

Literary Cities And Literary Tourism

Zebokhon KOBILOVA

Professor of Kokand University, Doctor of Philology, Uzbekistan

Ergashev Shahboz

Researcher, Professor of Kokand University, Doctor of Philology, Uzbekistan

Received: 13 April 2025; **Accepted:** 17 May 2025; **Published:** 27 June 2025

Abstract: This article focuses on the importance of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and its “Literature” direction in the development of literary tourism. Necessary and clear thoughts are given about what work was done to include the city of Kokand in this organization, what the results would be if it became a member of the network.

Keywords: Literary tourism, creative city, travel, creativity, literature, enlightenment, economy, history, literary environment, library, museum, development.

Introduction: Literary tourism is a form of tourism in which travelers dedicate their trips to exploring activities based on literature, writers, their works, or places related to literary history. Literary tourism attracts many tourists because it offers cultural, historical, and creative experiences for readers, writers, literary enthusiasts, and the general public.

Literary tourism has the following advantages:

1. It helps to preserve and study the cultural heritage of the region.
2. Through writers and their works, historical and cultural traditions are passed on to future generations;
3. Many new tourists are attracted, which brings economic benefits through services such as hotels, restaurants, transportation, souvenirs, and bookstores;
4. Cities and regions engaged in literary tourism demonstrate their cultural and creative potential on a global scale, which increases their reputation.
5. Literary tourism provides travelers with the opportunity to gain new knowledge about literature, history and culture.

Based on such opportunities, literary tourism in the world has grown as a separate independent sector and is developing day by day. UNESCO also fully supports

the development of literary tourism in countries around the world. The "Creative Cities" network of this organization, especially literary cities, plays a very important role in the development of literary tourism. Cities recognized by UNESCO develop literary tourism by promoting their creative potential and cultural heritage around the world. Considering that each city of our paradise-like country has its own tangible and intangible objects, it is extremely important to include cities in the UNESCO "Creative Cities" network for sustainable development in order to develop them in all aspects and bring literary tourism to a new level.

This article will discuss what is the Creative Cities Network? What is its significance? What work has been done to include the ancient and ever-young city of Kokand in the “Literature” direction of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network? What will be the results if the city joins the network? We will answer these questions.

The UNESCO Creative Cities Network is a global initiative established in 2004, the purpose of which is to develop creative activity around the world, preserve cultural heritage and strengthen cultural ties between cities. This network encourages cities to be creative and support innovation, and also ensures social and economic development through creative industries. “The Creative Cities Network covers 7 creative areas:

1. Decorative and applied and folk arts.
2. Design.
3. Cinema.
4. Gastronomy.
5. Literature.
6. Media arts.

Music". [1, <https://www.unesco.org/en>]

Member cities of the network undertake to cooperate and develop cooperation in order to develop the creative and cultural spheres, exchange best practices, increase the level of cultural participation, and take culture into account in the development of economic and social development plans.

The "Literature" direction, which is important for us, occupies an important place in the UNESCO "Creative Cities" network. Because literature has historically been an integral part of human culture and has the power to unite different peoples, cultures, and languages. Cities in the literature direction define the development of literature, support for the work of writers, and increase interest in literature as their main goals. Currently, about 300 cities around the world have joined the "Creative Cities" network, of which 53 are members of the "Literature" direction. These are the cities of Angoulême, Baghdad, Barcelona, Beirut, Bremen, Bucheon, Dublin, Dunedin, Durban, Edinburgh, Gothenburg, Granada, Exeter, Heidelberg, Hobart, Iasi, Iowa City, Jakarta, Kozhikode, Krakow, Kuhmo, Kutaisi, Lahore, Ljubljana, Leeuwarden, Lillehammer, Lviv, Lyon, Melbourne, Milan, Manchester, Montevideo, Nanjing, Obidos, Odessa, Norwich, Nottingham, Quebec, Okayama, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Reykjavik, Seattle, Slemani, Taif, Tukums, Tartu, Ulyanovsk, Utrecht, Vilnius, Wonju, Wrocław. Of these, Dublin is famous as the city that raised Nobel Prize winners, while cities such as Melbourne, Barcelona, Krakow, Montevideo are among the main cities where literary traditions, international writers meet, various literary events, and festivals are held. In addition, some of these cities have many libraries, while others have many literary museums. There is another type, in which cities are realized in the works of writers. For example, James Joyce's "Ulysses" takes place on the streets of Dublin, in particular in places such as Trinity College and the Martello Tower, while Peter Carey's "Oscar and Lucinda" depicts important places in Melbourne.

