

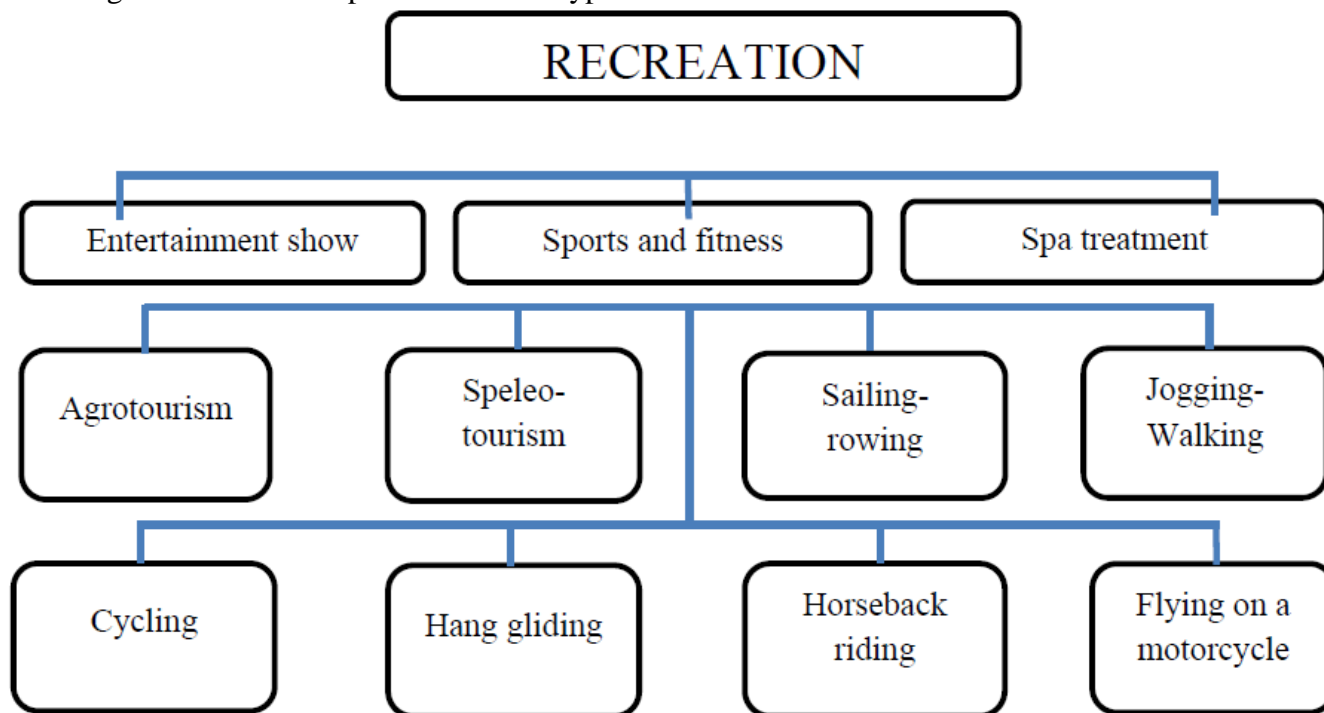
The Place And Classification Of Agroturism In Tourism Types

Yusubova Sharqiyaxon San'at qizi - doctoral student
Tashkent university of architecture and civil engineering

Abstract: This article discusses the specific role of agrotourism in the tourism system and its classification, one of the new and currently developing types of tourism. It is emphasized that one of the main goals of agrotourism is to organize the broad use of the tourist potential of rural areas in the sustainable development of their areas.

Keywords: Modern tourism, agrotourism, types of tourism, recreation, function, technology, classification, season, agrotourism.

According to the World Tourism Organization, 70% of Europeans are interested in natural and rural tourism, of which 32% are interested in rural tourism, 28% in rural areas and nature, and 10% in nature tourism. It can be seen that among the types of tourism, the demand for rural tourism is high. However, the role of agrotourism in tourism trends is expressed differently in various studies. For example, Kazakh scientist S.R. Yerdavletov included agrotourism in the sports and health type of recreation.



