

**PERSPECTIVES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
THE CONTEXT OF TOURISM**

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ABSTRACT:-

Over the course of the last decade, tourism has seen an expansion of almost 25 percentage points. It is currently responsible for around 10 percent of socioeconomic activity that occurs throughout the globe and represents one amongst the primary drivers of job. On the other hand, it has significant effects on the both natural and constructed surroundings, in addition to health and cultures of the communities that are being invaded. Despite being able to trace its origins from the 1980s, this sustainable development idea has only recently gained widespread acceptance as the path to a brighter future. This acceptance has occurred within around the same time period.

KEYWORDS:- Sustainable Development, Tourism etc.

This same (Un - habitat) and the International Commission (WTO) want to encourage those nations to ensure sure that about there policies and measures for the development and administration of tourism actually embrace this same sustainability concepts because tourism has the potential to explore a crucial responsibility for viable development.. In a similar vein, policies that aim to encourage sustainable growth should give adequate consideration to the potential presented by the tourist industry. The significance of tourists and its capacity to remain sustainable was emphasised during the World Conference on Sustainable Creation in 2002. Any range of worldwide declarations and treaties have been responsible for putting forth the concepts and standards for ecotourism. A great number of nations have made statements indicating that they're either exploring or intend to adopt measures for 'sustainable tourism.' With spite of this enthusiasm, there is still a degree of confusion

about the scope and priority of developing cities more sustainable, while there is still a limited understanding regarding how to putting this into effect.

All tourism should be more sustainable

There is no separate category or subgenre of tourism known as "sustainable tourism." Instead, every facet of tourists should work toward being more environmentally friendly. To make buildings more sustainable, it is not enough to simply limit and mitigate the negative effects of the sector. Travel has a highly unique position to contribute both economic and value to the areas where it operates, as well as to raise consciousness about environmental issues and garner support for their protection. Within the context of the tourist industry, economic growth and environmental conservation need not be considered competing goals; rather, they should indeed be pursued simultaneously as ambitions that have the potential to and shouldn't be reciprocal one another. Both the advantages and the expenses of tourism need to be improved via the adoption of guidelines and measures. There are major concerns at play here. Further tremendous expansion in travel is anticipated between today and 2020, giving wonderful prospects for spreading wealth but also bringing significant problems and the possibility of dangers to both the ecology but also local populations if they are not adequately handled. It is common knowledge that global warming is a big worldwide problem, and this has important repercussions for the tourist industry. There seems to be a growing awareness of the future role that tourism may play in alleviating global poverty by introducing sources of money directly into the centre of a number of world's most impoverished communities.

Stakeholders in sustainable tourism

Making tourism more environmentally friendly is beneficial for a wide variety of interests, including the following:

- Tourism businesses that want to be profitable over the long run should be mindful about their company brand, the connection they have with their employees, and the influence they have on both the global climate and the environment directly surrounding them.
- The local people want increasing wealth, but they don't want to be exploited or have their standard of living lowered in the process.
- Although environmentalists are worried about the negative effects of tourism, they also recognise its potential value as a significant source of revenue for conservation efforts.

- Tourists are growing more conscious of the implications of the journey and are looking for high-quality experiences that are hosted in surroundings that are both secure and aesthetically pleasing.

To attain their aim of much more tourism development, governments need to first acknowledge the various perspectives and priorities held by these actors, and then collaborate together to achieve shared objectives.

Governments play a leading role

Everyone who is active in tourism should shoulder some of the duty for environmental protection. The majority of the effects of travel are the consequence of the activities performed by businesses operating in the private sector as well as by individual travellers. However, if genuinely meaningful progress must be made toward the goal of making buildings more sustainable, it is abundantly evident that governments ought to take action and play a leadership role. This seems to be due to the following reasons: • The tourist sector is very competitive. • Sustainability is related with areas of general concern, such as environmental quality, biological and cultural resources, and life satisfaction. It is challenging for the activities of a large number more micro and tiny firms to have a positive influence, and cooperation is essential. In addition, a lot of the useful resources are under the control of the respective governments.

- Authorities have all of the instruments that could be employed to change things, for instance the authority to set rules and give financial advantages, as well as the means and bodies to support and spread good practise. These tools can all be utilized for making a change in the life.

