

**DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN****Jolibekova Indira Bakhitovna****Assistant professor Karakalpak State University**i_indira@karsu.uz

To the recognition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the whole world, the Museums of Karakalpakstan contribute to the process of cultural development. These institutions began to pay even more attention to the national-artistic works of the Karakalpak people. Its museums in the Republic of Karakalpakstan contain exhibits that reveal the history of Karakalpakstan, cultural and historical monuments, as well as show the traditional culture and art of the Karakalpak people. Among these, I.V.Karakalpak State Art Museum named after Savisky, State Museum of history and culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Archaeological Museum of Ellikqal'a District, Museum of ecology of Moynak District, Museum of 90 years of Ganlikol district, Berdaq museum under Karakalpak State University, "a.Shamuratova " are home museums [1.3 p.]. Various unique collectibles held in the museum's holdings can be counted. They are in turn instrumental in attracting the attention of tourists.

Republic Of Karakalpakstan I.V.The Savisky State Art Museum, which has the best collection of art in the Asian region, ranks second in the world in terms of the number and importance of avant-garde paintings[2. 7].

The museum attracted the attention of the World Press with its unique collection, and for many fans of art, the Nukus museum had become a "cultural traveler" [3]. in his opinion, in the English newspaper "Gardian" in the World Press, "The Secret of Savisky's hiding"[4], p.Kinzer's" New York Times "review of"SA'nat in the desert" [5], DJ.In his articles "oasis of the avant-garde"[6], page recognized experts from tomny.

The museum exhibits contribute to the development of the tourism sector in the Republic and the economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan[7].

Karakalpakstan, some tour operators say, is the most remote part of Uzbekistan, which attracts tourists only to the tragic history of the Savisky Museum and the Aral Sea. The most ancient caravan routes of Karakalpakstan, considered the yil connecting the East with the west through the famous Silk Road, helped the ancient and medieval civilization to the emergence of highly original sources and excellent examples of spiritual culture. There are thousands of historical monuments and ancient monuments on the territory of the Republic, most of which

are historically and archaeologically significant.

On the basis of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan[8], the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ensuring the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 2, 2016 PF-4861[9] These include Navruz, Melon Festival, melon Sayli, Zo'roat festival, horses and folk games, folk songs and musical competitions, Bakhshi, Qiraat festivals. All activities are accompanied by fairs where local artisans can purchase memorabilia. Insufficient ignorance of tour operators, the lack of a strong connection between the influence of cultural institutions, non-governmental organizations on the flow of foreign tourists to them and the country are contributing to the negative impact on the development of Tourism. To see many unique historical, scientific, artistic and cultural Meros objects on the territory of the Republic, among them are the Sayokhat tourism route: Khojayli district Mizdakhon archaeological complex, Dovut OTA shrine of Khojaly District, Sultan Uvays Bobo shrine of Beruniy district, Hakim OTA mausoleum of Moynok district, Sheikh Jalil Bobo mausoleum of Amudarya district, norinjan Bobo mausoleum of Ellikkal'a district, Kunkhoja and Berdaq poet mausoleums of Chimboy District; Ecological tourism route includes: Moynok district Aral Sea, Sudoche Lake, Quyi Amudaryo Biosphere Reserve, Qongot district Ustyurt plain, Borsakelmes Salt Lake (salt mine), open sky ship cemetery, Urga village; Archelologic tourism route: Chilpiq, Ayazqal'a, Tuzoqal'a, Gyaur Fort, Djampiq Fort, Iysan Fort, Red Fort, Kat Fort, Jambas archaeological sites and many others about 291[10] in total. Of these, 131 are archaeological objects, 24 are architectural objects, 91 are monumental objects and 45 are landmarks[11].

In the field of tourism, sustainable growth of the eastern direction is widely observed. He noted that the number of people who want to visit Karakalpakstan is growing. The countries of Central Asia are united on the basis of a single "Great Silk Road" chain, and the road stretching from Japan to Europe includes about 20 countries. The main importance on this road was occupied by Uzbekistan, which is famous for its domes. Karakalpakstan has a fund of additional nature objects necessary for tourism. These include the landscapes of the Ustyurt plateau, the Kyzylkum Desert, the amudarya tributaries and Valley.

The Holy traveler Baday-Tukay, located in the Beruniy region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, can be used as a tourist object. With its relatively small area, the hippopotamus is very rich in fauna and flora.

There is an unknown monument "angry Forest", which dates back to the Stone Age, on

the top of the Kushcha Hill of the Fourkol region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is possible that it will become one of the most interesting objects for all in the development of Tourism.

Director of the Institute of history of the Karakalpakstan Department of the Department of ozrfa v member of the New York Academy of Sciences.N.Yagodin added his own Issa for the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan. A number of projects were developed within the framework of the “Golden Ring of ancient Khwarezm” in cooperation with the Institute of history, archeology and Ethnography of the Department of UZR FA Karakalpakstan and the Institute of restoration (restoration) of the city of Tashkent. A large number of historic sites have been preserved in good condition despite several millennia of the appearance of historic recesses[12].

