

# Sustainable Coastal Tourism Development: A review of available literary sources

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## ABSTRACT

The significant increase in worldwide tourist arrivals for the pleasure of beach holidaying leads to pressure on coastal environmental resources. Various studies carried out recently have noted that unplanned and uncoordinated coastal tourism caused degradation of coastal resources which in turn threaten the sustainability of tourism in long run. Although coastal tourism have positive economic impacts in Mediterranean region but at the same time unplanned tourism development and over exploitation of coastal resources in coastal areas causes environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and socio-cultural disruption. Government departments recommend parameters for sustainable coastal tourism development for the overall benefit of destination and habitat but due to unplanned activity and improper monitoring process these standards vary in developed and developing countries is a matter of prime concern. A number of laws, regulation for the same are introduced but the ground reality in connection with the sustainability of sea beaches is different. Keeping in view such emerging issue it was decided to review available literature and to bring it in the notice both of professional and academicians for the conservation of available coastal tourism resources for future generation and attempted to review available literature related to the sustainability of coastal tourism resources.

## Keywords

Coastal tourism, sustainability, stakeholders, community attitude

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## Introduction

Coastal tourism including beautiful beaches are considered to grip the biggest market segment of global tourism (Ballance et al., 2000; Friedrich & Jannik, 2019). The Coastal region is endowed with extensive coastal resources such as sandy beaches, clear waters, exotic landscapes, coral reefs, coral fish, and other wildlife, which attract tourists particularly interested in beach holidays (Smith, 1994). However, beaches as a central element of coastal tourism assets and its plea is gradually corroding because of environmental

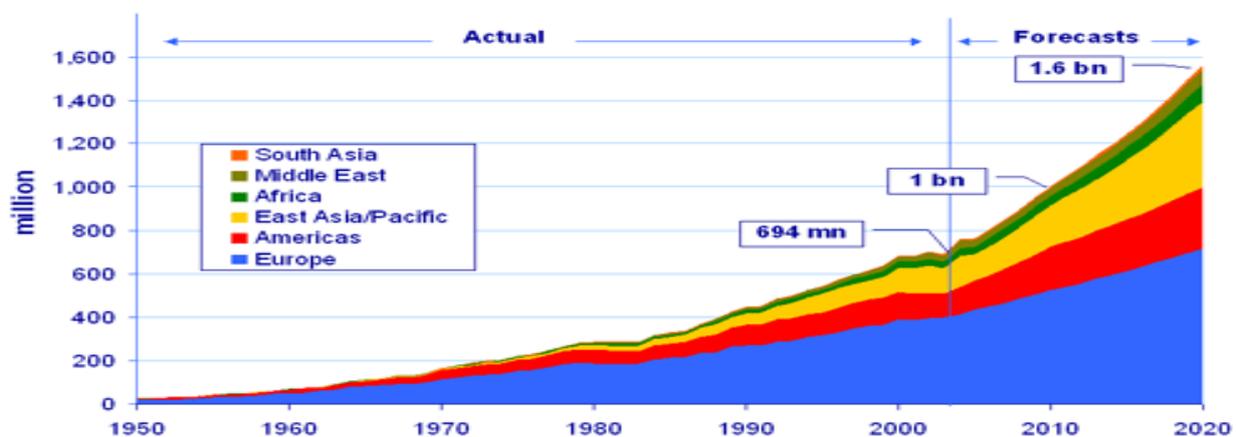
pollution, sand winning among others (Poeta et al., 2016; Krelling et al., 2017). More than half of today's world population live in coastal areas (within 60 km from the sea) and a preferred tourism destination for tourists. According to EC data (INRA EUROPE, 1998), 63% of European holidaymakers prefer the coast as compared to 25% favouring mountains, 25% preferring cities and 23% the countryside. UNWTO statistics show that 12 of the 15 worlds top destination countries in 2000 were countries with coastlines.



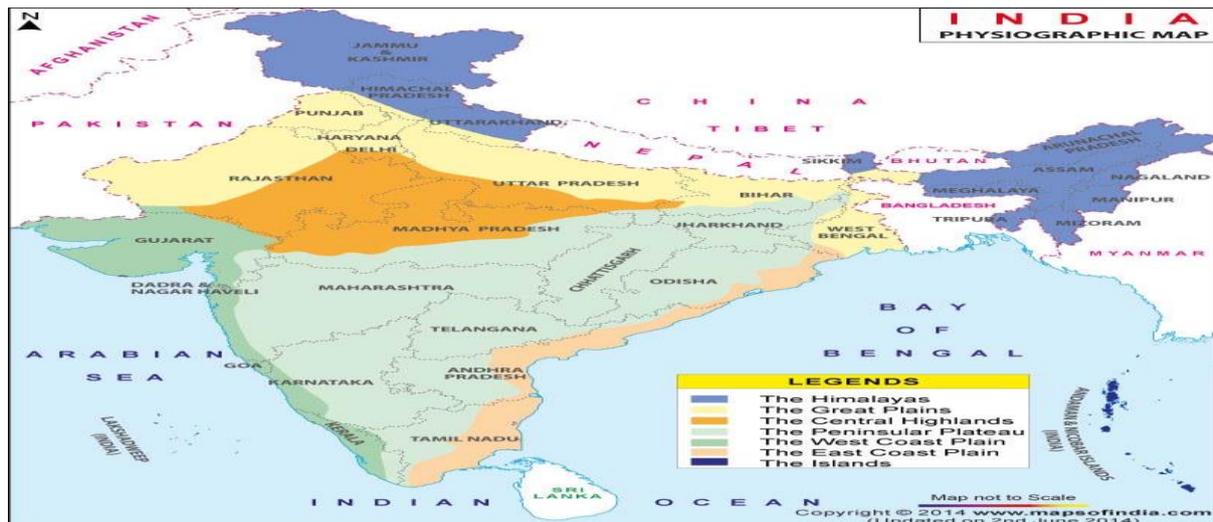
International arrival and biodiversity hotspot (Source- Costas Christ, Conservation International, 2003)

