International Conference on
Linguistics, Literature And Translation

International Conference on Linguistics, Literature And Translation - double-blind peer-reviewed, monthly, open-access procedding published to get ecxellence on Research and Development. It publishes high-quality articles across the breadth of linguistics, literature and translation research. With its uniquely broad coverage, all articles are free to access across the globe, allowing authors to share their research and maximise its impact. The boletin on Linguistics, Literature And Translation is led by expert international editorial board members who take an objective approach to peer review, ensuring each research paper is reviewed and evaluated on its own scholarly merits and research integrity. Joining your work in the International Conference of Linguistics, Literature, and Translation means you will receive prompt and reliable publishing and a global platform for your research to reach its full potential.

Tourism Development in Karakalpakstan: Unveiling Potential and Addressing Challenges

Muxlisa Mahmudova
Head of Department of Commercialization of Scientific and Innovative Developments, PhD., Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Zokir Mamadiyarov
Head of the Department of Financial Market and Insurance, DSc., Professor, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Mohichexra Kurbonbekova
Department of Commercialization of Scientific and Innovative Developments, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent 100066, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Karakalpakstan is an autonomous republic situated within Uzbekistan that has significant tourism potential due to its varied landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and historical significance. The tourism industry in Karakalpakstan is thoroughly examined in this thesis, with special attention paid to the sector's problems, infrastructure, socioeconomic effects, and attractions. This study attempts to provide insights into the prospects and challenges facing Karakalpakstan's tourism growth by synthesising primary field research, secondary data sources, and theoretical frameworks. Based on a thorough analysis of historical accounts, topographical features, cultural assets, and policy frameworks, this study provides suggestions for promoting sustainable tourism growth that simultaneously protects the area's distinctive identity and improves community involvement.

KEYWORDS: Tourism development, Karakalpakstan, potential, challenges, cultural heritage, natural attractions, infrastructure, sustainable practices, community involvement.

Currently, travel and tourism are gaining attention in Uzbekistan on a large scale. The reason is that the rich history of Uzbekistan has been attracting tourists, and this not only helps to improve the infrastructure in the regions but also helps to improve the well-being of the population. In this

regard, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 26, 2023, no. pq-135 "On additional measures to rapidly develop the tourism of the republic and further increase the number of local and foreign tourists[1]" is a clear proof of our opinion. That is, increasing the potential of tourism and paying attention to it at the state level is important for sustainable development.

Karakalpakstan, located in the western region of Uzbekistan, has often been disregarded as a tourist destination despite its abundant cultural and natural riches. This thesis endeavors to address this oversight by undertaking a comprehensive exploration of Karakalpakstan's tourism potential. Through an in-depth examination of the region's historical significance, cultural offerings, natural landscapes, and socio-economic conditions, this research aims to offer a nuanced comprehension of both the prospects and obstacles involved in developing tourism in Karakalpakstan.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan holds considerable tourism potential, which can be discerned through the following details[2]:

