

**Chapter 1 : DEVELOPMENT - TOURISM**

*Start studying Ch. 14 Tourism's Economic Impact. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

Resident attitudes towards conservation and black howler monkeys in Belize: Journal of Travel Research. Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research. The perceived impact of tourism development by Cretan residents. Tourism and Hospitality Planning and Development. Tourism and Hospitality Research: The Surrey Quarterly Review. The Island of Crete. The case of Crete. Annals of Tourism Research. A Comparison of two Hellenic Islands. The University of Connecticut. Paradigms in the tourism theory. Zins Cultural Tourism in Rural Communities: Journal of Business Research. A case study of Santa Marta, Columbia. Cook islanders view tourism. A Case Study of the Golden Triangle. The State of Art. The environmental attitudes and practices of family businesses in the rural tourism and hospitality sectors. Journal of Sustainable Tourism. Local residents attitudes toward Foxwoods Casino and casino gambling on nearby Indian reservation land. Journal of Travel and Tourism Research. A Reader in Participation and Development. Community participation and rural policy: Representativeness in the development of Millenium Greens. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management. Socio-cultural Impacts of Tourism. Long Tourism in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland: Local communities and protected areas: Attitudes of rural residents towards conservation and Machalilla National Park, Ecuador. A longitudinal study in Spey Valley, Scotland. Comparisons between seasonal and permanent residents. A view from local government. A structural modelling approach. The case of Samos. Studies of three host communities. Changes in five yeards. Shifting basis of community solidarity. A comparison of environmental viewpoints. Tourism and Hospitality Research. The perceptions of tourists and residents of sustainable tourism principles and environmental initiatives. Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability. Power, social exchanges and tourism in Langkawi: National Recreation and Park Association. The George Washington University. Perceptions of outdoor opportunities and support for tourism development. Journal of travel research. A choice modeling approach. Island Tourism and Sustainable Development: Caribbean, Pacific, and Mediterranean Experiences. Westport Conecticat and London: The University of Galgary, Alberta. Local attitudes toward community-based conservation policy and programmes in Nepal: A case study in the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area. Reid Community Integration: Island Tourism in Peru. International Journal of Hospitality Management. An examination of evidence from impacted communities. Journal of Community Development Society. An ecological model of tourism development. A guide to planning strategy. George Washington University, pp. Conservation attitudes of local people living adjacent to five protected areas in Tanzania. London and New York: Tourism and Sustainable Tourism Development. Measuring resident views via survey research. Progress in Tourism and Hospitality Research. PhD thesis, Temple University. Resident attitudes in a mature destination: The Case of Northern Crete. A comparative tourism study. Journal of Environmental Management. Local community and organisation of touristic resources. Sociologia urbana e rurale. Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing. Hospitality Education and Research Journal. Resident perceptions of tourism development in Riga, Latvia. Local attitudes towards conservation and tourism around Komodo national park, Indonesia.

**Chapter 2 : COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS & ATTITUDES**

*Economic impacts of Tourism Page # 3 Benefit cost analysis and economic impact analysis are frequently confused as both discuss economic "benefits". There are two clear distinctions between the two techniques.*

