Tourism in Destination Communities - Shalini Singh 2003 Annotation. As a result of the ongoing growth in the tourism industry, many destinations around the world are undergoing transformations. New destinations are being discovered in regions previously ignored, as people search for regions that are yet unspoiled by the ravages of mass tourism. At the same time, traditional destinations are experiencing rapid environmental, socio-cultural and economic modifications. These changes have the most effect on the destination community - the location where tourists spend their time and money, and influence development or degradation of the local environment. Tourism in Destination Communities describes both the positive and negative effects of tourism on the destination community. The chapters are divided into three sections which address the relationship between tourism and the destination community, the various impacts of tourism on the destination community and the challenges and opportunities for destination communities. Each chapter contains brief case studies and empirical examples.

Destination Community - David Twiggs 2015-08 Giving New Life to Old or Forgotten Communities - Understand the branding of small communities for improved tourism, economic development and placemaking. In this book, David Twiggs discusses tourism in destination communities, destination branding for small cities and community development through tourism. This book intends to layout the components of creating an Integrated Tourism System for Destination Communities. These concepts can be used to develop destination communities in urban as well as rural settings for truly sustainable communities. To build an understanding of this process the following areas will be discussed: - Opportunities Resulting From Value and Behavioral Shifts In Specific Target Markets - Using Complementary Subcultures as Basis for Building Specific Destinations - Understanding Subcultures and Human Capital - Cataloging System Assets and Creating Narrative of Place - Growth and Maturation of Destination Communities Why You Need to Read Destination Community: This book begins with where does the concept of “destination community” come from, how does it work and where to go from here, how it develops and matures. We see the shifts in cultural values in the American society since the 1950's, which results from the economic prosperity and technology advancement. The culture shift brings forward the changes in people’s lifestyle, when people became more and more distant from the agrarian based living. Later, the shift in community models and tourism experience is discussed. As the formula community, as David calls it, rises and declines, the concept of Destination Community, as a more sustainable tourism based community, is introduced. The new generation of in-migration is becoming smarter in choosing their community. We explore the main characteristics of a destination community, why David calls it “handmade” experience, and why people are attracted by it. It all comes down to connecting authentic and versatile “subcultures” fostered by a supportive business environment. Later we look at theory and examples to explain a supportive business environment, namely “Integrated Tourism System,” and how to design such a system. In David’s opinion, this is a key to the success of a destination community. We lay out the vision of the future growth beyond the initial phases of building a destination community, where all readers are invited to imagine with us, work with us and proceed with hope, creativity, passion, and thoughtfulness.

Tourist Destination Governance - Eric Laws 2011 Managing and co-ordinating tourism in a destination requires the organisation and co-operation of a large number of sectors, businesses, local authorities and individuals. Since tourism is an important driver in many economies, destination governance in tourist destinations needs to be done well, to achieve economic aims and maintain sufficient infrastructure. This book provides a guide to the theoretical and methodological understanding of how to implement best practice governance procedures, with case studies illustrating good performance. It is suitable for researchers and students in tourism.

Tourism: A Community Approach (RLE Tourism) - Peter E Murphy 2013-04-02 Written in 1989 when the modern tourist industry had reached a crucial stage in its development, when increased mobility and affluence had led to more extensive and extravagant travel, and competition within the industry had intensified, this book is comprehensive examination of tourism development. The author provides a new perspective for its evaluation, and a suggested strategy for its continued development and evolution. He examines tourism from the viewpoint of destination areas and their aspirations, and recommends an ecological, community approach to developing and planning - one which encourages local initiative, local benefits, and a tourism product in harmony with the local environment and its people.

Tourism and Sustainable Community Development - Greg Richards 2003 As the tourist industry becomes increasingly important to communities around the world, the need to develop tourism sustainably has also become a primary concern. This collection of international case-studies addresses this crucial issue by asking what local communities can contribute to sustainable tourism, and what sustainability can offer local communities. Individually these investigations present a wealth of original research and source material. Collectively the book illuminates the term ‘community’, the meaning of which, it is argued, is vital to understanding how sustainable tourism development can be implemented in practice.

Education for Sustainability in Tourism - Gianna Moscardo 2015-10-21 Sustainability is a dominant theme in tourism practice. Increasingly, research and education of tourism stakeholders is also necessary in improving sustainable tourism practice. This book pays systematic attention to education for sustainability in tourism, and is thus a valuable resource for sustainable tourism educators and scholars. The book is divided into four parts. Part I provides a reference for educators seeking to understand core knowledge areas, ethics, corporate social responsibility and governance. Part II examines issues and processes relevant to understanding tourism and sustainability in the formal educational sector, including universities, vocational training and school settings. Part III explores learning and sustainable tourism in non-institutional settings, including destination communities, coaching and mentoring and visitor learning. The final part provides a collection of cases to illustrate the use of different pedagogies and assessment approaches in education for sustainability in tourism. The book will be accompanied by instructor resources to assist educators teaching in the field.

