



# Methods of Organizing Tourism Routes and Routes in the Fergana Region

**Dilmurod Rakhmanov**

Assistant, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

**Gavharkhan Rakhmonova**

Master's student, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRA  
CT**

In this article, we develop recommendations for organizing tourism routes to architectural monuments in the regions of Fergana region and identifying their problems. Introducing our historical monuments to the world, as well as developing internal and external tourism by improving tourism routes in our republic, identifying problems and making practical suggestions.

**Keywords:**

Tourist Routes, Domestic Tourists, Thematic Method, Complex Method, Cartographic (Map) Method, Historical And Religious Pilgrimage Tourism, Route Program, Route Name.

## Introduction

Uzbekistan, which has a huge potential in the field of tourism, attracts tourists with its ancient monuments, sacred shrines, hospitable nature and beautiful corners. According to the data, our country ranks among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the scale of tourism and the number of historical places. Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva play a leading role in this field. At the same time, the scope of work for the development of this field should be developed in the Fergana region.

Tourism plays an important role in the development of economic sectors, the creation of additional jobs, as well as in the solution of such pressing issues as the strengthening of international relations. In this regard, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism", the Decree of the President of December 2, 2016 "On Measures to Ensure the Rapid Development of the Tourism Sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 5, 2019, Decree No. PF-5611 of January such

normative legal documents provide for the development of national, regional and local programs for the development of tourism, and the implementation of state policy in the field of tourism based on the creation of a regulatory and legal framework for the development of this highly profitable economic network. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures to further develop the tourism potential of the Fergana region" adopted on October 3, 2019, is considered a big step in the development of tourism in the Fergana region, and the projects being implemented are the regional industry and plays an important role in the economy. The scientists of the foreign country and our republic conducted their scientific research on the problems of organizing tourism, and the effective use of historical and architectural monuments. Including B. Azar, B. Kristanov, N. Bulgakov, and A. Kondratyev. They have created several scientific and popular books and educational manuals about the formation

and development of tourism in our republic. R. Abdumalikov, TX Kholdarov, IG' in the history of republican tourism. The role of such talented specialists as Kholmurodov, VI Kucheryavikh (Samarkand), V. Ratsek, and A.V. Kolbinsev (Tashkent) deserves attention. Although other benefits of tourism were touched on, they represented general views. The general state of development and trends of tourism in the Fergana region have not yet been fully studied. The development of tourism in Uzbekistan was based on instructions from above.

## Results and discussion

In the process of studying and analyzing each scientific research work, it is good to divide the area into regions based on the characteristics of the area in order to better research the area, to identify the main problems and solutions. In the system of geographical sciences in the Republic of Uzbekistan, economic and natural zoning works have been carried out several times in various fields and areas. For example, A. Soliyev made economic zoning of the territory based on economic criteria (1998), T. Dzhumayev carried out ecological and economic-geographical zoning of mountainous regions of Uzbekistan in his studies (2004), and demographic zoning was carried out by Z. Tojiyeva's studies (2017 year). But, in some cases, the study area or some of its parts are not interconnected or do not show similar characteristics. In such cases, dividing into groups and comparing them is considered the most convenient solution to this situation. Such a situation is clearly reflected in the touristic study of regions of the Fergana region, which have different territorial structures and different economic conditions. From this point of view, in this research work, the consideration of different methodological approaches in the development of tourist routes was taken as a basis. It is also clearly reflected in the touristic study of the regions of the Fergana region, which have different economic conditions. From this point of view, in this research work, the consideration of different methodological approaches in the development of tourist routes was taken as a basis. It is also clearly reflected in the touristic

study of the regions of the Fergana region, which have different economic conditions. From this point of view, in this research work, the consideration of different methodological approaches in the development of tourist routes was taken as a basis.

During the initial development of the tourism industry, both tourist routes and tourist excursion routes are mainly organized orally, and more precisely, based on an oral program. In such cases, the tourist recommends the tourist object that he wants to visit, and all the services provided to him are carried out according to the planned oral programs. As tourism develops, it becomes ineffective to provide services to tourists in such ways. Because, firstly, there is an increase in the flow of tourists, and secondly, there is not enough time to provide oral services to all tourists.

Thirdly, according to the requirements of modern times, many tourists are used to making advance reservations for the tourist attractions they are interested in. That is why the era of providing tourist route services to tourists in verbal ways is over in our country. As usual, we can provide the services of oral tourist itineraries to domestic tourists for now. Because domestic tourists are used to these conditions by now.