To be approved as a City of Literature, cities must meet a number of criteria set by UNESCO: The Secretariat of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network sends a standard application form, which must be completed in accordance with the word limit. First, the names of the

city, country and means of communication are filled in. Then, a general presentation of the city is given, the main opportunities and challenges for the development of the city are highlighted, global development strategies and policies are outlined, the expected impact of membership on the sustainable development of the city is presented, the process of preparing the application is described, the applicant city's comparative assets are presented to the network, initiatives are presented to contribute to the achievement of the network's objectives, the periodic membership monitoring report is submitted, participation in the network's annual conferences is presented, and the forms of providing information to the secretariat are described. Having carefully studied these criteria, we have firmly set a goal to include our city of Kokand in the UNESCO "Creative Cities" network in the "Literature" category, and we have been continuously conducting practical work for two years. The result is increasing as the applications are processed.

It is known from history that the city of Kokand has had its own literary environment since the second half of the 18th century. After the Fergana Valley separated from the Bukhara Khanate and the independent Kokand Khanate was founded here, the capital city of Kokand flourished as a center of science and culture. The literary environment of Kokand, which was formed especially during the reign of Umar Khan Amiri (1810-1822), occupies an important place in the cultural life of the khanate. "Written historical sources contain information indicating that the tradition of artistic creativity in Kokand, in particular, poetry writing, began in the 18th century." The poetic histories of poets of that time, such as Mirzo Masum Kosani and Mirzo Shohi, dedicated to some important historical events in the Kokand Khanate (the birth, accession to the throne, death of rulers, the construction of palaces, fortresses, mosques, and madrasas), serve as evidence for our ideas. In history, the city of Kokand was called Khoqand Latif, which means "latif", "a pleasant city". Its people were hospitable, fond of poetry, and exchanged ideas in rhyme when they spoke. That is why stories and events were written more in a poetic manner. The literary environment of Kokand has existed for more than two centuries and has flourished in various fields. Since the 19th century, the number of poets and writers in Kokand has exceeded 300 hundred. Since the city of Kokand has been the capital of the khanate since ancient times, its cultural and literary environment has been developing over the years. The works of dozens of representatives of the Kokand literary environment, such as Amiriy, Nodira, Uvaysiy, Gulkhaniy, Makhmur, Mukimiy Furqat, Zavqiy, Hamza, have become the

spiritual wealth of the Uzbek people. For the first time in the history of Uzbek literature, Kokand also produced female writers. A number of poets such as Nodira, Uvaysiy, Mahzuna, Nozik, Anbar Atin, Niso, and Khaniy made a significant contribution to the development of classical Eastern poetry. Throughout the 20th century, many poets and writers have emerged from this literary environment. Thus, Kokand has always been a city of literature, patronizing outstanding talents and making a huge contribution to the development of literary science. In the past five years, this development has reached a new level, and various programs aimed at the development of literature have been implemented. For example, in 2019, in collaboration with the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, anniversaries were held in honor of Zokirjon Furqat, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoz, and Ozod Sharofiddinov. The historical and artistic film "The Wind of Kokand", which tells the story of the life and work of the great poet Umarmhon Amiri, the organizer and patron of the Kokand literary environment, and filmed based on our script, was shown in all educational organizations and enterprises of the Republic. "The Wind of Kokand" is also one of the most frequently shown films on television.

In 2022, under our leadership, a practical project on the topic of "Creating a website and electronic platform on the life and work of the creators of the Kokand literary environment" was implemented under the number AL-322103020, aimed at promoting the Kokand literary environment. The following work was carried out within the framework of the project:

- the scientific biography, family environment, and literary heritage of the creators of the Kokand literary environment were supplemented with new information based on literary and historical manuscript and lithographic sources;
- the anthology "Kokand Literary Environment" was put into scientific circulation based on manuscripts and lithographic publications;
- based on the analysis of the ghazals and mukhammas of Zullisonayn poets in the Uzbek and Tajik languages, the issues of literary tradition, interaction, continuity, and originality were examined, and a number of new views on this issue were substantiated based on examples;
- through the study of the system of images, weight characteristics, and artistic arts of the poetry of the poets of the literary environment, the criteria of artistic and aesthetic thinking in the Kokand literary environment of the late 18th - early 19th centuries were identified;
- The historical reality related to the life of the creators of the Kokand literary environment, the ideological and

artistic features of the literary heritage were demonstrated through scientific research, audio and video materials;

