

The Methodological Basis of Geographical Tourism

Askar Nigmatullaevich Nigmatov¹, Odiljon Kobiljon ugli Tobirov²

¹ Doctor of Geographical Science, Professor of the Department of Ecology and Geography, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan, nigmatov_an@mail.ru

² Doctoral student of the Department of Ecology and Geography, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan, odiljon.tobirov@mail.ru

Abstract: The methodological basis of geographical tourism requires a systematic division of methods related to geography and tourism into research stages, taking into account the real political and environmental situation, economic opportunities, social conditions. This article describes the methodological basis of geographical tourism, taking into account the above requirements.

[Nigmatov A.N., Tobirov O.K. **The Methodological Basis of Geographical Tourism**. *Nat Sci* 2021;19(5):19-25].
ISSN 1545-0740 (print); ISSN 2375-7167 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/nature> 2.
doi:[10.7537/marsnsj190521.02](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsnsj190521.02).

Keywords: geography, tourism, geographical tourism, method, methodology, geographical research methods, tourist research methods, geographical tourist research methods.

1. Introduction

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis stated that *“Tourism in our country is often limited to our ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments. However, the unique nature of our country, national reserves, great potential for the development of tourism in mountainous areas. In particular, the development of medical tourism, pilgrimage tourism and ecotourism will give a great impetus to the development of not only the economy but also the social sphere”*¹.

2. Material and Methods

The Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025, approved by Presidential Decree No. 5611, adopted on January 5, 2019, sets the task to diversify and improve the quality of the tourism industry and improve tourism infrastructure for the development of tourism. In order to implement this task, it is important to create a scientific and methodological basis for the development of “Geographical Tourism”, a new touristic line for Uzbekistan until 2030. Because one of the requirements of philosophy to the sciences is to

determine the methodology of scientific research (Nigmatov, 2018). Is the scientific basis of every science still at the center of the philosophers’ debate whether or not it includes a scientific research methodology? If not (Fayzullaev, 2006, Shermukhamedova, 2005), then the question arises as to how it is possible to select and systematize the relevant methods of a particular science without defining the object and subject matter of research. For instance, the object of study of all geographical sciences is the geographical crust. However, most scientific and educational literature (Nigmatov, Theory of Natural Geography and Geoecology, 2018, Zokirov, 1999) states that its boundary falls to the “Mohorovičić discontinuity” (“Moho boundary”) of the Earth’s depth of matter and energy circulation on Earth (around 20 km). However, none of the geographical sciences currently has research methods that allow for in-depth research. Therefore, since the methodology of scientific research methodology of geographical sciences is a doctrine of methods, we can not make recommendations for the application of methods in our scientific research at this level (Nigmatov, The need for the science of “Geological Geography” in the system of geographical sciences and some of its scientific issues, 2010, Nigmatov, Geographical lower boundary of the crust and the science of geological geography, 2010). In order to find answers to such controversial questions, we must first clarify the term “methodology”.

Definitions of the term “methodology”: doctrine of structure, logical organization, methods and means of activity (Barchukov, 2008); a system of

¹ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. National News Agency of Uzbekistan UzA. 28.12.2018. <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-oliyasi-28-12-2018>

principles and tools for the organization and placement of theoretical and practical activities (Kavetsky, et al., 2010); the science of the general principles of understanding and processing the objective being, the direction and methods of the processes taking place in it (Fedotova, 2006); the system of principles and methods of organization, restoration of theoretical and practical activity of the researcher and the doctrine of such a system (National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2003); selection and systematization of methods in conducting specific research based on the real political situation, social conditions, economic opportunities, institutional situation (Nigmatov and Ibragimov, 2020).

The methodology is the doctrine of research methods, derived from the Greek term “methods” – knowledge or research, “logos” – a set of terms called doctrine. In general, the methodology can be called a system of teachings on the methods of scientific knowledge. This is because the parts of the methodology listed below are systematized in a specific vertical sequence and hierarchy (Nigmatov, 2018).

“Methodology is not a method and, in contrast, can change in an evolutionary or non-evolutionary way, depending on circumstances and time. The method does not change, new ones are created, and they are used in scientific knowledge instead of the old ones. The systematization of methods is based on a certain social, political, economic, environmental, spiritual and educational situation” (Nigmatov, 2018).

