

POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZING HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC PARKS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Tursunboeva D.F.

Master's Degree Student,

Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

dilfuzatursunboyeva0@gmail.com

Matniyazov Z.E.

PhD of architecture, Associate Professor,

Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

zafar18@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the features of the activities of such complexes as thematic, historical and ethnographic villages and parks. Possibilities of improving the existing system of auls on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, using problematic, neglected territories in the country as an object of ethnocultural tourism in the development of the country.

Keywords: Republic of Karakalpakstan, ethnographic, ethnic village, national heritage, cognitive, museum-type aul complexes, Aral Sea, majestic composition.

INTRODUCTION

Homeland, people, homeland - these are the regions of birth, values, nation and soil, which have a specific meaning for each person. Over time, the activities of the people in that period of life begin to go down in history by themselves. There are many memorial complexes and fortresses on the map of our country with a rich history. The study of the history of the country, the classification of events that took place in it, is useful and exemplary for human development. The radical changes taking place in all spheres of life in Uzbek society are encouraging people to take an interest in the information of their region, to study its rich history, traditions and to gain interest in it.

In the world practice, we are witnessing a large-scale work on the preservation and development of ethnic species, ethnographic gardens, villages, open-air museums, preservation of monuments of folk architecture and everyday life to gain a deeper understanding of the way of life of previous generations. The organization of protective measures has allowed to preserve and restore many objects of national architecture. The fact that such facilities are open (or partially open) to the public is a matter of genuine interest in history. These complexes reflect the uniqueness of local cultural traditions and serve as a pillar of local identity. Ethnic villages are by nature a new kind of natural and cultural landscape. These objects are also called "ethnographic auls", "ecological-ethnic villages".

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan, along with other regions, has paid great attention to the development of Karakalpakstan. It is due to such attention that today, starting from the capital of the republic - Nukus, districts and villages, even the most remote villages, are changing and developing in all directions.

Today, the amount of subsidies provided to Karakalpakstan from the central budget of Uzbekistan, ie financial assistance, is 75% of the total budget of Karakalpakstan.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Practical assistance of the Government of Uzbekistan Thanks to the selfless work of the people of Karakalpakstan, in recent years a number of positive results have been achieved in improving the living conditions of the population in Karakalpakstan, the implementation of radical economic reforms.

All the old houses are being replaced by new, beautiful buildings, beautiful and beautiful alleys, which are being built on the basis of national projects. is the product of opportunities [1].

In particular, in order to effectively use the existing socio-economic, production and investment potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, improve engineering and communication, social and industrial infrastructure in the region, sustainable development of economic sectors, employment and living standards, 2020 - On the implementation of priorities of integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2023: Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 11, 2020 No RP-4889 [2].

In order to preserve ethnic species in the country and take measures to gradually increase the development of thematic parks with national characteristics, the construction of historical museums, ethnic villages, the development of tourism. It is the same. At the same time, tourism is becoming one of the most important economic sectors today. It should be noted that the introduction of ethnic species, the culture of peoples in the local environment, in the world, multifunctional ethnographic auls, theme parks in our country is a key resource in the organization of tourism, a number of challenges and despite the shortcomings, the establishment of such a network of complexes is undoubtedly a major step towards the preservation and restoration of the ethnic diversity of our country [3].

The term “ethno aul” or “ethno village” refers to the national identity of its architecture, national events, traditions, and cuisine, which more broadly operates as an open-air garden or museum that preserves the national heritage of its people. refers to the area where the ordering guests have residential complexes.

Thematic ethno-villages and parks are one of the complex works dedicated to a specific socio-cultural theme of modern society. These complexes are inextricably linked with economic, financial and tourism components [4].

This type of themed ethno aul and parks is a family recreation and entertainment center, primarily intended to have not only entertainment but also informational and cognitive properties to unite and attract people of different ages.

Types of museum-type auls and parks:

- Historical and cultural
- Historical and ethnographic
- Historical-military

The purpose of creating museum-themed ethnographic auls and parks:

- The creation of such target complexes, if we call thematic auls and parks, institutions that perform special functions of the museum and put into practice its specific forms of activity;
- Preservation and renewal of cultural heritage;

- Expand the functions of existing museum-reserves and open-air garden-museums located nearby;
- Popularization of the national cultural heritage among the population;
- Implementation of components of education, entertainment and trade, combining scientific and tourism elements;
- Serves to unite in one place different objects of national architecture, samples of decorative and applied arts from different regions of the country and other elements of historical and cultural significance.

