

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF TOURISM AND TOURIST PLANNING

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Annotation:

In this article, the geographical study of tourism and the regionalization of the geography of tourism in the regions of Uzbekistan are connected with their geographical analysis.

Keywords : Tourist zoning, attractiveness, landscape , azonal, regional recreation system, archaeological monuments, architecture

We know that tourism is a journey a person thinking and worldview expands . Travel people nature to love, people marriage style and culture , art deep to know service does _ Therefore , he is himself essence , purpose and to the content rather than literal social to geography suitable will come Consequently , tourism wide comprehensive field being his _ learning in the object geography of science place extremely is big . Because he is a tourist for new place (region , natural landscape and etc.) himself for discover make the world knowledge , nature rest in the bosom , ancient monuments to see directly geographical trips based on to the body will come

Tourism as a science of geography formation and in development initial researches of the XIX century second from half then IG . Col by take went _ This research is recreation , tourism geography from the first steps on one it happened That's it period german geography A. Gettner is also his in their research geography of tourism to himself special aspects open gave _ It is tourism of geography subject on this scientific affairs take go , big cities around nature and climate resources use features big attention gave _ Also , Gettner travel during of people natural and socio-economic and recreation resources to use tourism of geography states that the subject is " Tourism the term "geography " . the first being to science in 1905 D. Stradnerom entered _ He is himself in their research touristic of activity economy in development instead of separately attention turned _ And K. Shputs (1919). in tourism material technical bases Create that it is necessary separately emphasizes . That's it with but it is cultural events and natural landscapes tourism of geography important object as learned .

Highlight It is good that this science is different fronts according to foreign countries scientists a lot research take went _ For example , in France the first being R. Blancharom (1920) Alp on the mountain tourism economy and touristic routes organize reach according to scientific research spent _ That's it period A in Italy . Mariotti of tourism historical stages separated and that's it basically him learned . From this except in 1930-40 years many countries scientists tourism and tourism of geography some to the edges about scientific studies take went _ Including in Germany , France , Switzerland , Japan and tourism in the United States socio-economic and natural touristic of resources use and their possibilities about scientific works created _ Europe and North America scientists by regions wide scale study , scientific basically rest to receive organize reach and there is problems touristic and geographical studies on the ground learned . They are their own scientific in the recommendations work release and natural environment between the difference aside did not pass Therefore , this in the regions tourism fast paces with grow up went _ That's it period Polish geographer S. Lysippus tourism of geography scientific - methodical aspects learning his own in his

works " Tourist geography " and " Tourism geography » terms geographical to the literature entered _ It is tourism of geography in learning statistics , jurisprudence , cultural studies and another sciences with connection scientific - methodical in terms of proved to be touristic in studies of the map importance separately emphasized .

Second the world war during to tourism circle scientific researches , studies somewhat decreased . From the war tourism in the next 50-60 years geography learning France , Canada , Germany, Austria , Great Britain Britain , Australia , Japan and another in the states wide scope was studied .

Current at the time Central Asia geographer scientists , including ZMAkramov , EAAhmedov , Sh.Azimov , GR Asanov , AS Soliev , O.Otamirzaev , SRErdavletov , N.Alimkulova , M.Husanboev , KN Musin , AG Nizamiev , AA Zoldasbekov and others by tourism of geography different issues according to scientific studies take they went

NS Mironenko and according to IT Tverdokhlebov (1981) , man of activity all purposeful , aimless , empty at times wellness , dating , sports and cultural - household activity recreation , travel during population to live out of place another to the place short and long term trip , walk activity , excursion , introduction , scientific and 24 hours during sports events inside to be they consider tourism .

VS Preobrazhensky recreation geography recreational system as learning his _ subject and learning object « territorial recreational defines the system .

The study of existing scientific sources shows that most scholars tend to consider tourism geography as relatively new and as a part of recreation geography. In fact, touristic activities correspond to recreational purposes such as long-term rest and health restoration.

GR Asanov evaluated the geography of tourism and said, "The booming growth of tourism has given geography new tasks, in particular, the flow of tourists, tourism industry (hotels, boarding houses, service sector, etc.) has become an object of economic geography. Of course, the geography of tourism is not only the geography of leisure travel, but also includes many issues related to the geography of travel and travel in general, including the service sector and nature protection. Thus , the geography of tourism is the geography of travel and is a new branch of geography .

Several Russian scientists, in socio-economic research of tourism, gave importance to population, settlements, cities and suburbs, urbanization process in the development of tourism. According to A. Soliev, geography of tourism is one of the new research directions of economic and social geography, and he emphasizes that it will be an important factor determining the economic and social potential of countries and regions. At the moment, this direction of geography largely depends on people's free time, social, economic and political stability of countries and regions.

Thus, the geography of tourism is one of the relatively new branches in the wide range of natural and socio-economic geographical sciences, which is a study of the achievements of a region or a region in the historical development, cultural and socio-economic opportunities, its place in the growth of the economy and studies specific regional characteristics.

Tourist zoning . Zoning is of great importance in tourism geography, as in other geographical sciences. For example, in tourist zoning, taking into account the attractiveness of natural landscapes, different regions - desert, mountain, oasis and other landscape regions are separated and they cover the whole country. At the same time, from the socio-cultural point of view, the regions defined in touristic zoning are in the areal (azonal) form. Because archeological monuments, architectural and urban planning objects, monuments and other touristic elements are found only in some places of the

region. Consequently, regionalization of such socio-economic and historical-cultural objects from a tourist point of view creates many difficulties.

Touristic zoning industry or network regions to the series enters _ Such regions are also territorial work distribution and territorial specialization based on to the body will come Rayon shaper factors as nature landscapes (landscape), socio-economic , cultural-historical objects and touristic infrastructure service does _

tourist regions within administrative economic units. Because it 's like that scale statistics issue , management problems easier own the solution finds _ Therefore, relying on these methodological bases and taking into account the existing network of economic regions of Uzbekistan, we found it necessary to view the tourist activity in our country in the following order:

1. Tashkent tourist district (Tashkent region)
2. Mirzachol touristic district (Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions)
3. Ferghana touristic district (Namangan, Andijan , Fergana regions)
4. Zarafshon touristic district (Samarkand, Bukhara , Navoi , regions)
5. South touristic district (Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions)
6. Lower Amudarya touristic district (Khorazm region , Karakalpakstan Republic of)

Together with researching the tourism potential of the above regions, it is necessary to form a tourism infrastructure and market in all regions based on world standards. At the same time, the development of small and medium entrepreneurship, the creation of pure economic competition between companies and enterprises, as well as the training of various qualified personnel who perfectly master the tourism sector will serve to solve the tourism problems of the regions and make this sector a priority sector of the economy in the future. . Consequently, the rational use of unique tourist facilities in each region of the republic will allow Uzbekistan to become one of the countries with developed tourism.

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