GEOHERITAGE PROMOTION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: "KUČAJ-BELJANICA MOUNTAINS" NATIONAL PARK IN THE HOMOLJE AREA (EASTERN SERBIA)

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Abstract
Purpose – One of the main aims of this research is to highlight those elements that favour certain geosites within the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park as particularly valuable and attractive phenomena of the overall geodiversity of this part of Eastern Serbia. Since geoheritage protects only authentic geosites, they must be adequately protected and rationally used. Such nature values should be appropriately promoted towards sustainable tourism and geotourism, which is one of the reasons for this research.
Methodology – This paper presents a review of representative geosites within the Kučaj-Beljanica National Park in the Homolje area. Interpretation of geosites is based on scientific, aesthetic, touristic and other values that make them authentic and specific concerning others. These criteria of values are based on Vujičić et. al (2011) geosite assessment model (GAM). ArcGIS software was used as a basic method tool to present the research area.
Findings – Geotourism aims to develop and spread public awareness of geosites that has scientific and cultural values and will be discussed possible solutions for developing this part of tourism. It will be analyzed what are the main issues of not recognizing the natural worth and how should they be better preserved and adequately used in the future.
Contribution – The main task and contribution of this study are to indicate what can be done to adequately develop sustainable tourism on the natural phenomenon. In that way, this study will have an impact on public education and consciousness about the vulnerability and multiple significance of geoheritage as an essential component of the environment.
Keywords: Geosite, geoheritage, sustainable tourism, geotourism, protection.

INTRODUCTION

Geoheritage is a recent term in science, originating from the concept of nature protection at the beginning of the nineties the last century. Many authors have so far defined the term and concept of geoheritage (Anon. 1991, O'Halloran et al. 1994, Dixon 1996, Semeniuk and Semeniuk 2001, Brocx and Semeniuk 2007). Geoheritage is commonly used as a term related to the preservation and protection of the rarities of our planet (Sharples 2002), or as a specific example of geodiversity that can be identified as significant for protection (Gray 2004). Geoheritage aims to highlight the diversity of our planet in order to demonstrate the importance of biotic and abiotic factors in documenting the Earth's historical evolution (Gordon 2018, Zafeiropoulos et al. 2021). It is an especially useful tool for science and nature education in protected areas (Tormey 2019).

Since geoheritage protects only authentic geosites, they must be adequately protected and rationally used. One of the main aims of this paper is to raise awareness about the vulnerability and multiple significance of geoheritage as an essential component of the environment. To increase support for geosite protection and decrease potential threatened capacity, it is important to raise awareness among social and local communities (Prosser et al. 2018). Grofelnik (2021) states that although the protection of the site and its valorization are in conflict, current trends require an increase in awareness of the need to protect the environment and geoheritage.

