

THE ROLE OF MUSEUMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARAKALPAK TOURISM

Jalgasbayeva Gulasal Marat qizi

3rd year student of Berdak Karakalpak State University

Khojabaev Bawirjan Sansizbaevich

2nd year student of Berdak Karakalpak State University

Tursunbaeva Gawhar Bakbergen qizi

3rd year student of Berdak Karakalpak State University

Mirzabaeva Raysa Quatbaevna

2nd year student of Berdak Karakalpak State University

Annaotatsiya: *This article describes the history and current conditions of tourism and museums in Karakalpakstan. Museums play an important role in reviving thousands of years of history of our people and increasing our interest in them. In addition, the museums in our country, their organization and history, and the exhibits stored in them are explained in detail.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *museums, tourists, artists, rare things of the past, our national treasure, house museum, flow of tourists, Louvre in the desert, museum of culture, museum of literature.*

KIRISH:

The article describes the history and current conditions of tourism and museums in Karakalpakstan. If we want to know about a country or if we want to learn more about the life and history of that people, we are interested in their cultural programs. If we want the history of the nation from the past to the present day to be embodied before our eyes, it is appropriate to turn to the museums located there. The museum is a bridge between the past and the present. The richness of the history, culture and art of the people is first of all reflected in the museums. That is, the country's museums attract tourists and show their culture to the world through museums. Including today, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, different attention is paid to tourism as well as to the activities of museums. According



to the statistics of 2022, around 50,000 foreign tourists came to Karakalpakstan. It is no secret that they are driven to our homeland by the goal of visiting our museums with their unique collection. In the "Bradt Guides" publication of Great Britain, Karakalpakstan was mentioned in the 16th place among the rarest tourist regions of the world, which are suggested to travel in 2023, along with countries such as Chile, Costa Rica, and Estonia. At present, in Karakalpakstan there are: Karakalpakstan State Art Museum named after IV Savitsky, State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its branch "Ecology" Museum in Moynaq District, Shamuratov House Museum and other museums, such as Berdak State Museum of the History of Karakalpak Literature, serve our people and tourists who come to our country. All of the listed museums have different exhibits. The State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the 20s of the 20th century In 1927-1929, archaeological, ethnographic, and art materials were collected to open a museum in our country. Holi Oyimbetov, a famous Karakalpak scientist, took part in this work together with the head of the expedition, AL Melkov. On May 16, 1929, the first museum exhibition in the history of our country was organized on the basis of the collected materials. Over the past century, it has become a major cultural center. Considered one of the pioneers among the centers of culture and knowledge in Central Asia, this museum of population history covers the world of plants and nature. The breath of history can be felt from every item here. ("Let there be applause for the masters who created a unique world and dedicated their creativity to eternity," wrote one of the foreign guests who came to the museum.) and excavated archaeological sites. The museum, which initially started with a few exhibits, had 1,022 exhibits by the end of the 1930s. In 1935, after it became a museum of local history, a number of scientists were recruited to work there. In particular Ya. The results of the great work of the group of archeological and ethnographic expeditions conducted on the island under the leadership of famous scientists such as Gulomov, S. Tolstov, T. Zhdanoko enriched the museum collection. Today, more than 65,000 exhibits are stored in the nature, archeology and ethnography, modern history departments of the museum.

They talk about the past, present and future of Karakalpak residents. The souvenirs found in the Tuproqkala, Jampiqkala, Ayozkala, Kirqqiz fortresses are among the most unique items of the museum. In the fall of 2004, the 75th anniversary of the museum was celebrated. In this regard, exhibits, various forms of advertising of collections, posters, catalogs, badges with the museum logo were prepared. Karakalpakstan State Art Museum named after Savitsky. Every tourist who visited the Republic of Karakalpakstan entered the Karakalpak State Art Museum named after IV Savitsky, known as the Louvre in the Desert, and of course went to see the priceless exhibits there. In the museum, the practical art of the population, ancient and medieval art of Khorezm, Uzbek and Russian visual arts of the 1920s and 1930s, Karakalpak modern painting and sculpture, jewelry created in the 1920s and 1930s, oil more than 90,000 exhibits such as carving crafts, textiles and national clothes are now in the center of attention of tourists. The modern collection of the museum has more than 90,000 different exhibits. Among them are essays of the Russian avant-garde, paintings of Uzbek artists, as well as practical art of the people of Karakalpakstan and objects of ancient Khorezm art. There are several copies of Louvre exhibits in the collection. The collection spans more than four thousand years chronologically. The archaeological collection of the museum covers more than 9 thousand (9134) bases in the main collection and 32 thousand 579 bases in scientific and auxiliary collections. It includes household items made of ceramics, glass, stone, bone, wood, metal, glass, leather and gauze. Among them are ossuaries, sculptures, fragments of wall paintings, architectural decorations (capital and figured columns, various pottery, all kinds of jewelry, fragments of firearms, as well as a large collection of silver and copper). Mints belonging to the 3rd-18th centuries. Experts recognized the collection of the State Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan named after IV Savitsky as the most important and largest collection of



