MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN FAVOR OF ECOTOURISM

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Annotation: The purpose of this article is to disclose, indicate modern methods for solving environmental problems, the cause of which may be the global development of tourism, in addition, to study the most innovative and modern methods for solving these problems that are currently available. Also given here are examples of states that have already begun to apply the concept of eco-tourism and have received good results. Two examples are given that can promote the development of tourism in our state and help preserve our diverse nature for our children and grandchildren.

Key words: tourism, tourism infrastructure, tourism transport, road transport, ecotourism, technology.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature defines ecotourism as "environmentally friendly travel through relatively undisturbed natural areas to explore and enjoy natural and cultural attractions, which promotes nature conservation, has a "soft" impact on the environment, and enables active local socio-economic participation." Residents profit from it."

As a result, ecotourism is a critical component of the sustainability of natural areas. It is clear that most definitions of ecotourism are based either on the goal of sustainability or the means to achieve this goal, such as minimizing negative impacts on the natural and cultural environment, increasing economic returns for the benefit of nature conservation, or environmental education. Craig Lindberg encourages the use of a simpler and more general conceptual definition. Ecotourism is sustainable and nature-based tourism and recreation. Sustainability in travel means a good overall balance between environmental, socio-cultural and economic aspects of tourism. as well as the positive impact tourists have on each other. Therefore, tourism activities with the greatest overall environmental, economic and social benefits are more sustainable.

Tourism has become one of the world's biggest businesses, leading to an increase in the number of tourists visiting protected areas around the world and increased concerns about the possible damage it could cause to natural habitats. At the same time, if managed properly, tourism can provide major financial support to environmental conservation efforts.

It is vital to distinguish between nature tourism and ecotourism. Nature tourism aims to profit from extraordinary natural attractions, often at the expense of the environment. Environmental controls are carried out only when there is a threat of serious destruction of a tourist-friendly natural location.

Review of existing methods and organizations in the world

Ecotourism is most commonly seen in national parks, reserves, animal sanctuaries, natural monuments, etc. It is especially applied in protected natural areas such as Protected natural areas are regionally organized organizations consisting of administrative, scientific and managerial personnel. Among other things, they can properly plan recreational activities, educate visitors

about environmental problems, calculate the maximum allowable loads in a particular area, monitor the condition of recreation areas and recommend strategies for the reclamation of damaged ecosystems. In 1983, the World Tourism Organization prepared and signed a declaration on the relationship between tourism and environmental protection, which is of critical importance in promoting eco-tourism in protected natural areas.

Non-profit groups worldwide support ecotourism by bringing together local communities, businesses, and environmental enthusiasts. Their efforts help manage ecotourism sites and strengthen regulations, including land protection. Additionally, they promote ecotourism and encourage environmentally friendly trips. For instance, Germany is a significant player in ecotourism. The group 'Ecological Tourism in Europe' collaborates with local and international partners to ensure that visiting natural areas, such as parks and mountains, does not harm the environment. The Kenya Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife is collaborating with the Ecotourism Kenya association to promote ecotourism. In 1996, he founded Ecotourism Kenya, Africa's leading tourism certification startup. The organization aims to ensure the sustainable growth of 'green tourism' by preserving the natural and cultural characteristics of the country through the growth of tourism. Inclusion of ethnic groups in a responsible tourism environment, raising industry quality standards, supporting wildlife conservation initiative and coordinating and activating with relevant organizations are ensured. Mongolia National Ecotourism Society (MNETS) is a socially focused non-governmental event in Mongolia. As a member of the Ecotourism Association, MNETS cooperates with international organizations to monitor tourism promotions and participates in symbolic projects. This promotes the development of sustainable tourism in Mongolia. MNETS also interacts with government agencies and related organizations to create ecotourism networks that serve as environmental protection tools in Mongolia's protected areas. MNETS prioritizes the worldwide dissemination of accurate information on Mongolia's ecotourism resources. This is accomplished by creating review materials that provide viable solutions to environmental protection, natural resource management, local people's interests, and social problems.

The use of modern technologies in ecotourism

Using drones to monitor natural resources.

Eco-drones, drones used with environmental applications, are becoming increasingly popular around the world. Drones are used for various purposes around the world. They photograph orangutan nests in trees deep in the forest in North Sumatra. Mexico uses drones to fight illegal poachers. Drones are helping save plastic from the world's oceans. In India and some other regular drones monitor forests. Rescue services in California are trying to use drones to detect coastal sharks. In Kenya, drones patrol national parks and reserves to combat poachers. Drone use has led to a significant reduction in crime amounts in some settings. For example, drones are used to detect daily tree felling in the Amazon forests. Additionally, drones are being used to monitor polar ice melt, providing more accurate data from satellites. In China, drones are being used to monitor air bans on power plants, refineries and other potential criminals. In Uzbekistan, unmanned aerial vehicles are used continuously for sanitary and forest pathological combining of forests, especially in case of hard-to-reach and remote data or major damage. This is just a short list of eco-drones. Drones provide Uzbekistan with a natural opportunity to monitor growth across a large area where population is low. However, supporting the use of 'eco-drones' to monitor marketing over a wide area; A drone flight costs about $200 per hour. Therefore, the brilliance of intelligent use of technical product will be of great global importance.

