

COOPERATION RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE KYRGYZSTAN IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the relations between the two brotherly countries of Central Asia, the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, in the field of tourism and its results.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, independence, tourism, agreements, tourist visits, tourist attractions, Zamin, Issyk-Kul, pilgrimage tourism

Who wouldn't want to change the air, enjoy the beautiful nature, unique flora and fauna, bask in the sun on the banks of clear lakes and turbulent rivers, and, perhaps, climb to the highest point of our planet. The unique nature of this ancient country reveals all the colors of its natural and pristine beauty to the arriving tourists. The uniqueness of our country's tourism is that here you can enjoy the pristine nature, restore your health in local health resorts, spend an unforgettable and even extreme vacation in the wild and pristine nature, and also get acquainted with the lifestyle of the rural population, a real Uzbek village.

Uzbekistan has been occupying the leading positions in the ranking of countries with actively developing tourism in recent years. In particular, Uzbekistan has risen 16 places in the ranking of the development of the tourism and travel sector for 5 years, from 2019 to 2024, taking 78th place out of 119 countries. Currently, many effective works are being carried out in the tourism sector in our country. In particular, special attention is paid to measures to create a modern tourism infrastructure in many regions of Uzbekistan. For these purposes, according to the program, it is planned to build a recreation area in the town of Khanabad in the Andijan region, five new recreation areas on the shores of the "Aydar-Arnasoy" lakes in the Forish and Arnasoy districts of the Jizzakh region, four-star hotels in the cities of Shahrissabz and Karshi in the Kashkadarya region, a hotel complex in the Chimyon mountain range of the Bostanlyk district, as well as beaches on the southern shores of Lake "Todakool" in the Navoi region for domestic tourism and on the shores of Lake "Aydarkol" for foreign tourists.

Zamin is a wonderful place to relax against the backdrop of beautiful mountains. Here, against the backdrop of majestic mountains, charming nature and clean air, there are great opportunities for the development of ecological, health-improving, cultural and sports tourism. If you are not a vacationer at the sanatorium of the same name, you can stay in cozy guest houses not far from the resort itself. Here you can participate in the daily life of the local

population, participate in the harvest, ride horses along the foothill plains, fly along winding roads, and, if you can, engage in mountaineering and even speleology - the science of mountain caves. Ugom-Chatkol National Park is a unique national park located in the Tashkent region, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List on the territory of Uzbekistan. This park is a real wonder of our planet, striking with its pristine nature, amazing natural and historical monuments. Ugom-Chatkol National Park was established in 1990 on the territory of the Tashkent region, which includes the Bostanlyk, Parkent and Akhangaron districts. The majestic mountains form numerous gorges and canyons, and the mountain rivers Pskom, Chotkal, Ugom and Koksuv flow through them. Every year, many tourists and vacationers from all over the world visit this place. In particular, the foothills of Chimyon, Bildirsoy, Khojakent, Parkent in the territory of the national park are crowded with tourists at any time of the year. There are a number of similar tourist destinations. The famous "Great Silk Road" caravan route can be called a centuries-old symbol of contacts between the East and the West. The intercontinental highway stretched for 10,000 kilometers and became a link connecting the countries of the East with the Mediterranean Sea.

The Great Silk Road operated from the 2nd century BC to about the 15th century AD. Undoubtedly, not only rare goods were transported along the Silk Road, but also the exchange of knowledge, culture, technology, and diplomatic relations was carried out. The name "Great Silk Road" is associated with silk, a product that was valuable to Western countries at that time. The technology for making silk from silkworm cocoons is believed to have been discovered in modern China about five thousand years ago. Gradually, the secrets of sericulture were mastered, and by the 3rd century AD, silk production began in many countries, including Uzbekistan, in the Fergana Valley. In addition to silk, caravans traded other rare products. Precious stones such as lapis lazuli from Badakhshan, serdolik from Sogdiana, jade from Khotan, and even glass vessels, which were not yet produced in the Eastern Mediterranean at that time, were traded.

The Kyrgyz Republic, like Uzbekistan, is a landlocked country. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the country's territory is occupied by mountains. The country's territory is located between two mountain ranges. In the northeast, the Tien Shan passes, and in the southwest, the Pamir-Aloy mountain range. The capital of the Kyrgyz Republic is the city of Bishkek. The republic is rich in incredibly beautiful and picturesque resorts, unique lakes and tourist destinations. In particular, its healing lakes and tall spruce forests attract tourists.

