

**THEORETICAL BASIS OF CREATION OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE REGIONS**

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Abstract : in the article In Uzbekistan ecotourism organization to do and development management system of creation theoretical basics given . Problems and tasks in creating a management system for the organization and development of ecotourism are identified.

Key words : ecological crisis , ecotourism concept , biochilmachyllic , flora , fauna , ecotourism principles of ecotourism rules .

Ecological tourism (ecotourism) is a form of tourism aimed at protecting nature and the environment, achieving sustainable development, and bringing economic benefits to the local population. There are a number of theoretical foundations and principles for creating a system for developing and managing ecotourism in Uzbekistan. To ensure the effective functioning of this system, its main elements and theoretical fundamentals must be identified. The basis of sustainable development, that is, ecotourism, is aimed at preserving natural resources in the use of them and their effective use in the future. Sustainable tourism activities serve to protect nature and cultural heritage without harming nature. As a result, ecological tourism contributes to the development of local economies in regions and helps improve the living standards of the population. One of the main theoretical principles in the development of ecological tourism is the protection of natural and cultural resources. Ecological tourism activities are aimed at preserving nature without harming its wealth . For example, when using national parks, nature reserves, historical monuments and other natural and cultural resources, their protection and preservation should be ensured. The development of ecotourism is closely related to local agriculture . As international practice shows, activities in the field of ecotourism help to stimulate agriculture, increase the production of organic products. The development of ecotourism in the regions opens up new markets for local farmers and creates opportunities to increase their income. Environmental education of the population and tourists is of great importance in the development of ecotourism. Through environmental education, local residents and guests are taught to respect nature and its environment, to protect nature and to be educated on environmental issues. For this, it is necessary to hold special events, trainings and seminars, and create a system for disseminating environmental information. For the development and effective management of ecotourism, special laws and regulations should be developed in the country, including in the regions . These laws should serve to promote tourism activities, protect nature, and ensure that environmental damage is not caused. In order to ensure that the management system is centralized and works successfully at the local level, it is important to establish cooperation between local authorities, the private sector, and civil society in the development of ecotourism. The development of ecotourism should be assessed from both an economic and social perspective. This should take into account the impact of tourism activities on the population and the local economy, as well as the impact on the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors. Social impacts should also be studied, for example, on the living standards of the local population, job creation, preservation of cultural values, and community development.

Attracting investment is important for the development of ecotourism. Cooperation between the public and private sectors and international financing sources are also important in this . It is also very important to generate and effectively manage financial resources for tourism infrastructure, ecotourism services, and facilities.

The tourism industry is the most profitable in the world economy and is developing rapidly. The direction that is actively developing in the tourism industry is ecotourism. One of the main reasons for this development is that in the current environmental crisis, humanity is paying more and more attention to the ecological systems of nature with fresh air and striving to relax in the lap of nature. According to the conclusions of prominent scientists, in the 21st century, humanity is increasingly resorting to rest after fatigue and to restore its health .

In such situations, they are given first recommendations and suggestions for recreation in nature and its various natural and recreational areas. Secondly, as a result of the prevention of planetary ecological crises, the promotion of measures for the economical use and protection of natural resources at planetary borders, the healing properties of natural spaces with fresh air, the incomparable impressions of the animal and plant world in nature, and international calls for nature protection are increasingly calling humanity to the bosom of nature.

In practice, the "concept" of ecotourism was first formed in the Americas (Mexico) and later began to develop in Australia. This is because the vast natural areas preserved on these two continents and the many types of biological diversity in these areas have aroused the interest of humanity in visiting them.

Since such natural areas were not preserved in Western European countries, they created models of ecotourism under the names "nature-oriented tourism", "soft tourism", and "ecologically and socially responsible tourism" . In fact, the concepts of ecotourism on both continents were similar, and in European countries, ecotourism was aimed at preserving nature and natural resources , as well as paying great attention and respect to the cultural heritage of the local population at ecotourism sites.

In Russia, ecotourism is taking its first steps in terms of its organization, and the current development of ecotourism in this country, as in foreign countries, is traditionally carried out in national parks and nature reserves. However, there are also significant obstacles in this direction. Russian nature conservation organizations have shown the negative impact of ecotourism activities in national parks and state nature reserves on the biological diversity of nature. According to their conclusions, if ecotourism activities have a negative impact on nature conservation and the natural balance of flora and fauna, then this activity cannot be developed in the future. Similar situations have arisen in the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan.

The first reason for this hesitation is the lack of developed management systems for the organization and development of ecotourism and recreation in "Specially Protected Areas " . The development of world ecotourism and recreation shows that "Specially Protected Areas" in the state budget are operating in extremely vulnerable economic conditions. These conditions are proven. The ecologically and economically safe way out of such situations is the development of ecotourism, ecotourism excursions and recreation in "Specially Protected Areas " . This development, of course, relies on a well-developed organizational and management system.

The following problems are also very relevant in the development of ecotourism in our country:

- Lack of ecotourism infrastructure (rest areas, cordons, campsites, gazebos, etc.) in ecotourism resources;
- Unsatisfactory state of ecotourism services (guides);
- Uncertainty of the development of ecotourism commercial advertisements both in domestic ecotourism and international ecotourism, lack of dissemination of information in this direction;
- The lack of clarity in both the image and brand of Uzbekistan's domestic ecotourism and international ecotourism;

- The remoteness of ecotourism resources and the obsolescence of road transport communications, the malfunctioning, inconvenience of vehicles, etc.;
- (electricity, clean water supply, washing systems) in ecotourism facilities ;
- and regulatory documents for the use of ecotourism resources ;
- pricing system for ecotourism services .

According to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the use of state nature reserves for ecotourism is not allowed. Therefore, the administration of the reserves cannot even draw up plans to improve the economic situation of nature reserves through ecotourism. In this case, the development of domestic and international ecotourism without "Specially Protected Areas" and "Nature Reserves " is a fantasy, an abstract plan.

, a unified system for monitoring and managing ecotourism in "Specially Protected Areas " has not been created, a state statistical system on the state of ecotourism and the development of ecotourism has not been formed. We also need to develop a unified system for accurately tracking and monitoring the effectiveness of ecotourism in the regional economy, the impact of ecotourism flows on natural landscapes, and the permitted ecotourism and recreational load.

of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is that mechanisms have not yet been developed to ensure that part of the income from ecotourism is directed towards improving the socio-economic conditions of the local population.

Conclusion:

The theoretical foundations for the development and management of ecotourism in the regions are based on the principles of sustainable development of ecotourism, environmental protection, and ensuring economic and social development. Implementing these theoretical foundations in the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is important for creating a system that benefits the local population and tourists, protects nature, and generates economic profit.

To develop a management system for the organization and development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop a set of methods for the management of permitted ecotourism loads, ecotourism trails, ecotourist management, constant ecotourism monitoring , monitoring of changes or non-changes in ecotourism facilities , preparing the population of ecotourism facilities for ecotourism entrepreneurship, ecotourism design, and solving other pressing ecotourism problems.

It is necessary to form a state statistical system on the state of ecotourism and its development.