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DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The oldest caravan routes in Karakalpakstan are the road connecting the East with the West through the famous Silk Road, and ancient and medieval civilization contributed to the emergence of highly original sources and wonderful examples of spiritual culture. Sufficient ignorance of tour operators, the lack of strong links between them and the influx of foreign tourists to the country, the influence of cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations have a negative impact on the development of tourism. Particular attention was paid to the spiritual development of society, a comprehensively developed person, the enrichment of spiritual culture. A number of important measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan and laid the foundation for future development.

KEYWORDS: *Institutions, Comprehensively, Non-Governmental, Caravan*

INTRODUCTION

First of all, independent Uzbekistan pays special attention to the restoration of ancient national culture and spirituality, the establishment of interaction with world civilization. Indeed, "it is more important than ever to pay attention to spirituality and enlightenment, moral education, the aspiration of young people to education and perfection in today's rapidly changing world and various new threats and dangers that threaten the stability and sustainable development of peoples."

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan marked a new era for the revival of national culture and traditions, as well as national crafts. The basis has been laid for the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world arena. The development of national culture is of great

importance for the development of people in all aspects. The restoration of spirituality and values is the basic conceptual and methodological principle of the model of historical development - the unity of the universal and national spiritual basis, cultural heritage, the restoration of historical programs, the principles of restoration and development of interethnic relations, special consideration of education and enlightenment¹.

The oldest caravan routes in Karakalpakstan are the road connecting the East with the West through the famous Silk Road, and ancient and medieval civilization contributed to the emergence of highly original sources and wonderful examples of spiritual culture. There are thousands of historical monuments and antiquities in the country, most of which are of historical and archaeological significance.

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Tourism,² Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PF-4861 of December 2, 2016 In accordance with the Decree³, the Republic of Karakalpakstan annually holds cultural and entertainment events, which are distinguished by the culture, identity and art of the people.

Sufficient ignorance of tour operators, the lack of strong links between them and the influx of foreign tourists to the country, the influence of cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations have a negative impact on the development of tourism. To see many unique historical, scientific, artistic and cultural heritage sites in the territory of the Republic, including the Travel Tourism route: Mizdakkhan archeological complex of Khojayli district, Davut ota shrine of Kungrad district, Sultan Uveys bobo shrine of Beruni district, Hakim ota mausoleum of Moynak district, Sheikh Jalil bobo mausoleum of Amudarya district, Norinjon bobo mausoleum of Elinqala district, Chinja bobo mausoleum of Ellikqala district; Ecological tourism route: Aral Sea of Moynak district, Lake Sudoche, Kuyi Amudarya biosphere reserve, Ustyurt plain of Kungrad district, Borsakelmes salt lake (salt deposit), open-air ship cemetery, Urga village;

The archeological tourist route includes: Chilpik, Ayazqala, Tpaqraqala, Gyaur kala, Djampiq kala, Iyshan kala, Qizil kala, Kat kala, Jambas kala archeological sites and many others with a total of about 291⁵ sites. Of these, 131 are archeological sites, 24 are architectural objects, 91 are monumental objects and 45 are attractions^[1].

In the field of tourism, the steady growth of the eastern direction is widely observed. He noted that the number of people wishing to visit Karakalpakstan is growing. The countries of Central Asia are united on the basis of a single Great Silk Road chain, which includes about 20 countries, including the road from Japan to Europe.⁶

The Baday-Tugay sanctuary located in the Beruni region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan can be used as a tourist attraction. With its small area, the trek is very rich in flora and fauna.

On the Kokcha hill in the Turtkul region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there is a little-known "angry forest" monument of the Stone Age. It can become one of the most interesting objects for everyone in the development of tourism.

Director of the Institute of History of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, member of the New York Academy of Sciences VN Yagodin made his contribution to the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan. The Institute of History,

Archeology and Ethnography of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Tashkent Institute of Reconstruction has developed a number of projects in the framework of the "Golden Ring of Ancient Khorezm". Many historical sites have been preserved in good condition, despite the fact that historical monuments have been around for thousands of years.⁷

It is necessary to use certain ecological features in the development of tourism in the country. A project to develop tourism in Karakalpakstan has been developed in cooperation with the media, historians and museum staff. A modern car camp has been built in the south-western part of the capital of Karakalpakstan. Every day there are car tourists from Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and the Baltic States.