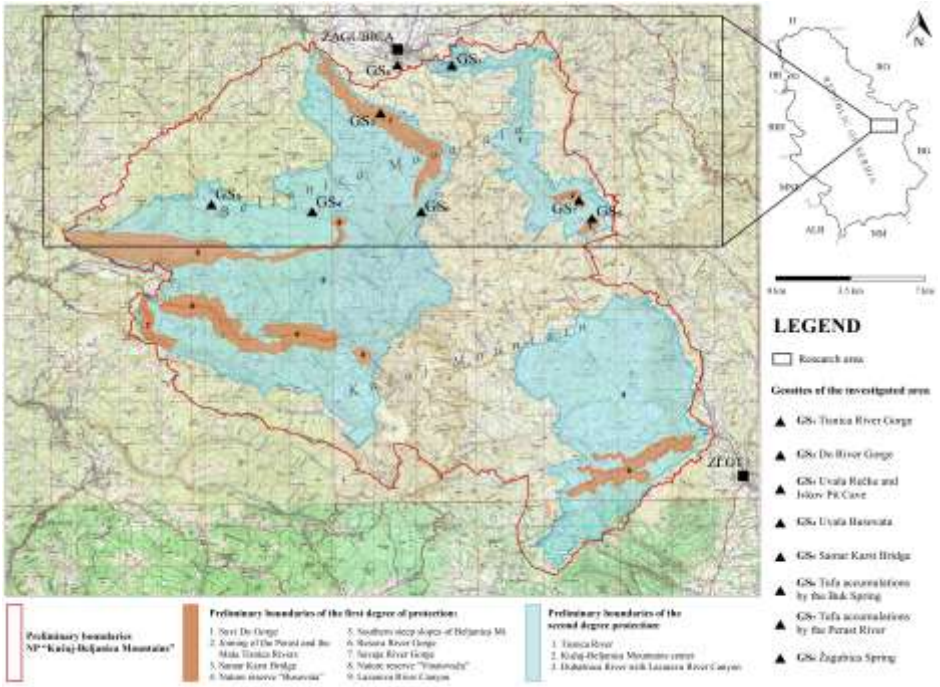
Geotourism can be seen as a process of recognition and enhancement of geosites, which will lead to better protection of geosites (Hose 2005, Jović and Miljković 2023). Geotourism encourages tourism to geosites and preserves geodiversity and understanding of geoscience through assessment and education (Newsome and Dowling 2010, Kubalíková 2013). Grofelnik (2021) also pointed out the omissions of geoheritage research and the possibilities for tourism's growth and development of geotourism. Tourist use of geoheritage should be generally made through the respect of the measures of the sustainable development of some area, whether the geosite is protected or not.

Sustainable tourism includes nature-based attractions, education and management practices to achieve ecologically and socioculturally sustainable outcomes (Weaver 2022). Therefore, sustainable tourism needs to be developed in natural resources. As both ecologically sensitive (vulnerable) and tourist attractive areas, natural phenomena represent popular tourist destinations. Consequently, tourism development in that areas must be adapted to the fact of their sensitivity. Linking karst landscapes, cultural heritage, and tourist facilities with unique natural features, the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park could offer a variety of services to encourage the sustainable development of the local and regional areas. One of the aims of the paper is to consider what actions should be undertaken in this national park to adequately develop sustainable tourism on the natural phenomenon.

1. STUDY AREA

The Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park, located in Eastern Serbia, covers a specific area of approximately 450 km^2 and includes the territory of four municipalities (Despotovac, Žagubica, Bor and Boljevac settlements) (Protection study 2021). The area of Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains is bounded by the Mlava River on the north, the Grza River on the south, the Zlotska River on the east and the Velika Morava River on the west (Figure 1). It is the greatest karst area in Serbia, consisting of two mountains - the Beljanica Mountain (1,339 m) on the north, and the Kučaj Mountain (1,284 m) on the south. These two relief units are separated by the Resava river valley.

Figure 1: **Location of the researched area**



Source: Modified after Protection study of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park (2021)

Part of the area that is treated in the study is the northern part of the national park which belongs to the Homolje area (the area that administratively belongs to the municipality of Žagubica). The largest part of this area belongs to Beljanica Mt., while the Kučaj Mt. belongs only to its northwestern part.

Beljanica and Kučaj Mountains belong to the Kučaj Terrane which corresponds to the Getic tectono-stratigraphic unit (Karamata and Krstić 1996, Petrović et al. 2020). The structure of the investigated area is dominated by limestone, which lies over older impermeable rocks (Antonijević et al. 1970). This area is dominated by shallow karsts with well-developed karst landforms (Miljković et al. 2020). The most imposing landforms are gorges, which have the appearance of canyons in some places and they are mostly epigenetic (Miljković et al. 2020). Underground karst landforms represented by caves and cave pits are well developed on both mountains, and one of the most famous are Lazareva Cave (also known as Zlotska Cave), Dubašnica Cave, Vernjikica Cave, Ivkova Pit Cave etc. This area is also known for its uvalas, karst bridge, tufa accumulations and karst springs.

The Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park is still not officially protected, but the process of starting protection by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia. According to the Regulative evaluation criteria and the procedure for categorizing protected areas (according to Article 42, paragraph 9 of the Nature

Conservation Act), the Kučaj-Beljanica National Park is classified in the I (first) category, which means a protected area of international, national, or exceptional importance.

1.1. Geosites of the investigated area

The objects of this study are 8 geosites, two of which are officially protected geoheritage objects, the Samar Karst Bridge and the Žagubica Spring (Table 1). The other 6 geosites have priority in the national park's future protection (Table 1).

Table 1: **Geosites of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park (Homolje area)**

Mark	Geosites	Interpretation
GS_1	Tisnica River Gorge	It is situated in the eastern part of the Žagubica Basin, on the northeastern slopes of Beljanica Mt. (Figure 1). This geosite has not been explored insufficiently, and it has a large number of caves (Figure 2a). The assumption is that the springs in the gorge valley are connected with the Žagubica spring (Petrović 1954, Miljković et al. 2020).
GS_2	Do River Gorge	It is located on the northern slopes of Beljanica Mt. and extends from the Buk waterfall on the south to the Žagubica Basin on the north (Figure 1). The gorge has features of a canyon in some parts. At the end of the gorge, there is one of the greatest alluvial fans in Serbia (Miljković 2011).
GS_3	Uvala Rečke and Ivkov Pit Cave	They are located northwest of Beljanica's Mt. highest peak (1,339 m) (Figure 1). It extends to 2,000 m in length and 500 m in width (Miljković et al. 2020). Periglacial forms - grass hummocks, which are rare in Serbia - occur at the bottom of the Uvala Rečke (Figure 2c) (Miljković 2011). In the southwestern part of the uvala is located Ivkov Pit Cave explored to a depth of 156 m (Miljković Đ. and Miljković Lj. 2022).
GS_4	Uvala Busovata	It is situated 3 km east of the Uvala Rečke (Figure 1). It extends to 1,000 m in length, with 500 m in width (Miljković et al. 2020). Numerous sinkholes and pit caves appear along the uvala's rim (Figure 2b). Grass hummocks also occur on this geosite (Miljković et al. 2020).
GS_5	Samar Karst Bridge	It is located on the southwestern slope of Kučaj Mt., on the Perast River (Figure 1). Represents an imposing natural stone bridge made of Jurassic limestones (Figure 3a). It has a length of 6 m, an opening height of 15 m, and a width of 12 m. The overall height of the karst bridge is 24 m (Petrović and Carević 2015; Miljković et al. 2020). It is protected as a natural monument of the III category, on an area of 40.20 ha (Miljković 2018).
GS_6	Tufa accumulations by the Buk Spring	It is situated on the right side of the Do River valley (Figure 1). Periodical spring formed accumulations at the higher level (740 m), and the permanent spring formed tufa deposits at the lower level (693 m) (Figure 3b). These formations of carbonate rock spread over 22,500 m^2 (Gavrilović 1992, Miljković et al. 2020).
GS_7	Tufa accumulations by the Perast River	It is formed on the border of the southeastern part of Beljanica Mt. and the northwestern slopes of Kučaj Mt. (Figure 1). This geosite is almost unknown and unexplored. There are a higher level of tufa deposits (847 m) and the lower level of the same stone (834 m). The total surface is 23,100 m^2 (Gavrilović 1992; Miljković et al. 2020).
GS_8*	Žagubica Spring	Also known as the Mlava Spring is located on the northern slopes of Beljanica Mt. (Figure 1). It is one of the strong, deep siphon karst springs (Figure 2d). The depth of the spring is 72 m, although the scientific assumption is that it is deeper than 80 m (Miljković et al. 2018). The spring outflows from the lake and after 100 m merged with the Tisnica River which both form the Mlava River. It is a natural monument of the I category, on an area of 6 ha (Miljković 2018).

