



# Ecotourism and Natural Resource Management

Andrew Phillip\*

## Ecotourism

Ecotourism may be a sort of tourism involving responsible travel (using sustainable transport) to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people. Its purpose could also be to teach the traveler, to supply funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for various cultures and for human rights. Since the 1980s, ecotourism has been considered a critical endeavor by environmentalists, in order that future generations may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention. Ecotourism may specialize in educating travelers on local environments and natural surroundings with an eye fixed to ecological conservation. Some include within the definition of ecotourism the trouble to supply economic opportunities that make conservation of natural resources financially possible.

Generally, ecotourism deals with interaction with biotic components of the natural environments. Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves visit destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the first attractions. Ecotourism is meant to supply tourists an insight into the impact of citizenry on the environment and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

Responsible ecotourism programs include people who minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, additionally to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is that the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities. For these reasons, ecotourism often appeals to advocates of environmental and social responsibility.

Many consider the term “ecotourism”, like “sustainable tourism” (which may be a related concept but broader), an oxymoron. Like

many sorts of tourism, ecotourism often depend upon air transport, which contributes to global climate change. Additionally, “the overall effect of sustainable tourism is negative where like ecotourism philanthropic aspirations mask hard-nosed immediate self-interest.” That said, carbon offset schemes are being provided by (some) large airlines lately, and passengers can make use of them to eliminate these impacts.

## Natural Resource Management

Natural resource management are often utilized as a specialized tool for the event of ecotourism. There are several places throughout the planet where variety of natural resources are abundant, but with human encroachment and habitats, these resources are depleting. Without the sustainable use of certain resources, they're destroyed and floral and fauna species are getting extinct. Ecotourism programs are often introduced for the conservation of those resources. Several plans and proper management programs are often introduced in order that these resources remain untouched, and there are many organizations—including nonprofits—and scientists performing on this field.

Natural resources of hill areas like Kurseong in West Bengal are plenty in number with various flora and fauna, but tourism for business purpose poised things. Researchers from Jadavpur University are presently working during this area for the event of ecotourism to be used as a tool for natural resources management.

In Southeast Asia government and nongovernmental organizations are working a long side academics and industry operators to spread the economic benefits of tourism into the kampongs and villages of the region. A recently formed alliance, the South-East Asian Tourism Organization (SEATO), is bringing together these diverse players to debate resource management concerns.

A 2002, summit held in Quebec led to the 2008 Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria—a collaborative effort between the UN Foundation and other advocacy groups. the standards, which are voluntary, involve the subsequent standards: “effective sustainability planning, maximum social and economic benefits for local communities, minimum negative impacts on cultural heritage, and minimum negative impacts on the environment. There is not any enforcing agency or system of punishments for summit.

*Citation: Phillip A (2021) Ecotourism and Natural Resource Management. J Tourism Res Hospitality 10:9.210.*

\*Corresponding author: Phillip A, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ashanti Region, Ghana, E-mail: phillipandrew814@gmail.com

Received: September 15, 2021 Accepted: September 22, 2021 Published: September 29, 2021

## Author Affiliation

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Department of Environmental Sciences, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ashanti Region, Ghana