There are confusions in the study between “methodology” (Nigmatov, 2018), “method” (Rakhmatov & Yunusov, 2008), “style” (Davronov, 2007) and “stylistics” (Khodiev, Bekmurodov, Boltaboev, Golish and Gimranova, 2010). In researches, the above “terms” (methodology, method, style, stylistics) have been used interchangeably as synonymous words. As a result of the analysis of the literature, in the early stages of research, it is expedient to determine the “methodology” of research, rather than the “method”, “style”, “stylistics” of the research.

Analyzing the above methodological approaches, we first reveal the “Geographical Tourism Methodology”. In the research of Nigmatov and Tobirov, the concepts of geography and geographical tourism were analyzed and defined in detail (Nigmatov and Tobirov, 2021).

3. Results

Geographical tourism research consists of the selection and systematization of research methods related to geography and tourism in terms of the real

political, environmental situation, economic opportunities and social status.

The methods chosen in conducting any scientific research must first take into account the **political situation** (Nigmatov and Allanov, 2021). For example, among the modern methods widely used in geography and tourism in the world today, research using the Geographic Information System (GIS) and unmanned aerial vehicles (drone, quadcopter, octocopter) has a special place (Goodchild, 2009).

The GIS method allows a high-precision assessment of the current state of the region and forecasting future prospects based on digitization and systematization of data collected across the region (De-hui, 2008). In order to use this method with high accuracy, of course, it is necessary to obtain operational (direct) data from spacecraft or satellites. Today, 14 agencies with such capabilities operate in 72 countries². However, Uzbekistan does not yet have its own spaceships. Therefore, certain problems can be encountered in the study of events as a whole from the GIS method.

There is a great opportunity to use light apparatus without a pilot (drone, quadcopter, octocopter)³. However, there are certain political and legal restrictions on its use. For instance, only 14 organizations are allowed to use drones in Uzbekistan by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers⁴. This, in turn, is not currently appropriate for research in tourism. Although the **ecological situation** in a particular area does not strictly limit the conduct of scientific research but does limit the establishment of tourism in it. For instance, the specially protected Biosphere Reserve is divided into 3 zones according to international standards (Figure No. 1) – the core, the buffer and the reserve.

It is not allowed to carry out any economic activities, including tourist trips, in the core and buffer zones. This means that it is not advisable to use *field expedition methods* related to Geography

² Космические перспективы, или Какую орбиту выберет Узбекистан. (03 сентябрь 2019 г.). Received from SPUTNIK Uzbekistan: <https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20190903/Kosmicheskie-perspektivy-ili-Kakuyu-orbitu-vyberet-Uzbekistan-12353425.html>

³ How Drones are Advancing Scientific Research. (16 June 2017 г.). Received from the news – climate.columbia.edu:

<https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2017/06/16/how-drones-are-advancing-scientific-research/>

⁴ Drones – UUA. (25 июнь 2020 г.). Получено из www.uzcaa.uz: <http://www.uzcaa.uz/oz/drones>

and Tourism science in such spheres. Because there is no possibility to apply the results of research in practice. In the “dry part of the Aral Sea”, which has an ecological crisis, it is forbidden to carry out any economic activities, except for ecological tourism, land reclamation and forestry. Therefore, *field expedition* methods can be used in this area.

Economic opportunities should be taken into account when conducting research in geographical tourism (Nigmatov and Ravshanova, Scientific Preschool Environmental Education and Training Research Methodology, 2020). For instance, even if the political situation allows the use of GIS and unmanned aerial vehicles, it is not advisable to plan and *cameral and field expedition* research methods of geographical tourism if it is not possible to cover the material and financial costs.

It is important to take into account the current **social situation** in the formation of the

method of sociological survey, which is widely used in geographical and tourism research (Nigmatov and Allanov, Methodology of Natural Geographical Sciences, 2021). At the same time, it is necessary to apply in accordance with the indicators of the respondents, such as political consciousness, spiritual and educational outlook, environmental education, professional skills, age. The selected methods should consist of methods aimed at serving the sustainable development of the regions through geographical tourism. For instance, the sociological survey method can change the attitude of the local population to geographical tourism, such as employment of the local population through geographical tourism, reduction of poverty, education, national and international relations, environmental protection, rational use of local labor resources.