*Žagubica spring is out of the preliminary border of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park, but since its importance, closeness, and unfair omission, it will be the subject of this study.

The Žagubica Spring was unjustly excluded from the territory of the national park, even though it is located right on the north border. This may be because this spring, although protected at the national level, is quite damaged by anthropogenic influence. The protection measures that would have to be respected by declaring a national park would be even stricter, and the existing facilities in the narrowest protection zone would have to be strictly controlled, which would imply even its closing.

To develop sustainable tourism in geosites, it is important to determine the degree of protection and what is allowed or prohibited, as well as what protection measures must be respected to use them adequately. For those who are not yet under protection, it is important to be as soon as possible, so that they are not damaged due to uncontrolled use.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology implemented in this paper is based on the interpretation of geosites through the most important criteria of values according to the Geosite Assessment Model (GAM) created by Vujičić et al. (2011). It consists of two groups of values: Main values and Additional values. First is divided into 3 indicators (scientific, aesthetic and protection values) and 12 subindicators. The Additional value consists of 2 indicators (functional and touristic values) and 15 indicators. Each of the subindicators is individually graded from 0.00 to 1.00 which defines GAM as a simple equation of the sum of Main and Additional values (Vujičić et al. 2011, Miljković et al. 2018). Since this paper presents a review of representative geosites within the Kučaj-Beljanica National Park in the Homolje area, thus they were qualitatively evaluated. Among the numerous indicators and subindicators used in the GAM model, for this manuscript, a few of the most important have been singled out. Interpretation of geosites is based on scientific, aesthetic, protection, functional and touristic values that make them authentic and specific concerning others.

The scientific value is evaluated according to how rare and representative the geosite is. Aesthetic values were assessed according to the surrounding landscape and nature. Protection is evaluated according to the current state of the site, the level of protection and vulnerability. Functional values were measured according to the accessibility of the geosites, closeness to parking lots, petrol stations, additional anthropogenic values, and additional natural values in the environment. The subindicators (criteria) of touristic values are mostly singled out for this research. They were evaluated according to the level of promotion of the geosites, the number of visitors, the closeness of visitor centers, the quality of interpretive panels, the level of tourism infrastructure (leading paths, resting places, trash cans, toilets), the existence of a tour guide service and facilities for accommodation and food (restaurants).

For the representation of the research area and visualization of geosites, Arc Map 10.01 software was used as a primary tool. The data was extracted from the official documents and modified by the authors.

3. PROTECTION STATUS OF THE GEOSITES

Since geoheritage protects only natural curiosities, such as the eight objects of this paper, it is important to point out what is their protection status. As mentioned, only two geosite are protected at the national level and belongs to the first (GS_8) and the third category (GS_1). Protected areas are classified into three categories: I category - of exceptional (international, national) importance, II category - major (provincial/regional) importance and III category - local importance. Within each category, there are certain protection regimes (I, II and/or III degree). According to a Protection study (2021), the national park will belong to the I category. In the following, we will see preliminary protection regimes zones (areas).

I (first) degree protection regime is on an area of 3,042.77 ha (6.72% of the total protected area) (Figure 1). There is strict protection applied, which allows the processes of natural heritage and the preservation of habitats and living communities in wilderness conditions, with initial or slightly modified ecosystems of extraordinary importance (Nature Conservation Act 2021). The 9 localities included in this protection regime are marked as:

1. Suvi Do Gorge (the appropriate name is the Do River Gorge, because it is the Do River, and Suvi Do is a settlement) – GS_2 belongs to it,
2. Joining the Perast and the Mala Tisnica Rivers – GS_7 belongs to it,
3. Samar Karst Bridge – match with GS_5,
4. Nature reserve "Busovata",
5. Southern steep slopes of Beljanica Mt.,
6. Resava River Gorge,
7. Suvaja River Gorge,
8. Nature reserve "Vinatovača" and
9. Lazareva River Canyon.

