



Department of Sociology

Maharaja Krishnakumarsinghi Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar

organized
National Seminar

on

Indian Tourism: Issues, Challenges and Impacts

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Certificate

This is to certify that Shri/Smt./Miss.....*Dr. Manjiv K. Tembhare*.....
Of.....*Assistant Professor*.....*Faculty: Arts & Commerce*.....*College Khargan*
Has participated in the National Seminar on Indian Tourism Issues, Challenges and Impacts
Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi held on 27th February 2022.

He/She has Presented the Paper*one step forward to world peace*.....

Dr. H.L. Chavda

Seminar Coordinator

Head, Dept. Of Sociology

M.K. Bhavnagar University

Bhavnagar

Dr. Kaushik Bhatt

Registrar

M.K. Bhavnagar University

Bhavnagar

One Step forward to World Peace

Dharamraj Tembhare
Assistant Professor
Government Arts, Commerce
and Science College, Khergam

Abstract

Although most of us will agree that fear and ignorance largely contribute to violence and intolerance, when it comes to tackling the issues often, we are at a loss because of the massive scale and the varied areas in which change needs to be effected. This paper proposes that tourism can serve as a vital instrument in bringing world peace one step closer to reality. Tourism in all its varieties such as academic, medical, agricultural, sports, etc. presents the valuable opportunity to get people from widely different cultures and social values to come together and interact in contexts of shared interests. This, if encouraged and guided in an intelligent and positive manner may be used to create understanding of differences and discovery of further unifying factors, leading to an open-mindedness that looks beyond national, religious, political and racial differences. Tourism offers the opportunity for us to contribute to the grand ideal of world peace from wherever we are, with the experiences and knowledge we have, without needing to go after, often impractical, projects of massive scales. Hundreds of thousands of people working in tourism might achieve more than a UN representative in this regard.

Introduction

In a world increasingly fragmented by political, religious, and racial tensions, the quest for peace remains a formidable challenge. The roots of conflict are often deeply embedded in fear and ignorance, which perpetuate stereotypes and foster division. However, tourism presents a unique opportunity to bridge these divides by promoting cultural exchange and mutual understanding on a global scale. This paper explores how tourism can be strategically employed as a tool for peacebuilding, with a specific focus on India—a country renowned for its cultural diversity and historical significance.

Tourism holds significant potential to unite people by fostering cultural understanding and challenging prejudices. Through travel and interaction with diverse groups, individuals are afforded the opportunity to experience various customs, traditions, and ways of life, thereby encouraging a deeper appreciation of diversity. The cultural exchange facilitated by tourism is instrumental in dismantling negative stereotypes and fostering mutual understanding. Extensive travel invariably involves encounters with people from different social strata and life situations, which can enhance empathy and compassion, ultimately promoting a sense of global solidarity.

One need not be a traveller to reap the benefits of tourism's broad exposure or to contribute to cross-cultural understanding. Active participation and meaningful contributions can be made within one's own locality by leveraging available opportunities, whether one is a waiter, a parent at a playground, or someone tending to their garden. Furthermore, individuals can take proactive steps to promote cultural exchange and understanding. For example, learning the language of a predominant tourist group in the area and assisting as an interpreter, hosting

tourists to provide them with firsthand experiences of local customs and beliefs, or organizing interactive sessions with visitors at local schools. Hospital administrators, in particular, can foster cultural understanding among staff regarding the diverse cultural backgrounds of patients, and arrange orientation sessions to help foreign patients acclimate to local customs. By maintaining an open-minded approach and seizing opportunities to engage with other cultures, one can also facilitate others' understanding of their own culture. Patience with visitors' lack of awareness will, in time, contribute to the reduction of such ignorance.

The Responsible Tourism Mission, a society functioning under the Kerala Tourism Department, is committed to promoting economic, social, and environmental responsibility in tourism. Alongside ensuring a secure and inviting atmosphere for visitors, the mission also emphasises the importance of safeguarding local communities by protecting the environment and creating employment opportunities. Moreover, tourists are given the chance to immerse themselves in village life, acquiring skills in traditional crafts such as coconut frond weaving, coir making, and pottery, while collaborating with local artisans.

