



## DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNOTOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the development of ethnotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The objects of ethnotourism, its classification, their peculiarities that attract tourists are revealed.

The article includes shrines for tourists, traditional handicrafts, traditional festivals, traditions and programs, national costumes, traditional homes, national dishes, as well as sacred places associated with the forces of nature in the republic, wells, mineral and thermal waters, salt mines and other natural resources are also discussed in their essence. Along with the problems in the development of ethnotourism in the country, a number of proposals were made to address it.

### KEYWORDS

Ethnotourism, objects of ethnotourism, ethno-element, ethnoculture, ethnographic heritage, traditions, customs, ethnographic villages,

### INTRODUCTION





The process of globalization, scientific and technological progress leads to the integration of peoples, but in turn threatens the formed ethnoculture. In this regard, the preservation of the ethnoculture of each nation and the ability to introduce them to the world is one of the main tasks of today.

The ethnocultural peculiarities of the aunts make a great contribution to the development of world tourism.

Many tourists are interested in getting acquainted with the local population, its cultures and life. That is why today, in order to study and accumulate knowledge of ethnoculture with its unique culture, tradition, customs, lifestyle, architecture, tourism is developing. The only way to develop this type of travel on a large scale is to develop a network of ethnotourism, which is the near future direction of the developing tourism industry around the world. In this regard, in our article we aim to reveal the multifaceted aspects of ethnotourism of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

There are many ideas on the definition of ethnotourism and they are common, but despite the fact that we often encounter these terms, there is no generally accepted definition. Malova N.A., SunduevCh.B, Shchukin A.I, Barlukova A.V., Birjakov M.V., and others have many ideas and approaches to the classification of tourism of this type. But in many interpretations there are many common similarities. While many researchers define this concept as a tourist trip motivated by interest in the cultural heritage of a territory or ethnic group, some focus on ethno-tourism as the study of a particular ethnoculture, distinguished by its unique uniqueness and trip organized to study the distinctive ethnoculture, art, customs, lifestyle, architecture.

Currently, in the field of ethnotourism, a number of areas of ethnotourism are organized and operate.

Purpose of work.

An ethnographic object is a cultural-historical object and process that reflects the ethnic identity of a traditional culture and is distinguished from one ethnos by a system of signs that distinguishes the culture of another ethnos.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the objects of ethnotourism are considered tangible and intangible, and below, we will focus on the features that fall into the category of ethnographic objects.

The first are cultural and historical objects that reflect ethnic identity.

- Ethnographic villages and parks. These are traditional building objects built in a style that reflects the cultural life of a particular period in an ethnos built with specific ethnographic symbols.
- Demonstration of ethnocultural specificity in rural areas, urban quarters and some buildings.
- Traditional homes and traditional interiors in it, home furnishings and so on.
- Our national foods.
- Architecture and ornamentation of religious buildings, constructions with traditional approaches reflecting the peculiarities of each ethnic group.
- Archaeological sites with ethnic features (cultural monuments).
- National handicrafts and objects of life corresponding to traditional types of economy.
- Folk festivals and walks with the participation of folklore groups dressed in national costumes.





- museums (ethnographic, historical and cultural, museum-reserves, local lore and historical local lore) and exhibitions.

The second is elements of intangible ethno cultural, indicating ethno cultural identity.

- National holidays
- Folklore festivals and other types of festivals
- Customs and traditions

The more ethnographic objects in the territory, the more it attracts tourists.

Human's connection with the natural environment occurs in the satisfaction of his physiological, material and spiritual needs. That is why he eats, drinks, builds houses and enjoys the beauties of nature.

Therefore, natural conditions and natural resources are the life support system, tools of labor, household appliances, clothing, food rations, land and water use, the specific mentality of ethnonyms and ethnoses, worldviews, influences the formation of national character.

Materials and methods.

The nature of the Aral Sea and its natural resources have had a great influence on the location of the peoples of the Aral Sea region and on the formation of economic types and ethnocultures. The unity of nature, man and economy has led to the sustainable development of the ethnoculture of the peoples living in harmony along the Aral Sea [Ballieva, 2003]. That is why the ethnocultural identity of the peoples living here attracts the attention of other nations. Thus, this ethnocultural uniqueness in the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan lays the foundation for the development of ethnotourism in the republic. Objects of ethnotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

have a deep ethnographic history. Explaining the uniqueness and formation of each of them requires scientific research. For example, it requires a complex approach in revealing the ethnic identity of Karakalpak foods.

The economic activity and full potential of each nation is reflected in the nature of the specific region in which man lives and their food. A tourist who comes on a tourist trip wants to eat first of all the foods of the local people, some of them are interested in the process of their preparation, the history of their origin, as well as energy and ecological features.