Features of creation and development of thematic historical parks in different geographical conditions of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan has 4 temperate climates and is a zone with more favorable conditions than other countries.

It is advisable to place historical, ethnographic and museum-type aul complexes closer to areas with favorable climatic conditions, which can attract tourists, and with an unemployed population.

In this regard, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the Aral Sea region, the red zone identified in the following annex (Figure 1) was chosen as the most convenient. The ethno-village to be built in the vicinity of the selected area will be convenient for tourists and locals, such as the Grass Camp, the Museum of Regional History and the Aral Sea, the exhibits of ships preserved after the Aral Sea tragedy, Moynak Airport, Ribatskiy Lake. There are target areas.

The original appearance of the result of the drying up of the island can be seen in the photos of the rusty ship in Moynak district (Figure 2). It is estimated that by the early 2000s, there were about 300 ships in the dry areas of the sea. Most of them were destroyed as scrap metal.

When we think of the Aral Sea region, we are talking about the tariffs for the region, such as the island tragedy, the shipwreck, the dry weather, and many desert areas. It is not possible to restore all the coastal areas through this project, but as a result of the construction of a large-scale ethnographic aul, at least part of which was the way of life in the Aral Sea. can be transmitted to humans. Ethnographic objects in the territory of Karakalpakstan.

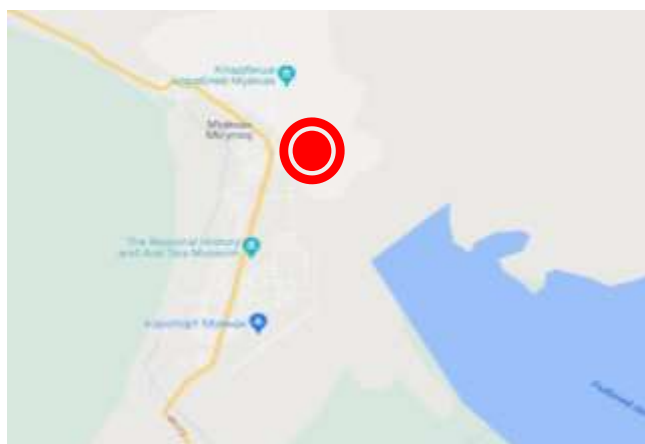


Figure 1. Muynak District, Republic of Karakalpakstan



Figure 2. Museum of Ships Cemetery, Muynak District, Republic of Karakalpakstan

There are many abandoned and endangered fortresses in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Figures 3,4,5,6) [6].



Figure 3. Ayaz-Kala



Figure 4. Ayaz-Kala



Figure 5. Mazlimkhan-Sulu mausoleum



Figure 6. Chilpik - Kala

The project can be built not only in the Aral Sea region, but also in other parts of Karakalpakstan, and can be used in a unique way, depending on the history of each architectural work. There are ancient, medieval and modern architectural monuments in the districts of Karakalpakstan. Of the 237 registered architectural and historical monuments, 145 are archeological, 25 architectural and 67 monumental. Sultan Uvays Bobo of the Beruni district (14th century), the unforgiving Bobo (17th-19th centuries); Kalan-Dardag (18th-19th centuries) in the Turtkul district. Norinjon Bobo (12th-14th centuries) complexes, Mazlumkhon Sulu and Mizdahkan (11th-19th centuries) in Khojayli district; Beleuli in Kungrad district (12th-14th centuries). Tomb of David the Father; The most important monuments are the mausoleum and cemetery of Hakim Ota in Moynak district, Ayozqal'a-1 and Ayozqal'a-2 (3rd-8th centuries) in Ellikkala district (Annex 3), Tuproqqal'a (3rd century) and the number of these fortresses can be continued [7].

