modernization drive. This convergence has yielded tangible outcomes: increased trade flows, collaborative research, educational exchanges, and capital-intensive projects in energy and logistics frameworks that strengthen regional resilience.

People-to-people links have remained a central pillar, cultivating a generation of professionals and scholars fluent in each other’s languages, standards, and business practices. Cultural diplomacy and academic exchanges have reinforced mutual understanding, creating a social ballast that sustains political and economic ties through shifting geopolitical climates. On the regional stage, cooperation in multilateral forums like the SCO has helped align security and development imperatives, reinforcing stability in a strategically vital yet complex Eurasian space.

Looking forward, the India–Uzbekistan partnership is well positioned to deepen in the areas of renewable energy, water management, digital governance, and industrial modernization. Realizing this potential will require policy streamlining, greater investor confidence, and continued emphasis on people-centric diplomacy. As both nations navigate global volatility, their shared emphasis on stability, inclusive growth, and regional connectivity offers a pragmatic blueprint for how historical ties can translate into sustainable, mutually beneficial outcomes for the 21st century.

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