The republics of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are directly connected by the Fergana Valley. The Fergana Valley is mainly a mountainous region. Its air and climate are extremely pleasant for humans, and it contains beautiful nature. Healing lakes and camps are located in this valley. The population is extremely dense. The Fergana Valley is the source of the Syr Darya River's

tributaries. The Fergana Valley is extremely vast, covering an area equal to the entire state of Israel.

Kyrgyzstan's unique natural resource is Lake Issyk-Kul. Lake Issyk-Kul attracts tourists with its clear water, sandy beaches, nature and delicious fish. Lake Issyk-Kul is a jewel of the Kyrgyz people. It is located in the northeast of the republic, in the Northern Tien Shan mountain range, at an altitude of 1608 meters above sea level. Lake Issyk-Kul is the largest lake in Kyrgyzstan. It is one of the 25 largest lakes in the world and the 7th deepest. It has been called by various names throughout history. The volume of water in the lake is 1738 sq km, the total length of the coast is 688 km. The average depth of the lake is 278 m, and the deepest point is 668 m. Lake Issyk-Kul stretches 58 km from north to south and 182 km from west to east. More than 80 streams flow into it. The arrival of spring in Issyk-Kul is the most interesting. Various migratory birds come to Issyk-Kul. They build nests, lay eggs and hatch their chicks. The climate of the lake is temperate, the air is clean and humid. Issyk-Kul Lake is surrounded by mountains. Issyk-Kul is a center of tourism in addition to recreation. Tourists, climbers and travelers come here from different countries. There are many health resorts on Issyk-Kul. In the summer season, direct flights are launched from Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to Issyk-Kul. Tourists are interested not only in the shores of the lake, but also in the surroundings of Issyk-Kul. Tourists have the opportunity to travel by boat on Issyk-Kul. In recent years, tourists who have visited the lake have been interested not only in the sand on the shore, but also in the lake and mountains. Special yacht trips are organized for them. The lake never freezes, even when it is very cold, which is why it means "hot lake" in Kyrgyz. The lake is the second largest salt lake in the world after the Caspian Sea, and the cleanest lake after Lake Baikal. If the tourist arrives for a stay of up to 60 days, a visa is not required for citizens of Uzbekistan in Kyrgyzstan. The passenger only needs a passport for traveling abroad and a negative PCR test result taken within 72 hours before departure.

There are many places to stay on the shores of Issyk-Kul: from cozy boarding houses and sanatoriums for every taste and budget to luxurious five-star hotels. No matter where tourists stay, they will be greeted by magnificent nature: all hotels and boarding houses have a lot of greenery, coniferous forests and flowers, as well as a private beach and swimming pool, a wonderful view from the room and the cleanest mountain air! There are 600 kilometers of beaches with soft sand and small pebbles. The water is very clear and warms up to 20 degrees Celsius in mid-summer. The territory is well-equipped: showers, changing rooms, a pier, sun loungers and tents for relaxation. Issyk-Kul is famous for its healing properties. Some boarding houses specialize in hot springs, mineral waters, mud treatments.

One of the most beautiful and unique lakes in Kyrgyzstan is Alp Lake. Alp Lake in the north of the Naryn region of Kyrgyzstan is located at an altitude of more than 3,000 meters above sea level. Its area is about 270 km² and its volume is 2.64 cubic meters. The maximum length

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of the lake is 29 km, the width is about 18 km, and the deepest point is 13 meters, making it the second largest lake in Kyrgyzstan after Issyk-Kul. Located among relatively low mountains, the lake, which is always green and does not lose its uniqueness, has given peace to man.

Kyrgyzstan has created excellent conditions for tourists. The most interesting thing is that at an altitude of almost 4,000 meters above sea level, on the Tossor Too pass in the Alo-Too range, you can meet a herd of domesticated ibex. At such an altitude, this species of animal is kept as livestock. The kutas are kept for their meat, milk, wool and as draft animals. In cold climates and mountain passes, these animals can easily carry loads of 140 km. That is why they are very useful in household chores.

Today, the ties between the two brotherly countries of Central Asia, Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, in the field of tourism are increasingly strengthened. We can see these results from the number of tourists in recent years.

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