



Classification Of Geosystem For The Purpose Of Tourist Zoning And The Role Of Natural Geographical Approach

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Abstract: The article first describes the experience of classifying terrestrial geotisms for the purpose of geographical tourist zoning and the role of the general geographical approach.

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1. Introduction

In tourism, as in any other sector of the economy, there is a practice of zoning the land, water areas, atmospheric air. However, it still does not have the experience, practical and methodological guidance to divide or zoning into a single region that is universally recognized and formalized (Nigmatov & Tobirov, 2021). For instance, in the regions separated by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) that separate countries in terms of tourism, such as Central Asian countries included in the European region, Libya and Egypt are in the Middle East, Australia and Oceania are in the Asia-Pacific region. The division of these tourist areas does not take into account the geographical location, naming and tourist opportunities of UNWTO countries. This problem was confirmed by A.G. Manakov, a scientist in global tourism (Манакон, 2011).

A.G.Manakov (2011) took into account only the cultural and historical aspects of tourism in the tourist zoning of the land part of the planet, and Y.D.Dimitrevsky (2000) took into account only recreational indicators (Дмитриевский, 2000). In both cases, the general tourist and geographical aspects of zoning were ignored.

2. Methods.

The main reason for this is the lack of a single geographical systematized classification. The word zone in French means “rauop” – “place”, “territory”. Zoning, on the other hand, means dividing and naming a particular area into subdivisions for different purposes, according to its specific indicators (Ппохопов, 1989). However, by the 21st century, the zoning of tourist areas is looking not only at the land

area, but also at the water area, atmosphere and lithosphere, and even space, which are highly attractive for tourism (Селиванов, 2015; Изотова & Матюхина, 2006; Маркина, 2020; Канищев, 2006; Базалук, 2012; Лепехина, 2010). Thus, zoning as a social category means the division, systematization and naming of a particular area, aquatorium, latitudes for different purposes, according to its specific indicators. Based on this definition, it is expedient to define tourist zoning – the division, systematization and naming of a particular area, water area, latitude for tourism purposes, depending on its tourist indicators.

3. RESULTS.

Since the tourist zoning takes into account the Earth, the upper land area and water area, the lower troposphere of the atmospheric air and the upper latitudes (layers) of the lithosphere, it corresponds to the boundary of the “Geographical crust”, which is the object of study of geography. Geographically, there are two conditions in tourist zoning – the upper layers of the atmosphere, the lower layers of space and the lithosphere, of course.

The object of study of “geographical tourism” is the geographical crust, and the subject matter of research is its zoning. “Geographical crust” is a general geographical object within the highest taxonomic units of geosystems. However, the geosystem has not yet been classified in general terms in the scientific and educational literature (Nigmatov & Tobirov, 2021). That is why we first classify existing geosystems and take them into account not only for tourist purposes but also for general geographical rules such as “Geoecology”, “Geotonymics”, “Geobotany”, “Geopolitics”, “Soil

Geography”, “Theory and History of Geographical” can also be used in receiving fan networks.

A *geosystem* is a relatively integrated territorial unit formed by the close connection and interaction of nature, population, and its life

activities. Its integrity is determined by the developing direct, inverse, and transformed connections between the subsystems of the geosystem. Geosystems are described differently in different literature (Table 1).

Table 1. Definitions of the term “geosystem”

<i>Definitions</i>	<i>Source</i>
A space of all dimensions in which the components of the earth’s surface area in a systematic relationship with each other and interact with the space shell and the human community with certain integrity.	Сочава В.Б. <i>Учение о геосистемах.</i> - Новосибирск: «Наука», 1975. – 40 с.
A regionally integrated system of natural components that interact with each other and with the external environment	Солнцев В.Н. <i>Системная организация ландшафтов.</i> Проблемы методологии и теории. – Москва: «Мысль», 1981. – 239 с.
The concept that allows analyzing the complex and dynamic combination of biotic, abiotic and anthropogenic factors occurring within the “territory”	Vergnolle-Mainar C. <i>Geosystems.</i> 2014. Retrieved from http://www.hypergeo.eu
A set of any ordered, interconnected objects and their attributes connected with energy and matter flows, in contrast to the environment outside the system	Christopherson R.W. <i>Geosystems: an introduction to physical geography.</i> 8th ed.– Pearson Prentice Hall, 2012. – 693 p.
A geosystem is a unique natural geographic complex that combines a one-way flow of matter	Ш.Зокиров , Х.Тошов «Ландшафтшунослик», Тошкент, 2016. – 14-б.

