

Classification of Tourist Routes and Organization of Services on the Route

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Abstract: *in this article, I have described Private transport route, Tourist routes in water bodies, Climate-sensitive tourist routes and other primary objects. There are many opportunities to build tourist camps in a tent or yurt style (shepherd's black house) to quickly adapt to the season.*

Keywords: *Proper tracks, roundabouts, trails, interstate highways, railroad routes, risky routes.*

There is a lot of speculation about the classification of tourist routes. Some classifications are based on tourist routes. Tourist routes can be classified according to the themes of the tour. Because the subject of the tour does not indicate the route conditions. For example, an ecotourism route takes a tourist to an eco-friendly destination of his or her choice. An ecotourism route is a set of conditions and means of reaching this ecological place.

Therefore, tourist routes can be classified by means of transportation, roads, seasons and levels, and so on. However, it should be noted that in practice the careful use of the classification of tourist routes is not very effective. Studying the classification of tourist routes only increases the knowledge in the field of tourism.

Classification of tourist routes by topics:

1. Excursion routes
2. Recreation routes
3. Routes along historical monuments
4. Routes to individual historical monuments.
5. Routes to complex historical monuments
7. Ecotourism routes
8. Hunting routes
9. Routes designed for pilgrimage sites
10. Routes to water bodies
11. Sports - health routes

Routes are classified by road level as follows: In most cases, these routes are called route routes.

1. Proper tracks
2. Roundabouts (mountain roads)

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3. Stone roads
4. Local roads
5. Trails
6. Routes across the open field
7. Routes through the forest.
8. Mountain trails

Risky routes through natural areas.

Classification of tourist routes by means of transport.

Routes in modern transport (cars, buses, bicycles, airplanes, balloons);

Private transport route (in the mountains, in the desert, on local roads in special vehicles);

Routes of transport of the local population (horse, donkey, camel, cart);

Combined routes (car, train, plane, horse, donkey, camel, cart, ski);

Tourist routes in water bodies (boats, ships, cutters, saloons).

Climate-sensitive tourist routes are sometimes referred to as seasonal tourist routes.

1. Summer routes;
2. Autumn Routes;
3. Winter routes;
4. Spring Routes;
5. Year-round tourist routes.

Routes are classified by level:

1. International routes;
2. Routes across countries;
3. Routes to the neighboring country;
4. Routes to the states of the country (domestic routes);
5. Local routes;

Air routes.

Local air routes;

Interstate air routes;

Air routes on continents;

Space routes;

Water routes.

Local water basin routes;

Interstate water routes;

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Intercontinental water routes;

International water routes;

Onshore tourist routes.

Local highways;

Interstate highways;

Euro-Asian highways;

Railroad routes.

Local railway routes;

Interstate railway routes;

Euro-Asian railway routes;

Intercontinental Rail Routes;

From what has been mentioned, it is clear that tourist routes are classified according to many criteria. Are there any important or significant aspects to the classification of tourist routes? Note that the above constitute a classification of tourist routes. All signs and means in the classifications are applied and used on the tourist route that produces any tourist resource. Therefore, it is recommended to study the classification of tourist routes.

Now, let's look at the above-mentioned tourist routes in terms of their practical application. That is, in tourism, according to the level of traffic on the route, any tourist route is carried out on a certain route. The quality of the route determines the effective movement of tourists or tourists on the route. That is why the technological map of the route highlights the condition of the road. According to this record, a vehicle is selected for use on the route.

It should be noted that services that are sometimes considered a trivial element in the quality of any service on the route can become a major problem when performing these services. In all of the classifications mentioned above, we can draw conclusions from separate analyzes. Most importantly, when designing a tourist route, the route documents are required to clearly describe the quality levels of the route.

Accommodation for tourists is not a problem in cities. Depending on the wishes of the tourist or tourists - they can be accommodated in hotels of different levels. Accommodation problems occur during trips to tourist sites at long distances from the city. The most painful and problematic issue in the development of tourism in our country is the development of routes for such types of tourism as ecotourism, archeological tourism, hunting tourism. The main reason for the lack of tourist routes to the natural areas of Uzbekistan is the lack of accommodation for tourists in these tourist attractions.

When we plan to develop ecotourism, archeological tourism and hunting tourism, we must first create conditions for tourists to spend the night. Tourist resources far from cities (ecotourism, recreational tourism) currently have the opportunity to create accommodation for tourists in the form of tourist bases or tourist camps. However, such overnight stays have not yet been created due to the lack of expansion of entrepreneurship in tourism. If only such overnight stays were created in the ecotourism site (resource) in the nature park. The problem of tourists staying overnight, resting and eating would be solved all at once. The only way out of this dilemma is to rent a house near the resource to develop a route to ecotourism,

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recreational tourism or hunting tourism. However, it should not be forgotten that international tourists do not stay overnight in any conditions. Therefore, such conditions can be used to accommodate tourists in local tourism.

Develop a route to tourist sites (resources) in natural landscapes establish tourist bases and tourist camps in such places before departure

We must be determined to do it. There are many opportunities to build tourist camps in a tent or yurt style (shepherd's black house) to quickly adapt to the season. Feeding them is not a problem when tourists are accommodated in city hotels. This is because the tourist hotel has restaurants, cafes, kitchens and teahouses on every street in the city to meet the needs of tourists.

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