The growth of tourism in general, and in coastal areas in particular, is related to three main factors: increased disposable incomes and leisure time, improvements in transportation systems, and greater public awareness of world destinations due to improved communications (EEA, 2001). Even though tourism development is considered to have an important role in enhancing local economies, by being a source for new employment opportunities, additional tax receipts, foreign exchange benefits and revenues there has been evidence that tourism development has potential for negative outcomes (Ko & Stewart, 2002). Tourism development is considered to be a counter posed phenomena which brings with it both adverse and positive impacts (Gilbert & Clark, 1997). This growth, which has reached its peak in recent decades, exerts pressures on the environmental and cultural resources of coastal areas, and negatively affects the social, economic and cultural patterns of tourist destinations (Marina & Alessio, 2009). However, most of the sites that they have to offer are already faced with problems resulting from ad hoc tourism development and improper management of resources. Further pressure without paying attention to the proper management of resources, will only aggravate the existing problems and the result will be further degradation of natural

environmental resources. If the peacefulness and natural beauty is lost, tourism in such sites will not be sustainable then it will not be possible for any country to promote their coastal sites for beach holidays. Coastal tourism witnessed economic benefit for many countries specially in the Mediterranean region where tourism is the first economic activity for islands like Cyprus, Malta, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. Two coastal sites in Asian region- Hikkaduwa, Srilanka and Calangute, Goa, India are facing problems where peaceful environment and natural beauty have already been affected and coastal resources are under threat by over development of tourism infrastructure (Tantrigama, 1999). Mediterranean region also facing the same problems and adopted ICZM guidelines for the solution. Coastal tourism sector in Italy has reached its carrying capacity limit, which is why it has lost its environmental quality resulting decrease in the number of visitors (UNEP, 2009). 85% of the 1.8 million people who visit Australia's Great Barrier Reef are concentrated in two small areas, Cairns and the Whitsunday Islands, which together have a human population of just 130,000 (Sanyal, 2011). Sustainable development of coastal tourism depends on number of factors, including- good coastal management practices, healthy ecosystems, maintenance of a safe and secure environment, beach restoration and sound policies for habitat protection (Year of the Ocean – YOTO, 1998).



International Tourism Arrivals to 2020 (Source- UNWTO, 2001)



Coastal plains in India (Source- Maps of India)

### Objectives-

1. To review the existing status of coastal tourism and resources potential for tourism development.
2. To study the feasibility and effectiveness of environmental contingences for coastal tourism development.
3. To examine stakeholders' involvement viz-a- viz impacts for tourism development.
4. To suggest strategic interventions through literary sources for sustainable coastal tourism development.

### Research Methodology

Various secondary sources like; libraries, Government departments, published materials, and individual collections were the main source of data collection besides having meetings and discussions with researchers. Information were collected in the field of coastal environment, sustainable development, stakeholders' participation and coordination and also local residents' attitude as a key stakeholder for sustainable coastal tourism development.

### Sustainable Tourism: The Problem

Some common problems in the coastal areas which can lead to an unsustainable tourism development, like- Loss of marine resources, pollution of marine and freshwater resources, soil degradation and loss of land, air pollution, loss of cultural resources, social disruption, loss of public access, natural hazards, sea level rise and overall climate change. Tourism also damage the coastal environment for creation of infrastructure for tourists. Impacts of tourism on local people and

the environment at destination are strongly affected by seasonality (EEA,2003).The coastal zone of India is under increasing pressure due to rapid urbanization, unplanned tourism development, discharge of waste effluents, municipal sewage, over exploitation of coastal resources and continued development in hazard prone areas which all causes problem for the destination, tourists and locals (Jayanthi Natarajan- Minister of State, Environment & Forest: Govt. of India, 2012). Ecological characteristics and capacity of the local environment is one of the important aspects for tourism development and such development should respect the environment of the destination in which they take place. Negative effects on economic, environmental and socio-cultural aspect due to tourism development has led to increasing international agreement and measures for promoting sustainable tourism development (Neto 2003). There are different literatures on the concept of sustainability and sustainable development (Pearce, Barbier & Markandya, 1990; Pezzey 1993; Munasinghe & Shearer 1995; Atkinson, Dubourg, Hamilton, et. al. 1997; Backer & Jahn, 1999). The available literary sources reveal a concern with three issues- benefits should fairly distributed across and within generations; concern about all important environment which is a contributor to human well-being may cause a constraint to economic activity in terms of the biophysical limits it can pose and finally to maintain intra-generational equity and the protection of the environment for future generation. Sustainability thus requires attention to the domains that support or influence local

livelihood and overall economic, social and environmental condition.

