

Tourism's evolving trends and their effects on people's socio Economic status

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Abstract

Since the number of tourists from outside and at home continues to rise, tourism has become one of the fastest-growing industries in contemporary India. Internet, online travel agencies, mobile computing, computer-based reservation systems, online banking, etc. have made it very simple to organise a vacation's worth of details, from sightseeing to lodging to transportation. As visitors sometimes travel in large groups to locations distant from their own, they have a profound impact on such locations. India is a large nation with a diverse geographical, economic, and social structure; tourism gives its people a chance to meet and interact with one another, which in turn fosters mutual understanding and appreciation. Positive social, economic, and cultural effects are commonplace outcomes of this kind of engagement. Unity through variety and the chance to learn about one another's lifestyles are two examples of the social consequences that may benefit both visitors and residents. The economic and social benefits that tourists bring to a region are substantial. According to the findings, tourism has played an increasingly important social and economic role in the region's inhabitants as demand has increased over time. The tourist industry's potential to create jobs and tax revenue has, however, been steadily declining for decades. Growth's drawbacks include rising economic disparity and a larger proportion of low-paying jobs with uncertain futures. Thus, leading tourist growth in a more socially and economically sustainable direction requires continual institutional efforts that establish circumstances for tourism development and regional events.

Keywords: Tourism, planning, economy, cultural impacts, GDP and encompasses issues.

1. Introduction

Most studies in the subject of the economic effect of tourism and events try to make sense of regional tourism development from the standpoint of growth and use highly aggregated measures like GDP growth to measure it. This myopic perspective, however, often ignores and dismisses the unintended social and economic repercussions of economic expansion, such as rising income disparity and unstable employment. As a result, it's important to look at the larger social ramifications of regional economic activities, especially for the tourist industry's workforce, in order to fully grasp how they shape tourism growth. This thesis illustrates how a more distributive viewpoint, including concerns that are most important for the tourist worker, may be added to conventional methodologies for

calculating the economic consequences of tourism and events. Businesses, workers, shareholders, and municipal governments all benefit monetarily from tourism. Visitors' spending has a beneficial effect on company earnings and job creation. Cultural landmarks in various sections of the nation are protected in part because of tourism efforts. We shouldn't lose sight of the fact that, despite all the benefits of tourism, it also causes certain disruptions in the local community's cultural norms. Loss of native customs and traditions, misunderstandings of other cultures, local customs being updated to fit contemporary sensibilities, etc., are all examples of cultural disadvantages. In most cases, visitors are determined to be damaging local culture since they do not appreciate or observe local customs. Forest fires, sand dune degradation, and pollution are only a few of the environmental problems caused by the tourism industry's fast expansion. Governments face increased pressure to maintain and improve a wide range of infrastructure as the number of tourists increases. This includes cutting down trees, clearing forests, and cleaning up pollution from factories and cars. Tree planting and strictly enforcing rules may help safeguard tourist locations even if the fast expansion of tourism poses serious threats to the local ambience. Almost every facet of contemporary society, from the social to the cultural to the economic, is affected by the growing number of tourists visiting the world each year. We can witness some of the immediate good benefits of tourism, which are responsible for economic growth and development at the destination, thus we can safely say that the consequences of tourism are typically favourable. Tourism opens doors for people from all walks of life to meet one another and learn about and appreciate one another's customs and beliefs. Because of tourism, individuals from all walks of life and all corners of the globe are more likely to interact with one another. In addition to these more obvious advantages, tourism also has numerous more, such as indirect economic benefits, induced benefits, infrastructural development, etc. There are negative aspects to tourism, just as there are to any other industry. Some of the most significant drawbacks (negative affects) of tourism are its potential to have an adverse effect on local cultures, lead to the modernisation of age-old practises, and increase prices.