Tourism is an activity that is mainly carried out for recreational and leisure purposes. This activity has proved vital for many countries-developing as well as developed countries. It has been proved in the case of India. The growth in tourism sector is expected to rise further in the coming decades as the sector is expanding fast. Several establishments are included in the tourism industry whose products are mainly sold to visitors. Railways, Waterways, Roads and other amenities like Electricity, supply of Water, Sewage Drainage, and other facilities like Accommodation, Aviation Sector Recreational facilities, Restaurants and Shopping facilities etc. As all these components creates the foundation of tourism industry the Government of India and Ministry of Tourism with the help of state and U. Govenments are launching and developing various development schemes to improve the present situation of infrastructure in India. Present paper highlights the role of tourism industry in social and economical development of country,contribution of Govenment, Ministry of Tourism and other tourism related organization in infrastructure development, effectiveness of different schemes and programmes initiated by Government to increase the tourist inflow and economic benefits of tourism industry. To analyse all these fact three research questions have been prepared: After analyzing all the facts it can be concluded that tourism industry is expanding day by day and contributing a lot towards the economic development of society by providing employment opportunities and huge increase in foreign exchange earning. Though it has some negative sides too but this problem can be eliminated by the joint efforts of government, tourism organizations, media, and of course local communities. Professor, Department of Tourism, Administration, Govt. In recorded history there have been instances whereby one is able to know that man has been travelling throughout the ages. In 19th century people have seen travelling for the purpose of trade and commerce. Thorughout history, traders and merchants have travelled to far off lands in order to trade with other nations and tribes. Thanafter people have started journeys to seek knowledge and to explore the unexplored land. During the middle ages the practice for travelling for religious purposes became a well established custom in many parts of the world. It served as a powerful means of forging unity and understanding between peoples from widely different regions. The concept of pleasure tourism can be directly associated with the Roman empire. Romans were the first who have constructed a fine network of road and developed spas and seaside resorts during this period. Besides this the introduction of Railways and Ships in 19th century and introduction of air transport and motor car in 20th century gave a boom to the development of tourism industry. India is a country which is known for its lavish treatment to all visitors, no matter where they come from. It is entertaining its visitors with its varied attractions which include beautiful beaches, forests, wild life, landscapes, snow, river, mountain peaks, technological parks, science museums,centres of pilgrimage, heritage trains, hotels, yoga, ayurveda and natural health resorts. The Indian handicrafts particularly, jewellery, carpets, leather goods, ivory and brass work are the main shopping items of foreign tourists. The facts vindicates that nearly forty per cent of the tourist expenditure is done on the shopping of such items. The facet of these impacts may be positive or negative. On the one hand tourism industry is helping in socio-economic development of India; on the other hand it is degrading the culture, environment and belief system of the society. Tourism industry is playing a significant role in the social,economical,cultural and environmental development of society. This is evident from the fact that international tourist arrivals has doubled from the year It is expected to reach to 1. It is expected to provide more than It is clear from the tourism statistics that international tourist arrival has increased from 5. Share of India in world tourist arrival and world tourism receipts is 0. It is also expected that tourism demand will grow at an annual growth rate of 8. It serve as a tool to financial protection of natural areas and increase their economic importance and raise awareness regarding environmental values. Social interaction between tourist and host community enhances the mutual appreciation, tolerance, understanding, awareness, family bonding, learning, respect and likings. Where as on the one hand residents of the host country get an education about

the outside world while sitting at home on the other hand they availed the facilities of schools, libraries, healthcare institutions, and internet cafe, contributed by tourism industry. On the one hand tourism industry is helping in socio-economic development of India; on the other hand it is degrading the culture, environment and belief system of the society by giving birth to several social problems like increased use of narcotics and drugs, sex tourism, child labour, seasonal employment, commercialization of cultural Vol. Several establishments are included in the tourism industry whose products are mainly sold to visitors, although they do not form a major share of tourist consumption. In this category several sectors related to infrastructure like power, telecommunication, roads, supply of water, and some production sectors like sports related equipment, materials needed for photography, medicines and cosmetics etc. Besides all these services other components of infrastructure like airport, railways, waterways, roads and other amenities like electricity, Vol. West Bengal 4 2, In the financial year of a total no. In Andhra Pradesh for the development of tourism infrastructure facilities at Ramappa temple and lake, at Bhongir fort, Ghanpur temples, Panduvula Guahlu, and Warangal fort and development of tourism facilities and tourism circuit in Adilabad and Medak district a total no. For the development of tourist resort at Lebok under kamba, west siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, Development of tourist destination at Samaguri Lake in Nagaon district in Assam, addition of new facilities at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi, and Baga Beach Tourism destination development in Goa, one project in each state has been sanctioned respectively. Two projects for the integrated development of Buddhist circuit, Shukla tirth, Kabirvad, Mangleswar and Angarleshwar tourist destinations in Gujarat with an amount of 5, For the effective implementation of all these projects an amount of Rs. Further one project in Jharkhand, one in Manipur, one in Tamil Nadu and one in Tripura has been sanctioned by the government for the development of tourist facilities at all these places. For the development of cruise passenger facilitation centre at cochin port, and development of Neri Mangalam into a tourist destination in Kerala, two projects with an amount of Rs. In the same way the government of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Sikkim has sanctioned various mega projects in their areas in order to develop various tourist destination, infrastructure and tourist facilities. Rajasthan Government has sanctioned two projects for the conservation and restoration of Fresco Paintings and Murals of Nahargarh Fort and infrastructure development of Eco-tourism destination named Kumbhalgarh-todgarh-Raoli-Ranakpur as a tourist destination and development circuit. Computer Technology has shrunk the world and now it is very easy to communicate across the world. Now every type of information is available in tourism sector such as geographic location of potential tourist destination, its culture, history, attractions, facilities and other information that actually decides the design and development of a particular place. CFA for Revamping of Himachal Information to tourist - - - CFA for installation of Himachal 8. Development of West Total of Central Financial Assistance Further in the year four projects have been sanctioned to provide instant information services to the tourists and an amount of Rs. Out of which Rs. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh Devt. Village Srijunga Martam, distt. West Sikkim Software work plan for Tripura Govt. Sadar Sub Division, Tripura Vol. Andhra Pradesh - - - Rural Tourism Mizoram In order to remove these shortcomings and to bring in private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiencies, it is proposed to promote large revenue generating projects for development of Tourism infrastructure. In the financial year two large revenue generating projects, one in Rajasthan and one in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. In order to bring out the private, corporate and institutional support for infrastructure development, one large revenue generating project in Delhi has been sanctioned in the year and for which an amount of Rs. The Indian Hospitality industry contributes around 2. The Industry is expected to reach INR billion growing at a compound growth rate of To attract budget tourist in India government is planning to develop budget hotels in Vol. India has currently base of , hotels rooms and still face the shortage of , rooms. There is a mismatch between demand and supply, leading to higher occupancies and average room rates. Occupancy rates across India have improved from 52 percent in to 67 percent in Over the years the demand for the five stars- deluxe hotels have been increasing. Oxford Economics has estimated that over 5. It further enhances efficiencies through economies of scale, increased competition and innovation, and access to wider pools of human resources. The aviation sector has undergone a significant structural transformation over the past decade, with the birth of a new airline model, the low-cost

