

Economic and Social Impacts in the Context of Emergence of LGBT Tourism in India

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Abstract

The goal of this paper is to examine the tourist industry's progress in light of recent developments such as increasing competition and shifting customer priorities. The purpose of is to examine nontraditional types of tourism with an eye on their significance to long-term viability. In order to provide the deepest possible experience, the tourism industry combines both concrete and intangible goods and services. Time has brought forth many new types of tourism, apart from the traditional religious kind. Over the previous 20 years, the number of visitors has doubled, and explosive expansion is forecast for all markets. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people's social inclusion and the tourist industry are the main areas of this research. It is helpful to see the location as a whole in order to analyse the effects of tourism there.

Keyword: LGBT, ecotourism, smart-tourism, cultural tourism, tourism industry, trends.

I. INTRODUCTION

Incorporating the sun and sea model into tourism's working definition means that the provision of sun and sea package tours is fundamental to the industry. The current concept of sustainable tourism is predicated on the idea that in order to be successful, innovative tourist practices must be developed. This will make it easier for future vacationers to get exactly what they want out of their trip. When done responsibly, tourism may have positive effects on a destination's economy, culture, and environment. This contributes to the long-term success of the destination and the nation as a whole. Because of this, the destination can better respond to local, social, and economic need, and the money made from tourists may be invested in the area's growth. [1].

Travel is a fundamental human activity. In this context, the term "tourism" refers to the temporary movement of people from one nation or area to another country or territory. The significance of the tourist sector continues to grow. India's tourism industry is vital to the country's ability to bring in foreign currency.[2].

Business, health, education, and the hospitality sector are just few of the areas that have advanced as a result of society's progress. It has also had an impact on environmental protection. In addition, it has helped raise people's sensitivity to ethical issues, fight prejudice, advance gender equality, value diversity, and so on. Many shifts have affected the tourism industry just as they have other sectors. Some of them have had a favorable effect on the visitors and the hosts, while others have had an opposite effect. [3]

It's possible that tourism is one of the fastest-growing markets in the world. The commercial opportunities it created and the improvements to infrastructure as a consequence of it are gaining international recognition as a powerful motivator for comprehensive socioeconomic development. Through its forward and in reverse links, it is expected to stimulate other financial indicators. In addition, its multiplier

effect inside the economy has the potential to create more employment opportunities.[4].

The significance of the tourist sector continues to grow. The Taj Mahal, several forts, India's natural wonders, etc., are all part of India's rich cultural history. Since the year 2000, India has reaped several advantages from the tourist business. The influx of tourists from outside has provided India with much-needed revenue in the form of foreign currency[5].

As a result of its rapid expansion, the travel and tourism sector is now recognized as a key component of the world's export economy. As established markets mature, new tourism hotspots, particularly in developing economies, have begun to emerge and gain popularity[6].

People who identify as transgender are classified differently from lesbians, gay men, and bisexual men and women. People who were born into one gender but later came

to identify with the opposite gender are included here, as are others who reject or do not conform to cultural norms regarding gender expression. This includes, for example, those who were born into the male gender but now identify as female, and those who were born into the female gender but now identify as male. The trans community includes people of many different sexual orientations, gender identities, and gender expressions. Some transgender people have already had medical treatments to change their sexual anatomy and physiology, while others want to do so in the future, and others have no interest in doing so at all. People who undergo gender transition may identify as heterosexual, gay, or bisexual. Fewer than half of all lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals identify as transgender. People who transition from male to female are referred to as MtF, transgender females, or transwomen, while those who transition from female to male are referred to as FtM, transgender males, or transmen. Neither of these binaries accurately describes every transgender person. It seems to reason that transgender persons and nontransgender people, particularly trans women and trans men, will have different health outcomes.[7]

Since rapid economic growth in countries like China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey has made international travel possible for vast numbers of consumers, it stands to reason that LGBT people in those countries would increase their discretionary spending on travel along with the general population. The Open for Business Report, which was cited earlier in this report, found that LGBT people in many of the world's fastest-growing markets face discrimination that limits their access to healthcare, their ability to find and advance in rewarding careers, and their ability to earn a living wage. Businesses and governments still have work to do before LGBT individuals can fully realise their potential and prosper in society. Since it is easier to openly discuss and promote LGBT related products and services in nations that have made the greatest progress in ensuring rights for their inhabitants, it follows that these countries provide a more appealing environment to advertise them.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Chen & Advisor, 2021) [8] China's tourist business is becoming more complicated, making assessment of the sector essential for making informed decisions about planning, marketing, and product development. Articles from six of the most prominent academic publications will be analyzed to determine the state of the art in hospitality and tourism studies in China. A review of this kind will assist to develop a more efficient, effective, and accountable tourist review to back up practical work by highlighting both the progress made and certain deficiencies in the area.