2. Good Impacts of Tourism

Profitability in the tourist industry has increased significantly in recent decades. The number of tourists visiting each year continues to rise. To a greater extent than ever before, the social, cultural, economic, and other facets of a place are being influenced by tourism thanks to developments in the tools and technology that enable it. Tourists bring in money from elsewhere, boost the economy by buying and selling local goods, and create jobs. Here, we'll go deep into each of these considerations. This is the shining star of the tourist industry. The positive impacts of tourism on the economy are plain to see. Businesses, workers, shareholders, and municipal governments all benefit monetarily from tourism. Visitors' spending has a beneficial effect on company earnings and job creation. Indirect expenditure, often known as the multiplier impact, refers to the subsequent spending and respending of the money. Tourism is a powerful tool for regional economic development since it draws visitors from urban regions. New enterprises and commercial endeavours are frequently spawned in response to the hopes and desires of tourists. As a result, the local economy is less likely to be dependent on just one or two traditional sectors, as is typically the case in rural areas. Transportation, building, farming, and retail all benefit from a healthy tourist economy. Small businesses may benefit from rising tourist numbers. The primary ways in which tourism positively affects economies are via the money it brings in, the taxes it helps raise, the jobs it creates, and the chances it opens up for entrepreneurs. The host economy benefits from tourists' purchases and the export and import of ancillary products and services. At least 38% of all nations rely heavily on tourism as their primary source of foreign cash. The tourist industry generates both direct and indirect tax income for governments. Employment and company taxes in the tourism industry, as well as environmental taxes and departure levies, are examples of direct contributions. Taxes and tariffs on souvenirs, booze, restaurants, and other services provided to visitors are examples of indirect contributions. The fast growth of the tourist industry throughout the world has created many new jobs. Consider that in 1995 alone, the hotel and lodging industry accounted for around 11.3 million employment throughout the globe. Hotels, restaurants, taxis, and souvenir shops are all examples of

companies that benefit from tourism, which may also create indirect employment in the form of the provision of products and services used by these industries. The global tourism industry employs around 7% of the global workforce, according the World Tourist Organization. Better water and sewage systems, roads, electrical grids, telephone lines, and public transportation systems are just some of the ways that tourism may influence a government to invest in improving the physical environment. All of this has the potential to enhance the lives of locals and attract new visitors. Being a major, if not crucial, contributor to the economy, tourism is worth considering. Revenues from tourism are often utilised as a proxy for the economic worth of protected areas because of the prominent role that the natural world plays in the tourist industry's assets. While some traveller money is included in official GDP figures, there are unaccounted-for sources of local income as well. Street sellers and unofficial tour guides are two examples of the "informal" workers that benefit from the tourist industry. The money earned via unofficial or under-reported work is sent back into the community and stimulates growth through reinvestment and further spending. According to the Global Travel and Tourism Council, the total indirect contribution from tourism is equal to the total amount spent by tourists. Indirectly, the tourism industry may help protect fragile ecosystems. Entrance fees to parks and other similar forms of revenue may be used to fund the administration and upkeep of natural preserves. Other governments raise funds in broader, less direct methods that have nothing to do with individual preserves or parks. Governments may collect the money they need to manage natural resources via user fees, income taxes, taxes on the sale or rental of leisure equipment, and licencing fees for activities like hunting and fishing.