The commercial sector, visitors, and other actors should be encouraged to react to sustainability challenges, and authorities should establish an ecosystem that both permits and encourages them to do so. Creating and enforcing a set of rules for the establishment and management industry tourism that puts sustainably at the forefront is the most effective way to accomplish this goal. These policies should be developed in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Tourism and Sustainability

Sustainable development: an evolving agenda

The concept of growth that continues to be most widely accepted is the one which was presented inside this report produced by the World Environmental much Development Commission (1987). This definition shows

that environmental sustainability is "a operation to satisfy the needs of today without limiting the capacity of future millennia to cope using its own resources."

Therefore, environmental sustainability is about finding methods to improve the quality of life including all individuals in a manner that is going to be feasible in the past as it is right now. To put it another way, sustainability is founded not only on the concepts of responsible stewardship of the nations wealth, but also on the equitable principles in the manner that those results can be achieved and in the distribution of income and wealth received from them.

Since its initial definition throughout 1987, the idea has undergone a number of transformations, most notably inside the form of Initiative 21, the framework for action that resulted from the United Nations Conference on Environmental but also Development,, and indeed the fully intend of implementation that resulted from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At this point in time, three aspects or "pilasters" of responsible development have been identified and highlighted. These include:

- Economic stability, which implies producing wealth throughout all societal levels and tackling the economic viability of every economic activities. This is accomplished by ensuring that all economic endeavours are carried out in an efficient manner. It is very important to consider the economic sustainability of businesses and activities, as well as their capacity to continue operations over an extended period of time.
- Social viability, which refers to the observance of individual rights and the provision of equitable opportunity to all members of society. It is necessary to have a fair share of wealth, with the primary goal being the reduction of poverty. Community groups, preserving and improving their vital systems, recognising and respecting other cultures, or eliminating any type of exploitation are some of the things that are emphasised here.
- Environmental conservation, which refers to the practise of preserving and riba plan, particularly such that are mostly nonrenewable or valuable in addition to its ability to maintain life. It is necessary to take action in order to reduce the amount of pollution that contaminates the air, ground, and water, as well as to preserve biological variety and national environment.

It is essential to have an understanding that even these three components are interrelated in many dimensions and have the potential to be either increasingly influencing or in conflict with one another. Finding a happy medium between the two is necessary in order to achieve sustainable growth.

Tourism and sustainable development: a special relationship

Both in terms of the contribution this could make to ecological sustainability and the problems it brings, the tourism industry is in a very unique position. To begin, this is the case as a result of the vigour and expansion of the industry, as well as the significant contribution it contributes to the budgets of a great number of nations as local locations. The second reason is that tourism is just an activity that includes a unique interaction between customers (tourists), businesses, the surrounding environment, and indeed the communities that are directly affected by tourism. This unique connection is established due to the fact that, in contrast to the majority of other industries, the consumer for tourism (the traveler) goes to the location of the manufacturer and the goods. Given this, the connection with tourism and responsible development may be broken down into three distinct facets, each of which is very important:

Interaction: Because tourism is just a service economy that is premised on supplying an encounter with new spots, it entails a significant volume of interaction, tangible and intangible active and passive, between tourists, host communities, and indeed the surroundings in which they are located. This interaction can occur throughout a variety of settings.

Awareness: People, both those who visit and those who are visited, become much more aware of environmental concerns as well as disparities between countries and cultures as a result of this phenomenon. This might influence people's perspectives and worries on problems related to environmental sustainability not just when they are travelling but also throughout their whole life.

Dependency: A significant portion of the travel industry is predicated on vacationers looking for unspoiled and pristine locations, beautiful natural settings, historically significant and culturally significant customs, and hospitable hosts without whom they've established positive relationships. These characteristics must absolutely be in play for the sector to function properly.

Due to the tight and direct interaction between the two, a delicate scenario is created in which tourism may be very detrimental to ecological sustainability while simultaneously being extremely beneficial to the cause.

On the bright side, tourism has the potential to:

- Act as an increasing source of opportunity for the growth of businesses and the creation of jobs, in addition to boosting investment and providing assistance to local institutions, in even towns that are located in somewhat distant areas.

- Provide biodiversity and ecosystems with a discernible increase in their economic worth. This may produce direct cash from tourist expenditures that can be used for their protection, as well as a boost in support of conservation efforts from the community in which they are located.
- Strive to promote peaceful coexistence among people of different cultures.

