

Classification of Ecotours and its Role in the Development of the Region

A. Meyliev

SamISI, Assistant of the Department of Tourism

Annotation: The article considers the classification of ecotours and its role in the development of the region.

Keywords: Ecotourism, types of ecotourism, speleotourism, natural resources, models of ecotourism.



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

Ecological tours can be classified according to many criteria - by the method of movement, by the composition of participants, by duration, in relation to the borders of the country of residence of tourists, etc.

Type: Ecotourism Ecotourism	Type: Ecotourism Ecotourism
Classes 1. Ecotourism in the "wild" nature, within the boundaries of protected areas.	Classes 1. Ecotourism in the "wild" nature, within the boundaries of protected areas.
2. Ecotours outside the boundaries of protected areas	2. Ecotours outside the boundaries of protected areas
3. Ecotours in the space of the cultural landscape	3. Ecotours in the space of the cultural landscape

First of all, the whole variety of types of ecotourism is divided into two main classes:

Ecotourism within the boundaries of specially protected natural areas (water areas) and in conditions of "wild", undisturbed or little-changed nature. The development and conduct of such tours is a classic trend in ecotourism; the corresponding tours are ecotours in the narrow meaning of the term, they will be attributed to the "Australian" or "North American" model of ecotourism.

Ecotourism outside the boundaries of specially protected natural territories and water areas, in the space of a cultivated or cultural landscape (most often rural).

A very wide range of environmentally oriented tourism can be attributed to this class of tours, starting with agrotourism and up to a cruise on a comfortable liner; this type of ecotourism belongs to the "German" or "Western European" model.

However, two specific features are considered the most significant - the purpose and the object of the ecotour. According to the main purpose of the tour, the following types of ecotours can be distinguished:

- observation and study of "wild" or "cultivated" nature (with elements of environmental education and upbringing);
- recreation surrounded by nature with emotional, aesthetic goals;

- treatment with natural factors;
- tours with sports and adventure purposes.

According to the main object, which largely determines the content of the tour program and partly the form of its organization, the types of ecotours are distinguished:

- botanical, zoological, geological and similar tours;
- ecological and ethnographic or archaeological, ecological and cultural tours;
- agricultural tours;
- speleological, water, mountain tours, etc.

Of course, the goals of the tour and its objects are interconnected; both main species characteristics cannot be considered absolutely independent bases of classification (in the real program of the tour, its goals and objects are often combined and combined). Nevertheless, each organizer and participant of the tour can determine its main features and attribute each specific tour to one or another type.

As an example of the prevalence of different types of ecotourism, the generalized statistics of the Ecotourism Society of the USA for 1998 are given. Since, due to some methodological differences, it is difficult to keep reliable statistics on ecotours, information on "nature-oriented" tourism in general is provided. On average, about 48% of all American tourists tend to devote some part of their vacation to nature-oriented tourism. Of the many types of nature-oriented tours, Americans clearly prefer visiting national parks and other protected natural areas.

Types of ecotours	%
Visiting parks	55,8
Hiking trips	55,0
Visiting specially protected areas	47,8
Observation of wild animals (not counting birdwatchers)	45,8
Hiking on nature trails (ecotopes)	37,1
Ecological and educational tours	20,3
Birdwatching	19,5
Bike tours	18,7
Fishing in freshwater	17,9
Diving	14,7
Visiting wetlands	12,0
Hiking in the mountains, rock climbing	11,6
Canoe and kayak trips	9,2
Life on the ranch	4,0
Swimming	3,6
Boat trips	3,6
"Shore" tours	3,2
Ocean tours	2,8
Camping life	2,0
Visiting natural attractions	1,2

The German market is clearly dominated by natural and eco-tours within Europe; trips to America (North and South) occupy only the second place. Moreover, the most popular tourist destinations

in Europe are France, Greece and Poland, followed by Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Ireland and Italy.