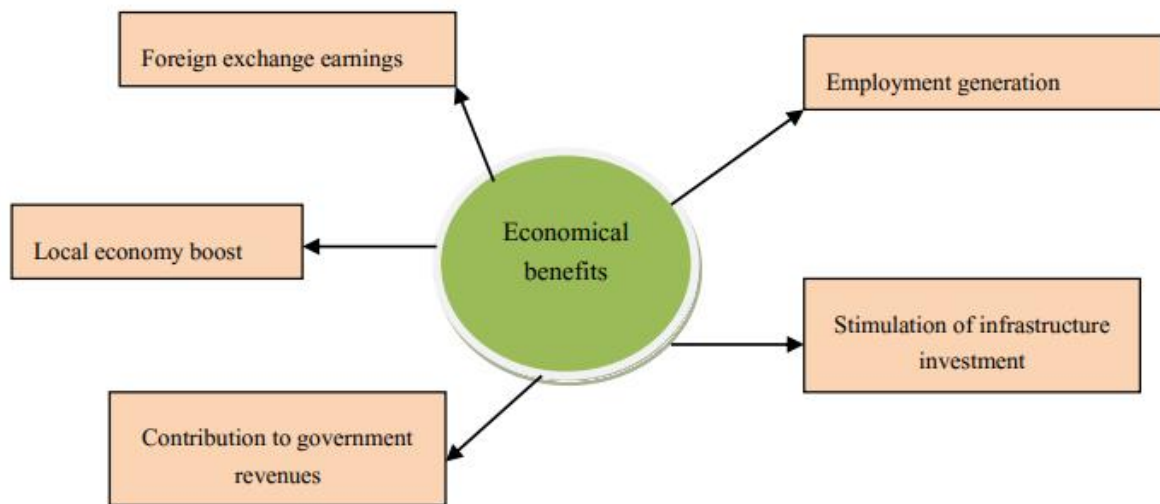


Figure.1. Different economic benefits from tourism

Several municipalities see economic diversity as a hedge against harsh times. When a conventional business is struggling financially, tourism may be a lifeline for a town, especially if that community depends largely on a single industry. The economic benefits of tourism may have a significant effect on national and regional economies. Several previously undiscovered tourist hotspots have flourished into thriving economies thanks to careful planning and management of the industry. Among the many good effects of tourism, economic growth stands out as a key one. In other words, tourism facilitates the dispersal of resources to less economically central parts of the nation. Without tourism, these outlying settlements and regions would have a difficult time thriving and expanding.

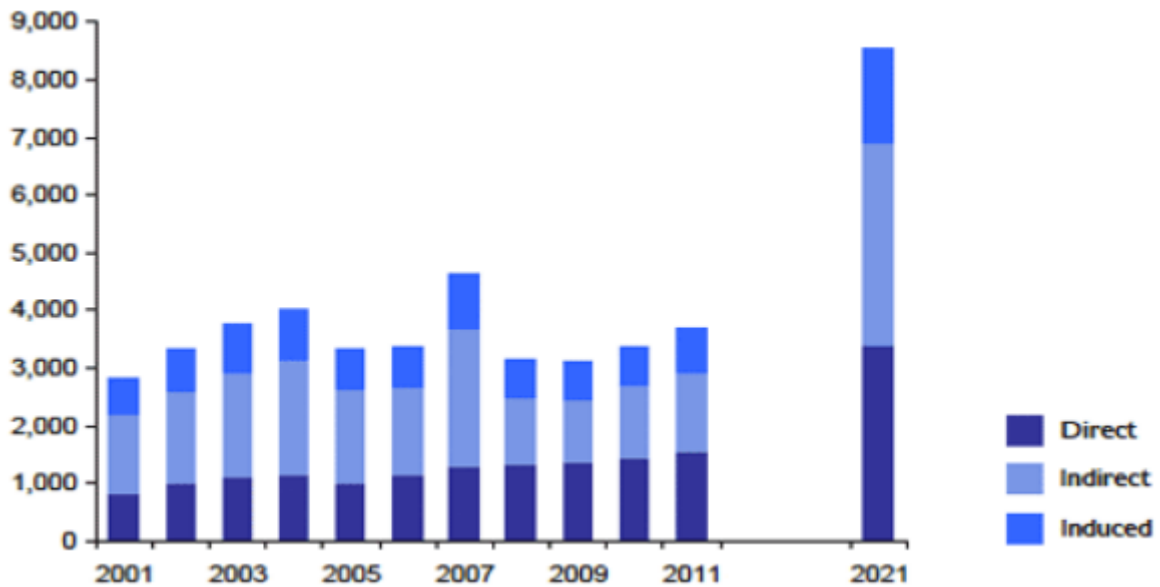


Figure.2: Direct, Indirect and Induced Economic Impacts

Several additional tourist-related economic benefits are plainly visible in and around the nation's most visited sites. Some of the less obvious ways that tourism may benefit a country's economy include via the construction of hotels, the provision of public services like hospitals and rope bridges, the marketing of local goods, etc. Switzerland, France, Spain, etc. all rely heavily on tourism for at least a portion of their GDP, and many less-visited parts of our own nation (like Shimla, Kashmir, Rajasthan, etc.) have flourished thanks to the influx of visitors. As a consequence, it's possible that visitors and locals would develop feelings of warmth and affection for one another via their interactions. Citizens get an education about the globe without leaving their homes, while tourists gain a deep understanding of a unique culture. Community members gain as a result of tourism's positive impact on local social infrastructure including schools, libraries, hospitals, internet cafes, etc. The preservation of local customs and handicrafts that may have been on the verge of extinction is another benefit of making local culture the foundation for luring visitors to the area. Improved social norms are a byproduct of the increased number of opportunities for personal and community-based interactions provided by tourism.

