

The Role Of The Eu In Modern International Relations With Central Asia

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Abstract: The role of the EU in real international relations is extremely important both in terms of its political and economic position in the world. Being one of the main economic centers of world integration processes, the European Union is increasingly involved in world political processes. Already in the 70s of the last century, the European Economic Community began to declare itself as an active sector of world politics. At the present stage, the European Union plays a significant role in world politics, as evidenced by the degree of relations between the EU and the countries of other regions, among which the Central Asian direction occupies a special place. At the present stage, the problem of energy access to the mineral resources of this region is the most important direction of the EU energy strategy. In this regard, the study of the partnership level of relations between an authoritative organization like the EU on the one hand, and a significant region in the system of international relations like Central Asia, on the other hand, is very relevant.

Keywords: international relations, European Union (EU), Central Asia (CA), world politics, economy, economic center

Introduction

It seems that the main goal of the European Union's foreign policy in Central Asia has been and remains the gradual involvement of the region in the orbit of influence through the promotion of European standards in the field of state, public and economic governance. The main instruments of this policy are financial, technical, political and diplomatic assistance to the introduction of such fundamental elements of European values as democracy, human rights, liberal principles in economic and state building. All this, according to the plan of Brussels, should serve to ensure a strong and long-term geo-economic and geopolitical position of the European Union in the strategically important Central Asian region, located at the junction of Russia, China and the Islamic world.

On the one hand, the political concept of the EU in relation to the Central Asian countries is an integral part of the so-called. a global project led by the United States and aimed at building a unipolar world with the leading role

of the Euro-Atlantic community. On the other hand, there is a desire of the leading EU countries - Germany and France - to pursue a more independent policy and turn the EU into an independent world center of power, at least equivalent to the United States. Most likely, Brussels understands that this can only be achieved if the European Union's positions on the Eurasian continent as a whole are strengthened radically. In this context, the role and place of the Central Asian region after the collapse of the USSR and in the context of a steady trend of weakening Russia's influence are quite important.

The Main Findings and Results

Relations between the European Union and the Central Asian states were developing even before the collapse of the USSR. Central Asia, located at the junction of two continents, was a historical bridge between Europe and Asia. It was through this region that the routes of the Great Silk Road from China and India to Europe passed. In the conditions of increasing

interdependence of the economies of the states of the world system, the European Union began to actively implement a regional policy outside of Europe, including in the Central Asian region.

For the EU, it is important to correctly define the "combination of different policies", which, in the set of strategic goals for the EU's external relations, implies the achievement of coherence between all available tools when working with the countries of Central Asia.

Regional and global strategic goals, as well as country-specific goals, together shape the approach to EU/EC cooperation with Central Asia. The main objectives of EU cooperation with Central Asia can be formulated as follows:

Ensuring stability and security of the countries of the region;

Assistance in eradicating poverty and improving living standards;

Development/establishment of closer ties both within Central Asia and the EU, in particular in the field of energy, transport, higher education and the environmental sector.

In general, the dynamics of the development of relations between the states of Central Asia and the European Union can be divided into two stages:

- the period of formation of the concept of relations between the EU and the Central Asian countries and the determination of the main areas of cooperation (90s of the XX century);

- the period of establishing a strategic partnership level of relations between the EU and Central Asia, which manifested itself in the activation of the European Union in the Central Asian region.

In the 1990s, the development of relations between the EU and Central Asia was facilitated by the interest of both parties in mutual cooperation. Relations between the EU and the Central Asian states in the early 90s. formed

under the influence of a new geopolitical situation that has developed as a result of the collapse of the bipolar system of international relations. The location of Central Asia in a geopolitically important macro-region like the Heartland provided great opportunities for developing cooperation with other leading economic centers. Among them, the European Union, due to its structural features, has taken a special place. The development of relations between the EU and the states of the post-Soviet space was facilitated primarily by the mutual interest of the parties.

