



TOURISM COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND UZBEKISTAN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SILK ROAD

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The Silk Road is an international channel with profound historical significance. In a broad sense, the Silk Road refers to long-distance commercial trade and cultural communication routes that have been formed since ancient times and cover the Eurasian continent and even Africa. The Silk Road promoted economic and cultural communication between the East and the West, connected several major civilization circles in the world, such as East Asia, Central Asia, India, West Asia, and the Mediterranean, and had great significance in promoting progress of world civilization and human society.

Thanks to natural and historical reasons, the Silk Road, which has lasted for thousands of years, has accumulated abundant tourism resources. There are plentiful cultural sites along the Silk Road, among which historic sites in China and Uzbekistan are particularly rich. They are widely distributed and have high social and economic significance, thus becoming a precious historical legacy of modern Silk Road.

XITOI VA O‘ZBEKISTON O‘RTASIDAGI TURIZM HAMKORLIGI IPAK YO‘LI NUQTAI NAZARIDAN

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: Ipak yo'li, Xitoy, O'zbekiston, Markaziy Osiyo, Turizm hamkorligi

Annotatsiya: Ipak yo'li chuqur tarixiy ahamiyatga ega xalqaro koridordir. Keng ma'noda "Ipak yo'li" deganda qadim zamonlardan beri shakllangan va Yevroosiyo qit'asi va hatto Afrikani qamrab olgan uzoq masofali savdo savdo va madaniy aloqa yo'llari tushuniladi. Ipak yo'li Sharq va G'arb o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy va madaniy aloqalarni rivojlantirdi, Sharqiy Osiyo, Markaziy Osiyo, Hindiston, G'arbiy Osiyo, O'rta yer dengizi kabi dunyoning bir qancha yirik sivilizatsiya doiralarini bog'ladi va jahon taraqqiyotiga ko'maklashishda katta ahamiyatga ega edi. tsivilizatsiya va insoniyat jamiyati.

Ming yillar davom etgan Ipak yo'li tabiiy va tarixiy sabablar tufayli mo'l-ko'l turizm resurslarini to'plagan. Ipak yo'li bo'ylab ko'plab madaniy ob'ektlar mavjud bo'lib, ular orasida Xitoy va O'zbekistonning tarixiy joylari ayniqsa boy. Ular keng tarqalgan va yuqori ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, zamonaviy Ipak yo'lining qimmatli tarixiy merosiga aylangan.

ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО МЕЖДУ КИТАЕМ И УЗБЕКИСТАНОМ С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ ШЕЛКОВОГО ПУТИ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Шелковый путь; Китай; Узбекистан; туристическое сотрудничество

Аннотация: Шелковый путь является международный маршрут, имеющий далеко идущее историческое значение. Шелковый путь в широком смысле относится к общему названию дальних маршрутов коммерческой торговли и культурного обмена, формировавшихся с древнейших времен и охватывающих Евразию и даже. Африка. Шелковый путь способствовал экономическому и культурному обмену между Востоком и Западом и соединил несколько крупных цивилизационных кругов мира, таких как Восточная Азия, Центральная Азия, Индия, Западная Азия и Средиземноморье. Мировая цивилизация и прогресс человеческого общества.

По природным и историческим причинам Шелковый путь накопил богатые туристические ресурсы после тысячелетий ветра, мороза, снега и дождя. На Шелковом пути расположено бесчисленное множество культурных объектов, среди которых особенно богаты исторические объекты Китая и Узбекистана. Они широко распространены, богаты по содержанию, уникальны по смыслу и имеют высокую социальную и экономическую значимость, становясь, таким образом, богатым историческим наследием современного Шелкового пути.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a human behavior, a non-migratory travel activity that combines both labor and leisure. After a long period of continuous development, it has gradually formed a large-scale industry - tourism industry. The most notable feature of tourism is comprehensiveness. It is a complex industry composed of parts which related to tourism activities in many departments.

Tourists have various needs when they go out, which not limited to sightseeing, visiting scenic spots, but also cultural communication, purchasing local specialties, religious pilgrimages and other activities. To effectively meet and solve diverse needs of tourists, different departments and institutions are required to provide tourists with different products and services.