It is clear from the above-mentioned literature that in the definitions of “geosystem”, namely “geographical system” – words and phrases such as “space shell”, “energy flow”, “territory” were used. Academician V.B.Sochava, the founder of the doctrine of geosystems, recognized by Uzbek

geographers, used the phrase “interaction with the cortex and human society” in his description of geosystems and the definition was adopted as the core of Natural Geography (Table 2). The same worldview was acknowledged by A.G.Isachenko.

Table 2. Natural Geographical Taxonomic Classification of Geosystems (According to V.B.Sochava, 1975)

<i>Levels and stages of Geosystem</i>		
<i>Global</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>
Geographical crust	Country	Landscape
Geographical belt	Zone	Location
Continents and oceans	Province	Urochishe
Parts of the continent	County	Fation
	Region	



Scientists such as D.L.Armand (1975), A.Y.Reteyum (1972), K.N.Dyakonov (1975) considered “Geosystem” as a unique natural geographical complex, united by a one-way flow of matter. In the textbook “Landscape” by Sh.Zokirov and H.Toshov “Geosystem” is considered as the object of study of natural geography, it is a natural product of the elements, the relationships between them, and their interactions with the external environment, that is natural geographic complexes. The geographical crust, which is the object of natural geography, is itself the largest natural geographical complex and at the same time a dynamic geosystem (Зокиров, 1999).

However, *first of all*, if we focus on the meaning and essence of the terms “system” and “complex”, a system is a division of an object, event, process, situation or object for a specific purpose, placing them on a hierarchical level and naming them. A set is the division and naming of an object, event, process, situation, or object for a specific purpose. In this case, the geosystems shown in Table 1.3.2 are systematized, and the structure of each taxonomic unit can be studied comprehensively or systematically.

Secondly, the “geographical crust” is not only the object of natural geography but also the object of general geographical research. Not all geographical research can go beyond the geographical crust, and if it goes beyond the crust, it is the object of study of other sciences.

Thirdly, regional (natural geographical country, zone, province, county, region) and local geosystems (landscape, location, urochishe, facies) identified by V.B.Sochava, geosystems can be the only object of Natural Geography. It is practically impossible or unreasonable to consider them as objects of geographical research, such as economic, social, political, ecological, tourist.

Fourthly, administrative or political units (state, country, province, region, district, canton, city, village, aul) that are constantly considered as objects of research in economic, political and social geography are not taken into account in these geosystems. Objects divided by the object of study of such disciplines as geopolitics (political associations), Geoecology (taxonomic units on the ecological situation), Geotonymics (territories belonging to peoples and nations), Geographical tourism (special

zone, cluster, tourist area) does not correspond to the natural geographical classification.

Fifthly, it is not possible to make practical recommendations through these taxonomic units in geographical zoning, assessment and forecasting, such as social, economic, tourist, toponymic, ecological.

In general, the cases analyzed above create the need for a general geographic classification of single geosystems. *The purpose of this study* is to identify the objects of geographical tourism research, namely structural taxonomic units, by classifying geosystems from a general geographical point of view.

A geographic system or geosystem is the division of a geographical crust into parts (taxonomic units) based on determinants that take into account various aspects of general geographic research, place them in a hierarchy, and name them (Figure 1).

For a specific purpose, we are referring for the first time to the experience of classifying geosystems in terms of tourism and its geographical aspects, namely geographic tourism. Researchers (Арефьев, 2014; Бредихин, 2010; Дмитриевский, 2000; Долженко, 2009; Елдаветов, 2000; Зорин & Квартальнов, 2004; Котляков & Комарова, 2013) dealing with the geosystems zoning that is the object of geography for tourism purposes have considered tourist taxonomic units at the regional and local levels as economic categories and proposed the separation and naming of tourist areas such as regions, zones, clusters, centers.

However, the practical application of these taxonomic units, namely the separation and naming of tourist areas, is reflected in the administrative-economic units (city, town, village, center, zone, tourist area). In both cases, the hierarchy of the geological system is not approached in terms of tourist zoning.