In 1991, shortly before the collapse of the USSR, the Europeans developed and approved the technical assistance program for the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS / TACIC, Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States), which to this day is the basic instrument of EU policy in the post-Soviet space, including including in Central Asia. The main goal of this program is technical and financial assistance to the processes of economic and political transformation, as well as ensuring security guarantees in the post-Soviet space[1]. The program involves the allocation of financial and technical assistance in four main areas: support for institutional, legal and administrative reforms, support for the private sector and the promotion of economic development, support for solving social issues in the transition period, cooperation on security issues. To date, however, the goals of the TACIS program in terms of promoting European-style economic, political and institutional reforms and enhancing regional security have remained largely unfulfilled.

After the collapse of the USSR, the foreign policy of the newly independent states was aimed at establishing equal and mutually beneficial relations with all states of the world. For their part, the countries of the European Union were also interested in cooperation with the countries of Central Asia, proceeding primarily from economic considerations. The economic interests of the EU in Central Asia

were based on the possibility of access to the necessary energy resources of the Central Asian countries and the development of trade and economic relations. For the development of trade and economic relations with the Central Asian countries, it was necessary to prepare a political and legal basis for cooperation.

The process of building diplomatic relations between the EU and the Central Asian countries began already in 1991. The political and legal basis for relations between the European Union and the Central Asian countries was laid on December 31, 1991, when the European Union in a joint statement recognized the new independent countries that emerged on the territory of the former USSR.

At the initial stage, the legal basis of the EU policy was: "Agreements on trade, commercial and economic cooperation" with the USSR in 1989, the conclusion of the EU Council on relations with the independent states of the former USSR of March 16, 1992, as well as the regulation on TACIS gram. On December 16, 1992, the European Community adopted the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the EU Member States on their readiness to promote the process of democratization in the former USSR. Thus, the EU's interest in the newly independent states takes on a political aspect.

In the early 1990s, the political weight of the EU in the world began to grow after the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty. This contributed to the designation by the EU of a new partnership level of relations with the Central Asian countries. According to the official documents of the EU, the partnership degree of relations was established with any third states on the basis of the conclusion of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. In the period 1994-1996, partnership and cooperation agreements were signed with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and in 1998 an agreement was initialed with Turkmenistan. The agreement with Tajikistan was concluded only in 2004. These documents laid the foundations

for mutual cooperation in various fields between the EU and the Central Asian countries. By signing such agreements, the Central Asian states agreed to accept the necessary conditions for partnership based on common principles and tasks as a state of law, the development of political freedoms and the formation of a market economy. In turn, for the European Union, the Central Asian region was of particular importance, based on economic interests. This was also noted in the "Strategy of the European Community in relation to the Central Asian states", which was presented in the summer of 1995 by the European Commission to the Council of the EU.

The report proposed by the European Community defined the EU strategy in relation to the Central Asian countries, but a specific EU strategy was formed only at the beginning of the 21st century. Since in the implementation of the strategy of the 90s and in general in the process of signing the PCA with the Central Asian countries, the relationship between the EU and the Central Asian states was in its infancy for various reasons. The Central Asian region remained unsettled: the civil war continued in Tajikistan. Thus, in Kazakhstan, the ratification process dragged on for five years. The point was not only external reasons, when the circle of EU countries through which the Agreement was to pass increased from 12 to 15 countries in 1995 with the entry of new members into the Union. First of all, it was due to internal reasons. As a result of the dissolution of the Parliament by the President of Kazakhstan in 1995, the European Parliament refused to approve the PCA until parliamentary democracy was restored in the country. However, after the parliamentary elections held in December 1995 and the restoration of parliamentarism in the republic, work was resumed in a number of EU countries on the ratification of the PCA.

In the 90s of the XX century, it became a period not only of the formation of the conceptual basis of the EU strategy towards the Central Asian countries, but also of the identification of the main areas of cooperation

between the parties. This process began with the support of the European Union of the Central Asian states.