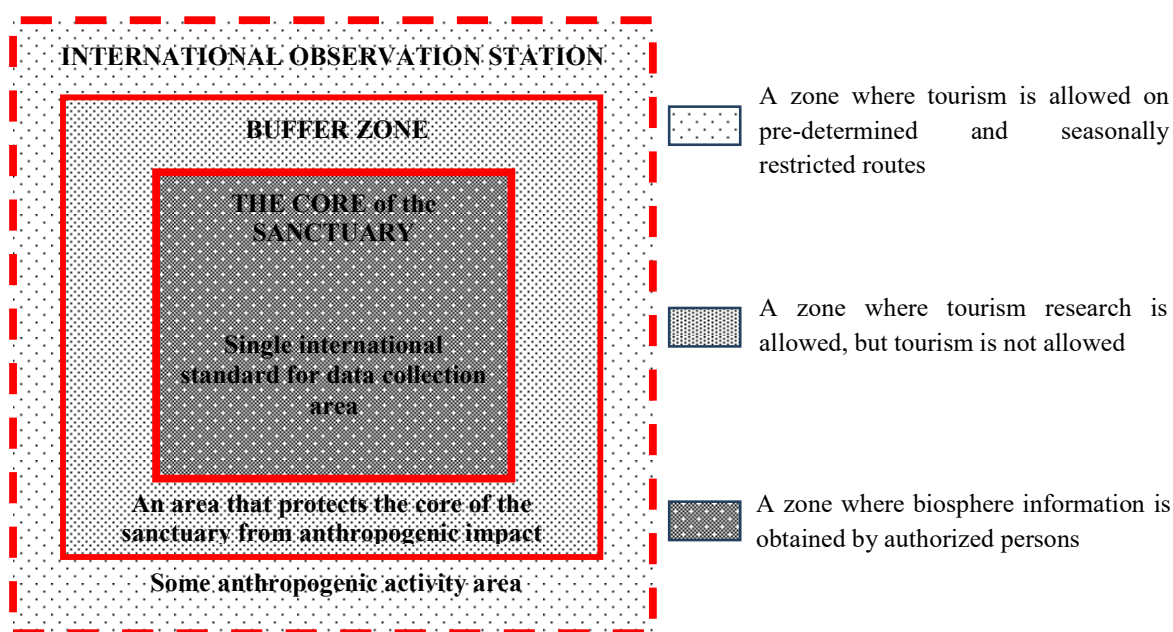
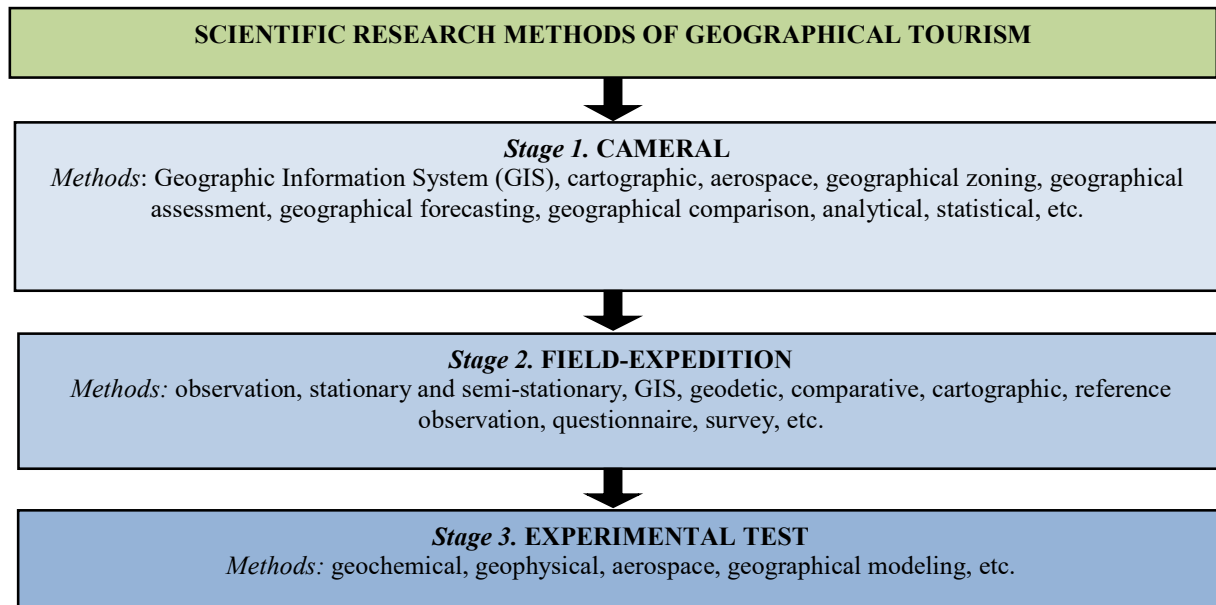