II (second) degree protection regime is on an area of 23,213.54 ha (51.16% of the total protected area) (Figure 1). There is active protection carried out with partly modified ecosystems of great importance and particularly valuable landscapes and geoheritage sites (Nature Conservation Act 2021). They are located in 3 isolated geosites:

1. Tisnica River – GS_1 belongs to it,
2. Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains center – GS_3, GS_4 and GS_6 belongs to it, and
3. Dubašnica River with Lazareva River Canyon.

III (third) degree protection regime is on an area of 19,115.31 ha (42.12% of the total protected area) and includes the rest of the territory of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park (Figure 1). There is proactive conservation conduct in a protected area with partly changed and/or modified ecosystems, landscapes and geoheritage sites of great importance (Nature Conservation Act 2021).

As can be noticed, the preliminary borders of the national park include an area of specific karst relief and hydro(geo)logy, with large areas under forests, diverse flora, and fauna. That this area has been unfairly neglected is evidenced by the fact that many natural rarities are still not officially protected. Some of them are devasted, either by human negligence or uncontrolled use. The main goal of this study is to highlight the most

important measures to improve the unsatisfactory current state of the national park's geosites within the Homolje area and potential solutions for their protection, appropriate use and better tourism promotion.

4. CURRENT STATE AND PROBLEMS OF THE GEOSITES

The gorges stand out as the greatest phenomenon of the national park and represent a good example of interpretation for the wider population, and presentation of geological and geomorphological processes. However, they are vulnerable, usually caused by human activities. Although the II protection regime forbids building industrial, metallurgical, and mining facilities, as well as the exploitation of mineral resources, the Tisnica River Gorge (GS_1) has been harmed as a result of the mining and exploitation of metamorphosed limestone. The quarry is located at the end of the most beautiful part of this geosite (Figure 3a). Do River Gorge (GS_2) present a unique canyon valley with a sinking zone, which is formed at the area of Nature reserve "Busovata" from numerous streams (Miljković 2011). Because the gorge is not protected, it is vulnerable to negative effects, such as pollution of the sinking zone, whose waters feed the Žagubica Spring.

Figure 2: **One of the meanders of the Tisnica River Gorge (a), Scenery of the Uvala Busovata (b), Grass hummocks in the Uvala Rečke (c), Submerged sinkhole of the Žagubica Spring (d)**

Source: Miljković Đ. and Miljković Lj. (2022)

Uvalas are the most striking surface landforms in the karst relief of Beljanica Mt. Related to these geosites, the threat presents the wishes of the authorities to build a resort developed for skiing in the Uvala Busovata (GS_4), with additional facilities. Various interventions have been conducted without professional supervision for many years (Miljković et al. 2020). The menace at the Uvala Rečke is the sinking zone of the Ivkov Pit Cave. This speleological object is polluted by various waste. This has a negative impact on the Velike Rečke stream which flows through the southern part of the uvala sinking in the Ivkov Pit Cave (Petrović 1954). The waters of this stream feed the Resava River drainage basin, which supplies the population of the surrounding villages.

Karst bridges are formed by fluvial and karst erosion in limestone terrains and are true natural rarities. In Serbia, a few karst bridges have been discovered and explored so far, so they have a great scientific value. However, the ecological preservation of the Samar Karst Bridge (GS_5) is disturbed because there is no direct protection control, despite the fact that it is a natural monument. Here can be found various pollution such as discarded machine and tire parts, as well as fuel and lubricant packaging.

Tufa is a type of rock that could be rapidly changed because of natural and anthropogenic disorders, so protection is necessary (Miljković et al. 2020). The tufa accumulations by the Perast River (GS_7) are well preserved because they are difficult to access and almost unknown. Nevertheless, the unsatisfactory protection of the tufa accumulations by the Buk spring (GS_6) has left noticeable consequences. As this geosite is located at the beginning of the Do River Gorge, the negative impacts are also reflected in it. The ecological value of tufa deposits is disrupted by the local road, which separates the accumulations into higher and lower levels (Miljković et al. 2020). This carbonate rock was exploited for construction purposes, which harmed the process of deposition of new sediments. Also, uncontrolled felling of the old beech forest has damaged the current state of the geosite.

