Safety in Ecological Tourism

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Abstract: Now ecological tourism represents one of the most fast-growing sectors of the industry of tourism and on growth rates holds leading position. Ecotourism development in many areas of Earth substantially is interfered by the natural accidents bringing to natural disasters. Practice of the international tourism shows that with increase in quantity traveling and expansion of geography of trips need of observance of security measures sharply increases.[1] One of the most important and at the same time one of the most complex problems is a safety of tourists [2]. In world practice cases when neglect dangers led to victims among tourists are widely known. From year to year the number of dangers (natural, social, epidemiological) increases, especially it concerns sports and adventure tourism. Specifics of modern mass tourism consist of its vulnerability to environmental conditions [3]. Tourism demands economic, political, social stability. The main part of the reasons of emergence of dangerous situations is caused by behavior of tourists.

Key words: Ecological tourism • Safety.

INTRODUCTION

Now not enough attention to safety issues of ecological and adventure tourism, especially at the level of research works is paid. The tourists preferring ecological and adventure forms of travel and rest is possible to meet everywhere – from Antarctica to Africa and from North and South America to South East Asia [4].

Negative changes of environment of dwelling, natural disasters, accidents, crashes [5] demand special preparation of the population and knowledge in fight against their consequences.

Fortunately, natural disasters, as well as armed conflicts, happen seldom and in most cases, nobody and nothing prevents to enjoy the rest [6]. But while, unfortunately, people haven't learnt to predict a flood, tornadoes and earthquakes and protest actions sometimes flash absolutely suddenly. Therefore – leaving to the new countries or on new places, it is necessary to know what emergency situations in this place can be and how to work on this or that critical situation.

Methods and research procedure. Knowledge of modern tourists of natural and anthropogenous dangers [7] was investigated and analyzed. Carrying out the analysis was preceded by development of techniques of scientific researches. For the purpose of identification of knowledge of students the method of continuous poll was applied, through questioning and methodical recommendations were applied to the interviewer.

The Following Main Problems Were Solved:

- To analyse knowledge of dangers of anthropogenous and natural character;
- To define main objectives of action in critical situations;
- Following the results of the conducted research to draw the general conclusions.

RESULTS

In all countries to reduce risk for life and health, tour operators and travel agents are obliged to provide to tourists:

- The full volume of information on features of travel beforehand and also in the course of service;
- About dangers which they can meet;

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Rules of behavior not only on a route, but also in the country.

Tourists to avoid dangerous situations have to:

- To analyse information on probable dangerous situations;
- To know actions in case of their emergence;
- In details to develop routes of travel;
- Leaving to the countries with a bad epidemiological situation – to do vaccination;
- To observe and respect, not only local laws, but also national traditions and customs;
- To have skills of rescue.

CONCLUSION

The scientific value of research is that in the survey of students were identified insufficient amount of knowledge of dangers of a natural and anthropogenous origin and actions at them.

Development of ecological tourism around the world has good prospects [8, 9]. Planning of ecological routes demands their obligatory serious scientific study, thus it is necessary to consider not only interests of tourists, but also their safety. The travel agency has to select very carefully heads of tourist groups who are responsible for safety of tourists throughout a route. Favorable permission often depends on their professional qualities in critical situations.

Concluding it is possible to note that high degree of safety in ecological tourism can be reached only during the comprehensive scheduled maintenance of all the people involved in ecotourism.

REFERENCES