Building Community Capacity for Tourism Development - G. Moscardo 2008 A lack of entrepreneurial capacity, limited understanding of tourism markets and a lack of community understanding of tourism and its impacts have been identified as barriers to effective tourism development in peripheral regions. This book provides an analysis of this issue within tourism development practice.

Tourism in China - Chris Ryan 2009-01-13 China is forecast to be the primary tourist destination and tourist-generating country by 2020. However, much of the writing on tourism in China has come from people within the English academic world who are not involved in the issues related to Chinese tourism development. This book provides a voice to Chinese mainland academic researchers and examines the nature of tourism research and development in China.
tourism development in China. Contributors, many of whom are based in China and are immersed in the daily issues of teaching, researching and planning tourism development within China, discuss issues related to resource use, destination image and community participation with case studies that combine conceptual frameworks and practical issues. This authoritative text on tourism in China will be of interest to scholars and students of tourism throughout the world.

**Sport Tourism and Sustainable Destinations**

Brent D. Moyle 2018-12-07 Destinations include the places, landscapes and communities where sport tourism development takes place. Whether sport tourism development takes the form of sport events, active participation in sport, and/or sports nostalgia/heritage, it draws on local resources, forms part of the complex dynamic of daily life. As such, sport tourism has implications for residents, with destination communities in a position to benefit from, or absorb the costs of, the extent to which development is sustainable. Subsequently, this book features contributions that focus on sport tourism and destination sustainability. Issues covered include, though are not limited to, destination management, surf localism, the production of space, event sustainability in national parks, utilisation of sport heritage for destination promotion, enhancing the attractiveness of destinations through sport tourism, destination development and sport tourism, utilising sport to motivate travel to destinations and environmentally responsible behaviour in sports tourism destinations. The unique contribution of this edited volume is the multi-disciplinary approach applied to enhance conceptual understanding of issues surrounding sport tourism and destination sustainability. The chapters originally published as a special issue in the Journal of Sport & Tourism. A Comparative Analysis of International and Domestic Tourists’ Perceptions of Community-based Tourism

Gulapish Pookaiyaudom 2012 Community Based Tourism (CBT) emerged during the 1980s as a result of the increasing need to define and implement ways of addressing the challenges of tourism development in the destination through a ‘community approach’. It has since become a popular approach to tourism development that seeks to address the negative environmental and social impacts derived from such development whilst adopting the principles of sustainable development. Unsurprisingly, its focus on benefiting and engaging local destination communities within tourism development, CBT has also attracted a significant degree of academic attention. However, such attention has been concerned primarily with the planning and management of CBT from a supply-side perspective, a gap in the literature. However, a comprehensive understanding of demand for CBT as a product in general, and from the perspectives and experiences of tourists in particular. In other words, limited attention has been paid to the demand for CBT as a tourism ‘product’. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to address this gap by developing an understanding of CBT from not only the perspective of the supply side but also from the perspective of the consumer, more specifically, both international and domestic tourists. Consequently, Pai, a well-known destination in Thailand for both international and domestic tourists was selected as a case study. Given the focus of this study on seeking to identify and appraise the perceptions and experiences of tourists consuming the CBT product, in-depth interviews were conducted to obtain rich and detailed data, the samples comprising 25 domestic and 25 international tourists. In addition, interviews were undertaken with the supply-side stakeholders, including three representatives of the local public sector administration and eight private sector respondents, including entrepreneurs and members of the local community, in order to understand the current situation with regards to CBT development in Pai. Brochure contents analysis was also undertaken in order to identify the contemporary ‘induced’ destination image of Pai as one influence on the destination choice and decision making process made by tourists. The outcomes of the interviews and contents analysis, along with a cross-cultural analysis of the responses of international and domestic tourists, revealed that the destination images held by both groups of tourists matched those portrayed by tour operators in the brochures. However, tourist knowledge and recognition of CBT in general, and Pai as a CBT destination in particular, were found to be limited. Nevertheless, international visitors in particular perceived the authenticity of the destination more so than domestic tourists, reflecting the differing characteristics and motivations based on their own cultures.

Furthermore the community itself lacked the participation and unity required for CBT to be effective. Hence, this study concludes that not only does a destination such as Pai, that originally developed within a community based development policy framework, face significant challenges in developing tourism according to the principles of CBT, but also that tourist themselves have difficulty in understanding the concept of CBT. Nevertheless, the study reveals that, despite the differing perceptions and demands of international and domestic tourists, the potential exists to develop tourism in Pai to bring greater benefit to the local community. Therefore, the study proposes collaborative plans that are necessary to allow CBT managers to better design and develop strategies that enhance the community’s benefits from tourism, whilst meeting the needs of both international and domestic tourists.