As is known to all, tourism is an important channel for communication between different countries. It is an effective means of developing economy, increasing employment, and improving quality of people's lives, so it has always been valued by many countries. As major countries along the Silk Road, China and Uzbekistan have many world-famous tourist attractions. For example, the city of Samarkand and Bukhara in Uzbekistan, the Great Wall of China and Terracotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shi Huang.

Based on citing a large number of Chinese documents, this article takes Silk Road as a medium to introduce tourism resources of provinces and cities along the Silk Road in China to Uzbeks, and on this basis, analyzing advantages and main contents of tourism cooperation between China and Uzbekistan.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This article mainly adopts literature research and comparative analysis methods, and makes full use of database resources such as China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Uzbekistan National News Agency, World News Agency under Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, China-Uzbekistan Friendship Network, Silk Road Network, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Electronic Library, World Digital Library, Directory of Open Access Journals, etc.

At the same time, the author collected relevant research literature on the tourism economic development along the Silk Road from Chinese academia and scholars from Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan in recent years, which has provided with a clearer research background and cutting-edge understanding of issues at a macro level.

More importantly, the author sorted out and integrated plenty of literature, put forward basic problems and preliminary ideas to be solved in the research, and discussed unique advantages and main contents of tourism cooperation between China and Uzbekistan from the perspective of the Silk Road.

1. Advantages of tourism cooperation between China and Uzbekistan

Historical Origins. The traditional friendship between Uzbekistan and China has a long history, as early as Han Dynasty or even earlier, China had carried out trade with the area where Uzbekistan is now. Under the guidance of Silk Road, the two sides exchanged knowledge and learned from each other. An endless stream of merchants transported Chinese tea, porcelain, silk and other commodities to Uzbekistan, and shipped back agate, spices and other commodities from local areas.

From the sixth to the ninth century AD, the Silk Road was unprecedentedly prosperous, and cultural communication between the East and the West were very frequent. Characteristic cultures from Central Asia, such as clothing, food, products, art, etc., had also been introduced to China, injecting fresh blood and vitality into traditional Chinese culture. Central Asian merchants gathered in Chang'an, and thousands of them settled here. The connections between Central Asia, India, Japan and China had been greatly strengthened, and Chinese tea, silk, handicrafts, papermaking also spread quickly and widely.

From the fourteenth to the eighteenth century AD, trade exchanges and cultural communication between countries in Central Asia and China further developed. In 1368, Zhu Yuanzhang established Ming Dynasty. In 1370, the Timur Empire was established with Samarkand as its capital. The Timur Empire ruled by Timur and those countries established by his descendants in Central Asia and West Asia had always maintained friendly relations with Ming Dynasty. The mutual communication between Timur Dynasty and Ming Dynasty in Central Asia was an important chapter in the friendly relations between Central Asia and China.

During the Qianlong period of Qing Dynasty, effective management measures were implemented in Xinjiang and surrounding areas, which not only maintained territorial stability, but also brought a relatively peaceful and stable situation to communication between China and Central Asia. During this period, Central Asian khanates and Qing Dynasty still maintained trade and cultural exchanges. In modern times, Central Asia had remained an important bridge for communication between the East and the West. With changes in the international situation and

geopolitical shifts, Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan have also been given new roles.

Political mutual trust. After the establishment of Uzbekistan in the year of 1991, the People's Republic of China announced establishing diplomatic relations with Republic of Uzbekistan on January 2, 1992. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Uzbekistan had always adhered to the guidance of head-of-state diplomacy, strengthened interactive cooperation in bilateral and multilateral occasions, and always maintained active communication and mutual support on major issues concerning core interests of these two countries, viewing each other as trustworthy partners and good neighbors.

The two sides attached great importance and firmly support each other in high-level inter-state events such as Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit, Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, and One Belt and Road Forum, through the attendance of heads of state and dispatch of special envoys. President Mirziyoyev visited China several times since taking office in 2016, and regarded development of friendly relations between Uzbekistan and China as one of the important matters in the diplomatic field.