On the other hand, tourism can:

- Put a direct strain on delicate ecosystems, which leads to a deterioration of the surrounding physical setting and causes havoc for the local species.
- Place a significant amount of stress on the communities that are being hosted and result in the uprooting of traditional civilizations.
- Engage in fierce competition for access to limited resources, most notably air and water.
- Be a big contributor for global and regional pollution.
- Be a susceptible and volatile source of revenue since it is often particularly sensitive to real or perceived shifts in the but also societal factors of destinations; as a result, it may be subject to fluctuations in its level of success.

The end consequence is that everyone participating in the tourist industry has a significant obligation to acknowledge the significance of the industry's sustainable development commitment. Travel and tourism have enormous potential to improve the world. On the other hand, it might also serve as a channel for the same forces that threaten to undermine the commodities it relies depends. When it is created without any regard for ecology, it in addition to the potential to be harmful to both the community and that environment,, but it also has the potential to contain even seeds of itself demise. Tourism concerned with addressing economic, social, but rather environmental problems, and that have been developed with such a knowledge of the prospects both for damage and for advantage, can stream the militaries that occur as an outcome of the firm's fast growth in some kind of a better way, which is beneficial for gov'ts. These plans should be implemented with an understanding of the prospects both for injury and for beneficial. Since any damage that is caused to the innate, cultural, and social atmosphere of vacation spots can eventually lead to there own destruction or devaluation as a tourist experience, accepting this culpability is not just about civic virtue for the tourist trade, however it must also be fueled by a hefty dose of identity. In the context of the economy, sustainability may serve as a

guarantee for the vital component that was previously referred to as "the profitability of companies and activity and their capacity to be sustained over the long run."

The World Tourism Organization's definition of sustainable tourism

Guidelines for such creation of sustainable travel and management methods may be applied to any and all sorts of travel and any and all kinds of locations, including tourism industry and the many different specialised tourist subsectors. The concepts of sustainability apply to the physical, economic, but socio-cultural components of tourist development. In order to ensure the sector's continued viability over the long run, an appropriate equilibrium has to be formed between any of these 3 dimensions.

Thus, sustainable tourism should:

- 1) Make the best possible use of the environment's resources, which are a crucial component in the growth of the tourist industry. This will assist to preserve important ecological cycles and contribute to the preservation of natural assets and biodiversity.
- 2) Show respect for the socio-cultural reality of the populations that will be hosting you, work to preserve their architectural and live cultural legacy as well as their cultural traditions, and make a positive contribution to global and tolerance.
- 3) Ensure workable, long-term financial transactions, providing social economic advantages to all parties in an equitable manner. These benefits should include reliable employment and revenue-generating opportunities, welfare services to televise communities, and the ability to contribute to the alleviation of poverty.

The growth of tourists in a way that is sustainable demands not only the educated engagement of all important stakeholders but also the powerful political leadership that is necessary to promote broad participation and the establishment of consensus. That process of creating eco - tourism is an ongoing one, and it needs regular monitoring of effects, as well as the implementation of appropriate preventative and/or corrective actions whenever they are required. Keeping a consistent satisfaction rate among tourists is another important component of environmentally friendly tourism, as is providing visitors with an experience that is valuable to them while also increasing there own awareness of topics sustainability related and encouraging them to engage in initiatives.

1.5.4 Making all tourism more sustainable

Some talking heads and establishments have suggested that tourism development is a specific form of travel that caters to a niche market that's also sensitive to the social and ecological consequences of tourist activities, is repaired by specific kinds of products but also operators, and typically implies a tiny scale, through contrast to large-scale tourism. This constitutes a perilous misunderstanding of the situation. It is essential to be understood that the phrase "sustainable tourism," which refers to "tourist activities that is founded somewhat on sustainability principles," alludes to a primary goal, which is to promote all forms of tourism increasingly environmentally friendly. Instead than referring to a specific category of travel, the phrase ought to be employed to describe an aspect of the tourist industry. It is possible for well-managed rising travel to be exactly sustainable as smaller-scale, more dispersed forms of special interest tourist, and it should be.

In addition, the notion that sustainable tourism implies a limitless capacity for tourism should indeed be avoided at all costs. In reality of course, it is regularly maintained that travel may never become completely sustainable; the creation of travel that's also sustainable is an ongoing process of progress.