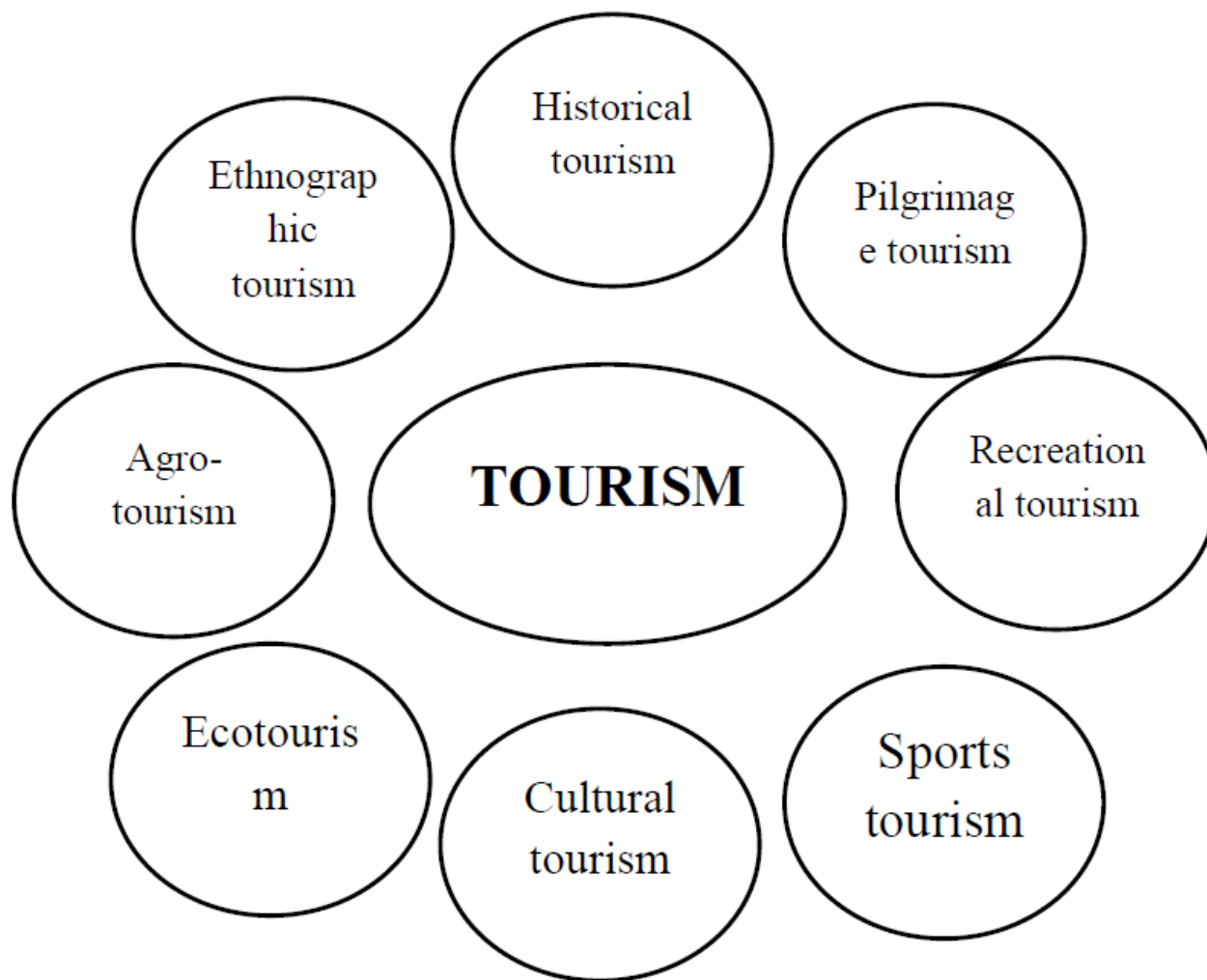
Modern tourism classification (S.R.Yerdavletov, 2000).

In this view, the specific features of agrotourism are not sufficiently taken into account. The word recreation comes from the Polish word *rekreatio* (lat.) - restoration, recreation (fr.) - entertainment, rest. In urban planning, both expressions are generalized, and the concept of recreation is considered as a set of events organized for the purpose of rest and restoration of health. However, the concept of recreation does not always coincide with the concept of tourism. Because according to recreation, rest cannot exceed 24 hours, and the vacationer may not go far from his place of residence. However, in terms of tourism, a tourist must move away from his place of residence and spend at least one night in a remote place.

A.Y. Aleksandrova includes rural tourism among such special types as urban, business, ecological and sports tourism. This consideration contains a one-sided approach to rural tourism, which limits its scope and possibilities. In our opinion, it is appropriate to consider agrotourism as one of the main types of tourism.