carrier LCC. With their focus on no-frills, point-to-point services, LCCs have had a significant impact on the demand for airline travel, making it affordable for a much wider segment of the population in all key world regions. The Government has now extended this scheme for the citizens of six more countries, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos and Myanmar from January. In this order VoAs were issued during the period January to June. It is expected that it will rise up to 7. This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services. But it also includes the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists. It is forecast that it will rise by 7. In India generated INR In , this is expected to grow by 3. It is expected that by , international tourist arrival will increase to total 11,, generating expenditure of INR1, This is expected to rise by This is forecast to rise by 2. In the year the total foreign tourist arrival was million which has reached up to million in the year Whereas the foreign exchange earning in the year was crore which has reached up to crore in the year The reasons which are responsible for increasing foreign tourist traffic and foreign exchange earnings in India may be described as, India is considered as a economical as well as business cum pleasure destination, opening of the sectors of economy to private sectors, attracting foreign investment, open skies policies of aviation sector which has led to better Vol. In the year about This figure has rose up to In the year the state Maharashtra is visited by maximum number Then Tamil Nadu and Delhi have received In the case of domestic tourist arrival the state Andhra Pradesh has received Then comes the Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which has received

*Tourism's Economic Impact Shows Unexpected Growth After Sandy Industry and state pull together to prove that New Jersey is still the place to visit and vacation.*