Figure No. 1. Tourist opportunities of “Biosphere Sanctuary”

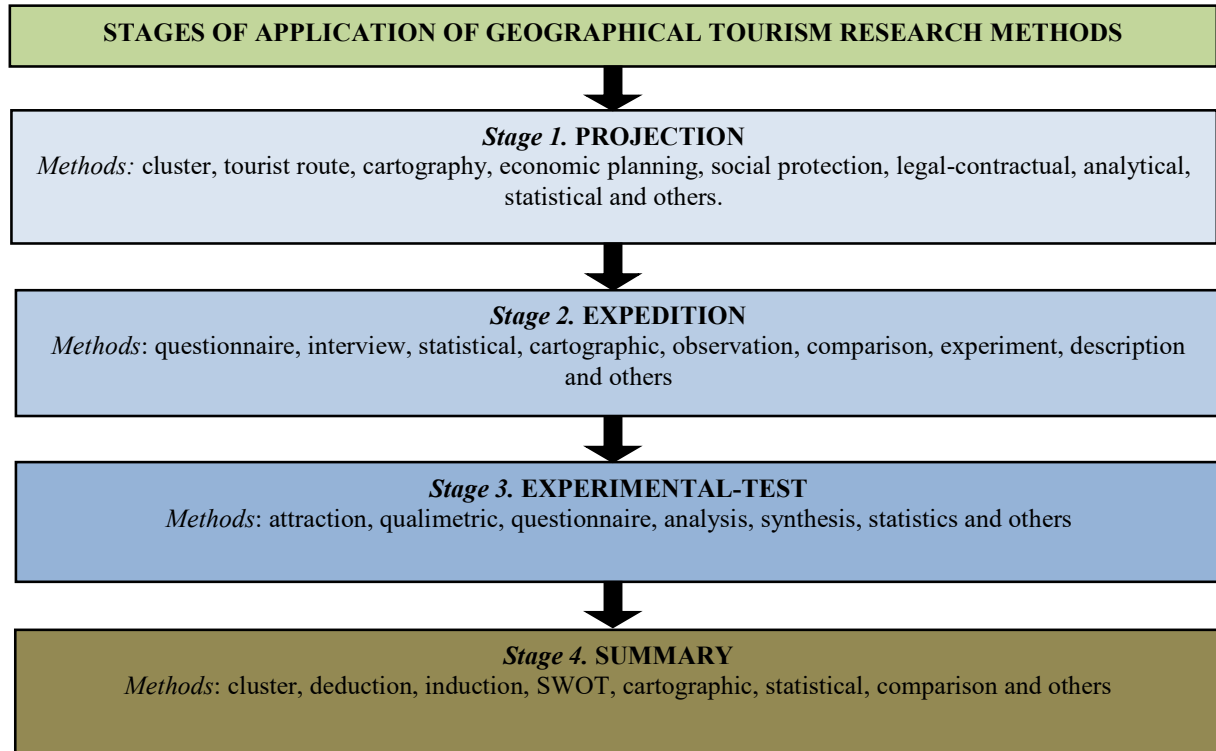
4. Discussions

In the selection and systematization of research methods in “Geographical Tourism” it is necessary to use a complex of research methods related to geography and tourism. For instance,

research methods used in the sphere of geography (Montello and Sutton, 2006, Evseeva, 2016, Nigmatov, 2018, Abdunazarov U.K. and others, 2018) can be divided into three stages (Table No. 1).