Karst springs show the highest frequency and development at the foothill of the Beljanica and Kučaj Mountains. One is singled out with high scientific and aesthetic values in the investigated area – the Žagubica Spring (GS_8). The coniferous and deciduous trees that surround the spring, are one of the main aesthetic values. However, unplanned human action has greatly reduced the ecological value of this geosite. A motel was built next to the spring's outflow, an asphalt road circles the spring area, and vehicle vibrations threaten to destroy the coast and disrupt its functions. Furthermore, the larger parking lot is a direct polluter due to exhaust, oil outflows, and vehicle debris (Miljković et al. 2019).

5. DISCUSSION OF FUTURE DIRECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT AND BETTER PROMOTION

The area of the national park has a preserved nature with an abundance of natural rarities and great tourist potential that has not been rationally used. It was previously emphasized the main issue of unrecognizing the natural environment of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park. As geotourism aims to develop and spread public awareness of geosites that has scientific and cultural values, the following will be discussed possible solutions for developing this part of tourism, and how should they be better preserved and adequately used in the future.

Management and rational use proposals of the area's geoheritage should offer and ensure sustainable tourism (geotourism). Geoheritage education and promotion may aid in realizing the potential for sustainable tourism development, with an emphasis on environmental activities (Kubalíková et al. 2022). The social community, municipality, geoexperts, schools, various associations, students, volunteers, nongovernmental organizations, etc. should be involved in that process (Kubalíková et al. 2022). Also, Grofelnik (2021) proposed a framework for the growth of geoheritage and geotourism, the implementation of which would significantly contribute to sustainable tourism at geosites. It is based on eight aspects of implementation, scientific, technological, spatial, economic, political, social, content and conceptual. Each of them contributes to the preservation of the environment, with minimal pressure on geosites (Grofelnik 2021).

The selected 8 geosites were chosen for this study as the most appropriate, particularly for sustainable tourism and environmental education. These geosites were qualitatively evaluated from the geoscientific and tourist points of view by using the set of indicators/subindicators. As a result of this, the Žagubica Spring is the best assessed. The following are Tisnica River Gorge, Do River Gorge, Uvalas Busovata and Rečke (with Ivkov Pit Cave), Samar Karst Bridge and tufa accumulations by the Buk Spring. The least valued is the tufa accumulations by the Perast River. Although it has high scientific and aesthetic values, this geosite is almost without functional and touristic ones.

Žagubica Spring is the most researched geosite, with the highest level of interpretation, surrounding landscape and nature, with numerous natural attractions nearby (caves, gorges, tufa deposits), touristic values (ethnic style apartment, organic nutrition, mushroom hunting and medicinal plant harvesting), outdoor educational tourism (school excursions, forest kindergarten), congress tourism, sports tourism (yoga course, hiking and climbing, cycling, sport fishing, cave diving), cultural tourism (traditional manifestation, artists' colony, ethnic dances), etc. It is the most popular and most visited geosite in the Homolje area, and also the most threatened. Certain construction activities have damaged its environment, and the following are required: completely prohibit access to the spring, to renovate information boards, placement of a suitable interpretive panel instead of the current one, renewal of warning signs of the protection regime, maintenance of fences and walls around spring and outflow, suitable landscaping of the yard and economic facilities in the geosite zone, etc. (Miljković et al. 2019).