- Feature and documentary films and programs created about the creators of the Kokand literary environment were posted on the electronic platform;
- Images of literary, historical and architectural monuments related to the history and development of the Kokand literary environment were posted on the electronic platform, thereby contributing to domestic and foreign tourism in our country;
- Artistic analysis and reviews of the finest works characteristic of the creativity of representatives of the Kokand literary environment were carried out, prepared for publication and are regularly posted on the website;
- Copies of manuscripts and lithographic works of representatives of the Kokand literary environment stored in foreign libraries and museums were obtained, which paves the way for future research;
- Applications for IOS and Android platforms aimed at promoting the literary heritage of the creators of the Kokand literary environment have been created, and through them the national and universal values reflected in our classical literature are being widely promoted;
- within the framework of the project, an international conference was held in May 2022 on the topic "The Kokand Literary Environment and the Third Renaissance".

In April 2022, a conference was organized in honor of the literary scholar and critic Ashurali Zohiri from Kokand, and as a result of this event, a book was published with the contributions of famous scholars. From September 2 to 12, we were in the Republic of Turkey and managed to obtain two facsimile copies of the Divan of Umarmhon Amiri, which is kept in the Istanbul Library. From November 15 to 22, we organized an international conference on "Literature of Turkic Peoples, Literary Relations and Translation" in Baku, Azerbaijan. More than 150 scholars from the Republics of Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan participated in the conference with their articles. By December of this year, our delegation visited the libraries of the Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan and studied sources related to the literary environment of Kokand. On September 21, the "Amiri" library was opened in Kokand with the participation of regional and city officials, the mayor of Kokand, literary scholars, and literature lovers. In addition, from 2022 to the present, literary conversations reflecting the life and work of representatives of the Kokand literary

environment have been continuously broadcast every Wednesday in the series "Ghazal Bostoni" and "Educational Conversations" of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan Television and Radio Channel".

On April 13, 2023, the "Boburshah" conference dedicated to the 540th anniversary of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was held at Kokand University. On June 11-15, Kokand University was awarded a letter of gratitude from the Minister of Culture and Tourism for its contribution to the high-level organization of the "Turkic-speaking Youth" international festival held in Kokand.

Kokand is considered a "sister city" with the cities of Sheki and Kuytun in the world. On February 24, 2023, the city of Kokand and the city of Sheki of the Republic of Azerbaijan were declared "sister cities". According to the agreement, it is intended to strengthen the ancient friendly relations between the peoples of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, and further strengthen economic, scientific-technical, cultural-literary ties between the two countries.

In May 2023, a "sister city" agreement was signed between the city of Kokand and the city of Kuytun of the People's Republic of China. According to the agreement, cooperation between the two cities in the fields of trade and economy, science and education, literature and culture, sports and medicine will be strengthened, thereby contributing to the sustainable development of the cities. The "Museum of Great Scholars" of Kokand hosted a photo and craft exhibition "Kuytun - City of Legends on the Great Silk Road" and a scientific and practical conference "New Year and Navruz according to the Eastern Calendar: Immortal Traditions of the Uzbek and Chinese Peoples". In order to ensure the unity of the youth of China and Uzbekistan, an International Forum of Uzbek-Chinese Young Researchers on the topic "Together We Create Kokand-Siyan-Zamin Tourism Cooperation" was held at Kokand University on September 26, 2024.

On February 12-13, 2024, on the occasion of the 583rd anniversary of Alisher Navoi, a scientific and practical conference on the topic "The Scientific Heritage of Alisher Navoi" was held at Kokand University in collaboration with the International Turkic Cultural Organization (TURKSOY). The scientific and literary heritage of Alisher Navoi, the sultan of ghazal poetry, a great thinker, statesman and public figure, and the founder of the Uzbek literary language, who has a worthy place in the culture of the peoples of the world, was widely studied within the framework of the conference.

Kokand University became a member of the Union of

Turkic Universities (TURKUNIB). On May 27, 2024, a creative meeting was held with the People's Poet of Uzbekistan Usmon Azim and Navoi scholar Olimjon Davlatov on the topic "The Flame of the Heart". The event provided valuable information about the literary environment of Kokand, book reading, poetry of the past and present, and our literature in general. At the end of the year, on October 3, a monument to Zokirjon Kholmuhhammad oğlu Furqat was unveiled in the "Alley of Poets" of Kokand.