As per N.Lourenco (2001), the need to consider fairness, protection and environment as key elements for the definition of sustainable development. If tourism development was planned improperly it could destroy the very resources like: economic, environmental, and social which all are very important and foundation of tourism in a community (Choi & Sirakaya, 2006; Inskip, 1991; McCool, 1995). The sustainability concept can be expressed by different ways, Like: as a way of life and beliefs, as a set of principles to guide the development, or as criteria or tests for determining sustainability (Jamieson, Walter 2006). Sustainability is possible only by maintaining tourism resources: natural, manmade or cultural for a long period of time. The idea of sustainable development is to hold the resources of a destination in expectation for future generations and the duty to pass them on in good condition for future use where the present generation should achieve the situation that can be maintained without degrading the resource, cheating the visitor or exploitation of local population (Maiden. J, 2008). Sheldon and Abenoja (2001) stressed that for successfully implementation of sustainable tourism the involvement is required of those who are generally affected by tourism.

There is a need for reviewing the available literatures on sustainable coastal tourism to find out the best possible action plans which is required to be implemented in developing countries and also to strengthen the monitoring process in developed countries Review of may give us invaluable ideas about the nature of action plan a tourist stakeholders had initiated. By going through all available literature we may judge the best way cited in existing literature and can implement it as per the circumstances. Further the review of literature is majorly divided into 3-4 parts right from sustainable tourism to stakeholder's coordination and participation and finally integrated coastal management.

Lars Anderson (2000) indicated that sustainable tourism would not damage the environment which was ecologically sound and it mostly consists for the small –scale development for the local community. Cater (1993) outlined three objectives for sustainable tourism, including: Taking care and support the needs of host population in terms

of better livelihood both in the short and long term, fulfilling the demands of a growing number of tourists, protect the natural environment in order to achieve its aims and objectives. Blamey (1997), explained the use of natural, social and cultural resources and sustainably reduce over-consumption of resources and waste reduction, maintains biodiversity and promotes natural, social and cultural diversity. Barbier (1989), expressed his idea for sustainable development where an overall balance required maintaining among different parameters of sustainability like: environmental impacts, economic development, socio-cultural authenticity, involvement processes, intergenerational equity and sustainable livelihoods and so on. UNEP (2002), discussed sustainability on three dimensions- economic, social and environmental and also focused on how industry has to respond on sustainable tourism development by implementing different motivational activities like: award, different certificates, education and awareness's for sustainable development. Sustainable tourism may be viewed in specific dimensions and as interpreted by H. Coccossis (1996), the term economic sustainability for tourism as the tourist activity which emphasizing a strategy that “implies strengthening, upgrading and even differentiation of the tourist product, often relying on organizational and technological solutions and innovations”.

### **Coastal Tourism and Natural Environment**

There are many studies on coastal tourism system rather than on the interaction of the tourism and related environmental systems which is also a key for tourism sustainability (Wong, 1993). Low-lying delta, low-elevation reef islands and coral atolls are especially sensitive due to environmental degradation in coastal areas by sea level rise, erosion as well as to changes in rainfall, storm frequency and intensity (Ehler et. al 1997). All such changes in the coastal zone can have negative impacts on the livelihood of locals, human settlements, financial services and human health as well as largely affect tourists' decisions on destination selection, and eventually tourist flow in the region as it has been established that tourism is environmentally dependent (Wong, 1993). Indeed, the beauty and unique character of coastal resources and basically the coastal environment gives opportunity to various types of

tourism development with coastal and marine management (Mason, 2003).

One of the impacts of coastal tourism is damage to coastal ecosystems by deforestation and erosion, excess use and increased pressure on scarce resources: energy and freshwater, loss of biodiversity, pollution and waste generation, inconsistency resource use due to seasonality and threats to local people for their culture and traditions and the same causes conflicts between locals and the industry (UNWTO-1994; Gossling 2003; Mc Laren 2003). The large number of people visiting to tourism destinations often exceeds the carrying capacity and can impact the environment in various ways (Mc Laren 2003). Concentrated tourism development can also affect natural landscapes through process such as deforestation, loss of wetland and soil erosion (Neto 2003). This is a major issue in coastal areas where large scale development occurs in clusters (Gossling 2003; Mc Laren 2003).