International tourism is a volatile industry with visitors quick to abandon destinations that were formerly popular because of threats to health or security. After the second World War First World conservationists with the intent of making such areas accessible to tourists as well as preserving the areas natural beauty and ecology moved into the areas where the Maasai tribes lived. This was often achieved through the setting up of national parks and conservation areas Monbiot ; [21] Olerokonga, There likely is no way to make tourism sustainable but if all tourists cooperate it could possibly work in a viable world. It is a reality that many things done in the name of sustainability are actually masking the desire to allow extra profits. Natural resource degradation, pollution , and loss of biodiversity are detrimental because they increase vulnerability, undermine system health, and reduce resilience. This aspect of sustainability has been the most often discussed through the literature by numerous authors such as Hall, C. Coastal environments are limited in extent consisting of only a narrow strip along the edge of the ocean. Coastal areas are often the first environments to experience the detrimental impacts of tourism. A detailed study of the impact on coastal areas, with reference to western India can be an example. Over the years, carelessness and excessive consumption of resources by mountaineers, as well as overgrazing by livestock, have damaged the habitats of snow leopards , lesser pandas , Tibetan bears , and scores of bird species. To counteract past abuses, various reforestation programs have been carried out by local communities and the Nepalese government. A large quantity of the litter of past climbersâ€”tons of items such as tents, cans, crampons, and human wasteâ€”has been hauled down from the mountain and recycled or discarded. However, the bodies of most of the more than climbers who have died on Everest notably on its upper slopes have not been removed, as they are unreachable orâ€”for those that are accessibleâ€”their weight makes carrying them down extremely difficult. Notable in the cleanup endeavour have been the efforts of the Eco Everest Expeditions, the first of which was organized in to commemorate the death that January of Everest-climbing pioneer Sir Edmund Hillary. Those expeditions also have publicized ecological issues in particular, concerns about the effects of climate change in the region through observations that the Khumbu Icefall has been melting. Studies have shown that early practices of tourism were unsustainable and took a toll to environmental factors, hurting the natural landscapes that originally drew in the tourists. This is due to inefficient political decisions and policies along with irresponsible tourist activity, such as reckless diving and waste disposal, damaging coastal and marine environments. Such practices also altered physical features of the landscape and caused a loss in biodiversity , leading to the disruption of ecosystems. Many assume that more money is gained through developing luxury goods and services in spite of the fact that this increases a countries dependency on imported products, foreign investments and expatriate skills. Improvements to Sustainable Tourism in the Third World[ edit ] Management of Sustainable Tourism[ edit ] There has been the promotion of sustainable tourism practices surrounding the management of tourist locations by locals or the community. This form of tourism is based on the premise that the people living next to a resource are the ones best suited to protecting it. This means that the tourism activities and businesses are developed and operated by local community members, and certainly with their consent and support. Sustainable tourism typically involves the conservation of resources that are capitalized upon for tourism purposes. Locals run the businesses and are responsible for promoting the conservation messages to protect their environment. A salient feature of CBST is that local knowledge is usually utilised alongside wide general frameworks of ecotourism business models. This allows the participation of locals at the management level and typically allows a more intimate understanding of the environment. Environmentally sustainable development crucially depends on the presence of local support for a project. This means that CBST may only have small-scale positive effects for these communities. In Honduras such a divergence can be demonstrated where consultants from the World Bank and officials from the Institute of tourism wanted to set up a selection of 5-star hotels near various ecotourism destinations. Mader [42] concluded that the grassroot organisations