One of the priorities in “geographical tourism” is the systematic selection of common geographical objects, namely the classification of geosystems for tourist zoning. With this in mind, the classification of geosystems should meet the following general geographic requirements or principles (*methodology of philosophical sciences; goal-oriented; non-duplication of allocated parts; practical significance; simplicity and clarity in the most recently selected groups* (Арманд, 1975), *complexity, consistency, territoriality* (Nigmatov & Tobirov, 2021)).

The following principles (guidelines) are followed in zoning geosystems for tourist purposes (Table 3).

Table 3. Principles of tourism zoning and taxonomic units according to the scale of geosystems for tourism purposes (In the case of Asia)

Classification of geosystems by size	Principles of tourist zoning	Tourist taxonomic geosystems
<i>Global</i>	<i>Natural geographic priority</i>	Features of the geographical crust
<i>Subglobal</i>	<i>Natural geographic priority</i>	Features of the troposphere, hydrosphere, upper lithosphere
<i>Interregional</i>	Political-economic geographical priority	Осиё қит'аси
		South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Russia and Central Asia ...
<i>Regional</i>	Political geographical priority	Central Asia ...
		Uzbekistan ...
<i>Subregional</i>	Administrative-political geographical priority	<i>The Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan ...</i>
		<i>Fergana region ...</i>
<i>Local</i>	Socio-economic geographical priority	Special tourist or tourist-recreational zone
		Special tourist or tourist-recreational cluster

4. DISCUSSION

Based on the experience of geographical tourism zoning, the planet Earth can be systematized based on the object, subject and methods of research of different branches of geography.

At the global geographical tourist zoning, the troposphere, hydrosphere and upper lithosphere, which are the lower part of the atmosphere, are considered as a single natural geographical geocomplex and its geographical tourist aspects are studied. That is why the principle of natural geography prevails in this zoning.

At the sub-global level, geographic crust geosystems (troposphere, hydrosphere and upper lithosphere) are taken as 3 geographical tourist areas. For instance, the upper lithosphere of the Earth is considered as a separate geocomplex and its tourist

aspects are studied. Here, as in global zoning, the principle of natural geographical priority prevails.

At the interregional geographical tourist zoning, the troposphere, hydrosphere, and upper lithosphere are considered as interregional political and economic complexes, and the sciences in the system of geographical sciences systematize them according to their sphere of study. For instance, the study of the upper lithosphere interregional geographic tourism systems. In this case, the choice of the object of study has led to several problematic situations. For example, if natural areas were chosen as the object, then some countries had to be divided into several parts. This, in turn, creates inconveniences for tourism. To find a solution to such problems, we have combined the political-economic interstate regions into a separate region as a tourist taxonomic unit (see Table 1).