There are studies all about the changes of climate in coastal areas by natural process or by manmade interventions (Ehler, et. al 1997; Maktav et.al 2002; Feagin et. al 2005; Cowell, et al. 2006; Harley et al. 2006; Schlacher, T.A. et al. 2007; IPCC, 2007; UNEP,2007a; Simpson, et al. 2008; UNWTO, 2008; Honey and Krantz, 2012; Jury, 2015). Due to such changes there are different natural hazards (man induced process) and natural disasters (Fritz,1961; Burton and Kates,1964; Cutter, 1996; Quarantelli,1998; Singh,2007; Joaquin et al., 2017) which causes a huge damage to coastal ecosystem (Trumbic and Randic,1998; Birkland et.al 2006; Henderson,2007; Ramanamurthy et al. 2007; Kaliraj et al. 2013; Cameron et al., 2019). Different studies also emphasis on coastal hazards (Kaiser,2006; Maktav, et al. 2002) and their cause and effects like coastal erosion and accretion (Wright and Short, 1984; Chauhan, et al. 1996; Capobianco et al. 1999; Bird, 2000; Leatherman et al. 2000; Benumof, et al. 2000; Bryant, 2005; Georgiou and Schindler, 2009; Saravanan, et al. 2011). Effects in storm and associated storm surges (Harris, 1963; Nott and Hayne, 2000; Chandrasekar et al. 2000; Betts et al. 2004; Van Rijn, 2009). Impact on coastal flooding (Kaiser,2006; Dugan and Hubbard, 2006; Burston, 2007; Honey and Krantz, 2012), sea level rise (Douglas,2001; Kaiser,2006; McGranahan et al. 2007; Ablain et al. 2009; Honey and Krantz, 2012) also observed.

Resource exploitation (McLachlan, 1996; Simmons, 2005), Pollution (Derraik, 2002; Junoy et al. 2005) on coastal environment and any assessment of coastal vulnerability must not only include physical aspect of a particular coast, but also its human components (Mukhopadhyay et al. 2012; Krelling et al., 2017; Wyles et al., 2019) responsible for its destruction. Biodiversity loss due to human settlement in coastal areas also negatively affects the tourism (CI, 2003; Honey and Krantz, 2012). Land use changes due to tourism development which may lead to loss of different species (flora and fauna) from the coastal destination (Hockey, 1987 ; White; 1987) and the same causes due to environmental degradation by natural process like turbidity in shallow-water (Amesbury 1981). One of the reasons for such changes in coastal environment is due to tourism development and observed negative consequences that leads to an unsustainable coastal development and considered as negative impacts of tourism in coastal zones. (Saenger 1990; de Ruyck, A. et al. 1997; Pearce,D, 1992; Bjerner and Johnson,2001; Jury, et al. 2011b; Chandrasekar, et. al 2000; Devenport and Davenport, 2006; Van Rijn, 2009).

### **Principles, Policies and Implications**

Discussions and initiatives by different researchers are also commonly focused around lists of sustainability principles and guidelines. Bramwell and Lane (1993), mentioned four basic principles of sustainable development and sustainable tourism development like: “holistic planning and strategy making, preservation of essential ecological processes, protection of both human heritage and biodiversity and development to ensure that productivity can be sustained over the long term for future generations”. Bramwell (2004), interpreted the principles and guidelines of sustainable tourism in a common way and in some situations it may be suitable for sustainable tourism policies to be focused on existing resorts, through improvements of environmental condition in public spaces, competency in waste/pollution reduction, water and energy conservation and management, and proper planning for traffic management. Tourism concern (1991) in association with the Worldwide Fund for Nature identified Sustainability principles based on different aspects of environmental consequences, carrying capacity analysis, perception and participation of local community, avoidance of bad practices and incorporate ethical practice from

stakeholders. Some researchers (Pearce 1992; Finucane 1992; Allcock et.al 1994; John Swarbrooke 1999), have given priority on ecological balance and identified sustainability principles based on incorporating the ecology into sustainability. Sustainable tourism development attempts to integrate the principles of sustainable development into tourism to minimize the negative effects of tourism and maximize benefits (UNWTO,2005).

The maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic and socio-cultural environment which is much needed for sustainable development but at the end it had been observed an unacceptable decrease in the quality of the visitors' satisfaction (UNWTO, 1981). In order to reduce some negative effects due to coastal tourism development, both government and the private tourism sector can play an important role for the maximization of benefit from tourism development. The foreign tourism industry, which consists mainly of logistic support for the tourists like: transportation, accommodation and tour-operator companies, should ensure that their business decisions must support environmental, social and, mainly the economic sustainability of the destination in which they operate their business (Ashe, 2005). It is therefore vital to develop a solution that balances environmental degradation with social equity and economic growth, i.e. sustainable tourism (Kanji, 2006). Basically, three very vital points need to be considered for sustainable coastal tourism development like- impacts of community drivers on coastal areas and ecosystem, policies related to management of coastal resources and environment, improved decision making tools and coastal management approaches (TERI, 2002).

Due to this heavy tourist growth in recent decade causes exert pressures on the environmental and cultural resources of coastal areas which negatively affect the social, economic and cultural patterns of tourist destinations. Enhanced environmental degradation which causes different bio-geophysical effects will impact upon the socio-economic sectors of the coast in terms of loss of land and resources and also reduction in their economic, cultural and ecological values may leads an unsustainable development (Klein & Nicholls, 1999). Despite the still prevailing

growth trends, those who manage tourism and frame policies are aware that it is sustainability in coastal areas that is strongly dependent upon the quality of these particularly fragile environments and need a sound management policy for them (coastLearn, 2009). Social sustainability should be ensured by involving community stakeholders while planning and managing tourism (Moseley, 2002; Pearce et.al 1996; Choi and Sirakaya, 2006). Environmental sustainability should be achieved by respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystem and reducing all type of the pollution and waste generation (Durovic and Lovrentjev, 2014). Economic sustainability should be ensured with high quality of required infrastructure and tourist product (Durovic and Lovrentjev, 2014).