On January 24, 2024, China President Xi Jinping held talks with Uzbekistan President Mirziyoyev, who was on a state visit to China, at the Great Hall of People. The two heads of state announced that China and Uzbekistan decided to develop an all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership in the new era and promote the building of a China-Uzbekistan community with a shared future from a higher starting point.

Abundant tourism resources. China and Uzbekistan are both primary countries on the Silk Road, and there is a broad demand and solid foundation for tourism cooperation between the two sides. China is rich in tourism resources, with majestic mountains, beautiful waterfalls, a wide variety of plants, countless places of interest, breathtaking ancient architecture, natural and cultural landscapes complementing each other, and numerous world cultural heritage sites that embody wisdom and hard work of Chinese ancestors. Tourists from all over the world could explore the charm of China civilization from the magnificent Great Wall, elegant Summer Palace, picturesque Guilin landscape, the Forbidden City full of oriental mystery and other unique tourist attractions.

Uzbekistan is a famous ancient country on the Silk Road, with a long history and splendid culture. It is a collection of various cultures and customs from different countries, the combination of desert, mountainous area and river valley climate zones in the country has opened up broad prospects for tourism. There are many resorts for tourists to visit all year round, as well as many historical sites, such as Samarkand and Khiva City, which are listed in the World Heritage List. Uzbekistan has a high tourism potential, which is reflected in the fact that it has more than 7,000 material and cultural relics from different eras, so it is a popular tourist destination in Central Asia.

In addition, China and Uzbekistan are geographically adjacent, with convenient

transportation and low travel cost. Both countries are members of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and both pay great attention to tourism and have introduced a variety of measures such as simplifying visa procedures to promote the development of tourism. Besides, both countries have large populations and huge consumption potential.

2.Tourism resources from China to Uzbekistan

With the improvement people's living standard, tourism has become one of the most popular lifestyles in modern society. In the past half century, the world tourism industry has developed rapidly and become the largest industry. At the same time, it is a "sunrise industry" full of hope and sustainable development.

China has a wide variety of tourism resources, including not only diverse and beautiful natural landscapes, but also lots of cultural landscapes. And it is one of the countries with the richest tourism resources in the world. By July 2021, the total number of world heritage sites in China reached 56, including 33 world cultural heritage sites, 5 world cultural landscape heritage sites, 4 world cultural and natural dual heritage sites, and 14 world natural heritage sites. Among them, regions along the Silk Road have formed unique tourism characteristics by relying on strong historical and cultural characteristics and taking advantage of their geographical resources.

Shaanxi Province is one of the birthplaces of Chinese culture and a gathering place for Chinese cultural relics and historical sites. It has 35,750 high-quality, large-scale, diverse cultural resources, such as famous Hua Mountain, magnificent Hukou Waterfall of Yellow River, unique Loess Plateau third largest plateau in China, and legendary Lishan Scenic Area, etc.

Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi Province, is the starting point of Silk Road and one of seven ancient capitals of China, with rich cultural heritage. In the first batch of Silk Road transnational heritage application list of China in the year of 2013, seven scenic spots in Shaanxi were on the list, including Weiyang Palace of Han Chang'an City, tomb of Zhang Qian, and Daming Palace of Tang Chang'an City. Equally important is that cultural heritages such as Xi'an Bell Tower, Drum Tower, Ci'en Temple, and Shaanxi History Museum are also witnesses of Silk Road civilization.

At the moment, Shaanxi Province seizes valuable opportunities, vigorously promotes the construction plan of high-level A-level scenic spots, actively builds a Silk Road style experience corridor starting from Xi'an, creates a Silk Road starting point tourism brand, and holds plenty of activities.

For example, in October 2018, the "Perceive China-Unique Shaanxi" Chinese social experience activity was held for international students in China. On account of this activity, more than 100 international students in China deeply felt great charm of Silk Road, and at the same time, enhanced their understanding of Chinese society, economy, culture and other aspects.