**Responsible Tourism**

David Leslie 2012 Tourism is one of the world’s biggest industries. Responsible tourism is concerned with the effects of tourism on people, ecology, and communities, and seeks to ameliorate these impacts by providing tourism which benefits host communities, improves working conditions, involves the local community, promotes cultural heritage, and benefits the environment. This book discusses responsible tourism as a whole, including the politics, policy and planning behind it, and the major subject sub-topics, such as poverty reduction, the environment, transport, governance, wildlife tours and heritage. It is.

**Handbook of Tourism and Quality-of-Life Research**

Muzaffer Uysal 2012-01-07 Quality of life (QOL) research in tourism has gained much momentum over the last two decades. Academics working in this area research issues related to tourists and host communities. Practitioners are becoming increasingly interested in understanding the science that allows them to develop better marketing and managerial programs designed to enhance the quality of life of tourists. Tourism bureaus and government agencies are increasingly interested in issues of sustainable tourism, specifically in understanding and measuring the impact of tourism on the quality of life of the residents of the host communities. This handbook covers all relevant topics and is divided into two parts: research relating to travelers/tourists, and research relating to the residents of host communities. It is the only state-of-the-art reference book in its field and will prove invaluable to academics interested in QOL research, as well as tourism practitioners interested in applying the science of QOL in the tourism industry.

**SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE TOURISM**

PARIKHAT SINGH MANHAS 2012-03-10 Tourism is one of the most dynamic and challenging industries across the globe. Since tourism is a multi-dimensional service industry, it becomes a responsibility of national and local governments, private sectors and voluntary organizations to make it more sustainable and responsible for minimizing negative environmental, social and cultural impacts and generating greater economic benefits for local residents. Moreover, it has become an immediate need to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the maintenance of the world’s diversity. This book discusses responsible tourism in light of the latest trends and practices adopted in the industry for the sustenance of tourism. The book emphasizes the potential of tourism in upgrading national economy and social well-being of host communities. Besides, it focuses on the areas of important concerns which require critical attention, such as visitor impact management, tourism destination management, community involvement for tourism sustainability and the threat of climatic change on biodiversity and tourist destination. The book also guides readers towards new horizons of tourism arena related to sustainability and responsible tourism practices. This book will be of great interest to the students of hospitality and tourism management. Besides, it will prove to be of great use to policy makers, stakeholders, tourism educators and researchers.

**World Heritage Sites**

Takamitsu Jimura 2018-12-06 Heritage is a growing area of both tourism and study, with World Heritage Site designations increasing year-on-year. This book reviews the important interrelations between the industry, local communities and conservation work, bringing together the various opportunities and challenges for different destinations. World Heritage status is a strong marketing brand, and proper heritage management and effective conservation are vital, but this tourism must also be developed and managed appropriately if it is to be sustained. This book discusses responsible tourism as a whole, including the politics, policy and planning behind it, and the major subject sub-topics, such as tourism reduction, the environment, transport, governance, wildlife tours and heritage. It is.