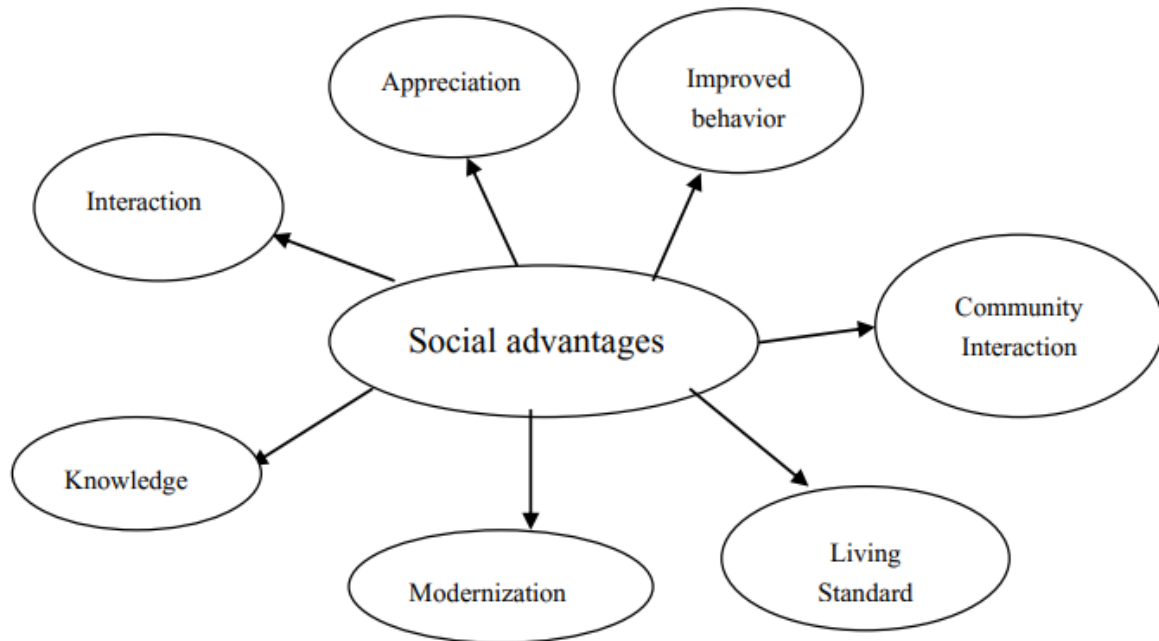


Figure.3. Social Advantages of Tourism

3. Environmental Problems Due to Tourism

One of the negative aspects of tourism is the harm it may do to the environment. Environmental harm at tourist hotspots is rising at an alarming rate due to human activity. Air and water pollution are both exacerbated by the increased demand for transportation services brought about by tourism. Hotels, restaurants, shops, and other service sectors are constantly springing up around the world's most visited sites. Without laws and regulations in the form of an environment protection act, this expanding infrastructure would harm the natural ecosystem of the tourist area. When there are more tourists than the ecosystem can handle, problems like littering and water pollution might arise. Over use of the environment may have negative effects, such as increasing pressure on limited supplies of water, energy, food, and land. Soil erosion, increased pollution and waste, discharges into the sea and streams, greater strain on endangered species of animals and plants, heightened susceptibility to deforestation, and loss of biodiversity are all potential outcomes of unregulated tourist expansion. As a result, there is more air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, and sewage contamination. The following are examples of tourism-related environmental damage: Tourism-related water pollution: eating out and staying in hotels and motels may have serious consequences for aquatic ecosystems. Sewage from hotels, resorts, and other tourist facilities that lack an effective sewage disposal system may damage ground water, and sewage outfalls that are constructed into rivers, lakes, or the ocean without suitable treatment may cause contamination in those bodies of water. This occurs often in vacation hotspots, when hotels discharge their wastewater into the nearby body of water, which is then utilised by others for swimming, fishing, and other recreational purposes. Pollution of rivers, lakes, and the ocean is caused by motorboats used for recreation and tourism because of oil and gas spills and bilge cleaning. This is typical of confined harbours and other locations with sluggish natural water movement. Concerning air pollution, the tourism sector is often regarded as a "smokeless business." Yet, this may lead to air pollution in that region, particularly around important attractions that are only accessible by automobile. The exhaust systems of the automobiles in question have not been properly maintained, leading to this problem. If the tourist attraction is not well-thought-out, developed, and planted, or if it is still in the building phase, it may cause air pollution in the form of dust and dirt from open, devegetated areas.

When there is a large number of visitors on a single route or at a particular tourist attraction, such an amusement park or a track for racing cars or motorcycles, the noise level may rise to intolerable levels

for locals and visitors alike. Damage to the ears and stress on the mind are common responses to noises of this magnitude.

One of the most prevalent issues in tourist destinations is improper waste disposal, which manifests mostly as littering. This is because of the abundant human traffic in the picnicking zone. Restaurants and hotels that don't properly dispose of their trash contribute to littering and other environmental hazards including rodent infestations and chemical contamination. Tourist attractions may potentially be degraded as a result.

4. Direct Economic Benefits of Tourism

