

## HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPLIED ARTS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the history of the development of applied arts in Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** Ethnographic, applied arts, archeological groups, textiles, embroidery.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that each nation has its own values, traditions, fine arts and applied arts. That is why the history of every nation is important. The history of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is one of them. One of them is the State Museum of Culture, one of the oldest museums in Central Asia. Its history began in 1929 with an exhibition organized by the Karakalpak Society of Local Lore in Turtkul.

Ethnographic exhibits include ancient national costumes, jewelry, home decorations, carpets, national musical instruments, weapons, and horse equipment. The museum's historical collections include manuscripts, first published books, coins, portraits of epic heroes and historical figures, as well as photographs depicting the development of the region since the early twentieth century.

Karakalpak State Museum of Art named after I.V.Savitsky is one of the largest museums in the country; Founded in Nukus in 1966, I.V. Named after Savitsky. The museum is based on the efforts of I. Savitsky and the works of Karakalpak folk art he collected. The total area of the museum is 6.9 thousand sq.m. The museum includes folk applied art, ancient and medieval Khorezm art, Uzbek and Russian fine arts of 1920-30, Karakalpak modern painting and sculpture, scientific and educational departments, library (10,000 works), fund and repair workshop. There are more than 85,000 exhibits in the fund. The museum's collection includes works by avant-garde artists of the 1920s and 1930s. Jewelry, wood carvings, embroidery, textiles (especially lawn equipment) and other works created by Karakalpak folk masters are concentrated in the department of applied arts.

In the process of observing the findings of the museum's archeological teams of the Department of Applied Arts of Ancient Karakalpakstan, we see that they have developed from year to year. Especially the department of applied fine arts, multifaceted: the collection includes Karakalpak artists (I.Savitsky, K.Soipov, J.Kuttimurodov, D.Turaniyozov), the older generation of Central Asian artists A.Volkov, M.Kurzin, A.Nikolayev (Usto Momin), N.Karakhan, O.Tansiqbaev and others.

In 1968-1969, the Karakalpak collection was first exhibited at the Oriental Museum in Moscow. Since 1970, he has participated in exhibitions in the republic and abroad (USA, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia). The authors of the album present an endless variety of Karakalpak art from their personal collection, which has been collected for more than a century and includes more than 300 exhibits, as well as the Karakalpak State Museum of Art named after I.V.Savitskiy.

In conclusion, the applied art of this nation is diverse and unique. It is characterized by the high artistic objects that shaped the life of the Karakalpaks - various types of textiles, including master embroidery, leather and wooden items of clothing. They attract all people with their historicity.

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