On January 6, 2025, a memorandum of cooperation was signed between Kokand University and the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the memorandum, it is planned to jointly create textbooks, textbooks and monographs in the field of literature, and jointly hold conferences, conventions and symposiums at the international and republican levels. In cooperation with Kokand University, the Department of the Development of the State Language, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek Language Development Fund, the presentation of the book "Alisher Navoi Encyclopedia" was held on February 20, 2025 at Kokand University, and on February 21 at the Andijan branch of Kokand University in Andijan region. As we have witnessed, efforts to cultivate attention to literature, a sense of devotion, and the spirituality and enlightenment of the people continue unabated in Kokand throughout the twelve months of the year. The city's residents and scientists, who are naturally passionate about literature, want this process to develop further. For this reason, the inclusion of Kokand in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in the "Literature" section and the formalization of this issue are on the agenda. During the preparation of the application, 11 meetings were held with interested parties in Kokand. The events were actively attended by the rector of Kokand University, 50 philological scientists, 20 members of the Writers' Union, and 4 directors of local printing houses. In addition, 5 public meetings were held in the building of Kokand University to present the plan for joining the UCCN in 2025. The meeting, organized at the initiative of the city administration, was attended by 13 community (mahalla) leaders, 2 non-governmental organizations ("Good intentions for the disabled" and "Ecology and Health"), and 2 non-governmental independent foundations ("Mehr-Sakhovat" and "Khoqandi Latif Kelajagi"). At the request of the UNESCO National Commission, the last meeting was held in an online format to discuss the results of the research and available information resources.

Obtaining the UNESCO Creative Cities Network status

for literature is of great importance for cities and will lead to a number of positive results:

1. Increasing cultural and creative prestige. Obtaining the UNESCO Creative City of Literature status will make the city known worldwide. This will lead to the city being recognized as one of the leading centers in the field of literature. The city will gain global attention not only in literature, but also in all activities related to culture and art in general. This, in turn, will expand the flow of foreign and local tourists, artists and writers to the city. The city of Kokand has long been a historical and cultural center due to its literary environment. Therefore, if attention is increased to the study and promotion of the Kokand literary environment, the creative works of representatives of this literary environment will spread widely around the world. The flow of travelers and tourists to this place will also increase. The first literary museum in the republic was established in Kokand in 1961. Over the past 60 years, more than 12,000 exhibits have been stored in this museum. More than 2,000 of these are unique manuscripts, which are considered one of the richest manuscript treasures in Uzbekistan. In the future, it is necessary to scientifically study and publish these books. In addition, taking into account the special nature of the Kokand literary environment, organizing an international literary festival in the city will undoubtedly yield positive results. In turn, such events will create favorable conditions for promoting the Kokand literary environment. It is necessary to erect statues of major figures of the Kokand literary environment, organize house museums, and create documentary and feature films about them. As a result of the city's inclusion in the network of creative cities, a scientific research institute for the study of the literary environment will be established in the city under Kokand University, and scientific staff will be hired. New jobs will be created. As a result of the holding of the "Ayol Dunyūni" international festival of creative women every 2 years, the city's tourism potential and attractiveness will also increase. The creation of a creative home for creative people will provide them with an opportunity to travel the world.

2. Economic development. Receiving the UNESCO "Creative City of Literature" status will bring economic benefits to the city. Literary events, festivals, and book fairs will increase tourism and trade. As the city becomes internationally known, tourist flows will increase, which will have a positive impact on local businesses and industry, creating new jobs and opportunities for specialists. Tourism plays an important role in the economy of Kokand. The city is the only one in the Fergana Valley that has preserved Paleolithic monuments, 3,000-year-old artifacts, and

architecture from the Kokand Khanate and the Russian Empire in a unique way, attracting local and foreign tourists. Kokand's rich literary heritage and creative vision position it as a catalyst for sustainable development. The designation as a Creative City will create over 3,000 new jobs in the cultural sector, including 600 in traditional papermaking and 500 in bookbinding, cover design and publishing. Special programs in storytelling, screenwriting and songwriting will nurture 200 new talents, stimulating growth in the music and film industries. Kokand also plans to open a unique Creative Tourism Center, which will provide an inspiring environment for writers, artists, and composers. This space will combine traditional Kokand culture with modern amenities, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration and global connectivity. The city's initiatives include the construction of a National Library, a research and education center, and restored spaces for festivals and creative workshops. Through these efforts, Kokand will develop its cultural economy, foster international partnerships, and become a global model for inclusive creative development.