Currently, agrotourists cannot be surprised by exhibits in nature museums. Agrotourists seek to get directly into nature, get acquainted with ecological resources, agricultural potential and opportunities, achievements, and get aesthetic pleasure from them. These needs can be satisfied through the formation and

development of agrotourism. Because agrotourism allows people to relax in nature, get acquainted with the rural lifestyle, and use ecologically clean products at the same time.



Modern types of tourism

As a result of our research, it was found that agrotourism has a number of unique features. These are: 1) agrotourism does not require separate hotels with all the amenities to accommodate tourists, they can be accommodated directly in farmers' houses or in tents set up in the open air. People belonging to these different categories are given the freedom to use cheap and high-quality, convenient agrotourism services. 2) agrotourism does not require large financial and economic costs for agrotourism companies, since the lifestyle and traditions of the rural population can also be used as a tourist object in its organization. 3) it is effective to conduct agrotourism in conjunction with historical, pilgrimage, sports, ethnographic and similar tourism directions. After all, the listed types of tourism have long developed in rural areas. This allows tourists to simultaneously familiarize themselves with the natural, historical, socio-cultural aspects of rural areas. 4) people's failure to take into account technogenic pressure on nature and environmental requirements. From this perspective, agritourism, like ecotourism, in its development direction also performs tasks that directly and indirectly contribute to the rational use of natural resources in agriculture, the protection of agrolandscapes, and the restoration of degraded lands.

The above circumstances provide grounds to say that one of the main goals of agrotourism is to organize the broad use of the tourism potential of rural areas in the sustainable development of their areas.

It is worth noting that at present there is no clear classification of tourism that is universally recognized. Researchers explain this by the practical difficulty of distinguishing specific forms and types that would lead to a single conclusion in the direction of tourism. In tourism geography, there are different approaches to the classification of tourism in a country depending on the level of development of tourism. However, the

classification of tourism is of great importance in its territorial organization and development towards a specific goal.

Tourism objects, methods of their use, tourists' age, profession, interests, physical capabilities, distance or proximity of routes, complexity, and material value are classified differently by experts. For example, S.R. Yerdavletov emphasizes that when classifying tourism, attention should be paid to the following factors: the availability and duration of free time; age, gender, health, spiritual and cultural level of travelers, personal desires and material security; diversity and seasonality of natural conditions; availability of means of transportation, etc. He divided tourism into forms, classes, types and forms depending on the purpose, conditions, direction and scale.

Tourism, according to its function and technology, serves the physical and spiritual recovery and development of people, such as health, recreation, natural, pilgrimage, sports, treatment, knowledge, learning. Scientists A.S.Soliev and M.R.Usmanov, using the example of the Samarkand region, divided tourism into internal (local) and external (international) types, and in turn divided these types into such forms as professional, sports, health improvement, health restoration, pilgrimage, acquaintance, and travel.

The classification work carried out abroad on the practical use of tourism, in particular agritourism, has a high scientific value, and the experiences of Italy, Germany, and France are of great importance in this regard. For example, in Italy, agritourism is divided into three types: 1) nature and health; 2) national cuisine (gastronomy); 3) sports and recreation. In particular, in the first type of agritourism, agritourism is carried out in combination with ecotourism. Such agritourism is located in the mineral water basins, reserves, and national parks of the provinces of Chianti, Umbria, and Sicily. The second type of agritourism is formed in regions such as Liguria, Tuscany, Veneto, Umbria, Marche, Puglia, and Calabria, each agritourism specializes in the production of a certain exotic product. For example, wine is produced and sold in the Lazio region, and olive oil in Abruzzo. In the third type of agro-tourism, a wide range of specialized sports facilities are provided for the active recreation of agro-tourists. Conditions are created for tourists to engage in activities such as swimming, cycling, tennis, and horseback riding. In Italy, according to the quality of service provided to agro-tourists in peasant households, there are 1 and 5 "flower" service levels, and prices are set accordingly. In Germany, agro-tourism is divided into the following types according to the location of tourists: 1) on farms; 2) in villages; 3) in wine-producing farms.

Agrotourism classification is a systematic ranking or categorization of agrotourism based on certain indicators. Accordingly, when classifying agrotourism, it is appropriate to divide them into hierarchical parts such as class-type-type-group-level.