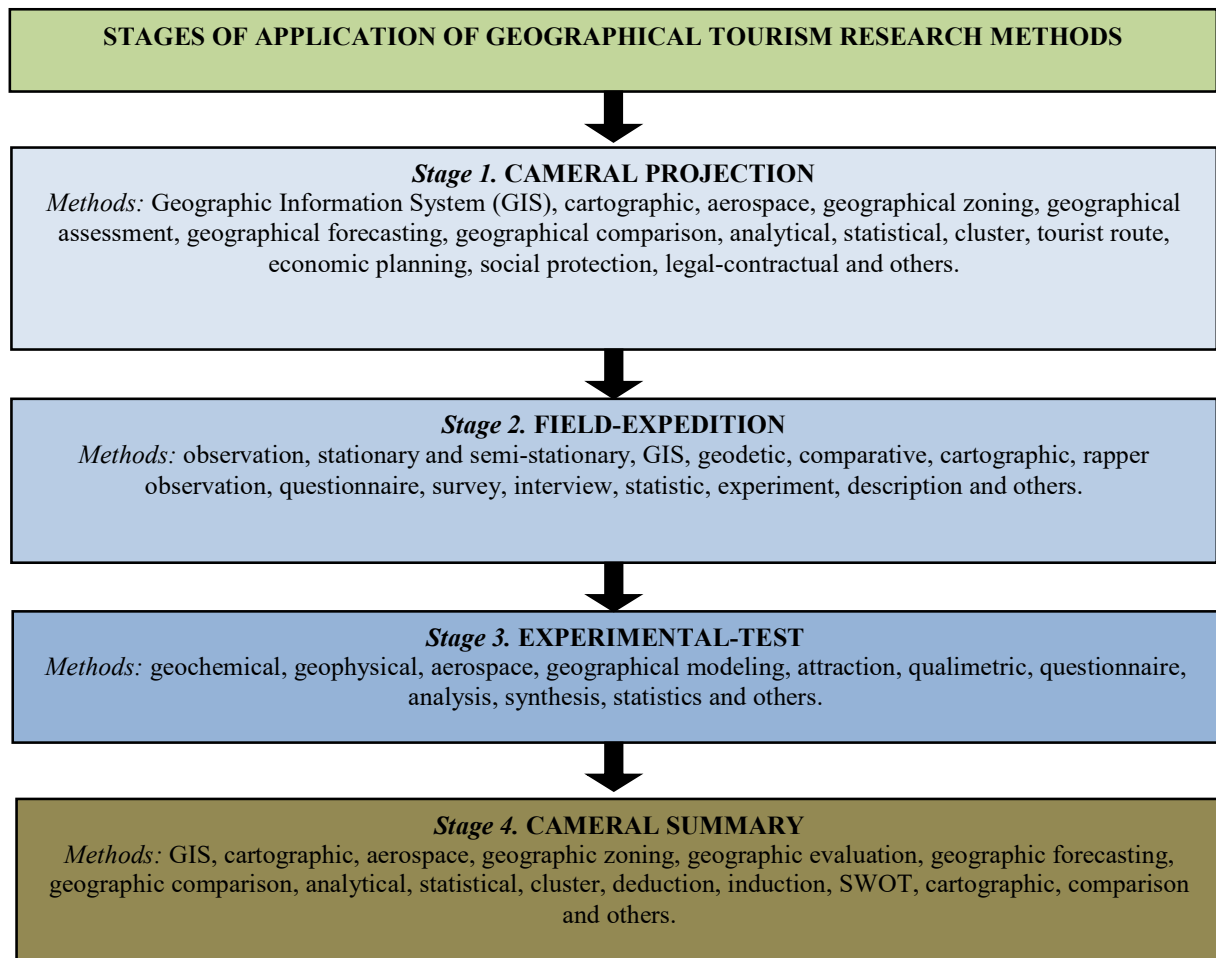
(Table No. 1). Methodology of systematic application of tourism research methods in practice

Research methods used in tourism (Coccean, Vlăsceanu and Negoescu 2002, Voronkova, 2004, Barchukov, 2008, Cheia, 2010, Borisova, 2013, Benidze, 2017, Dolnicar, 2020) can be divided into four stages (Table No. 2).