**A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of a Tourism Destination Community (a Case-study of**

Handbook of Tourism and Quality-of-Life Research...
Oistins, Barbados)-Zainab Moghal 2015 The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has documented substantial evidence for human influence as the dominant cause of global climate change. However, climate change is a complex issue faced with a range of impacts they must adapt to. Small island developing states (SIDS) are widely considered to be highly vulnerable to climate change, for which appropriate adaptation measures need to be planned and implemented. SIDS are also key tourist attractions with tourism representing significant part of national and community economies. As the sector is highly exposed to climate change, further research is needed regarding its adaptation, particularly in countries where tourism is a major component of a Country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and climate change is an increasingly degraded south coast. With regards to goal #1, the CBVA results suggest that Oistins is a key tourist attraction in Barbados, due to its beaches, hotels and restaurants, the Bay Garden Vendors Area and the Oistins Fish-Market, which are all at risk from an increase in climate-related events. The research undertook a mixed methods case-study. A national tourism sector vulnerability assessment was completed via a critical review and empirical analysis of the literature, which contextualized the Oistins’ community scale vulnerability assessment and informed its potential adaptation and CBVA for the indicators. A total of 150 individuals participated in the research, including tourism stakeholders i) whose livelihoods were most connected to the tourism related activities of the destination community, ii) who lived in two neighbourhoods (households) adjacent to its key attractions and iii) who were decision-makers and/or tourism, government and community representatives (key informants). Five focus groups were held with key informants to develop destination level indicators. Some of the destination level indicators were applied through data collection and the household indicators applied through the collection and analysis of neighbourhood surveys. Individuals were also consulted via CBVA interviews representing vendors, fishers, beach activities, accommodation and restaurants and key institutional nationals. The national tourism vulnerability assessment indicates that studies have examined climate change and tourism at the Caribbean or national level, with only a few having addressed adaptation and if so not comprehensively. No studies have examined destination-community level vulnerability. Furthermore, Barbados’ tourism sector is and will experience a range of climatic and non-climatic stressors. Mid-century scenario planning predicts a doubling of tourism arrivals to the island, yet does not account for increased water scarcity or the long-term degradation of tourism infrastructure and assets due to sea level rise. The assessment thereby suggests that the island transformatively adapts its tourism sector, by reconsidering the emphasis and location of its infrastructure and attractions, while diversifying its economic base to become more resilient. This could involve both a push to fewer tourists along a protected west coast, where communities such as Oistins could maintain cultural attractions on an increasingly degraded south coast. With regards to goal #1, the CBVA results suggest that Oistins interviewees were exposed to minor and local level impacts of climatic stressors, though recent non-climatic stressors were found to be causing far more adverse impacts. Tourist enjoyment of tourism-related facilities was not being affected by observed climate variability, though their numbers and spending had been affected substantially by the financial crisis such that the growing number of tourists staying in smaller to mid-scale operations faced the highest exposure-sensitivity and lowest adaptive capacity to both types of stressors and resulting impacts to their livelihoods. The manner in which stakeholders are coping with present multiple stressors and plan to adapt to future changes, provides some insight in how they could adapt to near-term changes in climate. In regards to future climate change exposure vulnerabilities, vulnerabilities were not well understood by community stakeholders, as they responded to climate change, not the more significant long-term or severe impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, ecosystem changes or mitigation policy and the mobility of international tourists. In terms of goal #2, this research determined that the indicator and CBVA methods were limited in advancing the understanding of climate change tourism vulnerability of the community level study area. Destination community indicators were most applicable if a defined boundary was determined to collect relevant data, though even then data was lacking for the majority of indicators at that scale. Household level indicators provided useful information on socioeconomic determinants to understand stakeholder dependence on tourism and livelihoods, though analysis was found to be more worthwhile at the parish and national levels. Of both methods, the CBVA approach provided a more comprehensive assessment and offered some value in community-based adaptation. For the tourism sector, the CBVA also provided novel information by highlighting that most stakeholders identified vulnerabilities and adaptation measures occurred above the destination community scale. Among the original contributions of this research, two key: The first is that local scale adaptation was not found effective to reduce tourism vulnerability, suggesting that sectoral and community-level adaptations are not always consistent. The adaptive strategies suggested by stakeholders differed by scale, with some that could be undertaken locally by destination community stakeholders and others that would require the support of national or international stakeholders. Second, this research advances methodology at a broader community-scale, by suggesting that both methods work in combination to address certain limitations of each. Certain applicable destination-community indicators could identify vulnerable systems within the destination community and monitor long-term some of the processes and contexts of the baseline vulnerability detailed with the CBVA approach. The CBVA approach could also collect qualitative data for the conceptually relevant indicators that were not found applicable at the destination community or household scale, to provide descriptive and disaggregated information to assist with local adaptation planning efforts. The results of this research provide several contributions to theory, practice and policy. Theoretically, the research demonstrated the assessment of tourism sector vulnerability of SIDS to multiple stressors at several scales. The empirical results propose enhancing local stakeholders’ adaptive capacity to current stressors, including increasing their understanding of climate change and its predicted impacts to the tourism sector and to their destination-community. Barbados’ tourism industry also benefits from this research, as it identifies gaps pertaining to the understanding of sector vulnerability at several scales and highlights areas in which it can build adaptive capacity and adapt. Methodologically, the results show how an indicator and CBVA approach could be used in combination if a broader assessment is required at a community level. Stakeholders also concluded that in future, for SIDS the size and density of Barbados, it would be more useful to define and develop indicators for a national tourism sector. In summary, this research has contributed to the further understanding of vulnerability in small island tourism dependent communities, thereby informing more effective sectoral and community-based adaptation initiatives.

Advanced Introduction to Tourism Destination Management-Christ Ryan 2020-06-26 Written by Chris Ryan, this Advanced Introduction seeks to integrate macro and micro components of tourism destination planning into a discussion of impacts, destination development, and national, regional and site planning. Exploring the characteristics of tourism destinations, the political framework of tourism and region specific management, this accessible book offers an insightful introduction to the field. Key topics include the impacts of tourism, the evolution of the tourist destination and analysis of marketing as a management tool.

