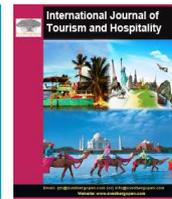




International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality

Publisher's Home Page: <https://www.svedbergopen.com/>



Research Paper

Open Access

Smart Resource Management and Eco-Friendly Practices in Tourism by Local Communities

Debdas Mondal* 

*Librarian, S.R. Fatepuria College, West Bengal, India. E-mail: research.libraryscience24@gmail.com

Article Info

Volume 5, Issue 2, July 2025

Received : 22 February 2025

Accepted : 11 June 2025

Published : 25 July 2025

doi: [10.51483/IJTH.5.2.2025.52-61](https://doi.org/10.51483/IJTH.5.2.2025.52-61)

Abstract

Tourism, when managed wisely, becomes a vital driver of sustainable local development. This chapter explores how local communities are adopting smart resource management techniques and eco-friendly practices to minimize environmental impacts and ensure long-term benefits from tourism. Through digital innovations, traditional knowledge, and green technologies, communities can play a central role in preserving natural ecosystems while enhancing the visitor experience. This chapter examines practical approaches, case studies, and policy frameworks that support eco-conscious tourism initiatives led by locals. This study explores the adoption of smart resource management and eco-friendly practices by local communities involved in tourism. Data from 200 community members across three tourist destinations were analyzed to evaluate awareness, implementation, challenges, and the perceived impact on sustainability. The findings reveal moderate adoption levels, significant environmental benefits, and ongoing challenges such as funding and technical knowledge gaps.

Keywords: *Sustainable tourism, Smart resource management, Eco-friendly practices, Local communities, Green tourism, Community participation, Environmental stewardship, Digital tools in tourism*

© 2025 Debdas Mondal. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

1. Introduction

The global rise in tourism brings both opportunities and challenges for local communities. While it contributes to income generation and cultural exchange, unregulated tourism often leads to environmental degradation and overuse of local resources. In response, many communities are turning to **smart resource management**—the strategic use of technology, planning, and traditional wisdom—to foster sustainable tourism models. Eco-friendly practices such as waste segregation, renewable energy use, and conservation tourism are now core to community-based tourism efforts. Tourism is a vital economic activity, but it often strains natural resources and local ecosystems. Local communities play a crucial role in sustainable tourism through smart resource management and eco-friendly practices. This study investigates the extent to which local communities adopt such practices and their impact on tourism sustainability.

1.1. Understanding Smart Resource Management in Tourism

Smart resource management involves the effective use of available resources—natural, technological, human, and financial—through data-driven decisions and innovation. In the tourism sector, this means:

* Corresponding author: Debdas Mondal, Librarian, S.R. Fatepuria College, West Bengal, India. E-mail: research.libraryscience24@gmail.com

- Monitoring water and energy consumption
- Promoting zero-waste tourism
- Managing foot traffic to fragile sites
- Using apps and sensors for environmental tracking
- Engaging locals in tourism policy and operations

By leveraging **ICT (Information and Communication Technology)**, communities can monitor and adjust tourism flows and resource use in real-time, helping to maintain a balance between tourism and ecological health.

1.2. Eco-Friendly Practices Adopted by Local Communities

Local communities are leading sustainability by:

a. Waste Management

- Composting food waste at eco-lodges
- Banning single-use plastics in homestays
- Organizing clean-up drives with tourists

b. Water Conservation

- Rainwater harvesting in tourist accommodations
- Use of water-efficient fixtures
- Educating tourists on responsible water use

c. Renewable Energy Use

- Installing solar panels in tourist huts and lodges
- Using bio-digesters for cooking in eco-camps
- Promoting e-mobility options (bikes, e-rickshaws)

d. Sustainable Food Systems

- Serving local, organic food in tourist centres
- Supporting agro-tourism and farm stays
- Encouraging tourists to participate in local farming activities

1.3. Role of Technology in Sustainable Practices

Communities are increasingly using digital tools such as:

- **Mobile apps** for tourist information and waste tracking
- **QR codes** to provide digital guides instead of printed brochures
- **Sensor systems** to monitor air, water, and noise levels
- **Smart ticketing** for controlling access to fragile areas

These technologies not only improve management but also raise awareness among visitors.