As evident, in addition to its cultural impact, tourism brings considerable economic benefits, including contributions to per capita income and employment generation. Sectors such as health tourism and educational tourism create opportunities for healthy interdependence among nations, making countries more invested in the well-being of others. Moreover, tourism raises awareness of global challenges such as poverty and human rights abuses, creating a cadre of international advocates who possess firsthand knowledge of these issues and a genuine interest in addressing the environmental, social, and economic challenges faced by many.

When nations are economically interlinked, the potential costs of conflict escalate, making the advantages of cooperation increasingly evident. The economic integration fostered by the establishment of the European Union has contributed to seven decades of peace in Western Europe. Similarly, the interdependence between the United States and China compels both nations to prioritise diplomatic resolutions over military confrontations. Moreover, the robust economic connections among ASEAN member states have prompted collaborative efforts to address regional challenges, thereby fostering a stable and peaceful environment within the region.

Historical evidence suggests that many violent episodes, including totalitarian regimes and wars, have been fuelled by nationalist sentiments, xenophobia, and narrow-mindedness—attitudes often stemming from a lack of awareness of the world's interconnectedness and the broader perspective it offers. The exposure provided by tourism encourages individuals to focus on the similarities rather than the differences among people of various nationalities, making it more difficult to perceive others as fundamentally different or as "the other." Furthermore, a well-informed individual is less likely to be swayed by leaders or influencers with malicious, selfish, or narrow intentions who seek to manipulate the masses for personal gain.

Totalitarian regimes frequently capitalise on xenophobia by employing propaganda to vilify minority groups or foreign cultures, thereby rationalising oppressive actions against those deemed different or threatening to the prevailing culture. Individuals in societies lacking social cohesion are particularly susceptible to totalitarian propaganda, which often presents itself as the sole force capable of restoring unity, thereby justifying its repressive measures. In

societies devoid of multicultural awareness, alternative viewpoints and cultural diversity are perceived as threats to the established order, thus reinforcing the rationale for authoritarian ideologies. Totalitarian regimes manipulate nationalist sentiments to depict others as enemies, thereby preserving cultural purity by invoking historical grievances or fabricating external threats to legitimise persecution under authoritarian rule. Multicultural awareness is crucial for a democratic society, as it underpins democratic values such as tolerance, equality, and the protection of minority rights. In times of social or economic crisis, totalitarian regimes exploit societal fears and insecurities, particularly in the absence of multicultural understanding, to scapegoat unfamiliar cultures for societal problems. When citizens are uninformed and lack critical engagement, it becomes easier for authoritarian leaders or regimes to sustain control. Thus, education in multiculturalism, exposure to diverse cultural experiences, and the development of an acceptance of people from different backgrounds are essential in countering the influence of self-serving leaders with malevolent intentions.

Tourism also encourages dialogue and collaboration, which are essential for fostering understanding and peace in any relationship, whether at the familial or international level. While the motivations for travel may be deeply personal—such as career advancement, spiritual growth, or obtaining specific medical treatments—the broader impact of immersion in a world different from one's own is profound and often unavoidable. It is evident that regions where tourism thrives tend to exhibit societies that are more tolerant, understanding, and less susceptible to extremist ideologies. Furthermore, the inhabitants of such societies are more likely to live amicably, show warmth towards visitors, and display empathy and understanding, even in hypothetical or distant situations.

In summary, tourism not only facilitates personal and cultural growth but also serves as a powerful tool for economic interdependence, global awareness, and the promotion of peace and understanding on a broader scale. Its potential to contribute to a more peaceful and interconnected world should be fully recognised and harnessed.

Bibliography

"Responsible Tourism Destinations." *Kerala Tourism*, Government of Kerala, <https://www.keralatourism.org/responsible-tourism/destination/>.

"Home." *ASEAN*, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, <https://asean.org/>.

Aloisi, Harry. "The European Union as a Peace System: A Study of Stability and Peace in the EU." *International Journal of Peace Studies*, vol. 15, no. 1, 2010, pp. 1-22. Portland State University, <https://web.pdx.edu/~harrya/Publications/Journal%20Articles/HA%20EU%20as%20Peace%20System%20IJPS.pdf>.

Soucy, Robert. "fascism". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 18 Jul. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/fascism>.