The direct contribution focuses only on the short-term impacts of tourist spending. When a tourist utilises a taxi service, for instance, the service of the taxi driver is included in the direct output impact, and the fraction of the driver's employment that is spent transporting tourists is included in the direct employment effect. The local economy feels the immediate effects of tourism's direct economic advantages since these benefits are so intrinsically linked to the industry itself. Inflows of international tourists are a significant contributor to a country's gross domestic product. The following are examples of the many forms of direct economic gains. Employment, income, and (in the case of international tourists) foreign currency are all examples of direct economic advantages that can boost the economy and raise local standards of life. To some extent, tourism's ability to give jobs and money in economically poor regions, particularly among young people, may assist slow the outflow of residents. Another direct economic advantage is the increased government earnings from different forms of taxes on tourism, which may be used to build community and infrastructure facilities and services that aid in general economic growth. The economic effects of tourism are diverse. Sales, earnings, employment, tax revenues, and income are just some of the ways in which tourists benefit an economy. Most other industries are indirectly affected by tourism, but those in the primary industries—hotels, restaurants, public transit, entertainment, and retail—are touched directly. Travel and tourism contribute significantly to India's gross national product. Earnings in foreign currency, tax revenues, jobs created, and income generated all contribute to area growth. The first two outcomes occur at the macro or national level, whereas the latter three are felt at the subnational level. Although these outcomes are inextricably linked, disentangling them might help provide light on their nature. It's important to keep in mind that, with the exception of gaining access to foreign currency, all of the other economic benefits may be obtained via domestic tourist activities as well, so that context is important when studying these effects. Yet, encouraging domestic tourism might save hard cash that would otherwise be spent on international trips. Most people today agree that tourism is one of the largest industries in the world economy. As international tourism encompasses such a wide range of activities, quantifying its worth precisely is challenging. It's a massive part of the global economy and perhaps the largest in terms of size. It has shown to be very robust, showing far less sensitivity to economic shifts than other fields. There is currently no evidence to indicate that global demand will decrease in the foreseeable future. There are two primary ways in which international tourism affects the economy: via commerce and through its redistributive effects. The demand for tourism is characterised by the trade impact. Traveling itself promotes commerce since more people visit more places. Air travel is the norm for long-distance vacationers. The majority of the world's aeroplanes come from the United States, where they are first constructed and then shipped elsewhere. It's possible that the visitor may stay at a hotel or B&B run by an outsider, as well as partake in meals and drinks that aren't produced locally. Foreign visitor arrivals and exports are shown in the following statistic from the World Travel and Tourism Council report.