(Yanyun Zhao and Bingjie Liu, 2020) [9] In recent years, China's tourism sector has emerged as one of the country's most dynamic growth engines. The strategic position of the tourism industry in our national economy was established in 2009, when National Development and Reform Commission Document No.41 "Several Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Tourism" made it clear that the tourism industry should be cultivated into a strategic pillar industry of the national economy. This article examines the state of

China's tourism sector from the perspectives of both local and international travelers, as well as the policies that have helped shape the sector and its subsequent growth.

(Hou Wee, 2017) [10] There have been some huge shifts in the tourist industry as of late. It used to be that most visitors came from the West and went to the same old spots like Europe, the United States, and a few other sites in Asia (like Thailand) and the Caribbean. However, there have been noteworthy developments in the tourist sector in recent years due to the quick rise of China following its openness to the outside world in 1978 and the increasing frequency of terrorist attacks that followed the momentous September 11 2001 disaster. Emerging tendencies like these are likely to persist into the foreseeable future, particularly if terrorist acts are allowed to continue unchecked.

(Chen & Advisor, 2021) [8] Business executives and politicians across the globe are now beginning to acknowledge the transformative economic and social potential of the tourist industry. Both developing and

developed nations are interested in reaping its benefits. While there is no replacement for good management, the objective, methodical, logical, and factual underpinnings that are uncovered via tourism research are invaluable. Better growth, administration, policy making, and teaching in this crucial and rapidly expanding subject are all possible as a result of such a study.

(Parmar & Shah, 2021) [2] This paper discusses how India is emerging as a popular tourist destination in the world, driven by the focus on innovation and creating value for tourists. It aimed change the attitude and behavior toward foreign tourists by stressing on the aspect that a guest has been held in high esteem in India since ancient times. It also examines the impact of India's economic growth on tourism, Contributors to economic growth, Role of Tourism industry in India's GDP, Foreign versus Domestic Tourists. India is a country with rich cultural and traditional diversity. This aspect is even reflected in its tourism.

(Munasinghe et al., 2020) [11] Since this paper is about analytical techniques, a quick summary of how to spot emerging trends in the tourism sector is presented below. Tolkach argues that there are three distinct ways to characterize a shift: a fad, a trend, or a megatrend. A "fad" is a temporary trend that has no lasting impact on culture. A "trend" is a social phenomenon that has a significant and enduring impact on culture. The word "trend" has to become widely used so that it may be used to shifting circumstances and noteworthy happenings. "Megatrend" is described as a "important shift in the progress of a society or of any other particular field or activity; any major movement". Most trends last between one and two years, but others might last for a decade or more.

(Pavlović, 2018) [3] Defining "trend" is crucial to grasping this paper's arguments. The word "trend" describes anything that is commonplace and well-known at this point. The media disseminate news about current events in several industries, including the arts, sciences, business, entertainment, and food. It's the observable shift from one state to another of an input, output, or process, or the persistent movement of data points in one direction over time. Both good (such as societal and technological advancement) and negative (such as economic crises, global warming, climate change, natural catastrophes, and environmental change) factors have influenced recent tourism trends. Tourism has been affected by a variety of societal, political, and demographic shifts. Because of this, the dynamics of tourism, including the balance between supply and demand, have shifted. Products and services have

evolved as a consequence. The key to being successful in the tourism industry is keeping up with the times, adapting to novel circumstances, and meeting the needs of visitors.