Impact Assessment in Tourism Economics-Álvaro Matias 2016-04-30 This book presents a series of studies on the economic impacts of tourism, examining the tourists’ motivations and decision processes at the destination level. The authors offer a systematic overview of this important issue, presenting relevant empirical studies from different parts of the world, based on modern theoretical approaches and adequate analysis tools, in the context of their policy or managerial implications. The first part of the book discusses the analysis and assessment of quantitative tourism impacts on local economies, while the second part focuses on non-material aspects of tourism development, in particular those related to the role of innovation and human resources. The final economic consequences observed in tourism destinations arising from the interaction between tourists and local communities.

Heritage Tourism Destinations-Maria D Alvarez 2016-05-27 Heritage tourism is tied to myth making and stories, creative content that can be shared, stored, combined and manipulated, but that depends on a unique cultural or natural history. A significant section of the wider phenomenon that is cultural tourism, heritage tourism is a demand-driven industry that continues to be a subject of heated debate in academic circles. Beginning with an overview of the subject, this book considers the conservation and revitalization of heritage sites, as well as the role local communities have in supporting an attraction. It then discusses product
Heritage Site (WHS) conservation management is essential for the sustainable development of WHS destinations. The comprehensive nature of the book, and its diversity, provides a holistic picture of sustainable tourism capacity and participation, community empowerment, community integration, and community perceptions of responsible tourism. The findings of this study expand upon the community participation literature, clarifying the context in the concept of rural WHS destinations. In addition, the results have relevant local authorities for the WHS destinations and tourism development of rural WHS that these seemingly competing objectives are best achieved by involving local residents in economic activities and increasing their benefits from tourism.

Managing Ethical Consumption in Tourism - Clare Weeden 2014-02-05 Neither the tourism industry nor the tourist has responded convincingly to calls for more responsibility in tourism. Ethical consumption places pressure on travellers to manage a large number of decisions at a time when hedonic motivations threaten to override other priorities. Unsurprisingly, tensions occur and compromises are made. This book offers new insight into the motivations that influence tourists and their decision-making. It explores how consumers navigate the responsibility tourism market place and provides a rich understanding of the challenges facing those seeking to encourage travellers to become responsible. Not only will the book provide an improved interpretation of the complexity of ethical consumption in tourism, but it will also provide a deeper understanding of: the key challenges facing stakeholders in the production and consumption of responsible tourism how ethical consumers can be influenced to consume ethically the gaps in consumer knowledge and how to broaden the appeal for individuals to make more informed ethical decisions how tour operators can respond to this emerging market by innovative product development how to design informative marketing communications to encourage a greater uptake for responsible holidays how destinations can tailor their products to the ethical consumer how destination and management organisations can target responsible tourists through the provision of sustainable alternatives to mass-market holiday products. Written by leading academics from all over the world, this timely and important volume will be valuable reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students, researchers and academics interested in Tourism Ethics, Ethical Consumption and the global issue of Sustainability.

Sustainable Tourism in the Global South - Malcolm J. M. Cooper 2016-04-26 A burning global issue, the achievement of sustainable tourism, can never ignore the global south or developing regions of the planet where tourism is rapidly growing. The readership of this book will be taken through a fascinating and comprehensive collection of case studies on responsible tourism which brings together all of the conceptual and empirical research findings from diverse socio-economic and environmental settings in the developing South. The contributions of expert and new researchers review and interpret ideals and multiple realities concerning the concept of sustainability in the tourism development process. The categorization of the book into three parts - community, environment and management experience - encapsulates the different flavours of sustainability in tourism, catering to the tastes of readers with different perspectives. Detailed accounts of the community component of sustainable tourism bring forth fascinating insights relating to its many facets, such as community capacity and participation, community empowerment, community integration, and community perceptions of tourism. The comprehensive nature of the book, and its diversity, provides a holistic picture of sustainable tourism in the global South today.

Community Participation Toward Tourism Development and Conservation Program in Rural World Heritage Sites - S. Mostafa Rasoolimanesh 2016 Community participation in tourism development and World Heritage Site (WHS) conservation management is essential for the sustainable development of WHS destinations. Local communities play a significant role in reviving and sustaining WHSs. Community participation ranges from involvement in the decision-making processes at the highest level down to economic involvement and the promotion of the destination at the lowest level. What shape community participation ultimately takes depends on the circumstance of destinations. This study attempts to review the current community participation literature with respect to rural WHS destinations, synthesising the current literature by way of a systematic review. The findings reveal a preference among rural WHS residents for economic involvement and destination promotion rather than participation in the decision-making process. The findings of this study expand upon the community participation literature, clarifying the context in the concept of rural WHS destinations. In addition, the results have relevance to local authorities for the WHS destinations and tourism development of rural WHS that these seemingly competing objectives are best achieved by involving local residents in economic activities and increasing their benefits from tourism.