were more successful in Honduras. Confusion surrounding Governmental Management of Sustainable Tourism[ edit ] There has been some discussion regarding the role of inter-governmental organisations and the development of sustainable tourism practices in the third world. Mowforth and Munt commented on the language used to describe the environment and local culture in such documents because the preservation of the environment and local culture are the two main objectives when practising sustainable tourism. It is more than a form of tourism as it represents an approach to engaging with tourism, be that as a tourist, a business, locals at a destination or any other tourism stakeholder. It emphasizes that all stakeholders are responsible for the kind of tourism they develop or engage in. Whilst different groups will see responsibility in different ways, the shared understanding is that responsible tourism should entail an improvement in tourism. However, the objective is to create better places for people to live in and to visit. Importantly, there is no blueprint for responsible tourism: Responsible Tourism is an aspiration that can be realized in different ways in different originating markets and in the diverse destinations of the world Goodwin, Sustainable tourism is where tourists can enjoy their holiday and at the same time respect the culture of people and also respect the environment. It also means that local people such as the Masaai get a fair say about tourism and also receive some money from the profit which the game reserve make. The environment is being damaged quite a lot by tourists and part of Sustainable tourism is to make sure that the damaging does not carry on. The idea is to empower local communities through travel related businesses around the world, first and foremost in developing countries. The idea of humane travel or humane tourism is to connect travelers from Europe , North America , Australia and New Zealand seeking new adventures and authentic experiences directly, to local businesses in the specific locations they wish to visit " thus, giving economic advantages to local businesses and giving travelers authentic and truly unique travel experiences. Humane travel or humane tourism focuses on the people, the local community. The idea is to enable travelers to experience the world through the eyes of its local people while contributing directly to those people, ensuring that tourist dollars benefit the local community directly. The Internet is changing tourism. More and more travelers are planning their travels and vacations via the net. The Internet enables people to cut off commissions. The traveler can search for new destinations to visit, talk or read about other people experience, and buy the services directly. The Internet platform can encourage local people to start new businesses and that already existing small businesses will begin to promote themselves through the net and receive the economic advantages of this directly in their communities. The world is now in a new tourism age, with globalization and the Internet playing a key role. Staying at a Western hotel is not attractive enough, and they are excited by the prospect of experiencing the authentic local way of life: These tourists or travelers, are happy to know that while doing so they promote the economic well-being of those same people they spend time with. Humane travel focuses on that host local population. The South African national tourism policy [49] used the term "responsible tourism" and mentioned the well-being of the local community as a main factor. From the Rio summit or earth summit on [52] until the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in , [53] the main focus of the tourism industry was the earth, the planet, the places, "green" or "eco" tourism. Now there is a trend to include the local population. This trend or branch of responsible tourism is called humane tourism or humane travel. Responsible hospitality[ edit ] As with the view of responsible tourism, responsible hospitality is essentially about creating better places for people to live in, and better places for people to visit. This does not mean all forms of hospitality are also forms of tourism although hospitality is the largest sector of the tourism industry. As such we should not be surprised at overlaps between responsible hospitality and responsible tourism. In the instance where place of permanent residence is also the place where the hospitality service is consumed, if for example a meal is consumed in a local restaurant, this does not obviate the requirement to improve the place of residence. As such, the essence of Responsible Hospitality is not contingent upon touristic forms of hospitality. However, often acts of corporate social responsibility are undertaken because of the perceived benefit to business. Usually in hospitality this relates to the cost reductions associated with improved energy efficiency [56] but may also relate to, for example, the rise in ethical consumerism and the view that being seen to be a responsible business is beneficial to revenue growth. As per the Cape Town Declaration on Responsible Tourism, responsible hospitality is culturally sensitive. Instead of then calling for the

unachievable, responsible hospitality simply makes the case for more responsible forms of hospitality, hospitality that benefits locals first, and visitors second. Certainly, all forms of hospitality can be improved and managed so that negative impacts are minimized whilst striving for a maximization of positive impacts on the environment. The student will be given an option to choose vegetarian cooking. The results are used to prepare students in Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics , specialties:

## Chapter 4 : Sustainable tourism - Wikipedia

*economic impact of tourism* The major benefit of tourism for a region or country is economic as it provides an opportunity for job creation and generation of revenue at international, national.

The case of Crete. Journal of Travel Research. Local Authorities in Crete and the Development of Tourism. The Journal of Tourism Studies, 13 2: Tourism and Hospitality Research: The Surrey Quarterly Review. Tourism Planning and Development in Crete. Recent Tourism Policies and their Efficacy. Journal of Sustainable Tourism. The Island of Crete. A Form of Modernisation. Current Issues in Tourism. Problems in Island Tourism Development: Diversification and Sustainable Development in Southern Europe. Channel View Publications Andriotis, K. Resources, Policy and Economic Growth. Annals of Tourism Research. A model of analysis. The Case of Developing Countries. The diffusionist paradigm and geography. Progress in Human Geography. Journal of Contemporary Asia. London and New York: Fraser of Allander Institute speculative papers 5. Fraser of Allander Institute. A Case Study of the Commonwealth Caribbean. Evolution, growth and decline. Regional Science Association Papers. Model for developing countries. Economic Development and Cultural change. Tourism Dependence in Rural America: Development Studies Colloquium, Monograph No. University of Sydney, pp. Towards a Sustainable Framework. University of Chicago Press. A Pilot Study of Looe, Cornwall. An Analysis of Competing Theories. The State of Art. Growth vs conversation on the Costa Brava. An assessment of the core-periphery model. A model for growth. Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly. The Free Press, New York. The Open University ed Spatial Analysis. Movement Patterns Units Peripheries, artificial peripheries and centres. Tourism in Peripheral Areas. Tourism development in Greek insular ad coastal areas: Sociocultural changes and crucial policy issues. Tourism in Tobago and Barbuda. An Ethnography of Modern Travellers in Asia. Studies in Asian Tourism No. White Lotus Press Wilkinson, P.

## Chapter 5 : The Economic Impact of Tourism Development

*As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting.*