



Types of tourism and sustainability

Geetu Sharma

Asst lecturer in Geography at GDC Mendhar Poonch

Sarfraz Hussain

Lecturer at GDC thanna mandi Rajouri

Abstract

The development of tourism must be founded on principles of sustainability, long-term economically, morally and socially acceptable for local people of the locations. There are many kinds of tourism described in the literature as 'sustainables': ecological tourism (ecotourism), green tourism, soft rural tourism, agrotourism, community tourism, solidarity and responsible tourism, all of which oppose conventional mass tourism. According to some experts only tourism is deemed ecological in natural reserves or national parks. A wider notion of environmental tourism refers to the type of responsible travel in natural areas, which helps to environmental conservation and the enhancement of local population circumstances and well-being. Equitable tourism is a sustainable type of tourism that seeks to apply the principles of equitable trade, following a number of criteria, focused on respect for people and their lifestyles, and the sustainability of tourist development in local communities.

Key words : Tourism, Development, sustainability, environment, communities etc.

Introduction

Economic expansion and the demand for more resources to meet social requirements raise public awareness of economic development sustainability. While there is a broad conceptual environment for sustainable development, a widely accepted definition is often used, in the report by the World Commission on Environment and Development, "sustainable development should ensure that it meets present needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainability is typically depicted in this sense by a Venn diagram with three basic pillars or dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Economic sustainability seeks resource efficiency to create long-term profitability. Social sustainability includes social justice, social capital, growth of the community and social responsibility. It happens when communities are fair, varied, connected, democratic and provide a high quality of life. Finally, environmental sustainability means a sustainable preservation of natural resources since they are usually non-renewable. It means preserving or at least not diminishing environmental assets. If one of these three pillars is weak, it may be feasible, equitable and durable because of the interplay between these pillars.

Sustainability, Related Concepts, and Tourism

Sustainability includes a broad range of ideas linked to economic, social and environmental compatibility, such as organic, green economy and circular economies. All are based on responsible consumption and production by using resources efficiently and reducing waste. Bioeconomics refers to the collection of economic activities linked to the creation, development and production of biological goods and processes from an economic viewpoint in general. Georgescu-Roegen first proposed the biological economy conception and refers to humanity's existence based on free energy sources, such as the energy from the sun and the



earth. The approach to bioeconomics has a poor position in terms of sustainability, since it focuses on the utilization of natural resources in industrial processes and does not take whole social dimension into account. Pearce et al. proposed the green economy idea in 1989 in the book *Blueprint for a Green Economy*. The authors intended to show the environmental costs commercial activity may bring about and to advocate tax schemes to minimize or clean up pollution harm. It was only years later, at Rio+20, that policies were adopted to transform the green economy into the route of organizations' sustainability. The UN Economic Commission for Europe defines a comprehensive definition, which covers the many aspects of sustainability, saying that "the green economy is an economy that enhances human wellbeing and social justice while substantially reducing environmental hazards and ecological scarcity. It may be viewed as a way to create a resilient economy providing higher quality of life for everyone within the planet's ecological limitations. It may also be viewed as a way of linking economic, environmental and social concerns of sustainable development so that long-term economic growth is accomplished via investments in ecologically and socially fair solutions." Sustainable principles on tourism and management techniques apply to all kinds of tourism in all sorts of locations, including mass tourisms and the many sectors of niche tourism. The concepts of sustainability relate to environmental, economic and socio-cultural elements of tourism development and an appropriate balance must be found between these three dimensions to ensure their long-term viability.

Thus, sustainable tourism should:

- Make the best use of environmental resources as necessary for the growth of tourism, preserve critical ecological processes and contribute to the conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity;
- Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, preserve and promote intercultural understanding and tolerance of their cultural and living history and traditional values.
- Ensure sustainable, long-term economic operations that provide socio-economic benefits and contribute to poverty reduction to all properly dispersed stakeholders, including steady employment and income-earning possibilities and social services to host communities.
- Sustainable tourism development needs educated involvement and strong political leadership of all key stakeholders to secure broad engagement and consensus building. Sustainable tourism is an ongoing activity that needs regular impact monitoring, the introduction of the appropriate preventative and/or corrective actions when necessary.

Sustainable tourism also should maintain a high degree of visitor satisfaction and provide tourists with a meaningful experience, raise knowledge of sustainable tourism problems and promote sustainable tourism practices.