The usage of the phrase "ecotourism" to signify the same thing as "ecotourism" in certain countries has added to the confusion that already existed around the definition of "tourism development." Ecotourism should, in fact, adhere to the tenets of sustainable development, although the term "ecotourism" more specifically refers to something like a market segment. It's an sort of tourism that takes place in natural places and often involves some kind of interpretive experience of biodiversity. It is designed mostly for larger clusters and gives support both conservation work while also supporting indigenous people.

To make buildings more sustainable, it is necessary to take into consideration the consequences and requirements of tourism while planning, developing, and operating tourist businesses. This is a procedure that is always being improved, it also one that applies just as much to tourists in metropolis as it does in hotels, remote and coastal regions, highlands, and wildlife reserves. It is applicable to all types of tourism, including vacation and business travel.

Key challenges for more sustainable tourism

Tourism, much like other industries, is confronted with significant problems on a worldwide scale. We will go through five of them in more detail below. Even if they do not cover all of the difficulties that the industry is experiencing, they are all significant problems that are acknowledged in every region of the globe. In this context, they help to demonstrate the variety of consequences and possibilities that are associated with tourism,

while also are used to underline a number of numerous reasons why policymakers should pay considerable attention toward the sustainability of the tourist industry.

Managing dynamic growth

There will be a significant increase in demand due to the fact that it is anticipated that the number of foreign tourists will double during the next 10 to 15 generations. This expansion has to be carefully controlled in order to prevent causing irreparable damage to the precise resources that are used in the tourist industry. In order to accomplish this goal, planning and preparation will need to be done on the locations and kinds of new development, better environmental management techniques will need to be implemented, and purchasing habits will need to be influenced.

Specified types of locations, such as those enumerated below, are especially susceptible to the effects of pressure. These include coastal and maritime environments, which are particularly susceptible to the negative effects of poorly sited development, inadequate wastewater treatment from ski areas and cruise ships, and general excessive by tourists. This can result in a significant loss of biodiversity and aesthetic value.

- Historically cities and villages as well as cultural sites, which are places where the demands and congestion caused by tourists and the transportation they generate have an effect on the general amenity and indeed the well of life that the local population.
- Vulnerable natural areas, in which even very modest visitor densities might pose a hazard to the local biodiversity.

Climate change

Both the effects that climate science has on travel and the contributions that tourism makes to global warming make global climate a serious concern for the looooong viability of the tourist industry. Climate warming is a big problem. Many coastal locations are under danger as a result of the consequences of climate changing, which include increasing sea levels, a rise in the frequency and intensity of catastrophic flooding and thunderstorms, beach erosion, marine bleaching, and disruptions in waterways. The snow lines at alpine hotels will rise, reducing the amount of time that may be spent participating in winter activities. Temperature swings and wetness will have an influence on market attractiveness in most regions of the globe, but in a diverse range of ways relying on the interaction of pushing and pulling forces between home countries and counties of departure. Other issues, for instance the proliferation of tropical illnesses and the accessibility of water, are also

likely to have an effect on tourism. There is already evidence that certain of these effects are taking place. It is predicted that tourism might be responsible for up to 5.3% of all emitting greenhouse gases, with transportation accounting for around 90% of just this total. 6 According to some estimates, aviation is responsible for between one and three percent of this same world usage of fossil fuels across the globe and for approximately 3.5 percentage of the climate impact caused by human activity. This may be attributed to civil aircraft in excess of eighty percent of the time. 7 Due to the fact that air travel constitutes one amongst the causes of greenhouse gases emission that is expanding at the quickest rate, these effects are likely to become much more severe in the near future.

Poverty alleviation

The primary objective of the United Nations Millennium Goals is to halve global poverty within the year 2015. The ability for tourists to assist to this decrease is becoming more widely acknowledged. This is primarily part due to the fact that tourism constitutes one amongst this same only industries that use the heritage and natural riches of impoverished nations provide these countries a financial benefit over other sectors. While tourism typically creates new sources of wealth in rural regions, which are home to the majority of the nation's impoverished people, the expansion of the tourist industry presents a promising chance to contribute to the fight against poverty. In addition to that, this is an task that requires a lot of labour and there are few obstacles standing in the way of potential participants. Finding more effective means of directing the money that tourists spend toward underprivileged people, especially via the shadow economy, seems to be the problem that has to be met. A similar obstacle exists in this context, and that is to buck the trend of low wages for employees in the tourist industry. It is the responsibility of every nation to make certain that workers in the tourist industry are compensated fairly, given respectful treatment, and offered opportunity to progress in their careers.