For travelers to Karakalpakstan, there are several types of Karakalpak cuisine that show the uniqueness of the food and nutrition.

For example, the bawysak is not only nutritious, high-calorie and the beauty of the table, but also its fact that it is cooked at weddings and celebrations, the bread of our ancestors and it is prepared collective, the kindness and harmony of the villagers show that it is a type of food that affects the strengthening of the joint. The daily eating habits of such Karakalpaks do not exist in other nations, and although they do exist, they do not have a tradition that is distinguished by the peculiarity of cooking bawysak. It will be interesting for other nations to see and get to know our uniqueness on such a food. .

Aqsawlaq – is a food product derived from the climatic and lifestyle requirements of nomadic and semi-nomadic people. It is used to make melon aqsawlaq, yoghurt aqsawlaq, which is not repeated in other nations. These foods are both energetically and environmentally beneficial.

The “sok” product from millet is one of the most important food items of the Karakalpak people, and the “may-sok” and “takans” made from it are not only





high-calorie foods, but also "may-sok" is served as a holiday meal on our weddings and happy days. The "may-sok" has not yet been repeated in other nations, shows that this type of food, which always takes a place in our weddings and festive table, is a rational nutrition in the traditional food of Karakalpaks. Because it contains 12% protein, 3.5% fat, 81% starch, and the sugar content is 0.15% [Yormatova, 2002]. However, the medical significance of millet is great. It is important in cleansing the gastrointestinal tract, clearing toxic substances in the stomach when food is poisoned. In most cases, mothers ate the "takan", which is a nutritious food for their children, even when the child had a stomach ache, and used the "sok" when the child mouse was stomatitis. In addition, zagara made from millet grain, juverygurtuk, juveryjarma are also high-calorie nutritious food. We can cite many such examples.

Our traditions related to the nutrition of Karakalpaks are unique, and the rules of eating are formed with a strict type of upbringing. At party ceremonies, when a guest comes to the house, in which family has older person, water is taken by hand before meals. The bride or young person at home will definitely get a water. Saying "be happy" when the old man gives the plate to the bride after the meal, and the young age of man eat food from this plate is a positive spiritual underlying all this. Eating away from the plate of a person who is old or respected in society shows the respect and imitation of young people for this person has a great educational character.

After the meal, a blessing is recited. The elderly person in the house is blessed, thanking them for the meal and wishing the family well. Many families recite the Qur'an to the souls of those who have passed away after the blessing and remember them. It will be interesting for other nations to see and get to know our uniqueness. It is advisable to present Karakalpaks as an ethno-

element for tourists who are interested in unique types of food and different ways of preparing them.

There are also places and types of traditional handicrafts from ethnographic objects: opportunities to enjoy the uniqueness of our traditions, national costumes, rituals and songs at traditional holidays and festivals, and the clean ecology of our national cuisine. The scientific substantiation of the directions of formation of gastronomic tourism, which illuminates the traditional foods prepared from our products, highlights the practical significance of the development of ethnotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

There are many ancient historical monuments in Karakalpakstan. The monuments of this period were objects of protection, which led to the development of architecture and the solid construction of fortifications [7].

#### Results and discussion.

According to the State Cadastre Inspectorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, there are 291 cultural heritage sites. Ethnotourism and one of its forms in the Republic of Karakalpakstan can be the basis for the development of pilgrimage tourism. In addition, five museums in our capital serve our people in the territory of Karakalpakstan, one of the great institutions that more broadly reflects the invaluable history of our people and appreciates and respects our heritage.

#### Conclusion.

As mentioned above, the ethno-cultural identity of our people and the diversity of ethno-objects in the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan form the basis for the development of ethnotourism in the republic.





The following problems need to be addressed in the development of ethnographic tourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

- Lack of information on ethnographic tourism sites (lack of information on cultural, historical and ethnic sites in the world tourism market)
- The emergence of unstable demands as a result of low awareness of the population with ethnotouristic products
- Low investment in the maintenance and construction of ethno-tourism infrastructure
- Lack of comfortable facilities and high level of service
- The low level of ethnotouristic brands and the lack of developed advertising channels
- Lack of scientific and practical research on the objects and products of ethnotourism
- Non-dispersion of ethnographic objects and products in television programs

To solve these problems, it is necessary to pay attention to the following.

- Development of the effectiveness of state support for ethnotouristic development of the Aral Sea region
- Creating a scientific basis for the development of ethnotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- Sacred shrines and places for future travelers, traditional crafts, traditional festivals, traditions, traditional cuisine, as well as sacred places associated with the forces of nature, wells, mineral and thermal waters, salt mines and other natural resources to gather information about their importance
- Creating a database based on the collected data using GIS technology
- To study of public opinion on the development of ethnotourism

The implementation of these proposals will certainly create a new image of ethnotourism, which will attract our republic.

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