(Patiño & F. Xavier Medina, 2016) [12] The travel industry is one of the few that has weathered the global economic downturn quite well in recent years. The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer's Overview of key trends reports that in 2013, over 100 countries around the world, including most major destinations, have reported annual data on international tourist arrival for 2012, proving this trend from a quantitative and global perspective. In 2012, international tourist revenues increased by 4% in real terms to a record high of \$1,075 billion (€837 billion). The rise in international visitor arrivals, which was likewise 4%, underlines the high link between the two primary indicators used to track changes in international tourism. Growth rates of 6% were seen in Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, and Africa, whereas growth in Europe was just 2%.

(Chais, 2008) [13] The World Tourism Organization has, in the past, performed studies to monitor market tendencies. Statistics for each area (Europe, Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East) are compared to those from the previous year in WTO annual reports. From 2000-2005, all five areas grew at above-average rates, although the Middle East had the highest expansion. Foreign visitors form a vital part of the economy for many tourist hotspots. Major destination countries within regions are used to perform further analysis, and trends are noted for these countries. Over the previous decade, both China and Turkey have shown growth.

A. Objective of the Study

This study analyses the relationship between social and economic inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people and tourism. This study's review of surveys and human rights reports from numerous countries has also uncovered resounding evidence of harmful experiences for LGBT people across multiple aspects of their daily lives and tourism in India. This study can help development agencies and other stakeholders to better understand how the fuller inclusion of LGBT people can improve economic and social outcomes across countries.

III. NEW TYPES OF TOURISM

Because of population growth in metropolitan areas and rising awareness of the value of travel for personal development, several forms of tourism have emerged. While some were quickly forgotten, others lingered in the minds of many vacationers. Therefore, visitors invented all forms of

tourism and their hosts eventually embraced them. One of a host's responsibilities is to maintain the unique qualities that make a given kind of tourism distinct while also meeting the demands of visitors. Many different kinds of tourism exist, and many more may be created by combining different kinds. In the twenty-first century, there are many different kinds of tourism. [3]:

A. Ecotourism

Ceballos-Lascuren first used the term "ecotourism" to describe the practice of visiting naturally and culturally significant but still relatively untouched areas with the goals of preserving the environment, minimizing the negative effects of tourism, and empowering local communities. Ecotourism's ultimate goal is to raise environmental consciousness among locals and policymakers by attracting visitors to special places and enlightening them about the need of protecting them.

B. Gastronomy tourism

The term "gastronomy tourism" describes trips to locations renowned for their cuisine and drink. This implies that tourists go to these locations to sample local dishes and beverages, pick up cooking tips, and peruse cookbooks dedicated to the area's food. The experience is enhanced since this kind of tourism is so embedded in the local culture and history.

C. Sport tourism

When people travel for the express purpose of watching or competing in a sporting event, this is known as "sports tourism." Tourists have the option of visiting museums and arenas where significant sporting events have been held or are being held. The fans play a crucial part, since they make the effort to attend games and cheer on their favorite teams.

D. Adventure tourism

In order to get the most out of an adventure vacation, the adventurer must be willing to push the limits of his or her own ability. This is the kind of travel when the visitor assumes some degree of personal risk and responsibility. Those that choose to give it a go are the kind to be motivated by a wide range of emotions, including but not limited to: excitement, adrenaline, fear, challenge, adventure, risk, conquest, success, etc. They often choose off-the-beaten-path locations.

E. Smart tourism

Technology-enabled travel is the newest trend in the industry. Its rise is linked to the growth of interconnected computer and communication networks. Tourists choose well-established, forward-thinking resorts that provide convenient amenities like free Wi-Fi. The local economy will benefit from this kind of tourism, and visitors will have a better time.

IV. Economic and Social Impact on LGBT Tourism

Human capital theory in labour economics provides one obvious lens through which to examine the connection between LGBT inclusion and economic growth. Human capital consists of intangible resources including a population's education level, job stability, and health status, all of which affect the economy as a whole.