INDIA: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS



Figure.4. Foreign Tourist Arrival in India

In addition to its monetary benefits, tourism also creates jobs. New retail, hospitality, and transportation employment are being created in direct proportion to the increase in visitors to the area. In addition to boosting economic activity, tourism also helps boost exports and creates jobs. The Economic Survey 2011–12 reveals that the industry may directly and indirectly employ a wide range of people, from the highly trained to the relatively unskilled. It supplies 6-7 per cent of the world's total employment directly and millions more indirectly via the multiplier effect as per the UN's World Tourism Organization. The tourism business employs a large number of people around the clock, every day of the week. Young folks and those looking for flexible schedules may find a wide variety of job options. Some of the jobs need certain skills, while others are suitable for those with less credentials but still require work. Considering that India's National Accounts Statistics do not dedicate a specific category to tourism, the sector's impact must be calculated. According to information gathered from the Tourist Satellite Account in 2008, its contribution to GDP and employment in that year was 5.92 percent. Several sorts of occupations, such as those in tourism, catering, and tea stalls, emerge to meet the needs of visitors to a certain location. Often, these work positions end up being very important to the local community. The economic benefits of tourism extend well beyond the hospitality and transportation industries where visitors spend their money. By a "multiplier effect," the purchasing power of tourist-attracting businesses boosts job opportunities in other industries.

INDIA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

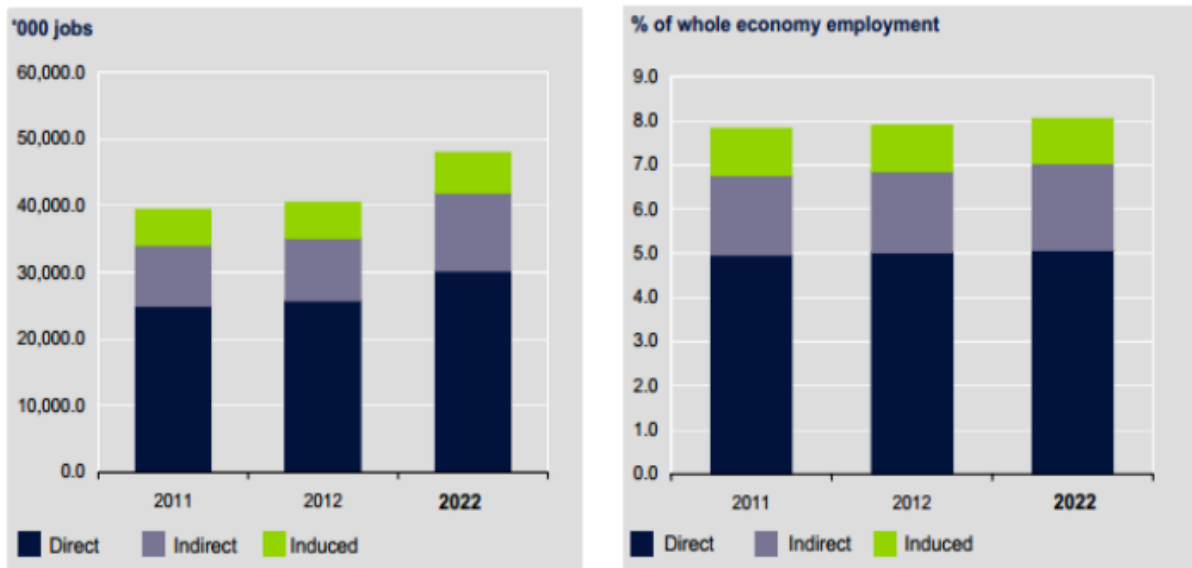


Figure.5. Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment

Informal jobs (such as those held by street sellers, unofficial tour guides, and rickshaw drivers) help the tourist industry generate revenue, which is then reinvested into the economy and has a multiplier impact. According to the WTO, the total indirect contribution from tourism is equal to the sum of all direct tourist expenditures.