Support for conservation

But even though the extent of the situation varies from nation to country, it is a global issue that we urgently really have to find extra economic means to assist conservation efforts. Nature reserves in underdeveloped nations get less than three - quarters of the minimal money they need, and during the past generation, certain governments have reduced expenditure on restoration by more than 25 per cent. It's really currently the case that protected sites and historic sites get a significant portion of their revenue directly from tourism in the form of admission fees, visas, concessions, and so on; this trend may be expanded. To a greater extent, tourism has the potential to become driving force for much more environmentally friendly land use in all regions of the

world. This can happen because tourism offers farmers but instead rural towns an alternate or additional type of livelihood, both of which are completely reliant with well mineral wealth.

Health, safety and security

Recent years have seen major shifts in the number of tourists visiting various locations due to unpredictability from around health & welfare of travel in general and of individual locations in particular. Even though it's only a temporary occurrence and the industry usually bounces back quickly, this should still be seen as a worldwide problem concerning the viability of the tourist industry. There are repercussions for public policy about image, with the control of information, also regarding particular steps to increase the visitors' perception of security but also safety.

International recognition

The significance of tourists to include sustainable strategies is becoming more widely acknowledged in international forums, and this recognition is being mirrored in policy pronouncements. Tourist is increasingly seen as a significant contributor to sustainability.

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development, 7th session, 1999

At its self - assessment and self, the United Nations Commission on Sustainability (UNCSD) encouraged the world's governments to accelerate the expansion of environmentally responsible tourists. As a means of providing relevant organisations, the corporate sector, but instead indigenous but also local communities with targeted information, a particular concentration was placed upon that requirement for the formation of policies, methodologies, and management plans for tourism development that are predicated on Action plan 21. This was done in order to make eco - tourism a reality. It emphasised the significance of consultation with every one of the aforementioned stakeholders as well as the need of working in cooperation with everyone. It demanded the development of collaboration with both the local area as well as the implementation of a variety of mechanisms including incentives and accords. Clauses included assistance for micro, small, and scale enterprises, as well as pertinent information for vacationers.

The WTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, 1999

This script was approved by the The United Nations General Assembly through 2001, which wanted to invite govts and other decision makers in the tourist industry to try implementing the substance of the software into

applicable laws, regulations, but also professional practises. In 2001, one such code was approved by the Nations General Assembly. It code incorporates a significant number of the concepts of sustainable tourist development outlined by the Dsb and by various organisations. In addition to this, it focuses a strong emphasis upon that unique role that tourism plays in fostering an appreciation and reverence for one another among different peoples as well as the means of realising one's individual and communal potential. That both freedom to roam of travellers and the travel rights (which is defined as "the potential of immediate and personal entry to the revelation and sheer joy of both the planet defines a right evenly open to each of the working masses") are outlined in multiple articles, with the former being partially based just on Convention On human Rights. Additionally, it identifies the rights all employees and business owners in the tourist sector with relation to registration, training, welfare programs, and other aspects of the business.

Convention on Biological Diversity, Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, 2003

Every Conference towards the Agreement on Biological Biodiversity unanimously agreed upon and approved these recommendations in the year 2003. (CBD). By collaboration with interested parties, governments are encouraged to include them through into process of developing or reviewing its plans and goals for the growth of tourism, regional biodiversity policies and new initiatives, and other associated sectoral initiatives. The recommendations include a 10-step procedure for the formulation of tourist policies, including planning and oversight of tourism growth, and the administration of tourists in locations or places. This comprises collecting data, determining visions and goals, reviewing laws, conducting impact assessments and leadership, making decisions, implementing, monitoring, and adapting management strategies. In addition, the rules provide standards for the notice of any planned development, as well as for the technical assistance that is meant to reinforce the process as a whole.