Gansu Province. Gansu Province is located in the northwest of China, on the upper reaches

of Yellow River, and is adjacent to Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and other provinces. It has a vast territory, and due to multi-ethnic settlement, local customs and habits are different. There are many cultural relics and famous historical sites, especially Mogao Grottoes, which is known as world's art treasure house, and Tianshui Maiji Mountain, an oriental sculpture museum, which are of great attraction to tourists in the world.

Among them, Mogao Grottoes is the largest grotto in China, there are 492 caves preserved today, 2,415 colored sculptures, and over 45,000 square meters of murals. It has extremely high artistic value and is listed as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in December 1987. Moreover, Gansu has other types of precious sightseeing resources, such as tomb art represented by mural tombs of Jin Dynasty in Jiayu Pass, and religious temples represented by Zhangye Buddhism Temple.

In July 2008, Gansu government held a series of activities for "Silk Road Divine Light" solar eclipse observation tourism festival in Jiayu Pass and Jiuquan. Nearly 2,000 overseas tourists and tens of thousands of Chinese tourists gathered here to take a sightseeing tour, observed rare solar eclipse spectacle, and experienced local customs and culture of Gansu.

So far, Gansu Province has developed more than 400 tourist attractions, basically forming a pattern of three major tourist routes in the east, south and west with ancient Silk Road as main line on the basis of Lanzhou. The tourism industry has a good development trend and become a new growth point for local economy.

Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China, also in the heart of Eurasian continent, bordering Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and other countries. The border stretches 5,600 kilometers, accounting for about a quarter of China total land border.

Xinjiang is the largest provincial administrative region in China and is also the cluster district to many ethnic minorities such as Uyghur, Uzbek, and Kazakh peoples. The snow-capped mountains, glaciers on the grasslands, Gobi desert, and Yadan landforms here together form a vast and magnificent natural landscape. Among 68 basic types of tourism resources in China, Xinjiang has at least 56 of them, ranking first in the country.

There are four characteristics of Xinjiang section of the Silk Road: firstly, unique natural scenery, with blazing Huoyan Mountain on one side and Tianshan No. 1 Glacier that never melts all year round on the other. Secondly, rich historical relics, with many ancient sites such as Thousand Buddha Caves murals, and Sugong Tower. Thirdly, world-renowned artificial miracles, with famous Turpan Grape Valley and 5,000-kilometer-long Karez. Fourth, colorful and charming ethnic customs, enthusiastic and unrestrained singing and dancing of ethnic minority brothers often infect tourists with dancing. Therefore, it attracts a large number of tourists every year.

In addition to Gansu and Xinjiang, the Silk Road also radiates to Shanxi, Inner Mongolia

and other regions. Shanxi not only has the earliest ancient human cultural site in China - Xihoudu Site, Jincheng Site from Sui and Tang Dynasties, Datong Huayan Temple from Liao Dynasty, Ruicheng Yongle Palace from Yuan Dynasty, Buddhist holy land Wutai Mountain, but also the Great Wall Sites from Ming and Qing Dynasties. More importantly, Pingyao Ancient City Site, which was built during the reign of King Xuan of Western Zhou Dynasty, is a typical representative of ancient county town in the Central Plains of Han nationality in China, and was officially listed as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations in 1997.

Inner Mongolia is located in Northeast China, North China and Northwest China, and borders Mongolia and Russian. It is the largest province in China across longitude, which has laid a good foundation for the development of border tourism, forest tourism, recuperation tourism, ecotourism and grassland folk tourism.

In addition to these tourist resources along the Silk Road, these tourist resources along the Silk Road, according to different tourist landscapes, it could be roughly divided into Yanzhao Cultural Tourism Area, Guandong Cultural Tourism Area, Northwest Desert Grassland Tourism Area, Huaxia Cultural Tourism Area, Wuyue Cultural Tourism Area, Plateau Cultural Tourism Area, Lingnan Cultural Tourism Area. On the basis of such a huge scale of tourism resources, a tourism industry has been formed, relying on large and medium-sized cities, taking various tourist attractions as bases, and supporting transportation, sightseeing, accommodation, food, shopping and entertainment service facilities, which covers 34 regions in China.