Reframing Sustainable Tourism - Stephen F. McCool 2015-08-19 This book examines the need for a new way of describing sustainable tourism and also looks at the frameworks needed to rethink how to apply this to communities, private operators and protected area managers. It makes it clear that tourism is just one of many human activities that affects host communities. The work includes informative and provocative case studies with realistic applications. References included in the book will help graduate students formulate new hypotheses and suggest literature for them. Tools and techniques useful to tourism practitioners suggest innovative approaches to marketing, management and community development.

Tourism and Social Marketing - C. Michael Hall 2014-02-24 Social Marketing is the utilisation of marketing principles and methods to encourage individual and organisational behavioural change for the public good. Traditionally the domain of government it is increasingly also utilised by non-government and non-profit organisations and other institutions of civil society to offer a non-regulatory means to achieve policy and public good goals. At a time when concerns over tourism's contribution to undesirable environmental, economic and social change is greater than ever, social marketing strategies are important for encouraging more appropriate and desirable behaviours by tourists and the tourism industry. Tourism and Social Marketing is the first book to comprehensively detail the relevance of social marketing principles and practice to tourism, destination management and marketing. By considering this relationship and application of social marketing approaches to key issues facing contemporary tourism development, such as the environment, this book provides significant insights into how the behaviours of visitors and businesses may be changed so as to develop more sustainable forms of tourism and improve the quality of life of destination communities. It further provides a powerful impetus to the development of tourism related forms of sustainable consumption and the promotion of ethical tourism and marketing. This innovative book is comprehensive in scope by considering a variety of relevant fields relevant to tourism and social marketing practice including, health, non-profit organisations, governance, the politics of marketing and consumption, consumer advocacy and environmental and sustainable marketing. It integrates selected international cases studies to help tourism students engage with the broader debates in social marketing, governance and the politics of behaviour change and shows the relationship of theory to practice. Written by a leading authority in the field, topical and integrative, this book will be valuable reading for students, scholars and researchers in tourism.

Political Ecology of Tourism - Mary Mostafanezhad 2016-01-08 Why has political ecology been assigned so little attention in tourism studies, despite its broad and critical interrogation of environment and politics? As the first full-length treatment of a political ecology of tourism, the collection addresses this lacuna and calls for the further establishment of this emergent interdisciplinary subfield. Drawing on recent trends in geography, anthropology, and environmental and tourism studies, Political Ecology of Tourism: Communities, Power and the Environment employs a political ecology approach to the analysis of tourism through three interrelated themes: Communities and Power, Conservation and Control, and Development and Conflict. While geographically broad in scope— with chapters that span Central and South Americas to Africa, and South, Southeast, and East Asia to Europe and Greenland—the collection illustrates how tourism-related environmental challenges are shared across prodigious geographic nuances. The collection also attempts to locate the material and ideological drivers behind the hitherto historically situated, place-based and multi-scalar approach of political ecology. This collection advances our understanding of the role of political, economic and environmental concerns in tourism practice. It offers readers a political ecology framework from which to address tourism-related issues and themes such as...
Tourism-in-destination-communities have been considered in detail; the issue of whether community tourism can be effectively applied in Zanzibar sustainable approaches to tourism development. However, its applicability to Zanzibar in particular seems not to Developed Countries (LDCs), such as Zanzibar. The concept has been developed and refined in the search for environmental and cultural conservation for many, if not all, developing countries. Within the context of stakeholders. Annapurna, and 220 residents and 210 tourists in Chitwan. The findings revealed that the residents across these evaluated with six tourism impact subscales measuring negative and positive ecological, economic, and social tourism sustainability was with tourists, across the Annapurna Conservation Area and Chitwan National Park. Tourism sustainability was the social-ecological system framework—was used to analyze the structures, processes, and outcomes of tourism development. Data collection involved 45 face-to-face semi-structured interviews and a review of published and unpublished documents. Results revealed that tourism has several positive and a few negative sociocultural, economic, and ecological outcomes in both communities. Overall, tourism has progressed towards sustainability in these destinations. The third study examined tourism stakeholders’ perspectives regarding sustainable tourism outcomes in protected areas. The study compared the responses of residents with residents, as well as tourists with tourists, across the Annapurna Conservation Area and Chitwan National Park. Tourism sustainability was evaluated with six tourism impact subscales measuring negative and positive ecological, economic, and social impacts. Data were collected using the survey method. Respondents included 230 residents and 205 tourists in Annapurna, and 210 tourists in Chitwan. The findings revealed that the residents across these protected areas perceived positive and negative impacts differently, as did the tourists, suggesting that the form of tourism development affects the sustainability outcomes in protected areas. Overall, this research concluded that protected areas and tourism are intricately related, and sustainable management of a protected area-based tourism system requires a polycentric adaptive approach that warrants a broad participation of relevant stakeholders.