UNWTO (1994), suggested plan for sustainable tourism development by environmental planning by which the natural resources and environment will be well protected for long term use and community based tourism practice. Same will ensure the benefit for local community from tourism, quality tourism should ensure proper infrastructure and good practices, long range comprehensive planning and strategic planning for maximizing the benefit from tourism. NATURA (2000), suggested biological inventories, the participation of all factors and all concerned, management action plans, zoning appropriate and the reconstruction of degraded sites for sustainable coastal tourism development. For coastal safety, the addressing of both natural and technological risks need to be a priority. The planning of coastal areas for sustainable development urgently needs to take into account all potential risks, like: floods, forest fires, loss of biodiversity, coastal erosion (EEA, 2006). The notification of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India (2011), marked the CRZ area (land area between high tide line to 100 mts.) and proposed CZMP accordingly. Construction activities prohibited in this area and mechanisms for disposal of wastes and facilities also proposed. Drawl of ground water in normal process is permissible within 200-500 mts zone.

#### **Stakeholder's Participation**

There are different literature on the role of stakeholders in tourism developmental/promotional process where the stakeholders are affected by tourism and their participation on socio-cultural, environmental and economic issues are also important which affect sustainable

development (Bramwell and Lane, 1993; Gartner, 1996; Warner, 1997; Timothy, 1998; Williams et al. 1998). They described how societal driving forces; like- social and demographic, political and institutional, economic and commercial, cultural and technological. All these affect the nature and distribution of human activities by different stakeholders (tourists, local community and tourism companies) on coastal zones and its impacts on coastal environment and tourism sustainability associated with the prevailing and possible alternative patterns of human activity (TERI, 2011). An increasing numbers of researchers and professionals are currently advocating the involvement of stakeholders in the sustainable tourism planning process (Hardy and Beeton 2001). Ioannides (1995) suggests sustainable tourism development cannot be achieved if imposed without concerning the stakeholders' interests. Other than this "experts" will make decisions and often decisions made in this manner are perceived by the local community as not being supportive of community interests and opinions (Beierle and Konisky 2000). Equally important, community residents must involve and participate in the implementation of tourism development strategies as well as the operation of the tourism infrastructure, services, and facilities (UNESCAP, 1996). Researchers also pointed out stakeholder cooperation are necessary for sustainable tourism and if not, only the most powerful stakeholder will get the benefit (Dyer, Gursoy, Sharma and Carter, 2007). The environment and culture must be protected to keep stakeholders satisfied with tourism development and their community (Ahn et al., 2002; Hjalager, 1996). Though, there are many ways to make tourism more sustainable and few tools for evaluating and testing a sustainable tourism framework (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005) like, audits and resource valuation under the sustainable approach, evaluate tourism's costs and benefits so that they can be fairly distributed to stakeholders (Warnken et al., 2004). Stakeholders assessment towards collaborative tourism planning in Brazil's Costa Dourada carried out by Araujo and Bramwell (1999), identifying the stakeholders who are affected by a tourism project and who might participate in collaborative tourism planning where an inadequate involvement of the affected parties. This can heighten the potential for conflict and reinforce inequalities, so, public

limited organizations are getting the opportunity to attain different meetings and suggest their view for tourism planning and development but private limited organizations are neglected although they are also important for tourism development. Wahab and Pigram (1998), suggest integrated approach from all stakeholders to achieve sustainable tourism where "the planning, development & operation of tourism should be cross-sectional & integrated, involving various government departments, public and private sector companies, community groups and subject experts, thus providing the widest possible safeguards for success". As per I Win (2013), same kind of initiative State Government had started taking lately for the development of coastal tourism in West Bengal, India. Stakeholders perception towards sustainable tourism development in Shkodra Region (Albania) carried out by Kruja and Hasaj (2010), suggest for the development of Shkodra Region in more sustainable forms of tourism in which all stakeholders should work together and all should get the opportunity to have the same level of knowledge and understanding about tourism related issues. This way stakeholders be given opportunities for education and able to participate in tourism decision making process and at the same time host community need to develop "fair trade" concept and deal directly with the tourist and restrict foreign tour operator to get all the benefits. Limiting tourism growth such as carrying capacity or limits of acceptable change can also make development more sustainable and all such approaches, government management and stakeholder cooperation/ participation are necessary to reach an agreement for how to manage future tourism development more sustainable. Further-more participation can potentially lead to the avoidance of major conflicts between stakeholder groups (Healey 1998). Robson & Robson (1996). suggest that stakeholder management holds the potential to help maintain the balance between tourism activity and social and environmental concerns and thus, provide a fundamental framework within which sustainable tourism development can be delivered and finally achieved.