An unmanned aerial vehicle, commonly known as a drone, is an aerial vehicle that operates without a crew. Drones can range from remotely controlled to fully automated and differ in design, purpose

and other parameters. These can be controlled by intermittent commands or continuously; the second is called a remote-controlled aircraft. Unmanned devices have a significant advantage in that they cost less to build and operate while maintaining equal efficiency in performing tasks. However, remote control systems are vulnerable, and this is particularly worrying for military purposes. The USA, Russia, Israel and the UK draw attention with their technology developments in this field. The UK has expanded its unmanned aerial vehicle fleet. The development and use of unmanned devices in the civilian field is an increasing trend. These devices are becoming more technologically advanced every year, thanks to their narrow specialization and small production volumes. This allows engineers to respond faster to changes in the consumer market. A striking example of this is the project of the American company Amazon. In December last year, Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos promised customers a futuristic delivery option for items purchased from their online store. The plan is that if you are within 15 km of the company's warehouses and make a purchase, a drone will deliver the package to your doorstep within half an hour. This service is valid for packages up to 2 kg. However, the situation in Europe is not so positive. In addition to the lack of legal framework on this issue, Europeans do not have the power to invest in the drone development program platform and the Site Scan product. The system can autonomously survey the area using a drone and special software and create terrain models as well as 2D and 3D maps. Drones are effectively used for a variety of purposes in cattle farming, including rapid diagnosis of sick animals in the herd using a thermal imaging device that detects temperature differences between sick and healthy animals. The mission includes fighting against poachers, detecting fires and smoke, controlling obstacles, protecting forests, managing forests, monitoring and recording animal activity, searching and inspecting clearings, detecting illegal construction, landfills, deforestation and unexpected rainfall.

Using virtual reality to attract tourists to unique environmental sites.

Virtual reality can be a powerful tool to raise awareness of environmental issues. Key aspects of developing VR in environmental education projects include: using VR to showcase pressing environmental issues, creating immersive experiences that allow users to explore different ecosystems, and developing interactive simulations that demonstrate the impact of human activities on the environment.

1. Third person virtual reality:

The most common method of using VR in environmental education projects is third-person virtual reality. These projects aim to provide an interactive tool that allows users to enter virtual reality, explore it and receive instructions and useful information about various aspects of the current environmental situation.

2. Increasing enlightenment:

Virtual Reality (VR) can raise awareness about environmental issues by creating simulations of different environments and habitats. This approach facilitates enlightening learning by allowing users to perform hands-on activities in a small environment. For example, VR can simulate solutions to major environmental problems and their potential impacts on the environment.

3. Use of social media:

VR can provide wider access to environmental education through social networks. Developers can encourage users to collect and share information about current environmental challenges and their consequences. This will increase their lobbying activities and expand the scope of knowledge regarding the causes and solutions to such problems.

4. Interactive manual on environmental education:

One way to use VR for environmental education is to create an interactive guide. This method immerses users in a virtual environment where they can learn about potentially harmful processes and take measures to protect the environment. The guide guides users through a series of targeted actions to delve deeper into environmental issues.

Virtual reality is an effective tool for educating about ecology and environmental protection. Can provide multi-level information. The article presents four main aspects of developing VR projects for environmental education: third-person virtual reality, enhancing enlightenment, use of social media, and an interactive guide to environmental education. As a result, BP can improve reporting of environmental issues to increase public awareness and understanding.

Conclusion

Ecotourism is of great importance in terms of preserving natural resources and preserving the unique characteristics of each region. The increasing number of people interested in national reserves and parks leads to an increase in human impact on the environment, posing a threat to the animal and plant world. Modern technologies can help control actions and monitor changes in nature to eliminate the harmful effects of global tourism. Thus, regions can be protected or closed for more sustainable development without harm from humans. Unmanned drones are an important technology that can accurately and quickly detect soil conditions, population demographics, and climate changes in a given region. This information can help detect negative impacts of tourism and prevent them in a timely manner. The second example involved virtual tours to raise tourists' awareness of changes in nature and the impacts of their actions, such as littering, encroaching on animal habitats, and contributing to species extinction through hunting and poaching. These are just a few examples of high-yield applications. On average, it may take more than 30 years for each country to start paying more attention to ecotourism. However, we believe that this should be done together with the development of other types of tourism. Natural resources cannot be restored as before, and the number of individuals listed in the Red Book is increasing day by day.

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