Figure 3: **Samar Karst Bridge (a), Lower tufa accumulation by the Buk spring (b)**

Source: Miljković Đ. and Miljković Lj. (2022)

As mentioned, Tisnica River Gorge suffered repercussions from the marble exploitation. To repair the natural state's damage, extensive rehabilitation and revitalization are required. Related to the Do River Gorge, strict measures should be followed by prohibiting uncontrolled waste and fecal water disposal from facilities in the Do River. Related to uvalas, in the narrow zones of sinking streams, immediate protection measures must be implemented. Conservation of the Ivkov Pit Cave would prevent local watercourses and springs from pollution, and the insertion of hazardous substances into the pit cave, such as waste, dead animals, etc. Related to the tufa accumulations, the logging of beech forests must be prohibited, as well as the exploitation of tufa stone, motor vehicles in the waterfall zone, control of sightseeing areas, etc. (Miljković et al. 2020). Protecting and identifying the guardian of these geosites would prevent further disruption of the phenomenon while also preserving grasslands and beech vegetation in the surrounding area. As a result, panel signs with restrictions on the movement of tourists and motor vehicles, marking the leading paths, as well as the viewpoints, monitoring of the geosite and implementation of protection regulations are required.

Future improvements for promotion should be directed at the Uvalas Busovata and Rečke (with Ivkov Pit Cave) which have a favorable position for tourists because they have great opportunities for the promotion of geodiversity—biodiversity—culture. With a harmonic landscape and a well-conserved natural heritage, uvalas are appropriate places for the cycling park and geotrails, which would enhance the tourist offering of the Kučaj-Beljanica Mountains National Park. Uvala Busovata is a botanical nature reserve, with the most preserved part of beech forests (Protection study 2021). Geoeducation should also improve the current state of the investigated area. In term of it, Miljković (2018) proposed a geotourism route with tours of the geosites and it is intended for geotourists. The use of information and communication technologies (ICT), digital and multimedia tools, smartphones APPs, etc. could also help in the valorisation and promotion of geoheritage (Grofelnik 2021).

CONCLUSION

The investigated area is one of the cleanest ecological oases in Serbia due to its preserved nature, relatively low population, not overcrowded by tourists, undeveloped economy, high forestation, and very pleasant clime. Despite that, the official declaration of a national park and its protection are still waiting. For geosites to be preserved, particularly those that are accessible, used, visited, and exposed to negative impact, adequate management and respect for protective measures are crucial. The main contribution of this study is to indicate what can be done to adequately develop sustainable tourism in the research area. It was pointed out the necessity of implementing protective measures, functional improvement of the geosite area and adequate use. In that way, this study have an impact on public education and vulnerability and multiple significance of geoheritage.

The main issues with not recognizing the natural values of the investigated area are the lack of information, inadequate promotion, lack of finances, long distance emissive centers, lack of functional and tourism infrastructures, etc. Local authorities should upgrade their administration plan, succeed in a higher level of protection, and improve the previously mentioned disadvantages. Some improvements should be made in terms

of increasing the capacity of hotels and restaurants, as well as enriching the tourist offer with new tourism facilities, as well as tourist activities such as cycling, climbing, and hiking tours, taking care to limit the number of visitors on the geosites at the same time according to the surface area, vulnerability and current state of geosite. It is necessary to place more signposts, interpretive panels and a tour guide service in the English language, which would attract foreign tourists. Also, building a visitor center would contribute to the development of tourism. Further plans should include increasing promotion on a larger scale, and educating the local inhabitants about the importance of the geodiversity that surrounds them in order to preserve the nature of this area and reduce the harmful anthropogenic influence.

The main shortcomings of this research lie in the lack of official data (e.g. daily tourist visits, carrying capacity of geosites), interdisciplinary approach, insufficient research of individual geosites (e.g. Tufa accumulations by the Perast River, Tisnica River Gorge, Do River Gorge). This research is descriptive and includes several geosites, and the possibility of an individual approach in giving specific proposals related to tourist planning is reduced. Future research should charge some of the aforementioned gaps. As a good example of the possible growth of geoheritage and geotourism in some areas, the Framework for Geoheritage and Tourism Growth (Grofelnik 2021) should be used, which includes all important aspects and proposals for its implementation.

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