At present, China focuses on taking the road of innovative development, building excellent tourist cities, creating holiday tourism golden weeks, and has organized a series of large-scale theme tourism promotion activities such as Cultural Relics Tour in 1994, Holiday Leisure Tour in 1996, China Olympic Tourism Year in 2008 and China World Expo Tourism Year in 2010, creating a good environment for the development of tourism enterprises and attracting many tourists from all over the world. As of 2019, China total international tourism revenue was US\$131.3 billion, bringing a large amount of foreign exchange income to China's economic growth.

Similarly, Uzbekistan, with its long history and numerous cultural relics and historical sites, is a world-famous tourist destination. Entering the 21st century, especially with the proposal of Belt and Road Initiative, it has provided a huge historical opportunity for cooperative development of the tourism industry between China and Uzbekistan.

Transportation from Tashkent to various tourist spots in Uzbekistan is very convenient. There are also unique ethnic handicrafts for sale in tourist areas. The bazaars are full of Uzbekistan's specialties such as melons, pomegranates, and cherries, tourists can also taste ethnic naan and sweets.

In order to further enrich its tourism products, Uzbekistan has actively promoted new tourism methods on the basis of developing traditional tourism products. For example, it has developed eco-tourism products by utilizing resources such as nature reserves and national parks. In addition, it has also developed geological tours, medical tours, mountain climbing and rafting tours, and food tours.

In recent years, in order to revitalize ancient Silk Road and strengthen economic exchanges and tourism development among countries along the Silk Road, China and Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan have joined hands to create Silk Road International Tourism Belt and started a cross-border cooperative development plan for Silk Road tourism boutique routes.

3.Main contents of tourism cooperation between China and Uzbekistan

Establishment of Cultural Day. In June 2004, China held “Chinese Cultural Day” in Uzbekistan. The event showcased China extensive and profound food culture and famous tourist attractions, which caused quite a stir. In May 2005, Uzbekistan held “Uzbek Cultural Day” in China. At the scene, Uzbek dancers wore gorgeous national costumes, sang and danced happily, a great number of Chinese people were attracted by exquisite embroidery and other beautiful handicrafts.

In 2006, under the active coordination of UNESCO World Heritage Committee, Chinese government and Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan jointly launched the Silk Road transnational application for World Cultural Heritage, and made considerable progress.

The Uzbek government has taken a variety of measures to promote its tourism industry internationally. In October 2010, the 16th Tashkent International Tourism Fair — “Silk Road Tour” was held at Uzbekistan National Exhibition Center, the exhibition hall of this fair was divided into several parts. In addition to the core part of historical monuments, it also included natural scenery, ecotourism and tourism infrastructure displays. There were tourism agencies from various states of Uzbekistan and domestic travel companies, exhibitors as well as representatives from China, Thailand, Russia, Turkey and other countries.

In November 2018, Donghua University in China and Chinese Embassy in Uzbekistan jointly launched the “China Culture Day” event at Tashkent International Fashion Week to vigorously promote China’s textile, clothing and fashion culture. Uzbekistan’s major media reported on the news, which caused a strong response in Central Asian countries and received unanimous praise, attracting broad attention from people of Central Asia to further understand China and Chinese culture.

In August 2022, the China-Uzbekistan Cultural Tourism Promotion Conference hosted by Shaanxi government and Embassy of Uzbekistan in China was held in Xi’an, heads of relevant

enterprises and tourism agencies of the two countries attended the conference. Both sides said that in recent years, under the initiative of jointly building Silk Road, Millennium Silk Road was regaining vitality.

In April 2024, China (Guangxi)-Uzbekistan (Khorezm) Tourism Promotion Conference, co-organized by Guangxi Trade Promotion Association and Consulate General of Uzbekistan in Guangzhou, was held in Nanning of Guangxi, further expanding cooperation in the fields of economic, trade, investment and tourism between Guangxi and Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Khorezm was rich in tourism and agricultural resources, taking this promotion conference as an opportunity, it would greatly strengthen economic cooperation and tourism communication with Guangxi, and help promoted friendly and cooperative relations between the two sides to a new level.