In today's modern tourism, we are required to develop well-planned, programmed tourist routes, especially for international tourists. In general, the development of tourist routes is carried out in 3 ways. In all these methods, the development of tourist routes is carried out only based on the requirements of one system. More specifically, the technology of developing tourist routes follows the requirements of the types of topics in one way.

**Thematic method.** The most used method in the development of tourist routes is the thematic method.

Since all tourist resources are located in a certain system (system), they are more precisely divided into types by name. For example, ecological tourism, pilgrimage tourism, sports tourism, etc. It is clear from the mentioned designations that ecological tourism routes are connected with natural landscapes

and their biological resources. That is why all ecological tourism routes are named after natural resources and their species. For example, "Animal world of the nature reserve", and "Plant world of the nature reserve". Tourist routes on these topics are chosen by tourists who are interested in these tourist objects in the reserve.

**Complex method.** When tourism routes are developed in a complex way, the name of the route can be on one topic, on two, or in some cases, three topics. For example historical-religious pilgrimage tourism routes; historical-recreational-sport tourism routes. The development of such complex tourism routes is often carried out based on the demands and wishes of international tourists. In most cases, complex tourism routes are developed when tourists visit long-distance tourist attractions. For example, ecotourism resources are located far away from urban and district centres in desert or mountain regions.

Naturally, reaching such resources all at once makes the tourist tired and bored. Therefore, when developing complex routes, organizing excursions to all tourism resources on the way to the last (last) tourist resource of interest to the tourist, organizing rest and overnight stays in peaceful places, and most importantly, interesting places around the route, ancient settlements, historical and cultural monuments are also included in the route. Such complex tourist itineraries can be developed for groups and for individual tourists (order).

**Cartographic method.** In the cartographic (map) method, since tourist routes are mainly intended for long distances, movement is developed using a map of the places where the route passes. The map is also used during the tourist route. In tourist itineraries carried out with a map, the levels of rest or food and overnight services must be pre-determined in the population places or cities where the route is to be rested. The most important thing is that the tour operator should know and study the road condition of this route well in advance. Because in our country, floods and floods in the winter and spring seasons sometimes wash away bridges and roads. Being unaware of

these conditions can result in a long-distance route being disrupted. In this way, adventure tourism, reservoir travel.



**Figure 1. Directions of the interdependence of historical cities of Fergana Valley**

A cartographic tourist route is often useful for organizing archaeological or paleontological trips. The fact that an experienced and knowledgeable tour operator puts a map of the tourist route developed by him (far and near tourist resource, object) creates interest among tourists. In particular, the questions during the route are reduced when the objects encountered on the way to the main tourist object (excursion objects on the route) are placed with conditional symbols and comments on the mapping scheme.

When describing tourist routes in terms of historical and religious pilgrimage tourism, it is taken into account that these two types are connected with each other. In fact, these two types cannot be separated. In many cases, this situation is related to the demand for tourist. More precisely, when international tourists visit religious shrines and huts of religious leaders, they are also interested in the activities and history of these leaders. Some tourist routes may require conditions for performing prayers. In such cases, the guide-interpreter participating in the route is required to have strong historical knowledge and experience in creating the required conditions in a fast way. And local tourism tourists in most cases only

perform the pilgrimage and are not interested in its history.

The prepared booklet on the development of historical and religious tourism routes, very interesting and brief information about the place of religious pilgrimage in the program of the route and the historical periods of the creation of this place will surely interest the tourist.

If we pay attention, any tourist resource will have its own history. When developing tourist itineraries for all types of tourism, the tour operator must find an answer to this question in the itinerary. That's why naming and defining the theme of tourist routes is mainly called the name of tourist resource space. For example, it is clear to everyone that the routes developed to the Registan ensemble, Shahizinda or Amir Temur's hut are named after these historical monuments.

It can be concluded from the above that almost all tourist routes are named after the themes of the tour, historical monuments, and places of pilgrimage always form the content of tourist routes with almost the same theme.

When developing tourist routes based on the requirements of recreation and ecological tourism, it should be taken into account that these two types are closely related to each other. Ecological tourism resources are a tourist type known to specialists in the field of tourism and to those interested in ecotourism, taking into account the unique views of nature, biological diversity, biological resources, and special climatic conditions of natural regions.