In the context of economic and political reforms in the Central Asian states, it is important that, starting from 1991, the EU switched to direct contacts with the republics in the field of technical, financial and humanitarian cooperation. Specific practical steps taken by the European Union in Central Asia were projects on an interregional and regional scale. Technical cooperation between the EU and Central Asia is carried out within the framework of the TACIS programs (a program for providing technical assistance to the CIS countries, has been operating since 1991), TEMPUS (a program for providing assistance from the EU in the field of education, has been operating since 1994), INTAS (International Association for the Support of Scientists of the CIS Countries), COPERNICUS, European Parthenariat, etc.

First of all, the main contribution was made by the TACIS program (3). The main goal of this program is technical and financial assistance to the processes of economic and political transformation, as well as ensuring security guarantees in the post-Soviet space, including in the Central Asian region. For example, at the end of 1992, an EU Office was opened in Almaty to provide technical assistance to the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of EU programs. According to the TACIS program for 1993-2005. for the implementation of projects to support the development of small and medium-sized businesses, privatization and restructuring, investments in human resources, Kazakhstan received about \$ 200 million in gratuitous assistance (more than half of all technical assistance to the Republic of Kazakhstan from the West).

The TACIS program in the early 90s was aimed at technical support, but it was also significant in that it provided an opportunity for the development of other regional

subprograms such as TRACECA and INNOGATE.

Taking into account the fact that Europe does not directly border on Central Asia and, therefore, to involve the region in the orbit of European influence, an indispensable condition is the presence of developed transport communications between the EU and Central Asia. Therefore, in the early 90s, the European Union actively lobbied for 2 major interregional projects: TRACECA (creation of the Central Asia-Caucasus-Europe trade and transport corridor) and INNOGATE (creation of pipeline communications for the delivery of Central Asian energy carriers to Europe).

The TRACECA program was created at the Brussels Conference on May 3, 1993, which was attended by the ministers of transport and trade from 8 states, 5 states from Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and respectively, from 3 states the gifts of the Caucasus region: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. At the Conference, an agreement was concluded on the implementation of a Technical Assistance program funded by the European Union for the development of a transport corridor in the West-East direction from Europe, crossing the Black Sea through the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, with access to Central Asia. The TRACECA program was created as an interstate program as an integral part of the TACIS financing program

The INNOGATE program is an international energy cooperation program between the European Union and Partner Countries - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. It was established in 1995 as the EU's vehicle for transporting oil and gas to Europe. After a conference in Baku and in 2004 in Astana, this program has evolved into a broader partnership within the framework of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan project.

Thus, the 90s. The 20th century was the period of the formation of the concept of the EU's relations with the Central Asian countries and the definition of the main areas of cooperation (90s of the 20th century). With regard to Central Asia, the European Union has chosen a policy of putting forward a series of initiatives that succinctly combine the motives of both economic and political nature. Economic initiatives were implemented within the framework of regional projects based primarily on the desire for access to energy resources and at the level of bilateral trade and economic relations. The political aspect manifested itself in the formation of the political and legal basis for relations between the EU and Central Asia, in the development of a strategy in relation to the Central Asian countries. It should be noted that when forming the EU strategy in relation to the Central Asian countries, not only the internal development of the states in the region itself was taken into account, but also the geopolitical situation. Such players as the USA, Russia, and China were involved in the geopolitical game in Central Asia.

The geopolitical situation changed dramatically after the terrorist events of September 11, 2001 in the United States. The problem of ensuring security from external threats has become the main issue on the agenda of the entire international community. The world's leading centers, including the EU, have realized the fragility of the international security system. These events served as a kind of catalyst for revising the policy towards the Central Asian states, as countries located in close proximity to Afghanistan, a source of terrorist danger. Central Asia has moved from the periphery to the center of world politics. The EU also needed assistance to the Central Asian countries in resolving other problems such as drug trafficking and border security. The Europeans recognized that only a peaceful, economically prosperous, democratic Central Asia can become their reliable partner (7). It seems that it was then that the EU began to realize the importance of closer cooperation with the Central Asian countries on issues of regional security and countering transnational