Russian avant-garde essays in the world after the collection of the Russian Museum (St. Petersburg), and at the same time, it is one of the best collections in the Asian region. The museum collection contains paintings by the following artists: Ivan Kudryashov, Nikolai Karakhan, Pavel Benkov, Oleksandr Shevchenko, Ural Tansikboev, Lev Bure, Oleksandr Volkov, Mikhail Kurzin, Oleksandr Nikolaev (Usto Mómin), Amshey Nuremberg, Oleksandr Kuprin. In the 2010s, as many museum organizations in Uzbekistan were embroiled in corruption scandals, the IV Savitsky Museum Collection Olerte Héritage Observatory ("Heritage at Risk") came under the spotlight. In 2016, Bakhtli Fazilov, Head of the Sponsorship Council of the World Society for the Study, Preservation and Popularization of Cultural Heritage from Uzbekistan, Edward Rtveladze, the Head of the Scientific Council, as well as Study, Preservation and Popularization of Cultural Heritage in Uzbekistan "Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan in World Collections" group, Firdavs Abdukholikov, head of the World Society of Management and the "Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan" movement, started work on a book-album about the collection of the Savitsky Art Museum. Firdavs Abdukholikov, Komila Oqilova, Marinika Bobonazarova, as well as Maqsad Karliboyev, the director of the museum at that time, took part in writing the articles. The book-album was offered at the International scientific and cultural congress "Cultural heritage in Uzbekistan - the path to communication between peoples and countries" held in Tashkent and Samarkand in 2017. At the same time, a film was shot about the museum collection.

In February 2017, the museum was headed by Gulbahor Izentayeva, the daughter of artist Jolibay Izentayev, the former head of the Karakalpak department of the Academy of Arts from Uzbekistan. In July 2018, the museum's fire alarm went off automatically. A sprinkler broke, leaving avant-garde artist Oleksandr Shevchenko's 1914 painting *Woman with a Bucket under water* for six hours. The restoration of the painting was carried out by specialists from Moscow. Depending on the museum's large collection, the names "Louvre in the Desert" and "The Second Louvre" are added to the museum. In 2001, The Guardian newspaper called it "one of the most beautiful museums in the world." Karakalpak Literature History State Museum named after Berdak. On May 20, 1998, on the occasion of the 170th anniversary of the son of Berdak Kargaboy, the great thinker and poet of the people of Karakalpak, according to paragraph 6 of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 220, Karakalpak State University named after Berdak in our capital Berdaq National Museum was established next to it. The project of the museum was drawn by the well-known architect of our republic, the laureate of the award named after Berdak O. Toraniyazov. The design of the museum is very skillful and is built according to oriental architecture. On the second floor of the museum there are clothes, decorations and household items recognized by our national programs. In addition, the portrait of our grandfather Berdak, drawn by the artist B. Aytmuratov, adds more charm to the museum. On the third floor of the museum, "Berdak Room" dedicated to the poet is organized. The museum, which is distinguished by its large collection, rich in historical manuscripts and exhibitions, currently has more than 5300 exhibits. The main source of the museum fund is the old manuscripts written in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and old Karakalpak languages, which have been carefully preserved by our people for many centuries, information about the representatives of Karakalpak classical literature and examples of the works of art they created. Decorations, consumer goods, clothing samples from the past, the path of Karakalpak literature of the 19th - 20th and 21st centuries, relations with the brotherly peoples, scientific works, paintings and portraits depicting historical figures. The importance of the museum exhibits is reflected in the manuscripts that our ancestors preserved for many centuries and were afraid to show. These manuscripts were studied by specialists and put on museum display. Textbooks taught in madrasahs, some documents, proverbs, stories, samples of the works of Sulayman Baqrghani, Kunkhoja, Ajiniyaz, Berdak, as well as lithographic books and manuscripts, which increase the interest and respect of the museum visitors to the history of our nation. without words. Among the



exhibits, the most valuable is the cloak worn by our grandfather Berdaq. The length of this valuable coat is 1 meter 22 cm, the diameter is 1 meter 20 cm, the length of the sleeve is 65 cm, and the mouth of the sleeve is 28 cm. This shepherd was inherited from our grandfather Berdaq by his daughter Hurliman. Then his son Karajan put on the cloak. After Karajan, his son Hollikhan will inherit. After Hollikhan, this cloak was given to his son Turganboy. Later, after the death of Turganboy, his life partner Omongul donated the coat to the museum. More than 300 manuscripts in Arabic and Persian are preserved in the museum, among them Berdaq's "Shajara" and "Khorazm" manuscripts, Ajiniyoz's "Kiz Mengach bilan" (Kiz Mengach bilan) which is preserved in the house of Chinor Erzhanova from Nukus, consists of 2 pages. lib, has a valuable place in the museum exposition. In addition, the manuscript of the poems of the poet Ajinyoz preserved in the house of Karaboeva Soliya from Nukus, the manuscript of the works of Khudoybergen Jebegen's son "Mardikor" are preserved in the museum collection.

In addition, the "Shamuratov House-Museum" is located in our capital, which collects wonderful national clothes and household items. The private house-museum of Amet and Oyimkhan Shamuratov was established in 1999 with the investment of their children. Amet Shamuratov (1912-1953) is a writer, poet and dramatist, and his wife Oyimkhan Shamuratova (1917-1993) is a folk actress, one of the first women who appeared on the theater stage in the history of Karakalpakstan. They play a role in the development of Karakalpak culture of the 20th century. The museum collection consists of personal belongings of the couple: costumes, paintings, manuscripts, books, letters, old things. Among them, the photo documents of the famous writers, artists and statesmen of Karakalpakstan, as well as the paintings of F. Madgazin, R. Matevosyan, K. Berdimuratov and other artists are stored here. In the museum, you can listen to songs performed by Oyimkhan Shamuratova. In general, every museum in our country has its own contribution and place in the development of our cultural life and the field of tourism. Every exhibit in the museums, which are the mirror of our nation, gives a hint of the past. Consequently, various efforts are being made to further enrich the collections of museums. Due to the actions carried out in recent years, the museums of Karakalpak have risen to the top places in the world in terms of the number of exhibits, and the tourism potential of Karakalpak has increased significantly.

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