**Recreational tourism** (recreation-relaxation, recuperation) is the relaxation of tourists in natural corners with a unique microclimate of nature (springs, springs with healing water, groves with medicinal properties, streams, gorges, etc.). Recreational tourism and ecological tourism are separate types. But it should be noted that the main part of recreational tourism resources is located in natural landscapes (mountains, natural regions, reservoirs, river banks, etc.).

In the development of excursion tourism routes, the requirements of ecological tourism routes are definitely set. More precisely, it is

also correct to call recreation tourism routes ecological tourism routes. Because tourists can reach the resort only through natural resources, and even during their vacations, they go on daily excursions to see the surrounding natural environment.

### Conclusion

Taking into account the above, it is a correct approach to take into account aspects of the complex use of the tourist resource when developing tourism routes to the tourist resource. The most important thing is that the tourist route program should cover all the interesting objects around the route. The more resources that interest the tourist and make him stop and look at the tourist route, the more the demand for this route will increase, the volume of the tourist flow will increase.

### References

1. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures to further develop the tourism potential of Fergana region" adopted on October 3, 2019.
2. B.G. Nosirov, tourism potential of Fergana region, its role in national and international tourism. Proceedings of the Republican online conference "Development of science in the eyes of a young scientist". Youth publishing house - Tashkent, 2020
3. Qarshiboyevna, K. N., & O'G, N. B. G. O. (2021). Farg'ona viloyatida turizm rivojlanishining hududiy tafovutlari va ularni guruqlashtirish. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(3), 760-766.
4. Maxamat o'g'li, R. D., & Ilxomovich, U. B. (2021). Extreme and Adventure Tourism in Uzbekistan. *Central Asian journal of arts and design*, 2(11), 28-31.
5. Rahmonov, D. M. (2021). Stages and Types of Development of Extreme Tourism. *Central Asian journal of arts and design*, 2(12), 24-30.
6. Xusniddin, M. N., Abdumalik, R. G., & Maxamat, R. D. (2022). Methods of modernization, renovation and reconstruction of housing and

buildings. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 2(06), 73-83.

7. Rahmonov, D. M., & Rahmonova, G. A. (2020). Scientific-proposal projects on designing agro industrialized small cities in the territory of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(5), 778-785.

8. Rahmonova, G. A., Goncharova, N. I., & Rahmonov, D. M. (2020). Tourism-The future of economy. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 1319-1324.

9. Raxmonov, D., & Toshpo'Latova, B. (2021). Preservation of historical monuments of ferghana region. *Scientific progress*, 1(6), 458-462.

10. Косимов, С., Урмонов, Б., & Раҳмонов, Д. (2021). Туристское районирование территории основной фактор развития туризма. *Scientific progress*, 2(3), 125-128.

11. Nodirjon, M., Abdusalom, M., & Ozodbek, S. (2021). Technologies of teaching fine arts with modern methods.

12. Mimirjonovich, M. N., Jumadillayevich, S. R., & Anvarovich, M. A. (2021). The Role Of Historical Monuments In The Development Of Central Asian Architecture. *The American Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 3(02), 1-5.

13. Жураев, У. Ш. (2022). Применение Воздухоопорных Конструкций. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11, 127-131.

14. Жўраев, У. Ш. (2022). Формирование Исторического Города Кувы Ферганской Области. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11, 123-126.

15. Jurayev, U. S., & Akhmedov, J. D. (2022). Взаимодействие гармонических волн с цилиндрическими сооружениями. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(3), 57-65.

16. Ne'matov, F., & Djalolovich, A. J. (2022). A New Approach to the Design of Preschool Institutions. *Journal of Architectural Design*, 11, 34-38.

17. Khayrullayevich, Y. S. (2022). Space-Planning Solutions for Buildings of Existing

Funds for Residential Buildings. *Journal of Architectural Design*, 5, 22-28.

18. Zikirov, M. S., & Matkarimov, N. K. O. (2022). Future concepts of neighborhoods and their development in our republic. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(10), 50-55.

19. Qosimov, S. R. (2022). Location relief and its significance in designing landscape architecture objects. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(10), 24-29.

20. Mahmudov, N. O., Norimova, S. A., & Ehsonov, D. R. (2021). So 'ngi o 'rta asrlarda o 'rta osiyoda hunarmandchilik markazlarini takomillashtirish asoslari. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(11), 692-715.