Tourism Governance—Bill Bramwell 2013-12-16 The role of governance has only recently begun to be researched and discussed in order to better understand tourism policy making and planning, and tourism development. Governance encompasses the many ways in which societies and industries are governed, given permission or assistance, or steered by government and numerous other actors, including the private sector, NGOs and communities. This book explains and evaluates critical perspectives on the governance of tourism, examining these in the context of tourism and sustainable development. Governance processes fundamentally affect whether—and how—progress is made toward securing the economic, socio-cultural and environmental goals of sustainable development. The critical perspectives on tourism governance, examined here, challenge and re-conceptualise established ideas in tourism policy and planning, as well as engage with theoretical frameworks from other social science fields. The contributors assess theoretical frameworks that help explain the governance of tourism and sustainability. They also explore tourism governance at national, regional and local scales, and the relationships between them. They assess issues of power and politics in policy making and planning, and they consider changing governance relationships over time and the associated potential for social learning. The collection brings insights from leading researchers, and examines important new theoretical frameworks for tourism research. This book was originally published as a special issue of Journal of Sustainable Tourism.

Tourism Branding—Liping Cai 2009-12-21 Academic studies have predominantly treated destination branding as a marketing phenomenon that happens to involve tourists as customers in a marketplace. This title attempts to free branding research and practice in tourism from the shackles of marketing that are dominated by the conventional approach of product, price, place, and promotion.

Handbook of Research on Resident and Tourist Perspectives on Travel Destinations—Pinto, Patricia 2020-06-19 Tourism is an economic and social phenomenon that is centered on a tourist’s experience and is dependent on countries, communities and individuals. Tourism has become the major economic creation and advancement, and it is crucial to understand what tourists perceive as engaging, intense, and memorable in order to remain successful. However, care must also be given to the residents’ perception of local tourism development and how it impacts their community. This is a fundamental aspect for tourism development since host communities that support tourism remain uncertain. Consequently, there is a call for more research to determine the capitals that destination communities should acquire to implement community tourism. Hence, the objectives of this thesis are: (i) to conceptualize the theory of capitals as related to community tourism; (ii) to develop a conceptual capital assets model for community tourism; and (iii) to examine the general views of local communities toward the (proposed) capital asset model and to find out the appropriateness of the model for actualizing community tourism in Zanzibar. Methods used for data collection of this research were document study, focus groups, interviews, participant observation and household survey (triangulation approach). While the first three methods (qualitative methods) provide a holistic picture of the socio-cultural and tourist environment, the model, the measures, and the tools were used to explore the appropriateness of a model in the context of Zanzibar. The research population includes government officials, private tourism organisations and local people who were involved in the research in different settings. The critical destination capitals according to the findings are informal social networks (informal social capital), political capital and human capital; the three destination capitals lead to the generation of innovation capital which serves as the lifeblood for sustainable community tourism development. Moreover, limited access to physical, financial, and human capital are key concerns that need to be addressed, especially in rural areas of Zanzibar, as this was found to be a significant constraint to the implementation of community tourism. The research findings directly contest the extant body of literature reviewed in this thesis and have major implications for tourism development policies, signaling the need for adjustments at social, political and institutional levels. Following the household survey analysis, the central conclusion is that the developed conceptual model is a useful blueprint for sustainable community tourism development in Zanzibar, though further research opportunities are identified, especially in relation to the generalization of the conceptual model. The contribution of this research is to know about the crucial destination community’s capital assets and their significance to community tourism development in Zanzibar. This understanding may bridge the gap between theories of community tourism and practice and may be adapted and applied in many developing countries, including broader perspectives of encouraging destination communities to take an active role in the tourism industry as developers rather than as wage earners.
development tend to be more hospitable with tourists, which influences their satisfaction and loyalty. Moreover, the interaction with residents of host communities is a crucial component of the quality of the tourist experience, contributing to the long-term success and sustainability of destinations. The The Handbook of Research on Resident and Tourist Perspectives on Travel Destinations is a collection of innovative research that examines travel destinations from the resident and host perspectives in order to better support and inform the tourism development process and to make the destinations attractive to visitors while at the same time contributing to resident quality of life and happiness. While highlighting topics including sustainable development, hotel management, and customer satisfaction, this book is ideally designed for government officials, tour developers, travel agencies, brand managers, advertising agencies, restaurateurs, public administrators, hotel managers, tourism industry professionals, academicians, researchers, and students.

New Issues in Polar Tourism—Dieter K. Müller 2012-12-18 New Issues in Polar Tourism traces and analyzes a decade of growing interest in the polar regions, and the consequent challenges and opportunities of increasing tourist traffic in formerly remote and seldom-visited places. The book arises from the recently-formed International Polar Tourism Research Network (IPTRN), and documents the outcomes of its 2010 conference, held at Sweden’s Abisko Scientific Research Station.