Quebec Declaration on Ecotourism, 2002

The following is the proclamation that was made during the World Touristic Summit, being the most important event that took place during the Global Year of Outdoor recreation, which is something the Un declared to be 2002. It recommends to authorities, the tourist sector, and other parties the different actions that should be taken to support the growth of ecotourism. These suggestions come from the attendees of the summits and are addressed to the respective parties. Several of them contain advice on particular instruments that are discussed in other parts of this book. The proclamation makes it clear that it acknowledges the importance of strategies that have been established for ecological within the more general objective of making global tourism more environmentally responsible.

World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002

The World Summit on Sustainability (WSSD) included a particular demand for the advancement of environmentally friendly tourism as part of a variety of measures for the protection and management of the biological resource foundation of human and economic progress in its Program of Implementation document. In spite of the fact that it is too prescriptive, the strategy focused a priority on international collaboration, providing communities with technical help, improving visitor handling, and expanding access to markets. The tourism industry's expansion was expressly included as one of the steps for the ecological expansion of Africa including small island nations, as well as in connection toward the energy sector management and indeed the protection of biodiversity.

Guiding principles and approaches

The formulation and execution of tourist strategies that are sustainable has to be predicated on a set of broad ideas and methods. While a number of these are intrinsic to the concept of sustainability, several have been recognised through time by people in the region. [CDATA[Some of these factors are essential toward the practices of sustainability.] The following is an outline of guiding ideas and principles.

Setting the course

Having an all-encompassing perspective

It is essential that the planning but also tourism industry development never actually occur in a vacuum. Alongside additional activities, travel should be taken into consideration as a potential contributor to the long-term sustainable community development. It is important to take into consideration how it may affect other industries, mainly in terms economic resource competition and mutual assistance. It is important to avoid having the society and the economy that are too reliant on tourism. Using a comprehensive approach involves, among other things, taking into consideration all the influences and interactions that exist inside the tourist industry itself, as well as thinking about how each and every public policy might be influenced or influenced in tourism.

Pursuing multi-stakeholder engagement

Control at the local level is essential to the success of eco - tourism, but it is also collaboration. Everyone who is affected in some way by travel should have the chance to weigh in on how the industry evolves and is

managed. This may entail formal agreements or other, more loosely structured agreements, in addition to the building and use of local democratic processes.

Planning for the long term

A long vision should be fostered, and short-term methods should indeed be avoided; assets should be invested in accordance with this perspective. Self-sufficiency should be the goal of every activity that may be taken. When planning projects based on short-term outputs and finances, it is critical to think about how activities, once launched, can be sustained far into the foreseeable future.

Addressing global and local impacts

There are often observable effects on both the surrounding environment and also the inhabitants. It is also possible that strategies that target these local repercussions will be simpler to obtain consensus for than ones that meet the international concerns. On the other hand, the sustainable growth of tourism will contribute equally consideration to global repercussions, in particular with regard to the degradation that tourism causes (including the release of greenhouse gases), as well as the more use resources that are not renewable. These worldwide effects also have an immediate influence on tourism in itself but (e.g. climate change)

Promoting sustainable consumption

The supply curve not the only aspect of sustainability to consider. It is important to pay equal weight to both shaping the patterns of consumption as well as the effect of expenditure. This involves having an impact on the size and composition of both the tourism industry, as well as on the decisions made by visitors (regarding things like the items they buy and their method of transportation), as well as the behavior and activities they engage in.

Equating sustainability and quality

It should become commonly recognized that a performance tourist experience or product entails one that describes the broad gamut of sustainable development but instead of simply focusing on visitor satisfaction. This is because addressing these issues is essential to ensuring the long-term viability of the desired location or commodity. In point of fact, travelers should be prompted to think within those terms since a location that provides for the planet and its employees is more apt to really care for visitors to that location.

CONCLUSION:-

According to the idea known as "the polluter paid," the person who is responsible for causing the environment's negative effects is the one who must carry the duty for the expenses that are incurred. These costs should, where feasible, be represented in financial charges. This notion has significant ramifications regarding both the formulation of public policy and the employing of economic tools in the fight against pollution and consumerism. In the tourist industry, this has repercussions, for instance, for fees associated with activities like transportation, entry to attractions, and garbage disposal.

The arrival of tourists in a way that is both sustainable and responsible requires thorough risk assessment. In situations in which there is insufficient data on the potential effects of a change or intervention, the moderate approach need to be taken. The idea behind the harm principle is to take preventative action so that problems don't aris

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