1) Today, the Republic of Karakalpakstan – is a living link that links the past and the ancient past. 131 archaeological finds, 25 architectural samples, 89 monumental artistic monuments and about 40 attractions can be provedas a result.
2) At present, more than 40 tourist organizations operate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, indicating the high tourist potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Ayaz kala, Ayaz kala-2 and Ayaz kala-3 historical archaeological sites, about 18th century history dating back to the 18th century, well preserved their architecture and belonged to the 4th century AD The fortress and Sultan Uvays, including the grandfather, the late Father and the Daut-ata, contribute to the increase in the number of tourists visiting.
3) There are trips to the Aral Sea, once the size of which is the 4th in the world, and now it is continuing to retreat. During this trip, you can travel through the Aral Sea, swim in the sea, and enjoy the tourist complexes on the Aral Sea coast, as tourist services are attracted by tourists and attract tourists.
4) The Muynak Regional Museum of the Aral Sea and the flood waters of the Aral Sea, and nowadays, the "Cemetery of ships", which only speaks about the sea, attract foreign tourists.
5) Every visitor to the Republic of Karakalpakstan, of course, entered the Karakalpak State Museum of Arts named I.V.Savitskiy and went on to see valuable exhibits there. The museum includes folk art, ancient and medieval Khorezm art, the Uzbek and Russian fine arts of the 1920s and 1920s, Karakalpak contemporary coloring and sculpture, scientific and educational departments of 1920s. More than 90,000 exhibits, such as jewelry, woodcarving, textile and national costumes dating back to the 30s, are now at the heart of tourists.
6) Modern hotel-run housekeeping is now in high demand, and modern services are being provided to local and foreign tourists, who have visited nearly 30 hotels and guest houses in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the first quarter of 2018, there are 7561 tourists serving, of which 942 are foreign tourists. It is a sign that tourism potential has been increased. Looking ahead to the transport industry, it takes only a few hours to reach the destination, not a few months. Today, tourist companies are equipped with special buses and minibuses. Tourist firms are using the option of arranging trips to the Aral Sea.
7) The Republic of Karakalpakstan is developing not only with its historical and legendary cities, but also ecotourism. Currently, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has 11,583 hectares of reserves. There are 826 heads of Bukhara deers in these reserves, 43 species of fish in the reservoirs, 11 species of reptiles and more than 10 species of foxes. The ostrich stored in the Bostan-straus farm in the village of Navoi in Ellikkala region, the Amir Timur Botanic Garden

[1] https://lex.uz/docs/-6456786
[2] https://karakalpakstan.uz/

in the center of Ellikkala, carries out 200 tree saplings, 200 bushes and over 80 flowers growing in different parts of the world.

Work is also underway to develop tourism infrastructure, including the construction and operation of new hotels, guesthouses, restaurants and entertainment facilities. For example, in 2018, there were 28 hotels operating in the region, and by 2021, this indicator will be 38 (Figure 1).

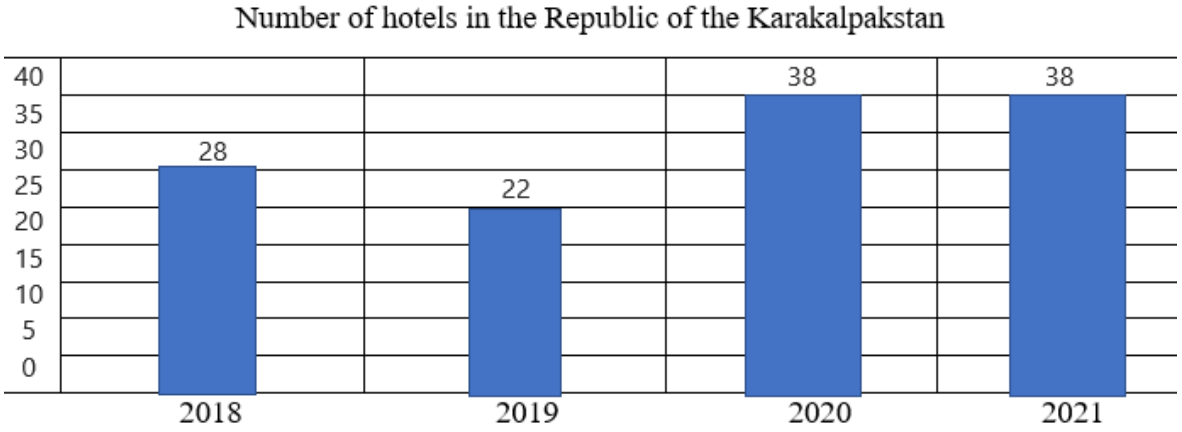

Figure 4. The number of hotels operating in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2018–2021[3]

The findings reveal a diverse array of tourism attractions in Karakalpakstan, including UNESCO World Heritage sites, cultural festivals, and natural wonders such as the Aral Sea and the Ustyurt Plateau. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited marketing efforts, and environmental degradation hinder the realization of the region's tourism potential. Furthermore, disparities in economic development between urban centers and rural areas underscore the need for inclusive tourism strategies that benefit all segments of society. Despite these challenges, opportunities exist for leveraging Karakalpakstan's unique cultural heritage, pristine landscapes, and traditional hospitality to attract domestic and international tourists.

