

## SOME ASPECTS OF CLASSIFICATION OF ECOTOURISTIC RESOURCES

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**ANNOTATSIIYA:**Farg‘ona viloyati ekoturistik resurs turlarini o‘rganish, uning tabiiy geografik jihatlarini ochib berish hamda ularni ekoturizmga yaroqliligini baholash masalalari yoritilgan. Ekoturizm tushunchasi va dunyo davlatlari tajribasi, Farg‘ona viloyati ekoturizm imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish, Farg‘ona viloyatidagi ekoturistik resurslar izohlangan.

**Tayanch so‘zlar:** ekologiya, geokologiya, bioekologiya, urboekologiya, amaliy ekologiya, demoekologiya, inson ekologiyasi, ijtimoiy ekologiya, iqtisodiy ekologiya, umumiy ekologiya, turizm, rekreatsiya, tabiiy landshaft, antropogen landshaft, tabiiy resurslar, demografik sig‘im.

**АННОТАЦИЯ:**В статье заключается изучении типов эко туристских ресурсов Ферганской области, выявлении ее природно-географических аспектов и оценке их пригодности для экотуризма. Изучены понятие экотуризма и опыт стран мира, проанализированы возможности экотуризма в Ферганской области, оценены и картированы ресурсы экотуризма в Ферганской области.

**Ключевые слова:**экология, геоэкология, биоэкология, урбоэкология, прикладная экология, демоэкология, экология человека, социальная экология, экономическая экология, общая экология, туризм, рекреация, природный ландшафт, антропогенный ландшафт, природные ресурсы, демографический потенциал.

**ANNOTATION:**Purpose of the study It consists of studying the types of eco-tourism resources in the Fergana region, identifying its natural and geographical aspects, and assessing their suitability for ecotourism. The concept of ecotourism and the experience of countries around the world were studied, the possibilities of ecotourism in the Fergana region were analyzed, and ecotourism resources in the Fergana region were assessed and mapped.

**Keywords:**Ecology, geocology, bio ecology, urban ecology, applied ecology, demoecology, human ecology, social ecology, economic ecology, general ecology, tourism, recreation, natural landscape, anthropogenic landscape, natural resources, demographic potential.

Depending on the tourism object, the methods of their use, the age, profession, interest, health of the tourists, distance or proximity of the routes, weight, and material value, the experts carried out different classification works. When classifying modern tourism, Kazakh scientist Yerdavletov (2000) notes, the following points should be taken into account:

- presence and duration of free time;
- age, gender, health, spiritual and cultural development, personal desire, and material choice of travelers;
- diversity and seasonality of natural conditions;
- the presence of means of action, etc.

Depending on the purpose, conditions, direction, and scale of tourism, they are divided into forms, classes, types, and types. Tourism serves the purposes of physical and spiritual recovery and development of people, such as health, recreation, natural, religious, sports, treatment, knowledge, and learning. This is one of the pressing issues in the social sphere and an important internal policy of the state.

Soliyev and Usmanov (2005) on the example of the Samarkand region divide tourism into two types - internal (local) and external (international). Types are divided into professional, sports, wellness, health restoration, religious, dating, and travel. However, they do not distinguish natural or ecotourism as independent tourism. However, they emphasized the geographical and ecological aspects of tourism.

World experience in the classification of tourism, especially ecotourism, is the basis for offering a unique classification system. Yerdavletov (2000) said that it is appropriate to carry out the classification

in a single hierarchical relationship, taking into account real social, economic, legal, political, natural, and ecological conditions.

The classification of each discipline or field of practice is of great social importance. Because it is through classification that any human activity acquires meaning and essence. Ecotourism is no exception. Usually, ecotourism is classified according to its various indicators. For example, ecotourism can be classified based on dozens of indicators, such as the social status or age of tourists participating in ecotours, the duration or seasonality of ecotourism, the origin, purpose, or environmental awareness and culture of travelers. In ecotourism classification, which factor or indicator is taken based on the purpose and task of the classifier, professional skills, level of knowledge, and socio-economic potential?

Ecotypes on the border of protected wildlife include natural areas that are protected with special attention from the state. According to the new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protected Natural Areas" adopted in 2004, they include: national parks, nature reserves, private nature reserves, reserves, ecological centers, water protection zones, natural monuments with a unique appearance (antique shaped, unique rare stones, waterfalls, huge trees, etc.), natural areas and natural objects such as unique endemic landscapes are included. The reason for dividing the areas into two classes is that buffer zones, i.e., natural zones around the protected areas, are defined to preserve the area where certain types of fauna live and feed or where the flora is spread.

We do not think it is appropriate to use the word "wild" to describe these areas. Because, first of all, there is no wild nature or it is not accepted in science to call it as such. It is better to call them naturally preserved environments, areas, or regions. Second, wildlife in its pure form has hardly survived either in the extreme cold regions of the Arctic or in the thick jungles of the Amazon. They are more or less affected by anthropogenic influence.