(Table No. 2). Methodology of systematic application of tourism research methods in practice

Through the integration of research methods of geography and tourism sciences, it is possible to formulate a methodology for the systematic application of research methods in Geography tourism in four stages (Table No. 3).

(Table No. 3). Methodology of systematic application of geographical tourism research methods in practice



5. Conclusion

The methodological basis of geographical tourism requires a systematic division of methods related to geography and tourism into research stages, taking into account the real political and environmental situation, economic opportunities, social conditions.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Askar Nigmatullaevich Nigmatov
 Department of Ecology and Geography
 Gulistan State University
 Gulistan city 120100, Uzbekistan
 Telephone: +998977322310
 E-mail: nigmatov_an@mail.ru

References

- [1] Abdunazarov O'.Q. va bosh. (2018). *Umumiy tabiiy geografiya*. Toshkent: Barkamol fayz media.
- [2] Cheia, G. (2010). Research methods in tourism. *Analele Universitatii "Stefan cel Mare" Suceava, Sectiunea Geografie, ANUL XIX.*, 82.
- [3] Cocean, P., Vlăsceanu, G., & Negoescu, B. (2002). *Geografia generală a turismului*. Bucuresti: Editura Meteor Press.
- [4] Collis, J., & Hussey, R. (2013). Business Research: A Practical Guide for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students (4th ed.). London: Macmillan International Higher Education. ResearchGate.
- [5] De-hui, L. (2008). The application of GIS in tourism: discussion on tourism GIS and its research

development and prospect. *Geomatics & Spatial Information Technology*, vol. 31, no. 1, 90-95.

[6]Dolnicar, S. (2020). Survey research in tourism: a perspective paper. *Tourism Review (short communication)*, 20.

[7]Dronlar - UUA. (25 июнь 2020 г.). Получено из [www.uzcaa.uz](http://www.uzcaa.uz/oz/drones): <http://www.uzcaa.uz/oz/drones>

[8]Dumay, J. C. (2008). *Research Methods and Research Sites Employed*. Sydney: Australia: SES Library, USYD.

[9]Goodchild, M. F. (2009). Geographic information systems and science: today and tomorrow. *Annals of GIS*, 15:1, DOI: 10.1080/19475680903250715, 3-9.

[10]Haq, M. (2014). A comparative analysis of qualitative and quantitative research methods and a justification for adopting mixed methods in social research. *Bradford Scholars*. <https://hdl.handle.net/10454/7389>, 1.

[11]How Drones are Advancing Scientific Research. (16 June 2017 г.). Получено из news.climate.columbia.edu: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2017/06/16/how-drones-are-advancing-scientific-research/>

[12]Kirsch, G., & Sullivan, P. A. (1992). *Methods and Methodology in Composition Research*. B IL: SIU Press (стр. 2). Carbondale: Google Books.

[13]Macdonald, S., & Headlam, N. (2008). *Research Methods Handbook: Introductory Guide to Research Methods for Social Research*. Manchester: London: CLES.

[14]Montello, D. R., & Sutton, P. C. (2006). An introduction to scientific research methods in geography. *10.4135/9781452225814*.

[15]Murthy, S. N., & Bhojanna, U. (2009). *Business Research Methods (2nd ed.)*. B India: Excel Books India (стр. 32). New Delhi: Google Books.

[16]Nigmatov, A. N. (2012). *Ekologiya huquqi*. Toshkent: «NOSHIR».

[17]Nigmatov, A. N., & Allanov, K. A. (2021). Methodology of Natural Geographical Sciences. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*. ISSN 2364-5369, Volume 8, Issue 5., 201-206.

[18]Nigmatov, A. N., & Ibragimov, O. A. (September 2020 г.). The subject of modern cartography and its scientific research methodology: problems and solutions. *EPRA International Journal of Environmental Economics, Commerce and Educational Management*, Volume 7(Issue 2), 34-43. doi:10.36713

[19]Nigmatov, A. N., & Ravshanova, N. N. (2020). Scientific Preschool Environmental Education And Training Research Methodology. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education*

Innovations. (ISSN – 2689-100x). Doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume02Issue08-04>, 23-31.