An important classification feature for distinguishing the forms of ecotourism is the age and health status of the participants (in many countries with developed traditions of ecotourism there are, for example, special tours for the disabled), as well as the number of groups. It is quite clear that the content of the tour programs and their organizational features will be fundamentally different for children's hikes and for expeditions designed for adults, as well as for small compact and large groups of tourists.

This concise classification is convenient enough to identify the main substantive and organizational features of ecotours, which are especially important to take into account when planning and conducting them.

Thus, first-class ecotours require the indispensable participation of professional guides responsible for observing the strict rules of tourist behavior prescribed by the regime of protected areas. In many cases, participants of second-class eco-tours are given the opportunity to behave quite freely - of course, subject to certain restrictions. In addition, the organization of first-class ecotours does not imply providing tourists with a very developed infrastructure of accommodation and service, while second-class ecotours are usually organized with a higher level of comfort.

In the same way, types of ecotours with pre-defined clear main goals and objects of visit require more special planning and provision than, for example, agricultural tours under the motto "rest in a peasant house".

References:

1. Ashurova, S., & Gulomkhasanov, E. (2024). DIGITAL ECONOMY FOR THE TOURISM MANAGEMENT. Академические исследования в современной науке, 3(16), 132-136.
2. Ashurova, S., & Gulomkhasanov, E. (2024). DIGITAL ECONOMY FOR THE TOURISM MANAGEMENT. Академические исследования в современной науке, 3(16), 132-136.
3. Mukhammadiyeva, N., & Gulomkhasanov, E. (2024). HUMAN RESOURCES IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY. *Current approaches and new research in modern sciences*, 3(5), 87-91.
4. Erkin, G., & Kholkhujayev, S. (2023). The Importance of Nature Parks and Local Destinations.
5. Rofeeva, R. (2024). The Contribution of Transport in the Development of Tourism Industry (Case Study: Uzbekistan). *YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA TARAQQIYOT*, 2(6).
6. Tukhliiev, I. S., Babaev, F., & Makhmudova, A. (2017). The basic task of the further development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. *Industrial tourism: opportunities, priorities, problems and perspectives*, 10(1), 391-398.
7. Тухлиев, И. С., & Махмудова, А. П. (2024). ТУРИЗМ ХИЗМАТЛАРИНИ ДЕВИРСИФИКАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШДА ЗАМО-НАВИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШ БЎЛГАН ГЕОТУРИЗМНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ. *Science and innovation*, 3(Special Issue 46), 591-595.
8. Suyunovich, T. I. (2023). Historical-Chronological Fundamentals of Tourism Formation in Central Asia.
9. Abdukhamidov, S., Makhmudova, A., & Mukhamadiev, A. (2022). Development of Tourist Routes and the Formation of Attractive Tourist Products. *Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication*, 2(3), 129-132.

10. Tukhliev, I. S., Babaev, F., & Makhmudova, A. (2017). The basic task of the further development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. *Industrial tourism: opportunities, priorities, problems and perspectives*, 10(1), 391-398.
11. Tukhliev, I. S., Babaev, F., & Makhmudova, A. (2017). The basic task of the further development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. *Industrial tourism: opportunities, priorities, problems and perspectives*, 10(1), 391-398.
12. Sadibekova, B., Makhmudova, A., Abdukhamidov, S., & Mukhamadiev, A. (2021). *The main forms of pilgrimage tourism. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS ON TOURISM MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE*, 2 (2), 84-88.
13. Abdukhamidov, A. S., Makhmudova, A. P., & Mukhammadiev, N. (2022). Ways to develop attractive tourist routes to buddhist monuments. *Builders Of The Future*, 2(02), 154-160.
14. Makhmudova, A. (2024). Methodology for applying innovative and pedagogical technologies in the development of creativity abilities of students through the national dance tool. *Medicine, pedagogy and technology: theory and practice*, 2(7), 51-55.