threats. And it should be noted that it was at the beginning of the 21st century that the European Union proposed a strategy for the Central Asian countries and supplementary documents as the "Regional Strategy for Supporting Central Asia for the period 2007-2013." and "Program of the main directions for the period 2001-2012". The adoption of such important documents was connected not only with the interest of the European Union in ensuring the security of the Central Asian countries. The energy factor also played a significant role. As noted in one of the Western studies: "The European Union intends to establish business relations in the energy sector with Central Asia. The main goal is to reduce the dependence of EU member states on gas supplies from Russia".

The dependence of the EU on energy resources, a three-fold increase in their prices, the gas conflict between Russia and Ukraine led to the fact that the EU began to focus its attention on finding new alternative ways to provide energy resources. The lack of energy resources has led to an increase in the importance of the Central Asian market.

The "Strategy for a New Partnership between the EU and Central Asia", adopted in 2007, outlined the position and interests of the EU in the region at the present stage and marked the transition to a qualitatively new level of partnership. According to the strategy for addressing critical issues, the EU will undertake the following:

- Establish a permanent regional political dialogue at the level of foreign ministers;
- launch the "European Education Initiative" and support the development of the "electronic silk road" in the Central Asian countries;
- launch the EU Rule of Law Initiative;
- establish with each Central Asian state a permanent "dialogue on human rights" aimed at obtaining concrete results;

- will conduct a regular "energy dialogue" with the Central Asian countries.

Therefore, the goal of the EU strategy is to actively cooperate with the Central Asian countries in achieving these goals, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace and prosperity in neighboring countries.

The strategy covers the period up to 2013 and provides for interstate and regional cooperation. In general, the following main areas of cooperation were identified in the document:

The first is cooperation in the field of security, which includes the fight against drug trafficking and the arms trade, and the peaceful resolution of border issues.

The second is economic reforms, which made it possible to use the funds of the European Investment Bank and the Investment Fund for the implementation of projects in Central Asia.

The third is the development of energy cooperation, gaining access to the energy resources of the countries of the Central Asian region and the search for new ways to deliver energy fuel to the EU.

The fourth one is the ecological sphere of cooperation, in particular the protection of the environment and the dedication of considerable attention to issues relating to the Caspian and Aral Seas.

Fifth - the development of the most sensitive topics in relation between the countries of Western Europe and Central Asia, such as the observance of human rights, the construction of a legal and democratic state.

Sixth - reforming the standards of the three-level education system and the inclusion of the Central Asian countries in the Bologna system.

To implement the strategy on the basis of the budget of the European Union, it planned to double the funding for support to the Central Asian countries, which amounted to 750 million euros.

Thus, the "Strategy for a New Partnership between the EU and Central Asia" demonstrated the intention of the EU to strengthen its position in the Central Asian region, which was supplemented by practical actions.

To strengthen mutual cooperation, the European Union is implementing significant regional programs and projects in six main areas:

The first direction is the resolution of energy and water resources problems. For these purposes, the EU has been implementing the TRACECA program since the 1990s, which is aimed at ensuring the security of energy supplies and diversifying energy sources to Europe. Also, the problem of water resources is included in the agenda of the EU activities in Central Asia.

The EU included the EECCA component (Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia) in the EU Water Initiative in order to optimize cooperation in resolving water problems in Central Asia.

The second direction is the transport sector. The geopolitical location of Central Asia is unique in that it is a bridge between Europe and Asia. In this regard, the EU has developed the Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA) program, which provides expert support in the field of transport and trade. This contributes to the facilitation of trade, the integration of the international transport corridor between Europe, the Caucasus and Asia, as well as the solution of problems in the transport and trade systems of the region.

The third direction is support in the development of small and medium-sized businesses. One of the significant initiatives is the regional program "Central Asia Invest", the purpose of which is to promote the development

of small and medium-sized businesses through capacity building projects.