Different Types of Sustainable Tourism

- **Sustainable Development**



- The SD is defined as "sustainable development is development which fulfills the demands of the present without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs." It has two important ideas, the first being to fulfill the demands of the impoverished priority in the globe. The second is that the status quo of technology and social structure is firmly limited to the capacity of the environment to satisfy current and future demands. Discussion has described such correlative important concepts as: SD must seize an opportunity to meet its desire for a better life; SD should not threaten the systems of nature that provide resources for life on earth; SD requires the rate of consumption of non-renewable resources to reduce as little options as possible for the future; SD must protect species of plants and animals; Turner suggested that SD may be interpreted in a spectrum between "extremely strong" and "very weak." There are four main SD views and two important topics are chosen for discussion. Weak views on sustainability underline the potential of capital substitution and the power of the technological process to reduce resource consumption and environmental issues. Strong positions in sustainability Recognize the primary importance of ecosystem function preservation and integrity by means of human resources.
- **Sustainable tourism**

Sustainable tourism also reacted to the idea of sustainable development with the popularization in the WCED, as with other sectors and academic areas. The World Tourism Organization defined sustainable tourism simply as 'Tourism which fully addresses the requirements of tourists, the industry, the environment and the host communities, takes account of its present and future economic, social and environmental consequences.' These three areas are essential to strike a balance in order to secure their long-term sustainability, in the environmental, economic and socio-cultural elements of tourist development.

- **Mass tourism and Alternative tourism**

In ST, there are two main forms: mass tourism (MT) and alternative tourism (AT). Vanhove argues that mass tourism is the first thing many people love vacationing in the same location. The phrase mass tourism implies that holidays are standardized, rigorously packaged and uncompromising. Mass tourism has dominated the whole tourist sector for many years, the environment has had more severe effects and people have been focusing on a new type of tourism-alternative tourism. Increased interest in alternative tourism is weakened by mass tourism as well. Academics are paying more and more attention to alternative tourism, alternative tourism has been a number of reasons,

Conclusion

The tourism sector is an essential part of the sustainable development process. Many industrialized nations have been helped and contribute economically around the globe. However, environmental and societal issues are also emerging nowadays. Thus the original type of development, that is, sustainable development, has to be transferred. Sustainable tourism is sustainable for the tourist sector. In this article, it helps readers to simply understand the definitions and characteristics of ST and SD according to several writers. SD is the basis for long-term economic activity that may satisfy demands and provide a better living.



Sustainable development of tourism fulfills the requirements of current visitors and host areas and protects and improves possibilities for the future. It is intended as a management to meet all economic, social and esthetic requirements while preserving cultural integrity, vital ecological processes, biological variety and life support systems." While tourism is almost universally welcomed for its benefits and opportunities, there is increasing recognition of the need to see tourism in the environment, to realize the interdependence of tourism and the environment and to work to strengthen the positive relationship between tourism, the environment and poverty reduction.

References

1. Baddache Farid (2006), *Le développement durable au quotidien*, Éditions Eyrolles, Paris;
2. Barlet Sandra, Collombon Jean-Marie (2004), „Approches de quelques définitions”, in *Tourisme solidaire et développement durable*, Les Éditions du Gret, Paris;
3. Dubois Annie (2005), *Economie du tourisme (corrigé)*, Casteilla, Paris;
4. Jugănaru Ion-Dănuț (2007), *Politici și strategii în turismul mondial*, Editura Expert, Bucharest;
5. Laurent Alain (2004), „Le tourisme solidaire et responsable, facteur de développement durable”, in *Tourisme solidaire et développement durable*, Les Éditions du Gret, Paris;
6. Minciu Rodica (2005), *Economia turismului*, ediția a III-a, revăzută și adăugată, Ed. Uranus, Bucharest;
7. OECD, *Tourism Policy and International Tourism in OECD Countries, 1991- 1992*, Special Feature: Tourism Strategies;
8. O.M.T., *Le tourisme rural : Une solution pour l'emploi, le développement local et l'environnement*, OMT, Madrid, 1997;
9. Rojanschi V., Bran Florina (2002), *Politici și strategii de mediu*, Editura
10. economică, Bucharest;
11. Stănciulescu Gabriela, Lupu N., Țigu Gabriela (1998), *Dicționar polyglot explicativ de termeni utilizați în turism*, Ed. All Educational;