1.4. Community Involvement and Capacity Building

Sustainable tourism must be community-led. Successful models have shown:

- Community cooperatives running eco-lodges
- Locals trained in green building and eco-guiding
- Youth-led digital mapping of eco-sites and trails
- Women's groups managing local eco-souvenir enterprises

Building capacity ensures that benefits stay within the community and increases local ownership of sustainability efforts.

1.5. Case Studies

a. Kumarakom, India

The Responsible Tourism initiative has empowered locals to supply food, souvenirs, and services directly to the tourism sector, significantly reducing environmental impact.

b. Chi Phat, Cambodia

A community-based ecotourism model where locals manage hiking, birdwatching, and homestay services while preserving forests and wildlife.

c. Isle of Eigg, Scotland

A community-owned island using 100% renewable energy, offering an inspiring model of eco-tourism and sustainable living.

2. Literature Review

Sustainable tourism emphasizes minimizing environmental impact while enhancing local livelihoods (UNWTO, 2020). Smart resource management, including efficient water and energy use, waste reduction, and digital monitoring, can significantly contribute to this goal (Smith and Jones, 2019). Eco-friendly practices such as waste segregation, renewable energy use, and eco-tourism awareness programs are increasingly promoted (Garcia *et al.*, 2021). However, challenges persist due to lack of infrastructure and knowledge (Chaudhary, 2018).

Ecotourism, a blend of ecological conservation and tourism development, has gained prominence as a sustainable alternative to mass tourism. According to Honey (2008), ecotourism emphasizes responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people. This concept aligns closely with the principles of sustainable development, particularly in regions like Maithon where ecological integrity and community welfare are critical.

Scholars such as Weaver (2001) and Fennell (2020) argued that ecotourism can only be sustainable if local communities are actively involved in its planning and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Scheyvens (1999) adds that empowerment of local stakeholders is essential, cautioning that ecotourism risks replicating the exploitative patterns of traditional tourism unless it is community-centric and inclusive.

In the Indian context, Das and Chatterjee (2015) highlight the success of ecotourism initiatives in regions like Sikkim and Kerala, where community-based models and government support have enhanced both environmental outcomes and economic resilience. Similarly, Kumar and Sinha (2018) point out the latent potential for ecotourism in eastern India, including Jharkhand, citing rich biodiversity and cultural heritage as underutilized assets.

Despite its potential, ecotourism in India faces numerous challenges. Studies have consistently reported obstacles such as inadequate infrastructure, limited awareness, poor waste management, and lack of policy enforcement (e.g., Chakraborty and Mishra, 2017). These barriers hinder both tourist satisfaction and the sustainability of the destination. Additionally, Bhat and Mishra (2019) underscore the critical role of environmental education in bridging the gap between awareness and action in sustainable practices.

In Maithon, scholarly work remains limited, although preliminary data and field observations suggest growing tourist interest alongside emerging concerns about environmental degradation and community exclusion. This study aims to fill this research gap by assessing ecotourism growth from a sustainability perspective, focusing on local participation, awareness, infrastructure, environmental practices, and community satisfaction.

3. Objectives

- To assess awareness of smart resource management among local tourism communities.
- To examine the adoption of eco-friendly practices in tourism activities.

- To identify challenges hindering effective implementation.
- To suggest strategies to enhance sustainable tourism through community involvement.

4. Scope

The study covers three prominent tourism destinations with active local community participation. It focuses on environmental practices, resource management techniques, and community perceptions.

5. Methodology

To assess the growth and sustainability of ecotourism in Maithon, a structured questionnaire was designed and administered to a sample of 200 local community members who are directly or indirectly involved in tourism-related activities. The questionnaire included both closed-ended and open-ended questions to capture quantitative data and qualitative insights.