Taking into account the above, we can summarize the data and make recommendations for the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan. These recommendations include:

- Improving Infrastructure: Investing in transport, accommodation and tourist facilities to improve accessibility and visitor experience.
- Strengthen marketing efforts: promote Karakalpakstan as a tourist destination through targeted marketing campaigns, digital platforms and participation in international tourism fairs.
- Promoting community participation: involving local communities in tourism planning, development and management to ensure their participation and benefit from tourism activities.
- Promoting sustainable practices: implementing eco-friendly tourism initiatives, conservation projects and responsible tourism guidelines to mitigate environmental impacts and preserve cultural heritage.

In conclusion, Karakalpakstan possesses significant tourism potential that remains largely untapped. By addressing infrastructure gaps, enhancing marketing efforts, fostering community involvement, and promoting sustainable practices, stakeholders can unlock the economic, social, and cultural benefits of tourism while preserving the region's unique identity and natural resources. This thesis serves as a roadmap for policymakers, investors, and tourism practitioners seeking to realize the full potential of tourism in Karakalpakstan and contribute to its sustainable development in the years to come.

[3] Author development. It was formed on the basis of the data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Karakalpakstan of the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

References

1. Abdullaev, N. (2021). Sustainable Tourism Development in Karakalpakstan: Challenges and Opportunities. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 39(5), 701-715.
2. Karakalpakstan Republic Tourism Development Agency. (2020). Tourism Development Strategy 2020-2025.
3. Karakalpakstan Republic Ministry of Economy. (2019). Economic Development Report: Tourism Sector Analysis.
4. Kozlov, V. (2018). Historical Perspectives on Tourism in Karakalpakstan: Insights from Archaeological Sites. International Journal of Tourism Research, 20(3), 321-335.
5. Maksudov, A. (2017). Challenges of Infrastructure Development for Tourism in Karakalpakstan. Journal of Infrastructure Development, 25(2), 201-215.
6. Navoi, G., & Khodjaniyazov, U. (2022). Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism Development in Karakalpakstan. Journal of Heritage Tourism, 15(4), 451-467.
7. Republic of Karakalpakstan Statistical Committee. (2023). Tourism Statistics Report.
8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2019). Sustainable Tourism for Development: A Focus on Karakalpakstan. UNDP.
9. World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC). (2020). Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism: Karakalpakstan. WTTC.
10. Mahmudova, M. (2024). Mamlakatning Turizm Salohiyatini Oshirish Ahamiyati Va Zarurligi. *Miasto Przyszłości*, *46*, 383–389. Retrieved from https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/2866
11. Mamadiyarov, Z. (2024). O‘ZBEKISTONDA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH: IMKONIYATLAR VA STRATEGIYALAR | SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK, HUQUQ VA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR JURNALI (sciencebox.uz)
12. Mahmudova, M. (2024). RIVOJLANAYOTGAN DAVLATLARDA TURIZM VA UNING RIVOJLANISHGA TA’SIRI: POKISTON MISOLIDA | SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK, HUQUQ VA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR JURNALI (sciencebox.uz)
13. Zokir Mamadiyarov, Raximjon Maxmudov, Mokhichehra Qurbonbekova, Mukhlisa Mahmudova, Nasiba Sattorova. (2022). Ensuring the Stability of Banks During Covid-19 Pandemic. Journal of Financial Technology and Innovation, 1 (2), 15-21 (Doi : https://doi.org/10.54216/FinTech-I.010202)
14. Hussain, A., Khan, M., Rakhmonov, D.A., Mamadiyarov, Z.T., Kurbonbekova, M.T., & Mahmudova, M.Q. (2023). Nexus of Training and Development, Organizational Learning Capability, and Organizational Performance in the Service Sector. Sustainability.