Establishing friendly relationship with foreign cities. As everyone knows, taking sister cities as a platform to expand international cooperation is an important measure to accelerate the internationalization of cities. In the context of jointly building the Silk Road, many cities in China and Uzbekistan have become sister cities. In March 1993, Hunan Province of China and Uzbekistan's Tashkent State established friendly relations.

The official cooperation between Xi'an and Samarkand began in May 2012, when Rita Mahmudova, director of Culture and Sports Bureau of Samarkand, led a delegation to attend the "2012 Meeting of Mayors of Silk Road Cities" hosted by Xi'an. At the meeting, these two cities signed *Agreement on Developing Friendly Cooperation*, and representatives of participating cities unanimously adopted important documents such as *Silk Road International Tourism Cooperation Action Program*.

Furthermore, Luoyang and Bukhara, Chongqing and Tashkent, Gansu Province and Surxondaryo Viloyat in Uzbekistan, Ou Hai District in Wenzhou and Sirdaryo District in Sirdaryo viloyati also jointly signed letters of intent to establish friendly relations.

These friendly cities of China and Uzbekistan have a lot in common in terms of culture and tourism resources, such as rich cultural heritage, diverse natural scenery, splendid cultural customs, and famous cities. With these resources, the two countries have introduced a variety of measures to promote tourism development, which have achieved good results and provided an excellent example for other countries.

Border tourism is a major feature of tourism cooperation between China and Uzbekistan. In China, the main region that carries border tourism activities with Uzbekistan is Xinjiang, this is because southern, northern and central routes of ancient Silk Road pass through Xinjiang. Xinjiang is a regional center with a population of over 1.4 billion people in China to the east and 1.3 billion people in Central Asia and Europe to the west, which means that the tourism industry has a great development potential.

Presently, Uzbekistan has become one of Chinese outbound tourism destinations. In June 2014, Xinjiang Tourism Bureau teamed up with airlines to establish Xinjiang Tourism Overseas Marketing Center in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, and was committed to building Xinjiang into a Silk Road economic belt tourism distribution center.

Chinese tourists like to go to Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez and other interesting places in Uzbekistan. Samarkand has a long history and is located in the “two river basins” of Central Asia nurtured by Amu Darya and Syr Darya. As a significant town on the Silk Road, countless goods and cultures from the East and the West have been blended and transmitted in Samarkand, connecting ancient Chinese and Western worlds.

Samarkand is the second largest city in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a popular tourist city. In 2000, Samarkand was rated as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO. Famous attractions including Gur-Emir Mazar, Observatory of Ulugbek, and Shakhi-Zinda Mausoleums. The surfaces of these buildings were covered with patterns, using a large number of glazed bricks and carved inlaid crafts, with scriptures engraved in ancient Arabic fonts, and various elements inlaid and spliced into beautiful patterns. They are unique to Samarkand architecture, forming characteristics of Samarkand school of architectural decoration, and are deeply loved by Chinese tourists.

Since 2011, the number of Chinese tourists entering Uzbekistan had exceeded 100,000. The number of tourists in 2012-2016 was “128,312, 154,226, 205,066, 228,617 and 251,706” respectively, which had promoted development of national economy. At present, Chinese cities such as Beijing, Urumqi, Xi'an and Chengdu have opened flights to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The convenience of transportation has created a good opportunity to continue to increase the number of tourists.

CONCLUSION

The Silk Road is a significant heritage of the world, its essence is a route that carries history and culture. As an important part of the Silk Road, China and Uzbekistan have formed unique tourism resources based on their unique characteristics and geographical resource advantages. Samarkand, Bukhara, Mogao Grottoes, and the Great Wall are like pearls, witnessing the hard work of our ancestors and spreading their precious spirit of not fearing hardships.

At present, with the development of world tourism, the Silk Road has become a world-renowned tourist hotline, Chinese and foreign tourists flock here to trace footprints of their ancestors for thousands of years. The Silk Road, just like its beautiful name, leaving people with unforgettable beautiful memories and injecting new development momentum into the cooperation between China and Uzbekistan's tourism industry.

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