5. Contribution to Government Revenues

The tourist industry has long been a reliable source of several forms of governmental income. There are two types of tax income that governments may collect from the tourist industry: direct taxes and indirect taxes. Visitors bring in revenue because of their spending habits. When consumers spend money at local companies, those establishments benefit from both new customers and increased sales. They also contribute to the state's coffers by paying taxes on all their purchases. Federal, provincial/territorial, and local governments all benefit from the taxes travellers pay on their many pursuits while on vacation. For example, the purchase of a hotel room by a visitor results in revenue for many levels of government in the form of room tax, province sales tax, and federal goods and services tax. Hotel workers' wages and the hotel's net earnings are both subject to income tax. Sales of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, gasoline sales, taxes on camping gear, and other tourist-related expenses all contribute to the government's coffers. Taxes on purchased goods were also a significant way that governments reaped cash from tourists. The Indian government has released a report detailing tourist data. The tourism industry in India is unique because it has the potential to grow rapidly and also stimulates other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages and cross-sectional synergies with sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, poultry, handicrafts, transportation, construction, etc. That is, it has the potential to stimulate more sectors of the economy and provide sufficient revenue to contribute to the repayment of the country's external debt. It brings in around \$3 million in net foreign currency for the government each year, making it the third-biggest source of revenue. The travel and tourism industry helps strengthen the country as a whole, protects the planet's natural and cultural treasures, and improves people's quality of life in many other ways. It may help reduce poverty by providing employment possibilities, especially for those with lower levels of education. For this reason, it is often considered one of India's most important economic pillars. In the long run, foreign tourism seems to be good for job growth. Given that there would be continued expansion of global tourist arrivals and the leading economies retain their pace, the UNWTO predicts that the industry will offer almost 296 million employment by 2019. The most obvious positive effect

of tourism on the economy is the money it brings into the government. Many sectors of the economy, including lodging, public works, retail, and transportation, provide substantial tax income for the government as a result of tourism. One of the most tangible ways that tourism contributes to the economy is via the provision of services like lodging and transportation. The availability of high-quality lodgings and convenient means of transportation is a must for any tourist hotspot's success. The growth of hotels and infrastructure for getting about is proportional to the number of visitors, both domestic and international. Seeing a local attraction means that the visitor will have to make use of local transportation and housing, both of which have direct positive effects on the economy. It has been observed that vacation areas with subpar housing and transportation options do not draw in enough visitors, while those with superior options are simple to get to and can support tourism year-round. Hotels and resorts of all price points (from the luxurious to the more modest) may usually be found in close proximity to a major tourist attraction, as this industry grows in tandem with the influx of visitors and their rising disposable income. Ports of entry, transportation, and urban infrastructure (such as highways, power grids, water treatment plants, and communication networks) are all necessary for the travel and tourist business to thrive. Airline and ground transportation, lodging (hotels), and infrastructure and facilitation systems are all interconnected with the tourist business. It is clear how much of a boost to regional production was provided by tourists' spending when the regional model is applied to their spending habits. Only the wholesale and retail commerce, lodging and food service, and sports, entertainment, and leisure sectors will see net changes in production as a direct result of tourism. When we talk about the economy's "indirect effects," we're referring to the overall net shifts in regional output across all industries. In Figure 6 we may see these findings graphically represented.