### **Residents' Perception and Participation**

Researchers have got the idea about the role of local communities for sustainable tourism

development (Fariborz Aref et al. 2010). Gursoy, Jurowski and Uysal (2002), suggested that tourism development can be modeled by using six factors namely the level of community apprehension of local residents; the use of the tourism resource by local residents; the level of economic benefits of local residents; the actual condition of local economy; the perceived cost and the perceived benefits of tourism development. Tourism development to be successful and valuable to a community, it must be planned and managed sensibly (Butler et al. 1998; De Oliveira, 2003; Inskip, 1991; Martin, 1995; Southgate and Sharpley, 2002; Yuksel et al. 1999). Similarly, communities that use or plan to use tourism as an economic development tool to diversify their economy their attitude support for a sustainable community development and policies need to develop for improved community livelihood (De Oliveira, 2003; Pucako and Ratz, 2000; Southgate and Sharpley, 2002; Yuksel et al. 1999). It is generally believed that tourism causes both positive and negative impacts in host communities (Matheison and Wall 1982). The hosts are the ones who are most directly affected by tourism development; therefore there is a need to study their perceptions of tourism to determine the impacts of tourism in their life (Haywood 2000; Simmons 1994; Snaith and Haley 1999).

The importance of studying hosts perceptions of tourism is not solely rooted in tourism, but is also based on their involvement in the production of tourism, and their ability to significantly enhance or diminish the product (Ap 1992; Snaith and Haley 1999). Anthropologists have taken serious interest on environmental changes in tourist destination and impact on local community in the issues of tourism for nearly last four decades (Cohen 1972, 1974, 1979b; Dann, Nash and Pearce 1988; Cooper et al. 1993; Chambers E. 1997; Burns 1999). During the last two decades, increasing academic attention has been given to the hosts' perception towards socio-cultural impacts of tourism (Matheison and Wall 2006), on one particular location (Brunt and Courtney 1999; Gu and Wong 2006) by comparing the perception of different host groups (Besculides et al. 2002) and as a community (Petrzelka et al. 2005). It has been recognized that the evaluation of hosts' perception could be a valuable component in identifying and measuring tourism impacts as well as mobilizing the local resources (Getz 1994). By

identifying the hosts' perception strategies can be set up to minimize the misunderstanding between hosts and guests (Lankford and Howard 1994) and therefore to pursue the goal of sustainable tourism.

Research in the area of residents' attitude and perception towards tourism impacts has been one of the most frequently studied areas of tourism (Easterling, 2004; McGehee and Andereck, 2004; Andereck et.al., 2005). Over the last several of years different studies have been conducted in different parts of World to examine the attitudes of local residents towards tourism and the impacts of tourism on the community (Flora et al. 1992; Ap and Crompton 1993; Haralambopoulos and Pizam, 1996; Andereck and Vogt 2000; Kayat 2002; Sirakaya et al. 2002; Singh, Timothy, and Dowling, 2003; Suansri, 2004; Coccossis, 2004; Harill, 2004; Jurowski and Gursoy 2004; McGehee and Andereck, 2004; Lepp, 2004; Andereck et al. 2005; Petrzelka et al. ., 2005; Zhang et al., 2006; Dyer et al., 2007; Kuponiyi, 2008; Sharma et al. 2008; Diedrich and Garcia-Buades 2009; Marzuki, 2009; Aref, 2010; Rastegar, 2010; Eraqi, 2010; Brida et al., 2011; Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2011; Vargas-Sanchez et al. ., 2011; Deery et al., 2012; Eshliki and Kaboudi, 2012; Nunkoo and Gursoy, 2012; Dimitriadis et al. 2013; Seyfi et al. 2013; Simão and Mósso, 2013; Snyman, 2014; Gursoy et al., 2018; Strzelecka and Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2018; Styliadis, 2019). Some studies identified collective effects on local community due to tourism development and these effects generally accumulate from a number of small developments like- land use or life style etc. where the environmental impacts are negligible on individual development but small developments are significant on local community (Odum 1982; Moreira 1988; Cencini et al. 1988). Studies on resident attitudes toward tourism have identified factors that influence resident goodwill. These include- the potential economic benefit, environmental condition and perception, social and economic status, mind-set held about the community. Tourism resource base and perceptions of the ability to control the tourism development, and perceptions of the impact of tourism on the quality of life (Um and Compton, 1987; Liu, Sheldon and Var, 1987; Ap, 1990; Prentice 1993; Jurowski, 1994; Lankford and Howard, 1994; Mc-Cool and Martin, 1994;

Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997; Jurowski, Uysal and Williams, 1997; Carmichael, 2000; Gursoy, Jurowski, and Uysal, 2002) are also influence the residents.

