

TYOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF TOURISM AND THE ADVENT OF NEW TYPES OF TOURS

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Abstract: This article reviews ‘types of tourism’. The origins and evolution of types of tourism are pinpointed through both chronological and thematic literature reviews. A conceptual model of the traditional and new types of tourism is provided, identifying research gaps, and assisting professional practice.

Key words: Vacation, package tour, volunteer tourism, textile tourism, dark tourism, social tourism, sustainable tourism, textile tourism, religious tourism.

There has been an up-trend in tourism over the last few decades. Tourists have a wide range of budgets and tastes, and a wide variety of resorts and hotels have developed to cater for them. For example, some people prefer simple beach vacations, while others want more specialized holidays, quieter resorts, family-oriented holidays. The developments in air transport infrastructure, such as jumbo jets, low-cost airlines, and more accessible airports have made many types of tourism more affordable. Some sites have now started to offer dynamic packaging, in which an inclusive price is quoted for a ready package requested by the customer. There are various types of tourism.

One of the type of tourism is **event tourism**. Uzbekistan is also famous for its versatility and grandiosity of major holidays, festivals and exhibitions among many other countries. Each event is unique. The main purpose for organizing cultural events is to unite the people, transmit true cultural values and create a global business platform. One of the largest events in Uzbekistan is the Tashkent International Tourism fair "Tourism on the Silk road", "Made in Uzbekistan", "Food Week Uzbekistan" and others. Musical festival of Samarkand, “Melodies of East”, or “Maqom challenge” can be the salient examples.

Volunteer tourism is growing as a largely worldwide phenomenon, with volunteers traveling to aid those less fortunate than themselves in order to counter global inequalities and destitute. Early volunteer organizations intended to modernize less economically developed countries, which it was hoped would curb the influence of communism. Today volunteers increased the number of projects. This form of tourism is largely praised for its more sustainable approach to travel, with tourists attempting to assimilate into local cultures, and avoiding the criticisms of consumptive and exploitative mass tourism. Nowadays, the prospective ways to promote volunteerism are being planned in Uzbekistan, as well.

Textile tourism refers to people traveling to experience the places related to textile, and are provided knowledge on different fabrics, process, practice of weaving and to know about the technicalities involved the weaving and rural handicraft of handloom, it involves traveling to experience the historical places.

Ecotourism, also known as ecological tourism, is responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strives to be low-impact and usually small-scale. It helps educate the traveler; provides funds for conservation; directly benefits the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, and fosters respect for different cultures and for human rights.

The movie tourism is a form of tourism for those who visit the film and television locations, the places used for filming a film or a television series. In addition to organized tours to film locations lately has widened the tendency to a type of tourism, linked to the cinema, which relates to events, conventions of cinematography.

Tourism of Doom involves traveling to places that are environmentally or otherwise threatened (such as the ice caps of *Mount Kilimanjaro*, the melting glaciers of *Patagonia*, or the coral of the *Great Barrier Reef*) before it is too late. These appeal especially adventurous tourists.

Pro-poor tourism, which seeks to help the poorest people in developing countries, has been receiving increasing attention by those involved in development; the issue has been addressed through small-scale projects in local communities and through attempts by Ministries of Tourism to attract large numbers of tourists. One emerging area of special interest has been identified by Lennon and Foley

(2000) as "**dark**" **tourism**. This type of tourism involves visits to "dark" sites, namely battlegrounds, scenes of horrific crimes or acts of genocide, for example concentration camps. Its origins are rooted in fairgrounds and medieval fairs. *Philip Stone* argues that dark tourism is a way of imagining one's own death through the real death of others. **Experiential travel** (or "immersion travel") is one of the major market trends in the modern tourism industry nowadays. It is an approach to travelling which focuses on experiencing a country, city or particular place by connecting to its history, people, food and culture. The term "experiential travel" has been mentioned in publications since 1985, but it wasn't discovered as a meaningful market trend until much later. **Tourism of Medicine** refers to moving from one place to another one for medical purposes. When there is a significant price difference between countries for a given medical procedure, particularly in *Southeast Asia, India, Eastern Europe, Cuba and Canada* where there are different regulatory regimes, in relation to particular medical procedures such as dentistry, traveling to take advantage of the price or regulatory differences is often referred to as "medical tourism".

Educational tourism is developed because of the growing popularity of teaching and learning of knowledge and the enhancing of technical competency outside of the classroom environment. In educational tourism, the main focus of the tour or leisure activity includes visiting another country to learn about the culture, study tours, or to work and apply skills learned inside the classroom in a different environment.

Social tourism is making tourism available to poor people who otherwise could not afford to travel for their education or recreation. It includes youth hostels and low-priced holiday accommodation run by church and voluntary organizations, trade unions.

DNA tourism, also called "ancestry tourism" or "heritage travel", is tourism based on DNA testing. DNA tourists visit their remote relatives or places where their ancestors came from, or where their relatives reside, based on the results of DNA tests and the burning desire of the prospective tourist.

Religious tourism, in particular pilgrimage, can serve to strengthen faith and to demonstrate devotion - both of which are central tasks of many major religions. Religious

tourists may seek destinations whose image encourages them to believe that they can strengthen the religious elements of their self-identity in a positive manner.

As a conclusion, I can assert that countries should try to achieve sustainable development of tourism which refers to economic, environmental, ecological and socio-cultural preservation of matters. Sustainable tourism is envisaged as leading to management of all the resources in cultural, natural, economical integrity. In 2020 COVID-19 pandemic lock-downs, travel bans and a substantial reduction in passenger travel by air and sea contributed to a sharp decline in tourism activity. And non-virtual tourism is mainly attributed to the absence or limitation of above-mentioned types of tours. More specifically, physical borders have recently been removed. Most tour sites have created their online tours.

However, evidence suggests that tourism as a global phenomenon shows no signs of substantially abating in the long term. It has been suggested that travel is necessary in order to maintain relationships, as social life is increasingly networked and conducted at a distance.

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