In developing the tourism project, Arab sheikhs and Japanese exoticists expressed interest in visiting unique archeological sites, nature reserves, and expanding tourism infrastructure around the world^[1].

The Ayazkatur travel agency, which was established in 1998, has a special place in the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan. By the year 2000, the summer tourist camp "Ayazkala" began its activities. In 2005, on the basis of a UNESCO grant, the company installed solar panels and water filters.⁸

The main goal of the project on construction and protection of clay constructions in Central Asia on the basis of the UNESCO project was to preserve the clay structures of Karakalpakstan in the climatic conditions of the Aral Sea. Good results have been achieved in a very short period of time since the establishment of Ayazkala-Tour. In October 2007, an international symposium entitled "At the Crossroads of Culture along the Aral Sea" was held in Nukus, Boston and Beruni. The second part of the seminar is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the great researcher SP Tolstov, who studied the ancient Amudarya rivers. In this symposium: M.Mambetullaev (Nukus), N.Boroffka (Germany), S.B.Bolelov (Russia), M.M.Rojanskaya (Russia), I.A.Arjantseva (Russia), Yu.F.Buryakov (Tashkent), R.A. Hed-don (UK), M.Sh.Kdyrniyazov (Nukus), E.A.Armarchuk (Russia), EDZilivinskaya (Russia), AITorgoev (Russia), A.V.G.Betts, Head of Archaeological Research of Karakalpakstan and Australia, and V.N.Yagodin participated with their reports.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, 2017 No PP-2803 "On additional measures for economic development and employment of Muynak district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2017-2018" on October 24-25 in Muynak district International Music Festival, the International Eco-Festival "Restoration of the Aral Sea and the Muynak" and the gastronomic festival "99 dishes from the fish of the Aral Sea". More than 30 tourists from 9 countries of the world (Kazakhstan, Russia, France, Germany, Belgium, South Korea, China, America and England), 18 hotels from the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions, including Ratmina, Massaget, Ayaz Yurt, Tourism companies such as "Jipek Joly", "Doslyq" and 5 "Movluda Qaldirgosh", "Tazabay Grant Servis", "Moynak Tur", "Nice Nukus", "Ayaz Yurt" took part in it.

At the international gastronomic festival "99 kinds of fish from the island" chefs prepared 112 fish dishes. Chefs of Muynak district prepared 78 fish dishes, 37 of which are ancient. The first place in the gastronomic festival "99 kinds of food from the fish of the island" was awarded to

the chefs of Muynak district. The second place was taken by Khorezm region, and the third place was taken by skilled cooks of Amudarya district. Within the framework of this festival, in the nomination "The best black house" the shepherds of Chimbay, Beruni and Amudarya districts were awarded.⁹

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 No PF-5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan",¹⁰ February 7, 2018 No PP-3514 "On accelerated development of domestic tourism In accordance with the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the provision of tourism" provides for the organization of tourism and excursions throughout the country. A total of 211,478 people, including 48,745 Uzbeks, 13,319 foreign tourists, 68,980 young people and 80,434 people visited the museums for free in order to implement the project "Travel around Uzbekistan". In order to promote the museum exhibits, employees of state museums provided information about the activities of museums in 43 articles in newspapers and magazines, 202 TV and radio broadcasts through the media.

Within the framework of this project, the State Museum of Art's named after IV Savitsky of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was visited by 637 guests from Tashkent, Bukhara, Navoi, Kashkadarya, Samarkand regions, Urgench, Khiva region of Khorezm region in February 2018.^[10]

The transition to market relations has identified a number of important factors in the national and cultural revival of Karakalpakstan. Particular attention was paid to the spiritual development of society, a comprehensively developed person, the enrichment of spiritual culture. A number of important measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan and laid the foundation for future development. Socio-economic and spiritual changes and the transition to market relations are a large-scale and multifaceted process, but also include major changes in the cultural sphere as an important factor.

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