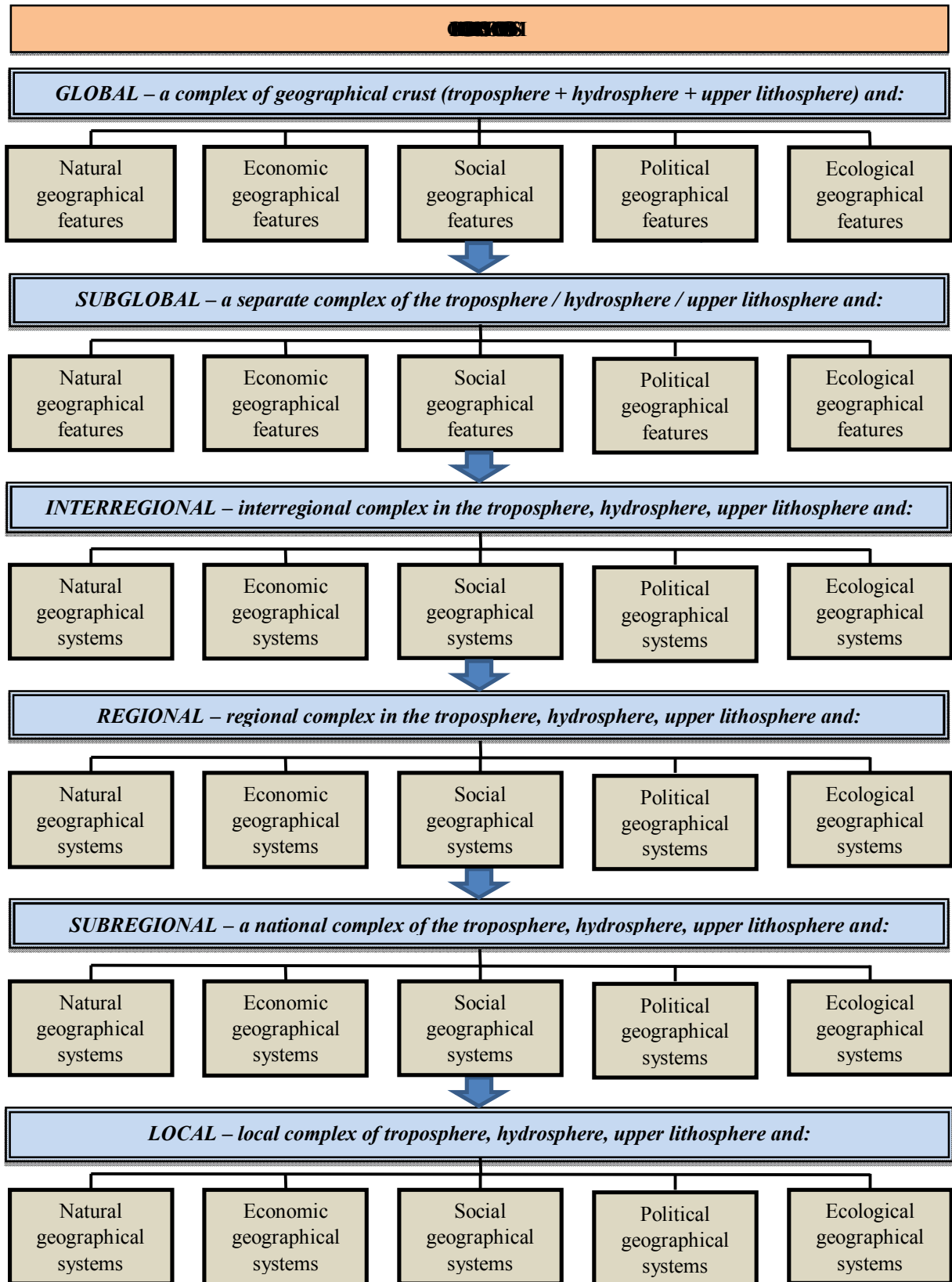


Figure 1. Experience in general geographic classification of geosystems

In the geographical tourism zoning at the regional level, the troposphere, hydrosphere and upper lithosphere are considered as a political geographical complex of the region, and all the sciences in the system of geographical sciences systematize them according to their research direction. At the regional level, geographical tourism zoning brings together states in the systematization of a particular region in terms of political governance, which in turn becomes the object of study as a separate taxonomic unit.

In the zoning of geographical tourism at the subregional level, the troposphere, hydrosphere and upper lithosphere are considered as a national complex at the administrative-political level, and all disciplines in the system of geographical sciences systematize them according to their research direction. In particular, in the geographical tourist zoning of the upper lithosphere, the administrative-political units of the states are systematized in terms of internal regional and administrative divisions. For instance, the Fergana Valley, which naturally covers the territories of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan outside of Uzbekistan, creates various barriers to tourism. That is why the Uzbek part of the Fergana Valley was chosen as our research object.

In the geographical tourism zoning at the local level, the troposphere, hydrosphere and upper lithosphere are considered as complex at the local level, and all the sciences in the system of geographical sciences systematize them according to their research direction. For instance, in the geographical tourist zoning of the upper lithosphere, the area at the local level is divided into tourist and recreational zones and cluster geosystems. The zoning of such geosystems does not take into account the administrative boundaries of the territories, but the political boundaries must be taken into account. This means that while the internal borders of the provinces in the Fergana Valley do not impede tourism, the state borders are the opposite.

5. CONCLUSIONS. To summarize, the classification of these geosystems and their zoning in terms of geographical tourism was considered as an experiment for the first time. In the geographical tourist zoning of the planet in a hierarchical sequence, it is expedient to separate the Fergana Valley as Uzbekistan part, based on certain geographical principles, based on the general geographical classification of geosystems.

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