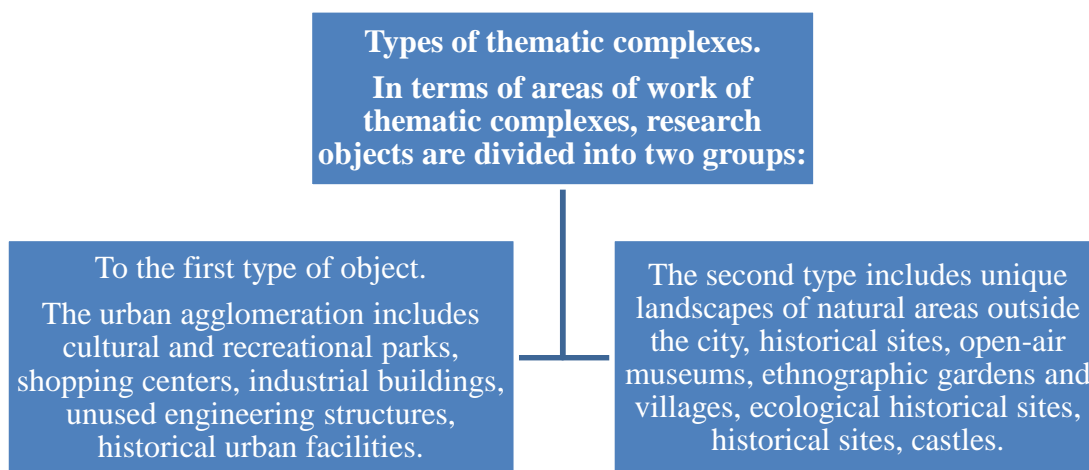
The establishment of open-air ethno-auls and themed garden museums in the vicinity of the area will help to prevent the extinction of cultural heritage sites and preserve some of the disappearing cultural heritage, even if it is natural.

However, it is important to involve qualified specialists in the necessary areas to solve the problem and prevent its extinction and to establish museum-type complexes on the existing

sites. It is necessary to preserve the existing structures, to use them as exhibits in museums, to develop compositional complexes using original materials in addition to existing objects.

In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take measures to build themed parks with national characteristics and nearby historical museums, ethnic villages, and gradually increase the development of tourism.

They reflect the uniqueness of local cultural traditions, as well as allow ethno to be integrated into the daily life for all visitors and leave a unique impression on them if organized in a way that is connected with villages and auls (Fig. 4).



An ethnic village is a new type of cultural landscape, an area that has been artificially restored instead of imitated. Serves as a figurative stylization of real life. In the construction of facilities, material components are modeled - natural landscape, architecture, rural planning using elements of traditional economic and commercial activities.

Planned activities in the ethno aul area [8].

No	Events	Brief classification
1	Art and master classes	Visiting guests will gain experience in master classes from local residents of the region, participate in the preparation of national dishes of local peoples, traditional handicrafts of the peoples with their own hands to make household items, clothing and jewelry, dry and o. they will be able to try to sew and make ridges. Karakalpak dances. The art of embroidery
2	Active recreation	Participate in planting, processing and harvesting Even children can take part in household chores. Riding and horse-riding lessons. Boating on lakes near the area. Excursions to historical and cultural sites of the region.
3	Festivals	The ethno-cultural complex hosts national food festivals, national holidays and national crafts days. Based on the modernization of national costumes (Fashion Show). It is also possible to organize personal events at the request of tourists: weddings, birthdays and corporate events.
4	Spiritual component	Listening to seminars and lectures on the peculiarities of the culture and history of the indigenous peoples of the region, art paintings on its history and culture, watching theatrical performances.

The creation of such facilities will contribute to the development of the infrastructure of the regions, their scientific-educational, cultural-educational and socio-economic components, increase the overall flow of investment [4].

Currently, there are a number of problems due to the climate in the regions of Karakalpakstan, including the modernization of existing museum complexes, as well as measures to ensure the successful operation of thematic historical auls and parks as part of the "visualization of history" of Karakalpak culture.

The dynamics of dynamic movements in Karakalpak dances from shells and ceramic tiles left over from the drying up of the island, the types of ornaments in the culture of dress, the appearance of women and men, bahsh in the field of art, fishing in everyday life, various decorative fabrics by women The created works of embroidery (Fig. 7) can be created in the form of majestic compositions by applying the use of the upper part of the yurts as a covering (Fig. 8).



