

## Chapter 2.12

# Sustainable Tourism Development in India: An Empirical Examination of Stakeholders' Perceptions

**Mohinder C. Dhiman**

*Kurukshetra University, India*

**Arvind Kumar Dubey**

*Indira Gandhi National Open University, India*

### ABSTRACT

*The issues surrounding the understanding and practice of sustainability in tourism are becoming increasingly important to both academicians and tourism planners. For more than two decades the attainment of sustainable development and the protection of touristic assets have been at the forefront of central policy issues in global tourism development. Recently, it has been argued that collaborative and associative forms of governance among tourism stakeholders are growing in importance in the drive for sustainable tourism development. Despite the increasing number of debates on the role of stakeholders in tourism, they are not well supported by empirical studies and how such stakeholders can contribute to the sustainable development of tourism. This study investigates various sustainable tourism development dimensions among tourism stakeholders and whether these dimensions depend on the demographic characteristics of stakeholders. By employing factor analysis, the study reveals that there is a set of sustainable tourism development parameters that is most common. The results also indicate that there is a significant difference among the tourism stakeholders in terms of perceived sustainable tourism development dimensions in India.*

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-0882-5.ch2.12

## INTRODUCTION

The complexity and globalisation of today's competitive business environment have made quality one of the most important sources of competitive advantage for the tourism business enterprise/destination (Milne, 1998; Goeldner et al., 2000). Many leading tourism organisations have started to exploit opportunities to face this situation and recognized the importance to have systematic processes to manage quality to gain and maintain sustainability in their product offerings (Hardy et al., 2002; Brambell & Lane, 1993). Today, management is aware of the fierce competition in every sector and of customers' expectations which have never been greater. It is no longer sufficient just to maintain a business; it is necessary to move forward if a business wants to achieve a sustainable future. Thus, customer care, improvements in efficiency, effective marketing, benchmarking, staff training and development and above all sustainable development are vital for survival and competitiveness in a changeable business environment.

Over the past two decades, the concept of sustainable tourism has been widely discussed and explored by scholars such as (Din, 1996; Hardy et al., 2002; Butler, 1993; Coata & Allen, 1999). In fact, sustainable tourism is a concept that has gained increasing attention since the 1980s. Although the concept tends to be discussed with respect to the physical environment, definitions of sustainable tourism also include the social and cultural environment of destinations. Thus, the term "sustainability" has become a hot topic in the tourism industry. Many scholars and organizations have attempted to develop a definition for sustainable tourism (Hardy et al., 2002; Manning, Clifford, Docherty, & Ernst, 1996; Coata & Allen, 1999; House, 1997; Hunter, 1997).

Further, the concept of sustainable tourism, as developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in the context of the United Nations sustainable development process, refers to tourist

activities "leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems" (UN, 2001a). According to Pearce, Markandya, and Barbier (1991), the concept of sustainability requires that the conditions necessary for equal access to the resource base be met for each generation. Similarly, McIntyre (1993) opines that most successful tourist destinations depends upon clean physical surroundings, protected environment and often the distinctive cultural patterns of local communities. He further states that the destinations that do not offer these attributes are suffering a decline in quality and tourist use. Thus, the concept of sustainability is now widely recognised as a societal goal potentially consistent with conservation and protection natural environment.

In sum, sustainable development for the tourism industry, can be defined in general terms as the industry's challenge to develop tourism capacity and the quality of its products, without adversely affecting the physical and human environment that support them. Moreover, recognizing the interdependency between the long-term viability of economic investment in tourism projects, programs and policies, and the successful management of the natural, build and human resources, sustainable tourism development seeks to maintain the quality of life of the local community and the quality of the tourist experience.

The new era and the coming decades are a crucial time for the relationship among the stakeholders and sustainable development. The need to preserve the world's inherent assets for future generations is becoming an imperative goal not only for tourism stakeholders, but also for all other industries that use the earth's natural resources and may be the part of tourism industry. However, the tourism's contribution to the global economy and its potential for enabling sustainable development are becoming more evident. Thus, the growing interest in development and

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:  
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/sustainable-tourism-development-india/66128](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/sustainable-tourism-development-india/66128)

## Related Content

---

### Urban Health as a New Vector to Characterise Vulnerable Neighbourhoods: Zaramaga Neighbourhood in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain)

Emilia Román López, Ester Higuera García, Rafael Córdoba Hernández and Elisa Pozo Menéndez (2023). *Intersecting Health, Livability, and Human Behavior in Urban Environments* (pp. 313-346).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/urban-health-as-a-new-vector-to-characterise-vulnerable-neighbourhoods/323150](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/urban-health-as-a-new-vector-to-characterise-vulnerable-neighbourhoods/323150)

### Industrial and Urban Growth Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa Compared

Innocent Chirisa, Tariro Nyeveza and Wendy W. Mandaza-Tsoriyo (2019). *Industrial and Urban Growth Policies at the Sub-National, National, and Global Levels* (pp. 145-167).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/industrial-and-urban-growth-policies-in-sub-saharan-africa-and-north-africa-compared/222075](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/industrial-and-urban-growth-policies-in-sub-saharan-africa-and-north-africa-compared/222075)

### Effectiveness of KCCA in the Traffic Management and Solid Waste Management Sectors in Kampala: The Informal Sector and the City Economy

Phillips Odwokaceni and Meshach W. Katusiimeh (2018). *Handbook of Research on Urban Governance and Management in the Developing World* (pp. 306-318).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/effectiveness-of-kcca-in-the-traffic-management-and-solid-waste-management-sectors-in-kampala/204756](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/effectiveness-of-kcca-in-the-traffic-management-and-solid-waste-management-sectors-in-kampala/204756)

### Investigating E-Planning in Practice: Applying the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology Model

Wayne Williamson and Bruno Parolin (2013). *International Journal of E-Planning Research* (pp. 17-29).

[www.irma-international.org/article/investigating-e-planning-in-practice/95054](http://www.irma-international.org/article/investigating-e-planning-in-practice/95054)

### Digital Urban Planning Platforms: The Interplay of Digital and Local Embeddedness in Urban Planning

Ari-Veikko Anttiroiko (2021). *International Journal of E-Planning Research* (pp. 35-49).

[www.irma-international.org/article/digital-urban-planning-platforms/269466](http://www.irma-international.org/article/digital-urban-planning-platforms/269466)