### **Infrastructure and Awareness**

The role of the local community in influencing tourism development activities is becoming clearer where the relationship with tourists and awareness about facilities is important for tourism development (Hall et al., 2004). There are different studies on the spending for infrastructure due to tourism development which leaves impact on local community and enhances investment in the destination ( Pizam, 1978; Belisle and Hoy, 1980; Liu and Var, 1986; Long et al. 1990; Akis et al. 1996; Swatuk, 2005). It is very difficult to manage and use natural resources in a sustainable manner as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) contends with a limited availability of human, institutional and financial resources (Ashe, 2005). Another obstacle of SIDS tourism development is the lack of an inadequate tourism infrastructure, such as transportation like road networks or water supply systems (Ashe, 2005), resulting negative impact or damage of the entire tourist sector, which can be irreversible (Kanji, 2006). Locals should identify the tourism resources and attractions within their communities and support responsible tourism which will in turn help community development. While examining the host community perceptions in the Balearic Islands of Spain indicate that the respondents were aware of some of both the positive and negative effects, and are relatively ambivalent about development proposals that imply an increasing number of tourists (Perez, E.A and J.R. Nadal, 2005).

### **Demography**

There have been several demographic factors identified by different researchers as influencing residents' attitudes towards tourism (Bill Faulkner & Carmen Tideswell, 1997; Smith & Krannich, 1998; Petrzelka, Krannich & Brehm, 2006; Brida, J.G et al. 2011). Age, which identified as a positive variable where younger residents favors tourism development and get the benefit from tourism related activity (Brougham and Butler, 1981; Ritchie, 1988; Haralambopoulis & Pizam, 1996), and its negative side- middle aged are concerned about infrastructure and older are less tolerable of tourism development (Bastias et al., 1993; Tomljenovic and Faulkner, 1999). More

educated residents having unfavorable attitude about tourism (Ahmed, 1986), higher education demand higher awareness (Bastias et al., 1993). Women oppose tourism due to traffic, noise and crime (Mason and Cheyne, 2000;), Women also affected due to sex exploitation and lesser respect and concern for the elders in the family, although this study indicated not much gendered differences exist in community attitude (Diniz, R.S. et.al., 2014). Essentially, in local communities with no prior knowledge of tourism, initial tourism development was viewed suspiciously. In Indian context, Chakraborty, Chatterjee & Das (2012) in Digha coastal town of West Bengal, Diniz, R.S. et al., (2014) in Goa, Gokhale, K. et.al., (2014) in South Goa, attempted to examine the attitude of local residents towards tourism.

In view of this it is clear that significant difference exists for community attitude towards tourism development in terms of demographics of the local community.

### **Integrated Coastal Management**

As defined coastal zone management by Cicin-Sain and Knecht (1998b) "... a continuous and dynamic process by which decisions are taken for the sustainable use, development, and protection of coastal and marine areas and resources". It is necessary to develop well-managed sustainable coastal tourism and sustainable coastal management practices for a safe, stable and attractive coastal environment. This include clean waters and healthy coastal ecosystem where the management of coastal hazards, such as erosion, storms and floods; provision of adequate levels of safety for both, host and guest who uses the water resources, beach restoration efforts that maintain the recreational and attractive values of beaches are the part of sound coastal zone management (CoastLearn, 2009). For sustainable coastal tourism development and management a growing need for success, the integrated coastal planning and management (ICPM) and integrated coastal zone planning (ICZP) frameworks are necessary as ways of planning and managing coastal environments (Sorensen 1993; Capobianco and Otter 2000). As tourism is an environment dependent phenomenon, it stands to be boosted and sustained by obeying to the norms and regulations of ICPM and ICZP, which together are referred to as coastal zone management (UNEP, 2009). In order to solve the growing problems and

also to minimize the negative impact in this zone many scholars have framed, accepted and adapted various versions of CZM (Wong, 1998; Kohn and Gowdy, 1999; Shi and Hutchinson et al., 2001). ICZM could also be defined as a dynamic process of the sustainable management and use of coastal zones and resources simultaneously taking into account the vulnerability of coastal ecosystems and landscapes. The variety of activities and uses, their interactions, the marine orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the maritime and land elements (UNEP/MAP/PAP, 2008). For sustainable coastal tourism management ICZM and sustainable tourism practices must be developed in partnership to achieve maximum mutual benefits (Jennings, 2004). To eliminate negative influence of global climate change on local community careful planning and decision-making in tourism development is extremely important for sustainable management (UNEP 2009). Many authors and researchers have suggested integrated coastal zone management and application of different tools and measures like- strategic environmental assessment (IESWM, 2010; Jha-Thakur, U, et al., 2009; Fischer. T. B, 2007), carrying capacity analysis (IL&FS IDC, 2012; Coccossis, H. and Mexa. A, 2004), environmental impact assessment (IESWM, 2010; Sadler. B, 2004). Authors also suggested like; social impact assessment (Finsterbusch, 1995) for measuring and monitoring of sustainability indicators (WTO,1996; Gilbert and Feenstra, 1992; Atkisson, et al., 1997; Maclaren, 1996; Hart, 1999 ). zoning (Miller et al., 2002), stakeholders participation (Hardy & Beeton, 2001), economic impact (Liu & Var, 1986, Johnson et al, 1994; Akis et al., 1996) and community development (Christenson, 1989; Cavaye, 2000) as policy guidelines and management of sustainable coastal tourism. The environmental impact assessment approach is essential to effective coastal management (Clark, 1992). At the local level many city governments have utilized their planning departments to recommend approaches to issues related to public use of the shoreline and natural resources, the revitalization of water fronts and zoning appropriate to sustainable resort and marina development (Miller et. al.,2002). Social impact assessment (SIA) as discussed by Finsterbusch (1995), provides an integrated approach to the measurement of social impacts.