Figure 7. National art of embroidery



Figure 8. Top decorative coatings for yurts

CONCLUSION

As a modern concept of museum activity, it is possible not only to demonstrate the museum object, but also to put it into practice. Images on the walls (Figures 9, 10), compositional monumental dynamic sculptures resulting from the restoration of past events allow the visitor to "transfer" the feeling of returning to a certain historical period and for a while to another architectural, historical and cultural environment.



Figure 9. Suggested monumental murals (in mosaic style)



Figure 10. Suggested monumental murals (in mosaic style)

Hududni o'rganish mobaynida tematik tarixiy bog'larni tashkil etish uchun hududning tarixiy-madaniy salohiyatiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar – mavzuli tarixiy bog'larni tashkil etish uchun foydali hududlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ularni yaratishda hududning sharoiti va salohiyatidan foydalangan holda bir qator vazifalar, jumladan, an'analar, urf-odatlar, iqtisodiy faoliyat xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga olgan ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitni tartibga solish masalalari hal etiladi.

REFERENCES

1. Мустақиллик йилларида Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси. <https://hozir.org/mustailik-jillarida-oraalpofiston-respublikasi-reja.html>
2. 2020-2023-yillarda Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasini kompleks ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 11.11.2020 yildagi PQ-4889-son qarori
3. Va yo'q. "Etnos" tushunchasi: ta'rifi. <https://optolov.ru/uz/walls-and-wall-covering/et-no-sa-ponyatie-etnos-opredelenie.html>
4. Нельзина Ольга Юрьевна. Тематический исторический парк: типология, история и перспективы развития в Российской Федерации. Автореферат. Краснодар-2021
5. <https://mytashkent.uz/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/e13.jpg>
6. Ayoz-qal'a. <https://karakalpakstan.travel/ayaz-kala/?lang=uz>
7. Qoraqalpog'iston. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qoraqalpog%CA%BBiston>
8. Киреева Ю.А., Табачная Д.С. Характеристика проекта этнодеревни в Республике Алтай.
9. Маннопова, Nilufar Ravshanovna. "Umumiy ovqatlanish muassasalari interyerlari muhitini tashkil etish va unda zonalashtirishning ahamiyati." Барқарорлик ва етакчи тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали 2.2 (2022): 186-191.
10. Мансуров, Яшнар Маъруфович. "Бугунги кун театр биноларини замонавийлаштириш масалалари." Zamonaviy dunyoda tabiiy fanlar: Nazariy va amaliy izlanishlar 1.7 (2022): 66-72.
11. Султанова, Мухайё. "Landshaft loyahasini yaratishda landshaft dizayni va bino uyg'unligi." Общество и инновации 2.12/S (2021): 49-54.
12. Saidov, Abdumalik. "Features of landscape design for 9-floor residential buildings." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.11 (2021): 268-272.
13. Fomenko, N.N., Vetlugina, A.V., Dobronravova E.A. "Bim technologies in education." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.11 (2021): 126-132.
14. Khasanov, Azamat. "Organizing Eco Tourism Along With Uzbek National Automagistrale Way." Solid State Technology 63.6 (2020): 12674-12678.
15. Amriddinovich, A. D., Ziyodullayevna, S. U., Bahromovna, G. S., & Abduhabirovna, S. D. (2021). Architecture of historical cities of Uzbekistan. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(12), 443-445.
16. Saidkhonova, Umida Ziyodullayevna, et al. "Problems in tourism in uzbekistan." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.11 (2021): 256-258.
17. Маннопова N.R., Камолходжаева M.B. Features of designing interiors of restaurant establishments //ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH. – 2021. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 711-715.

18. Sultanova, Muhayyo. "Use of Cultural Plants in Desert Cities in Creating the Landscape of Recreation Zones in Uzbekistan." *International Journal on Orange Technologies*, vol. 2, no. 10, 20 Oct. 2020, pp. 102-104, doi: 10.31149 / ijot.v2i10.738.
19. Adilov Z., Matniyazov Z., Vetlugina A., Xudoyarova D. (2020). "Educational buildings solutions for typical landscape design", *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 9 (4), pp. 2825-2828
20. Matniyazov, Z.E., Eshnazarova, S.Z. (2021). Hagia sophia as a synthesis of the types of Byzantine temple architecture and an example of the Byzantine building culture of the IV-VI centuries. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 10 (8), pp. 294 – 297.