In this view, more LGBT inclusion may boost an economy's human capital by giving LGBT individuals more chances to invest in themselves by, say, furthering their education, improving their health, or gaining experience in the workforce. On the other hand, LGBT persons would lose human capital if they are excluded from schools and healthcare facilities.[14]

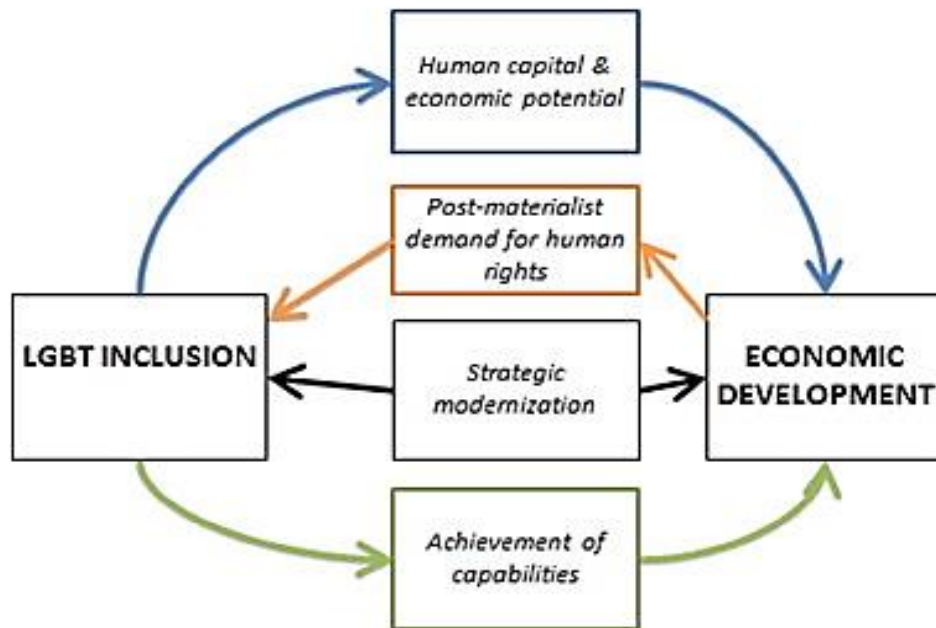


Figure 1: LGBT Inclusion Contributes To Economic Development

Children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or non-binary may experience comparable discrimination at home, including denial of basic needs like food, shelter, and education.

Less prejudice in the workplace benefits LGBT employees' mental health and job happiness, which is one way in which inclusion contributes to employer outcomes. Workplaces that are more accepting of their workers' sexual orientation and gender identity tend to have a positive effect on the mental health of its LGBT staff members. LGBT workers are more likely to participate, contribute, and feel committed to their job in environments that support their identities and identities as people. Correspondingly, studies find better interactions between LGBT employees and their coworkers and supervisors when LGBT-supportive policies and practises exist surrounding diversity in the workplace.

A. Societal Challenges of Trans People in India

i) Discrimination by the family: Families of transgender children are more likely to criticize, mistreat, and even physically harm them because of their gender identity. Parents may feel ashamed and disgusted enough to disown or evict their kid for fear of the impact on their child's ability to find a spouse and carry on the family name.

ii) Violence and societal rejection: The police and other law enforcement agencies are a major aggressor in the community. Because of the prohibition of sex work in the nation, Trans persons in sex work are regularly subjected to

violence and extortion from customers and even the authorities.

iii) Poor literacy: Bullying and taunting are so pervasive in schools that formal instruction is likewise difficult to come by.

iv) Issues relating to gender affirmation surgery: Transwomen often enter the jamaat system because they lack familial support, financial stability, and educational opportunities, all of which increase the likelihood that they would engage in sex work.

V. CONCLUSION

It has been widely held since the dawn of time that seeing new places is crucial to personal growth. Whether a trip is taken for pleasure or business, the advantages of learning about a new place, meeting new people, and immersing oneself in a different culture are the same. People's curiosity and imagination have flourished as a result of the Internet's proliferation. Curiosity aids in exploration, leading to new places visited and new insights gained. This has resulted in an explosion of travel, which in turn has spawned a steady stream of novel necessities and fads. The new forms of tourism are the driving forces behind the current tourist industry. Hosts have been prompted to create novel forms of tourism as a means of satisfying visitors' needs for excitement and relaxation. Travel is no exception to the pervasive influence of the Internet and other forms of modern technology.

It is also important to comprehend how the economic results of nations may be enhanced by the full inclusion of LGBT people, or how the economic progress of a country can be aided by the full enjoyment of human rights by LGBT people.

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