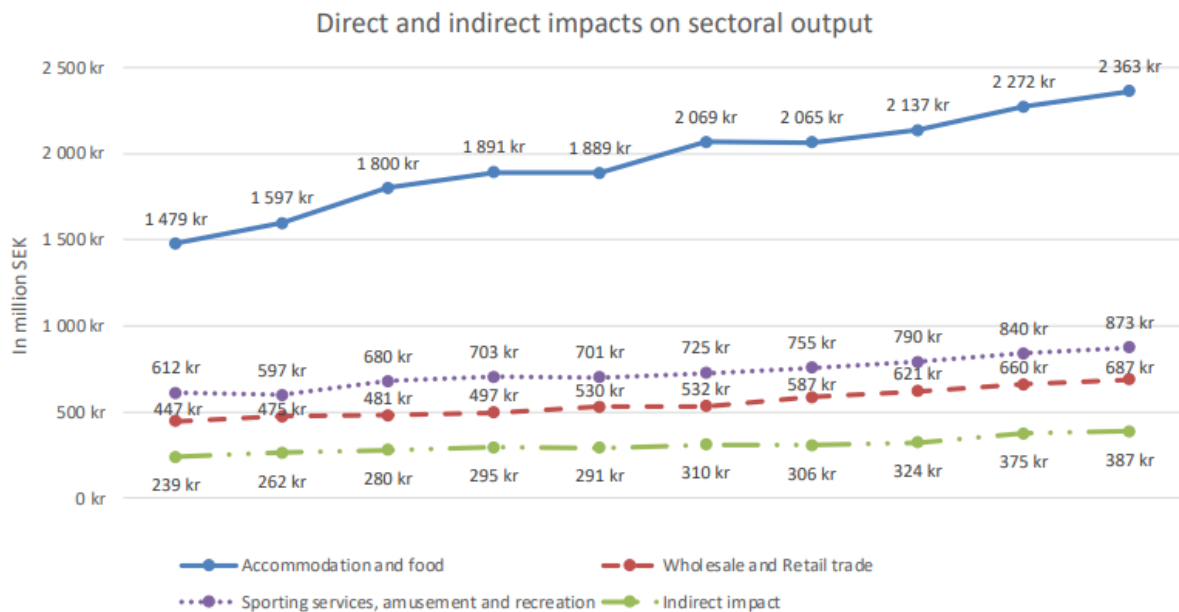


Figure.6. Direct and indirect impacts of tourism in each sector

The immediate effects point to consistent expansion, which is consistent with the rising number of visitors to Jämtland Härjedalen seen over the last several years. The market expanded economically. Because the underlying IO model only displays positive impacts when the final demand vector has positive values. The tourist sector contributed significantly to the area economy, as shown in Figure 6, not only via its direct effects on businesses and consumers but also through its indirect effects on regional production. As a result of the region's growing popularity among travellers, the tourism business has expanded steadily each year, becoming an important contributor to the local economy. In view of its rather isolated position, the local government spokesperson stresses the need of developing adequate transportation infrastructure if stersund is to become a city.

6. Conclusion

Some of tourism's effects are positive, such as the economic benefits, others are neutral, such as the social advantages, and yet others are negative, such as the erosion of culture and customs, pollution, etc. Employment, foreign money, sales of local products and services, and other economic advantages are only some of what tourism provides to the economy of a location. The social and cultural costs of tourism often outweigh any benefits. Travelers from far away don't always respect local customs and culture, which might have negative effects on the local community. Increased tourism, particularly in well-developed nations like India, might raise risks like crime and child labour. The negative aspects of tourism in third world nations include prostitution and environmental destruction. There are many different types of environmental pollution, each of which may have a devastating effect on the natural environment of a tourist area. Other detrimental effects of tourism include deforestation and the haphazard construction of tourist infrastructure. Planning for tourism's development and expansion requires taking into account the industry's three sides, the good, the terrible, and the ugly. One of the most significant contributors to the economy of a tourist destination and the national economy as a whole is the tourism industry. The economic benefits of tourism may be broken down even further into three subcategories: direct economic benefits, indirect economic benefits, and induced economic benefits. Foreign currency gains, government income, hotel and transportation development, and increases in tourism-related employment are all examples of direct economic advantages. The tourist industry has a significant direct economic impact on the Gross Domestic Product. The internet service industry, travel and tourist companies, and other ancillary businesses all profit from tourism in different ways, contributing to the sector's overall economic growth and development. The greater the range of indirect economic consequences of tourism, the smaller the scope of the direct effects. The third economic benefit of tourism is the multiplier effect it has on ancillary businesses and public services in the area. This includes the retail and wholesale sectors, as well as the hospitality and entertainment sectors, as well as the supply and distribution of necessities like food and furniture. Economic gains are generated as a result of governmental spending that is channelled via intermediary businesses that provide some kind of service to tourists. When it comes to the economics of a tourist hotspot, the induced consequences are substantial and long-lasting.

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