

FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS AS A CIVILIZATIONAL PHENOMENON: A HISTORICAL-CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY OF UZBEK-KYRGYZ RELATIONS)

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Abstract: *This article presents a comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis of interethnic friendship as a crucial factor for sustainable development in multiethnic societies. Examining Uzbek-Kyrgyz relations, the author demonstrates how centuries of cultural interaction have created unique models of social synergy. Particular attention is given to the dialectics of traditional and modern forms of cooperation amid globalization challenges. The methodological framework incorporates comparative historical analysis, systems approach, and ethnographic field methods. The study's practical significance lies in developing specific recommendations for optimizing interstate cooperation in Central Asia.*

Keywords: *ethnocultural paradigm, cross-border communication, historical memory, social capital, integration processes, sustainable development*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of interethnic friendship, while studied across various humanities disciplines, gains particular relevance in today's geopolitical transformations. As noted by prominent ethnologist Yu.V. Bromley, "interethnic interaction creates a special type of civilizational code that determines developmental trajectories of entire regions." Uzbek-Kyrgyz relations represent a unique case study, demonstrating remarkable resilience of centuries-old connections against modern challenges.

Main Body:

1. Genesis and Evolution of Intercultural Dialogue

- Analysis of archaeological data on nomadic-sedentary cultural interactions in Fergana Valley (2015-2020 expedition materials)

- Role of shared Turkic heritage in shaping value systems

- Institutionalization of interethnic relations during Kokand Khanate period

2. Contemporary Dimensions of Cooperation:

- Quantitative analysis of trade turnover (2010-2023): dynamics and structural changes

- Sociological study of mutual perceptions (1,500 respondent sample)

- Educational exchanges as "soft power" instruments

3. Prospective Directions:

- "Cultural corridor" model for tourism cluster development

- Joint scientific projects on shared historical heritage

- Legal harmonization mechanisms for cultural property protection

CONCLUSION:

The research confirms that Uzbek-Kyrgyz friendship constitutes not merely a historical phenomenon but an operational model of sustainable interethnic interaction. Development prospects include: 1) institutionalizing cultural exchange mechanisms; 2) establishing joint research-education centers; 3) designing comprehensive heritage preservation programs. Implementing these initiatives could significantly contribute to Central Asian regional stability.

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