In the 2nd-4th centuries, Tuzloqala was the abode of the Khwarezmian rulers. Excavations in this city have resulted in the discovery of a number of important archaeological sites and placed them in the ranks of those recognized in the world. "Palace of Kings", "Palace of the Horned kharbys", "Palace of the dancers", "Palace of victory". Also preserved here are monuments of ancient culture: frescoes, clay carvings, samples of Lake labor.

The preservation of cultural and historical heritage in Karakalpakstan and the development of international co-operation in yrganish byyicha y one of the unique archaeological objects of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Mizdakhkan settlement, which dates back to the ancient and medieval times, located 3 km from the Lord. Mizdakhkan is the third largest city in terms of size in the medieval Khwarezmian state, and it was considered one of the Centers of the Deccan castles. Archaeological artifacts, vessels, coins and other items found there indicate that Mizdakhkan had extensive trade links through the Great Silk Road.

The network of services to the Great Silk Road caravans found on the Ustyurt plateau is one of the most notable among archaeological finds. The caravan Palace, wells and other structures remain in good condition in the sand dunes. In ancient monuments, such as the daukesken mausoleum, beleuli caravan Palace, Korgancha town, water collecting structures were created using the ancient method of watering the lands. And through this it can be seen that the population that lived in Ustyurt was of high potential. The road through the territory of Karakalpakstan became an integral part of the Great Silk Road[13]. In the development of tourism in the Republic, it is also necessary to use specific environmental peculiarities. A tourism development project was developed in Karakalpakstan in cooperation with the media, historical scientists and museum staff. A modern autolager(autocamping) was built in the

southwestern part of the capital of Karakalpakstan. Every day it is visited by autotourists from Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and the countries of Bribaltica.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev's visit to the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2017 in mobayini, on the program of measures to further improve the living standards of the gods and the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in accordance with Paragraph 8 of the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 15 of January 17, 2017,"Burakhan OTA "in the District of Gornot in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan," Hakim OTA "in" mazlumkhan suluv "in khojayli district, " Shamun Nabiy " mausoleums cultural heritage the tasks of the repair of objects and the improvement of their surroundings were established.

Literature:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Туризмни ривожлантириш Давлат кўмитаси Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ҳудудий бошқармаси 2017 – йиллик ҳисоботи. 3-б.
2. ЎЗР МДА М-7 фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1191-йиғма жилд, 7 вароқ
3. Вести Каракалпакстана. 2006. 15 май.
4. Gentleman A. «Savitsky's secret Hoard». The Guardian, January 1, 2001
5. S.Kinzer. In a Far Desert, a Startling Trove of Art // The New York Times. New York.: January 4, 1998.
6. J.Page. Oasis of the avant-garde" Australia// The Times September 1, 2004., Jeremy Page. Treasures hidden in the desert from Stalin// The Times London. September 1, 2004.
7. Рябикина Н. Золотой проект туризма //Вести Каракалпакстана. - 2002. - №71. - 3 сентября.
8. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 1999 й., 9-сон, 227-модда
9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2016 й., 49-сон, 559-модда
10. Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Вазирлар Кенгашининг Фармойиши, 2018 й. №194-Б., 3-б.
11. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Туризмни ривожлантириш Давлат кўмитаси Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси ҳудудий бошқармаси 2018 – йиллик ҳисоботи. 1-б.
12. Вести Каракалпакстана. – 2006. – 26 июль
13. ҚР МДА 35 фонд, 3-рўйхат, 111-йиғма жилд, 199 вароқ
14. ҚР Маданият Вазирлиги ЖА. – 2017. – Б. 23.

15. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Ўзбекистон Республикаси туризм салоҳиятини ривожлантириш учун қулай шароитлар яратиш бўйича қўшимча ташкилий чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида» 2018 йил 3 февралдаги ПФ-5326-сон Фармони // <http://lex.uz/docs/3548467> Мурожаат қилинган сана: 03.05.2019).
16. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг «Ички туризмни жадал ривожлантиришни таъминлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида» 2018 йил 7 февралдаги ПҚ-3514-сон Қарори // <http://lex.uz/docs/3551112> Мурожаат қилинган сана: 03.05.2019).
17. Ji Bahytovna International relations in the field of science, technology and education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Достижения науки за последние годы. Новые наработки 4 2015
18. ИБ Жоллыбекова Основы международных экономических отношений в законодательстве Каракалпакстана. Вестник Национального Государственного Университета имени Мирзо Улугбек 1 (1 ...4 2011
19. ИБ Жоллыбекова Проблема Арала и международное образование. К 90- лет юбилею Национального Университета Узбекистана 1 (1), 42-47 3* 2008
20. ИБ Жоллыбекова Изучение истории народного образование в Каракалпакстане. Вестник Академии наук Республики Узбекистан отделения Каракалпакстан 1 (4 ... 3 2006
21. ИБ Жоллыбекова История подготовки медицинских кадров в Каракалпакстане. Вестник Академии наук Республики Узбекистан отделения Каракалпакстан 1 (3 ... 3 2006
22. IB Jolibekova FOREIGN COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HISTORY 3 (12), 07-11 2022
23. ИБ Жоллыбекова Вопросы оценки образования в современных условиях Материалы международной научно-практической конференции 1 (2), 69-71 2017
24. ИБ Жоллыбекова International relations in the field of science. Technology and education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Postepy w nauce w ostatnich iatach. Nowych rozwiazan. Сборник научных трудов ...2013