This program was launched in 2007 and works at the level of Central Asian intermediary business organizations and at the political level. The last recent meeting of the Central Asia Invest program participants was held in Almaty on September 20-21, 2011. The event was attended by representatives of grant projects funded by Central Asia Invest, representatives of the governments of the Central Asian countries, as well as representatives of the EU. Interactive workshops, presentations and a targeted exhibition project provided an opportunity to share knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.

The fourth direction is border management and the fight against drugs. Starting from the end of 2001, the European Union began to implement the CADAP program (Action Plan for Combating Drugs in Central Asia). CADAP is an EU-funded program that aims to support the further development of an effective, comprehensive drug trafficking policy in Central Asia. The main objectives of this project are: improving the work of control services at major airports in the region, strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies of the Central Asian countries in the fight against drug trafficking.

The next EU program aimed at supporting the CA countries in security and security was BOMCA (Border Management Assistance Program in CA). It began to operate in 2003 and is a joint assistance program of the European Union and UNDP in Central Asia. To date, 6 phases of the program have been completed, within the framework of which activities have been carried out for a general study of the possibilities of border management in the countries of the region and regular training has been organized for border officials and related services. Foreign policy of the European Union in Central Asia: general directions, main "projects" and stages.

The fifth direction is cooperation with the sphere of science and education. In this regard, it should be noted that cooperation between the EU and Central Asia in these areas is being strengthened at the bilateral and regional levels. At the regional level, there are such programs as "Tempus", "Erasmus Mundus" - academic mobility of students and scientists; program of the European Training Foundation (ETF - vocational education), etc. The problem of mutual cooperation was also reflected in the EU-CA partnership strategy in the form of the European Education Initiative.

1. The EU also supports school education programs. The Central Asian Research Network (CAREN) program was also introduced, which will provide universities and research centers with access to high-speed Internet.
2. The sixth direction - Environmental protection. The protection of natural resources and biological diversity is a priority within the framework of the Central Asian Environmental Program. This program is divided into two phases. The first phase is related to water resources and is valid until 2012. The second phase is under development, but should expand on the first, and will be valid until 2013.

The most important changes in EU policy:

1. Refusal of attempts to aggressively restructure the political system of the region. Bet on the current regional governments in ensuring development and security.
2. Mention as subjects of regional policy of the CSTO, the EAEU, the SCO and the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, which were most often ignored in previous EU strategic documents.
3. Refusal to impose exclusive relations with the EU to the detriment of the projects of other states. For example, the strategy declares the consistency of the extended

partnership agreements between the EU and regional states with the Eurasian Economic Union.

In fact, we can talk about an attempt to switch to a “non-confrontational strategy” in relations with regional players and to leave out “Ukrainian” and other controversial issues in Central Asian relations.

The political interests of the EU in Central Asia are something intangible. This is happening precisely because the European Union has not yet developed a unified mechanism for making foreign policy decisions. Several supranational bodies associated with the EU (the European Council, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers of the EU) are involved in decision-making. With different approaches to solving various problems of world politics (the Iraqi problem in 2003 brought out the differences in the approaches of a number of EU countries), it is not necessary to speak of a clear EU foreign policy outside of Europe.

Conclusion

The most important problem in the EU policy in Central Asia is the problem of finding a regional partner and conductor of the EU policy in the region. For objective reasons, it is Kazakhstan that can be considered such a “partner”. The economic indicators and the intensity of political cooperation between the EU and Kazakhstan, including within the framework of the OSCE, make him a key figure in Western policy, capable, according to Brussels, of transmitting a positive impetus to other regional players. First of all, this concerns the processes of democratization of the region.

Thus, cooperation between the EU and the Central Asian countries is expanding and it can be said with confidence that it has moved to a new level of strategic partnership. The adoption of significant conceptual documents in relation to the Central Asian countries and the implementation of various regional programs make it possible to talk about the prospects for mutual cooperation.

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