[20]Nigmatov, A., & Tobirov, O. (13 March 2021 г.). Scientific And Theoretical Foundations Of The Concepts Of Tourism, Geography And Geographical Tourism. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, Volume03(Issue03-01), 1-10. doi:10.37547

[21]Барчуков, И. (2008). *Методы научных исследований в туризме: учеб. пособие для вузов*. Москва: Издательский центр «Академия».

[22]Бенидзе, К. С. (2017). Кластерный подход в развитии сферы туризма. *Российское предпринимательство. Russian Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 902.

[23]Борисова, А. В. (2013). *Методы научных исследований в туризме: текст лекций*. Ярославль: ЯрГУ.

[24]Вероника, Л. (25 сентября 2018 г.). *Чем отличаются методы географических исследований друг от друга?* Получено из [yandex.ru](https://yandex.ru/q/question/science/chem_otlichaiuts_ia_metody_fd53224b/): https://yandex.ru/q/question/science/chem_otlichaiuts_ia_metody_fd53224b/

[25]Воронкова, Л. П. (2004). *История туризма и гостеприимства*. Москва: ФАИР-ПРЕСС.

[26]Давронов, З. (2007). *Илмий ижод методологияси*. Тошкент: «IQTISOD- MOLIIYA».

[27]Евсеева, Н. С. (2016). *Основы научных исследований: учебное пособие*. Томск.

[28]Зокиров, Ш. С. (1999). *Кичик ҳудудлар табиий географияси*. Тошкент: «Университет».

[29]Кавецкий, И. Т., Рыжковская, Т. Л., Коверзнева, И. А., Игнатович, В. Г., Лобан, Н. А., & Старовойтова, С. В. (2010). *Основы психологии и педагогики*. Минск: «Изд-во МИУ».

[30]Космические перспективы, или Какую орбиту выберет Узбекистан. (03 сентябрь 2019 г.). Получено из [SPUTNIK Узбекистан](https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20190903/Kosmicheskie-perspektivy-ili-Kakuyu-orbitu-vyberet-Uzbekistan-12353425.html): <https://uz.sputniknews.ru/20190903/Kosmicheskie-perspektivy-ili-Kakuyu-orbitu-vyberet-Uzbekistan-12353425.html>

[31]Муҳофаза этиладиган табиий ҳудудлар тўғрисида. (03.12.2004). Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни.

[32]Нигматов, А. Н. (2010). Географик қобикнинг қуйи чегараси ва геологик география фани. *Заонавий географиянинг регионал муаммолари // Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари*, 11-13.

[33]Нигматов, А. Н. (2010). Географик фанлар тизимида "Геологик география" фанининг зарурати ва унинг айрим илмий масалалари. *География жамияти ахборотномаси*, 34-36.

[34]Нигматов, А. Н. (2018). *Табиий география ва геоэкология назарияси*. Тошкент: "Наврўз".

[35]Рахматов, А. Д., & Юнусов, Р. Ф. (2008). *Илмий тадқиқот асослари*. Тошкент: ТИМИ.

[36]Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. (2003). Тошкент: «ЎЗМЭ ИИНУ».

[37]Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. (28 декабрь 2018 г.). Получено из Ўзбекистон Миллий ахборот агентлиги - УзА: <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliyasu-28-12-2018>

[38]Ўзбекистон Республикаси санитария-эпидемиологик осойишталик ва жамоат саломатлиги хизмати фаолиятини ташиқ

қилиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. (27.07.2020). Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори.

[39]Файзуллаев, О. А. (2006). *Фалсафа ва фанлар методологияси*. Тошкент: Фалсафа ва ҳуқуқ назарияси нашриёти.

[40]Федотова, Г. (2006). *Методология и методика психолого-педагогических исследований*. Великий новгород: НовГУ.

[41]Ходиев, Б. Ю., Бекмуродов, А. Ш., Болтабоев, М. Р., Голиш, Л. В., & Гимранова, О. Б. (2010). *Илмий-тадқиқотчилик фаолиятига тайёргарлик асослари: Ўқув-услубий қўлланма*. Тошкент: Экономика,.

[42]Шермухамедова, Н. А. (2005). *Фалсафа ва фан методологияси*. Тошкент: ЎЗМУ нашриёти.