

An Examination of the Progression of Ecotourism, Tracing Its Development From Its Early Pioneers to Its Current Focus on Sustainable Practices

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Abstract: This essay investigates the evolution of ecotourism, analyzing its growth and emergence as a substantial influence in reaction to the increasing effects of human activities on natural and cultural heritage resources. The significance of sustainable tourism development grows as the effects of mass tourism on natural and tourism resources continue. This study examines the negative consequences of unregulated growth in the tourism industry, utilizing research conducted from the 1970s to the present day. The focus of this study is specifically on syndromes such as Mass Tourism Syndrome and the Sahara Syndrome. Furthermore, it explores the unique situation of the Baikal region in Russia, which is highly acknowledged for its diverse tourism resources and the implementation of protective legislation. The analysis also encompasses the scrutiny of waste management, utilization patterns of resources, and developmental concerns. The emphasis lies in emphasizing the significance of conscientious tourist practices to safeguard global attractions.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Sustainable Tourism Development, Mass Tourism Syndrome, Baikal Region, Environmental Conservation, Tourism Resources, Resource Utilization Syndromes, Developmental Syndromes.

Introduction.

The pioneers of ecotourism's following growth and ascent to fame. The concept of sustainable tourism development One of the main factors propelling the development of ecotourism has been the increasing human influence on natural and cultural heritage resources. The load increases proportionately to the pace of growth in visitor numbers. The World Tourism Organization's (UNWTO) projected rise in tourism for the twenty-first century shows that there is a growing gap between the demand for tourism and the responsible use of tourist resources. Research conducted in the 1970s, both in the United States and beyond, demonstrated the negative impacts of mass tourism on the environment and tourism resources. All types and sectors of tourism agree that human pressure has an impact on the growth of the industry. Notably, the majority of tourism destinations have similar effects. For instance, between 1973 and 1983, Poland's damaged wooded area increased by 60%, but the length of its tourism waterways shrank by 40% on rivers and 70% on lakes. These figures are from 1976. The United States' Balinger Canyon region has been significantly impacted by the flow of automobiles servicing tourists. The average rate of ground and soil erosion in this area is 86 times higher than the permitted maximum. The negative effects on the Earth's geographical envelope have grown as globalization has progressed. Among them are:

It has been found that the following subjects require attention:

Natural disasters caused by humans; unchecked population growth and the growing wealth disparity; rising dangers to public health and food security; - The limited amount of energy and other natural resources Because of their global reach, many issues cannot be resolved at the regional or

national levels. The German Council for Global Change has highlighted a number of recurring global concern models that are observed in various regions of the world. In keeping with the naming conventions for medical conditions, these issues have been given the term "syndrome."

The first category of syndromes consists of resource utilization syndromes. This includes the Mass Tourism Syndrome, which is the environmental repercussions of mass tourism, and the Sahara Syndrome, which is the overuse of marginal regions. 2) The second category of syndromes consists of developmental syndromes. Consider the "Asian Tiger Syndrome," which stands for the disdain for environmental regulations in the face of rapid economic expansion, and the "Aral Sea Syndrome," which denotes the environmental deterioration of landscapes due to poorly managed development initiatives.

Let's finally discuss the issue of trash management. For example, the environmental damage caused by improper and appropriate rubbish disposal (often referred to as "dumping syndrome").

To promote almost every kind of tourism, including active, health-improving, business, cultural, and recreational as well as rural (agrotourism) and ecological tourism. Similar to other Russian regions, the Baikal region's tourism is oriented toward natural history and natural history, but it also has certain unique features of its own. This can be explained by the Baikal region's abundance of diverse and very appealing tourism resources.

With a variety of tourism resources, as well as a rich historical and cultural legacy that permits the development of numerous tourism niches. travel. several hilly regions with an abundance of flora and fauna, several rivers and lakes, a multitude of springs, a diversity of sceneries, an extensive array of natural habitats, and an abundance of natural resources may all be found there. Numerous rivers, lakes, springs, mountainous, steppe, and forest-steppe landscapes may be found in these mountainous areas, along with an abundance of flora and animals. A unique position is held by Lake Baikal in the hierarchy of tourism resources. Lake Baikal is a unique UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site. UNESCO's 1996 decision to add Lake Baikal to its list of World Natural Heritage Sites. It was a first for UNESCO when it decided to add Lake Baikal to the list of World Natural Heritage Sites in 1996. According to A federal law of regional effect called No. 94-FZ "On Protection of Lake Baikal" was enacted at the federal level in alignment with this position. The notion of "Baikal natural territory" was first presented by the law. It consists of Lake Baikal, its catchment region inside the Russian Federation, the water protection zone surrounding it, and other natural areas as well as specifically protected natural domains. Federation, specifically designated natural areas next to Lake Baikal and its watershed area inside the Russian Federation's borders. The region up to 200 kilometers wide that borders Lake Baikal to the west and northwest of the lake, as well as the naturally occurring areas next to Lake Baikal that are specifically protected [6].

The Baikal Natural Territory (BPT) distinguishes between the following biological zones:

The region, which consists of Lake Baikal and its islands as well as neighboring areas, is known as the core ecological zone. Baikal includes its islands, the Baikal water protection zone next to the lake, and areas of the surrounding natural landscape that are specifically protected. A buffer ecological zone is a region outside the central ecological zone, which includes the Lake Baikal catchment area inside the BPT boundaries. Protected areas next to Lake Baikal make up 23% of the BPT. The region beyond the central ecological zone is known as the buffer ecological zone; this includes the Lake Baikal catchment area inside the Russian Federation, which makes up 57% of the BPT;

Conclusion:

The progression of ecotourism from its inception to its current status as a crucial component of sustainable tourism development underscores the urgent need for responsible tourist practices. Given

the significant international effects of mass tourism and developmental pressures, it is imperative to establish strategies that emphasize the conservation of the environment and culture in destinations across the globe. The Baikal region exemplifies the combination of picturesque scenery and regulatory regulations, offering significant insights into the effective management of tourism resources. To ensure the enduring viability and energy of ecotourism locations for future generations, it is essential to give priority to collaboration among stakeholders, adherence to protective legislation, and the promotion of education on sustainable tourism ideas.

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