According to the object of agrotourism, agrotourism can be divided into the following classes:

1. Agrotours organized to agrocomplexes. Trips to agricultural fields (cotton, grain, rice fields), as well as gardens and vineyards, forests, livestock farms (cattle breeding, karakul breeding, horse breeding, fishing, beekeeping, cocoon breeding, poultry farming, etc.) located in desert and mountainous regions. Through these agrotours, tourists get acquainted with the processes of production, storage and sale of agricultural products and their regional and zonal differences.

2. Agrotours organized to seasonal nature holidays. Such agrotours are organized with the aim of introducing tourists to the traditions of the local population. For example, the spring holidays ("Navruz", "Sumalak sayli"), spring-summer ("Suv sayli", "Mut sayli"), autumn ("Mehrjon" and "Hosil") holidays dedicated to the awakening of nature, the beginning or end of agricultural activities, "Kovun sayli", "Uzum sayli", "Anjir sayli", "Pomegranate sayli", etc. are holidays and events.

3. Agrotours held during rural traditions and ceremonies. For example, in the Khorezm region, in the districts of Boysun, Forish, and Zomin, dedicated to atmospheric precipitation - "Sust khotinin", related to spring and stream waters - "Koli Qubbon" in Shohimardan, "Peshkiron" in Namangan, "Bibi Seshanba" in Boysun, and "Suv chashmalari" in Urgut belong to this class of agrotours.

It is important to note that. The agrotourism facility has its own unique attraction in each season. Trips to agrotours continue throughout the year. Based on seasonal characteristics, the following types of agrotours can be distinguished:

1. Agrotours held in the spring season. These agrotours are specific only to the spring season. For example, agrotours held on the basis of planting processes, ceremonies such as "Shokhmoylar", "Taganak".

2. Agrotours held in the summer season. The aesthetic appearance of agrolandscapes in the summer season and the ripening period of crops are the main criteria for this type.

3. Agrotours held in the autumn season. Examples of this include agrotours that focus on harvesting processes and holidays and festivals.

4. Agrotours held in the winter season. Although these agrotours are not extensive, they are distinguished by their unique implementation in certain regions.

Also, on agrotours, tourists use various means of transportation at their discretion, depending on the terrain, local conditions, and seasonality of the routes. According to the chosen means of transportation, agrotours can be divided into the following groups:

- ❖ Agrotours carried out by rail.
- ❖ Agrotours carried out by road.
- ❖ Agrotours carried out by air.
- ❖ Agrotours carried out by combined means (car, trailers).

Agrotours can be grouped according to the age, social status, and profession of tourists as follows:

- ❖ Agrotours aimed at schoolchildren.
- ❖ Agrotours aimed at students.
- ❖ Agrotours aimed at the elderly.
- ❖ Family agrotours.
- ❖ Agrotours aimed at foreign tourists.
- ❖ Agrotours aimed at scientific researchers, etc.

Also, depending on the financial capabilities of tourists, agrotours can be divided into the following levels:

1. Agrotourism for the wealthy.
2. Agrotourism for the underprivileged.
3. Agrotourism for the vulnerable.

The features of the above classifications are used in all tourist routes. Agrotourism classification may have different classification signs depending on the purpose and function of agrotourism. However, no strict criteria have been developed for their division into taxonomic units. However, agrotourism classification may take different forms and forms, depending on the available opportunities, conditions, and situation. In addition, agrotourism classification allows for targeted orientation of scientific research, planning and implementation of agrotourism, and the development of national and international projects, programs, and plans.

Conclusion

In conclusion, at present, agrotourists cannot be surprised by exhibits in nature museums. Agrotourists strive to get acquainted with nature, ecological resources, agricultural potential and opportunities, achievements, and get aesthetic pleasure from them.

The above circumstances give grounds to say that one of the main goals of agrotourism is to organize the widespread use of their tourist potential in the sustainable development of rural areas. Classification work carried out abroad on the practical use of tourism, in particular agrotourism, has high scientific value, and the experiences of Italy, Germany, and France are of great importance in this regard. Agrotourism classification means a systematic ranking or categorization of agrotourism based on certain indicators. Accordingly, when classifying agrotourism, it is appropriate to divide them into hierarchical parts such as class-type-type-group-level.

Thus, agrotourism classification means a systematic ranking or categorization of agrotourism based on certain indicators. Accordingly, when classifying agrotypes, it is appropriate to divide them into hierarchical divisions such as class-species-form-group-level.

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