Class I-2 ecotourism includes protected or non-protected water areas as well as land areas. In general, it is customary to divide ecotourism classes into "Australian" or "North American" models. Because defining the boundaries of ecotourist classes or the content of ecotours conducted in them is directly based on regional and local conditions.

Ecotypes in cultural landscapes differ sharply from those in preserved nature. This type of tourism is often combined with other types of tourism. In ancient cities and their surroundings, it is carried out together with historical tourism, in areas where agriculture is widespread and developed, with agrotourism. This class can include many sectors of tourism that are oriented towards ecology. For example, models such as "Italian agro ecotourism", and "German airplane ecotourism".

Cultural landscapes are often called naturalized landscapes. In tourism education, it is better to simply call it cultural landscapes or regions. Because regions or landscapes are either cultured or uncivilized. Of course, they can be divided into classes or groups depending on the level of culture. However, such classification is carried out at a lower taxonomic (classification) level than the class.

When dividing ecotourism into classes according to their appearance, they are classified according to their purpose and object of travel.

According to the purpose of ecotours:

- Observation and study of "wild" or "cultivated" nature (with elements of environmental education and training);
- emotional and aesthetic rest in the natural environment;
- treatment with natural factors;
- divided into types such as sports and adventure.

According to the object of ecotours:

- botanical, zoological, geological, geographical, etc.;
- ecological-ethnographic, archaeological, ecological-cultural;
- agroecotourism or agrotourism;
- divided into speleological, water, mountain and so on.

However, the classes separated by purpose and object above are interconnected, one arises from the other. However, in practice, the persons who organize ecotypes should choose their most basic types and

focus on organizational and management issues for a specific type. For example, according to statistics provided by the US Ecotourism Agency for 1998, 48% of American tourists consider it desirable to spend their vacations through nature-oriented tourism. Most national ecotours are planned through visits to national parks and similar protected natural areas.

According to the forms of ecotourism, experts consider the age and health of ecotour participants as the main indicators. Because the vagaries of nature and unfavorable tourist conditions force tourists to classify them according to their endurance. School-age children should never be placed in extreme ecotours, elderly people with poor health in high mountain ecotours, and reserves should not be divided into large groups. That is why there is a concept of environmental safety in tourism, especially in ecotourism, and it is one of the main requirements of conducting an ecotour.

Khrabovchenko (2003) classified ecotourism and eco-tours into four types: scientific, natural-historical, adventure, and travel to nature reserves. Unfortunately, he had a one-sided approach to ecotourism classification, that is, he did not express it in a hierarchical and mutually systematic way.

Ecotourism classification is a systematic ranking or categorization of ecotypes according to certain indicators.

In ecotourism classification, based on world experience, they can be implemented according to ecotypes and divided into hierarchical parts as follows: form, class, type, appearance, group, level.

There are also opinions that it is not necessary to separate national and international tourism in the form of the highest taxonomic unit of ecotypes. Because they are a form of general tourism. Ecotypes are divided into three forms:

1. Ecotypes aimed at protecting the natural environment. Travel to natural areas and objects relatively untouched by human activity or anthropogenically unaltered, protected with special attention of the state and international community. For example, the objects reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protected Natural Areas" adopted on December 3, 2004, are nature reserves, reserves, special nature reserves, and natural monuments.
2. Ecotypes aimed at rational use of natural resources. Eco-tours are conducted on eco-tourist objects where economic activity is conducted. They are often conducted together with other types of (agro, religious, historical) tourism.
3. Ecotypes aimed at restoring damaged natural complexes and systems. Ecotours are organized into ecotourism objects that have changed as a result of anthropogenic or natural processes and events. Ecotours to Bozsuv ravines, the southern states of the USA devastated by Hurricane Katrina, Arol and Arolbay, Lake Chad, the Chernobyl NPP zone, the Semipalatinsk landfill, the regions affected by the Tursunzoda aluminum plant.

In turn, ecotour forms are divided into classes. The classes differ depending on which ecotourism object the subject of the three ecotourism social attitudes is focused on.

The 3rd stage (row) in the functional classification of ecotours is directly related to its specific type of tourism.

Ecotourism tourism can be classified as follows, depending on how it is carried out, that is, its specific appearance.

Ecotours are divided into groups according to the content and essence of the taxonomic units listed above, such as the age, social status, health, interests, and economic status of tourists.

Ecotourism can also be graded according to the economic capabilities of tourists.

Thus, ecotourist classification may have different classification symbols depending on the goals and tasks of ecotours. No strict criteria have been developed for dividing it into taxonomic units. These presented classifications are the first to be theoretically implemented, but not conclusive. Ecotourism classification can take different forms and forms, depending on real opportunities, conditions, and circumstances. It is natural for it to be reviewed at the global regional national and local levels and appropriate changes and additions made.

Ecotourism classification creates an opportunity to target scientific research, plan and conduct ecotours, and develop projects, programs, plans, and even relevant legal norms at the national and international levels.

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