3. Development of literature and culture. Cities that join the UNESCO network will allocate more resources to the development of their creative and cultural activities in the field of literature. The city will organize various events, seminars, training courses, and programs to support young writers for writers and literature lovers. The city will have the opportunity to preserve and develop its cultural heritage by supporting literary events, book festivals, and publications. Kokand's legacy as a literary center in Central Asia, with over 200 years of influence, offers opportunities to harness culture and creativity for sustainable urban development. Kokand has several research institutions and programs dedicated to studying and promoting its literary heritage. The Kokand Literary Museum houses over 2,000 manuscripts and over 10,000 archival documents, which are being studied by scholars and students. Programs in collaboration with universities focus on analyzing these historical texts and their cultural significance. It is necessary to open a higher education institution, the School of Creativity, to train highly educated personnel in the Uzbek language and literature. As a result, great opportunities will be created for young people engaged in artistic creativity and interested in literature or the art of speech. It is also necessary to establish a Kokand branch of the Writers' Union. It can be said that the Writers' Union was founded in the former USSR in 1934. Before that, in 1810, the Union of Writers and Poets was established in Kokand under the leadership of Amir Umar Khan.

More than 300 poets and poetesses flourished in Kokand. The creation of a modern library and research center under the university, named after the name “Mohlaroyim”, to convert hundreds of manuscripts and lithographic sources into the modern alphabet, translate them into different languages, study and promote their content and essence, is one of the urgent tasks. This modern facility will serve as a knowledge center and research platform, which will allow local and international scholars, writers and researchers to further develop their work. The establishment of this library demonstrates the city’s commitment to the development of literature and support for intellectual activity (including support for intellectual property rights). The proposed research institute for the study of the literary environment of Kokand will serve to further improve work in this area by conducting in-depth research on poetry, prose and calligraphy. This institute will provide open-text resources in Uzbek, Russian and English, and will establish global access to literary treasures. In addition, projects such as the translation and digital preservation of Kokand manuscripts into several languages are being supported in collaboration with international research organizations. These initiatives are aimed at transforming Kokand into a global center for literary studies and innovation. To this end, it is planned to establish a Kokand Research Institute of Literary Studies, digitize manuscripts for global platforms such as Amazon Kindle, revive traditional papermaking in Kokand, support publishing, and provide employment to the population.

4. Opportunities for local residents and communities. The UNESCO “Creative City of Literature” status encourages the city to develop its internal resources and creative potential. By creating various trainings, courses, and opportunities for local communities and young writers, the city community increases its interest in literature and culture. This, in turn, will lead to the strengthening of social and cultural development within the city. Educational institutions are expanding their co-curricular literature programs, offering more courses and resources for students interested in literature and creative writing. In addition, Kokand will see an increase in jobs directly related to the creative industries. These include positions such as museum mediators, publishing house specialists, teachers involved in the promotion and preservation of literature.

5. International relations and cooperation. Obtaining the status of “Creative City of Literature” will provide the city with an opportunity to cooperate with other “Creative Cities”. The opportunity to exchange experiences and organize project partnerships with other cities in literature, art and culture will be further

expanded. It will also help establish the city as a global center for literature and art. Our city will develop cultural infrastructure, including an international literary forum, seminars on calligraphy, bookbinding and cover design, as well as develop global partnerships to exchange experiences on sustainable practices. These initiatives are aimed at enhancing Kokand’s creative economy, promoting international communication, cooperation, tourism and inclusive growth.