This may be 'real' or 'perceived' and measures must be able to cope with both dimensions where the 'real' impact can be measured with objective data that verifies its existence and 'perceived' impact is purely a personal view of that impact (Ap & Crompton 1998). Societal driving forces like tourism, aquaculture and industrial activity impact coastal areas and ecosystems and need to be measured, monitored and managed by integrated management system using DPSIR (Driver- Pressure- State- Impact- Response) framework in order to achieve sustainable development (Jorge, R. et al. 2002). Planners have enlarged the definition of carrying capacity which is another important dimension of sustainable coastal management by including many variables inherent to man-made systems (Hall and Lew, 1998). Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) as a precise technique was born in the 1960s as a method of numerical, computerized calculation for prescribing land-use limits and development control (Clark, 1996). The concept of tourism carrying capacity arises from a perception that tourism cannot grow forever in a place without causing irreversible damage to the local system (Coccossis and Mexa, 2004). Within the country, carrying capacities need to be established generally for the planning area and calculated more precisely for each development site at the community planning level (Inskeep, 1991). Sustainable tourism indicators are defined as the set of measures that provide the necessary information to better understand the links between the impact of tourism on the cultural and natural setting in which this take place and on which it is strongly dependent (WTO, 1996). Several authors and organizations tried to define numerous indicators for sustainability and sustainable management in tourism (Smith, 1995; Miller, 2011; Manning, 1999). UNWTO provides set of core indicators of value to tourism planners, like-site protection, stress, use intensity, social impact, development control, waste management, planning process, consumer satisfaction, local satisfaction, local economy (WTO, 1996). The ICZM approaches offers a good framework within which the principles of sustainable tourism development can be applied together with those relating to all the other relevant sectors including water, soil, energy, transportation etc. Tools such as SEA, CCA, EIA, Sustainability indicators, etc should feature in the service of sustainable

tourism planning and management ensuring that tourism development is properly integrated into overall coastal development (UNEP, 2009). ICZM is based on principles such as holistic and ecosystem-based approach, good governance, inter and intra generational solidarity, safe guarding the distinctiveness of coasts precautionary and preventive principle, which give a context for achieving the aims of sustainable tourism (UNEP, 2009). Sustainable tourism development and integrated coastal zone management are seen as two parallel, complimentary and strong interlinked processes, principles, objectives and policy measures of former contribute largely to implementation of later and vice versa (UNEP, 2009).

### Conclusion

During the last century, beaches have completely reversed their role: they have become the driving force behind the economic welfare instead of just being an inhospitable place. However, the demographic pressure and overuse of the resources degrades the coastal environment, which causes the problem for the destination, tourists and locals, and the same was highlighted in different coastal literatures. Literatures on coastal researches should focus on the conservation of coastal resources by proper policy administration, training needs and required technology and their uses. Academicians in present generation are looking for a quality work with methodological support which may fulfill the research criteria, especially in western countries their prime concern is publication and research appreciation. Since the job of a researcher is to do research and publish it, these may seem reasonable criteria, but actually we are missing in terms of good publication as they have become problematic both in terms of how they are interpreted, and in the way they have become all-important. Literatures should highlight how the developed countries are getting benefit from sustainable coastal management by representing facts figures, discussion, comparisons with underdeveloped countries and should not only focus on methodological rigor for a high impact journal publication. The idea of integrated coastal management and initial investment are very much related where planners and decision makers need the idea about public-private participation (PPP model) in the developing countries and the same

need to provide by different literatures. Good literatures should thoroughly address socio-cultural diversity and as per the cultural authenticity the tourism planning is important for future sustainability. Planners and decision makers need to be more careful about the implementation of the ideas of sustainable coastal tourism in developing countries by following the literatures of developed countries because the culture, society, economic condition and level of education may not be the same standard like developed countries and always the implementation may not be successful. Stakeholders' coordination and participation is an important parameter for successful sustainable coastal management. In developing countries integrated coastal zone management considered as a social and political struggle over crucial coastal resources and sustainable coastal management is not always possible due to inadequate financial commitment, insufficient time, unclear governance relations and power struggles and in such cases planners are looking for the solutions from quality coastal literatures. Good coastal literatures should identify how and by whom coastal problems should be understood and resolved. Institutional support and ready references always help to plan for a sustainable future by infrastructure requirement and development, carrying capacity analysis and alternate planning, education and training, resource utilization etc. Developing countries should focus for such kind of support and need good publications/ literatures for sustainable coastal management.

For sustainable coastal tourism, environmental conservation, destination management, stakeholder's co-ordination and participation are the important aspects that all are related with scientific management, proper use of technology and guidance from quality literatures. A clear path on minimizing negative impacts through quality literatures will solve the current problems and maximize positives. This will make development more sustainable that cultivates harmonized guest-host relationships, which could be strengthened by equitable distribution of benefits and costs to related stakeholders, leading a favorable attitude towards tourism. Finally, I conclude by arguing that science, technology and publications/literatures together form a triad,

which is essential for sustainable coastal tourism development.

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