Tourism for Development—Regina Scheyvens 2002 Dealing with tourism in the developing world, this book provides a contemporary analysis of the potential for tourism to work as a strategy for development. Tourism continues to develop rapidly in the Third World, and with it an increasing awareness of the impacts and dilemmas faced by the destination countries. Tourism for Development analyses key theories and debates surrounding tourism development in a user friendly style aimed primarily at undergraduate students following Geography and Tourism Studies Management courses. The book focuses on the positive, highlighting tourism practices which may offer a way forward in terms of promoting appropriate development in the Third World. The book is another strong addition to the successful Themes in Tourism series and will be equally useful to both tourism and geography students in a range of topics, including Development Studies, Planning and Resource Management.

Tourism and Development in the Developing World—David J. Teller 2007-11-30 Tourism is widely considered as an effective contributor to socio-economic development, particularly in less developed countries. However, despite the almost universal adoption of tourism as a developmental option, the extent to which economic and social development inevitably follows the introduction and promotion of a tourism sector remains the subject of intense debate. This book provides an introduction to the tourism-development process. Focusing specifically on the less developed world and drawing on contemporary case studies, it questions many assumptions about the role of tourism in development and, in particular, highlights the dilemmas faced by destinations seeking to achieve development through tourism. Combining an overview of essential concepts, theories and knowledge related to tourism and development with an analysis of contemporary issues and debates, Tourism and Development in the Developing World is a valuable resource for those investigating tourism issues in developing countries. It is also useful for students studying related subjects, including development studies, geography, international relations, politics, sociology and area studies.

Ethical and Responsible Tourism—Tony O’Rourke 2019-11-08 Ethical and Responsible Tourism explains the methods and practices used to manage the environmental impact of tourism on local communities and destinations. The three core themes of the book - destination management, environmental and social aspects of ethical sustainable development and business impacts - are discussed across both topic and case study chapters, alongside explanatory editorial analysis with all chapters clearly signposted and interlinked. The case studies address specific and practical examples from a global range of examples including sites in Australia, Central America, Europe Union countries, Japan, North America and South America. Used as a core textbook, the linking of theory in the topic chapters, and practice gained through case studies, alongside further reading and editorial commentary, Ethical and Responsible Tourism provides a detailed and comprehensive learning experience. Specific case studies can be used as standalone examples as part of a case teaching approach, and the editorial and discussion elements are designed to be suitable for those simply seeking a concise overview, such as tourism professionals or potential investors in sustainable tourism projects. This book will be essential reading for students, researchers and practitioners of tourism, environmental and sustainability studies.

The Tourism Development System in Rural Communities—Barbara A. Koth 2004

Neoliberalism in the Tourism and Hospitality Sector—Nadda, Vipin 2018-10-26 Globalization is increasing interconnectedness and is offering immense opportunities for businesses worldwide. Although it has been taking place for hundreds of years, it has sped up enormously over the last half-century, increasing international trade, greater dependence on the global economy, and freer movement of capital, goods, and services. While globalization can create opportunities for wealth in emerging economies, it still cannot completely close the gap between the world’s poorest countries and the world’s richest. Many view globalization as a threat to cultural diversity, believing that it can drown out local economies, traditions, and languages and make travel to certain regions less desirable. Neoliberalism in the Tourism and Hospitality Sector provides innovative insights into the adoption of glocalization as a measure to mitigate the threats posed by globalization within the travel and tourism industries. It is designed for policymakers, researchers, government officials, and marketers considering glocalization as a means to sustain the relevancy of local business and trade.

Responsible Tourism—David Leslie 2012 Tourism is one of the world’s biggest industries. This book discusses responsible tourism as a whole, including the politics, policy and planning behind it, and the major subject sub-topics, such as poverty reduction, the environment, transport, governance, wildlife tours and heritage. It is suitable for university libraries and policy makers.

Tourism and Resilience—Susan L Slocom 2017-06-09 This is the first book to address the concept of resilience and its specific application and relevance to tourism, in particular tourism destinations. Resilience relates to the ability of organisms, communities, ecosystems and populations to withstand the impacts of external forces while retaining their integrity and ability to continue functioning. It is particularly applicable to tourism destinations and attractions which are exposed to the potentially harmful and sometimes severe effects of tourism development and visitation, but which also can experience increased resilience from the economic benefits of tourism. Tourism and Resilience is relevant for researchers, students and practitioners in tourism and related fields such as development studies, geography, sociology, anthropology, economics and business/management. Phenomena such as destination communities, wildlife populations and ecosystems are discussed, as well as the ability of places and communities to use tourism and its infrastructure to recover from disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, unrest and disease.