6. Improving cultural diplomacy. The UNESCO “Creative City of Literature” status will also allow the city to actively participate in the field of cultural diplomacy. The city can promote its cultural potential internationally, which will positively promote the city globally. Through cultural diplomacy, the city will develop social, cultural and economic ties with other countries. Kokand also plans to establish a unique Creative Nomadic Hub, which will offer an inspiring environment for writers, artists and digital tourists. This space will combine the traditional culture of Kokand with modern amenities, foster interdisciplinary collaboration and global connectivity. The proposed Research Institute for the Study of the Kokand Literary Environment will further develop this work, supporting in-depth studies of poetry, prose and calligraphy. The institute will provide open source resources in Uzbek, Russian and English, ensuring global accessibility of literary treasures. Establishes literary ties with local universities, international organizations, and foreign universities. As a result, opportunities for exchange of professors and teachers, advanced training courses, access to a fund of unique manuscripts will be created, the ground will be prepared for the organization of international scientific and practical conferences and meetings, and scientific research. The connection of existing higher education institutions in Kokand with higher education institutions in the field of literature around the world will be strengthened, and scientific activity in the field of literature will develop. By creating an English version of the “Website and Electronic Platform on the Life and Creativity of the Creators of the Kokand Literary Environment”, young researchers will be provided with work, and a wide path will be opened for literary diplomacy.

7. Creating new opportunities. Obtaining UNESCO status will encourage the city to open up new opportunities and areas of development in its creative areas. New projects and programs in the field of literature will create broad opportunities for the development of the city as a creative center. New networks and resources will be provided for writers and artists. The appointment of Kokand as a new member of the “Creative Cities” network will have a significant

impact on the sustainable development of the city. This global recognition will bring a number of positive changes for various sectors and contribute to the overall development of the city.

As we have seen, receiving the UNESCO "Creative City of Literature" status will bring great benefits to the city not only in terms of cultural and educational, but also in terms of economic, social and global relations. This status will strengthen the city as a creative and cultural center, increase its global reputation and create opportunities for development.

REFERENCES

- Kobilova, Z. B. (2021). Amiriy and fazliy. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(9), 271-276.
- Kobilova, Z. (2022). Image of a Drinker and a Hermit in the Amir Al-Ghazali. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 2(4), 173-176.
- Qobilova, Z. (2020, December). THE ARTISTIC-AESTHETIC EFFECT OF AMIRI'S POETRY SCOPE. In Конференции.
- Kobilova, Z. (2019). THE TRADITION AND FEATURE IN THE CREATIVE WORK OF AMIRIY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (9), 436-439.
- Kabilova, Z. (2022). STUDYING EMIRI DEVON IN TURKEY. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 669-671.
- Bakirovna, K. Z. (2019). The Rhythm of the Literary Impact. ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, 8(9), 58-67.
- Qobilova, Z. (2024). ALISHER NAVOIY ADABIY MEROSINING OZARBAYJONDA O 'RGANILISHI. Hamkor konferensiyalar, 1(1), 215-219.
- Qobilova, Z. B., & Abdullayeva, D. A. Q. (2023). QO 'QON ADABIY MUHITI IJODKORLARINING O 'ZBEK ADABIY TILI RIVOJIDAGI O 'RNI. World of Philology, 2(3), 25-29.
- Kobilova, Z. B., & Zokhidova, D. L. (2022). KOKAND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT. Ann. For. Res, 65(1), 878-888.
- Qobilova, Z., & Binnatova, A. (2023). SHARQ MUMTOZ ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIGIDA AN'ANA VA O'ZIGA XOSLIK MASALALARINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI. Interpretation and researches, 1(1).
- Kabilova, Z. (2022). GRIEF OF THE LAND AND NATION. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036, 11(09), 228-230.
- Qobilova, Z. (2015). Aliyeva G. Adabiyot darslarida fanlararo integratsiya. Til va adabiyot ta'limi.– Toshkent, (3), 21-22.
- Qobilova, Z. (2010). Amiriy shariyati. Tashkent: Fan.
- QOBILOVA, Z., & AHMADALIYEV, L. (2025). "O 'ZBEK ADABIYOTI NAMUNA DAFTARI" TAZKIRASIDA ALISHER NAVOIY FAOLIYATINING YORITILISHI. Hamkor konferensiyalar, 1(11), 183-189.
- Zebo, Q. (2024). FURQATSHUNOSLIK TAKOMILIDA NURBOY JABBOROV TADQIQOTLARINING O 'RNI. University Research Base, 596-599.
- Abdullayeva, D., & Qobilova, Z. (2024). QORA RANG TALQINLARI. Alisher Navo'i and 21 st century, 1(1).
- Qobilova, Z. (2023). AMIRIYNING ALISHER NAVOIY G 'AZALLARIGA BOG 'LAGAN TAXMISLARI HAQIDA AYRIM MULOHAZALAR. Academic research in educational sciences, 4(Conference Proceedings 1), 39-43.