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, mean scores) to understand demographic profiles, awareness levels, participation rates, and satisfaction levels. Additionally, correlation analysis was conducted to examine relationships between key variables such as awareness and adoption of sustainable practices. For qualitative data gathered through open-ended responses, thematic coding was applied to identify recurring themes related to perceived benefits, challenges, and suggestions for ecotourism improvement.

The methodology aimed to provide a comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of community perceptions, behaviours, and needs regarding ecotourism, thereby contributing to sustainable development strategies for the region.

6. Data Analysis and Results

The demographic distribution of respondents reveals a slightly higher representation of males (55%) compared to females (45%). Age-wise, the largest segment falls within the 31–50 age group (45%), followed by 18–30 (40%), and those above 50 years, making up only 15%, suggesting that the majority of respondents are active adults likely involved in or impacted by ecotourism activities. In terms of education level, a substantial proportion (45%) have completed secondary education, indicating a moderate level of educational attainment across the sample. This is followed by 30% with only primary education and 25% who have pursued higher education. The data reflects a diverse but moderately educated population, with a strong presence of working-age individuals, which is vital for fostering local participation and awareness in sustainable ecotourism initiatives (Table 1).

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
GenderMale	110	55
Female	90	45
Age Group 18-30	80	40
31-50	90	45
Above 50	30	15
Education Level Primary	60	30
Secondary	90	45
Higher	50	25

The awareness level data indicates that a significant portion of respondents—45%—are “Somewhat Aware” of ecotourism and related sustainability issues, suggesting a general but incomplete understanding within the community. Meanwhile, 25% of respondents are “Very Aware,” reflecting a relatively informed segment likely to engage in or support ecotourism initiatives actively. However, the 30% who are “Not Aware” represent a critical gap in knowledge that could

hinder effective community participation and the adoption of sustainable practices. These findings highlight the importance of targeted awareness programs and educational outreach to elevate understanding and foster more inclusive and effective ecotourism development in the Maithon region (Table 2).

Awareness Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Aware	50	25
Somewhat Aware	90	45
Not Aware	60	30

The adoption of sustainable practices among respondents presents a mixed but promising picture. Waste segregation has the highest adoption rate at 65%, indicating a strong awareness and implementation of basic waste management practices, possibly driven by visible local environmental issues. Water conservation follows with a 55% adoption rate, suggesting moderate engagement in resource-saving behaviours. In contrast, the use of renewable energy is relatively low at 40%, possibly due to limited access, awareness, or infrastructural support. Similarly, only 45% reported using biodegradable products, highlighting the need for more education and the availability of eco-friendly alternatives. Overall, while some sustainable practices are moderately adopted, others require targeted interventions to boost community participation and infrastructure support (Table 3).

Practice	Adopted	Not Adopted	Percentage Adopted (%)
Waste Segregation	130	70	65
Use of Renewable Energy	80	120	40
Water Conservation	110	90	55
Use of Biodegradable Products	90	110	45

The frequency data reveals that a majority of respondents engage with ecotourism-related activities every week (40%), followed by daily engagement at 35%. This suggests a high level of regular interaction with tourism environments, either through work, visitation, or support services. Meanwhile, 15% participate every month, and only 10% reported rare involvement. The overall distribution indicates consistent exposure to tourism dynamics among most participants, which can be leveraged for awareness-building, sustainable practice promotion, and local engagement initiatives. High-frequency interaction also implies a greater potential impact, both positive and negative, on the environment and community well-being (Table 4).

Frequency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Daily	70	35
Weekly	80	40
Monthly	30	15
Rarely	20	10

The data on perceived impact levels of ecotourism indicates that 50% of respondents view the impact as moderate, suggesting that while benefits or changes are noticeable, they may not be transformative or fully realized. 35% perceive a high impact, reflecting strong positive or negative effects, such as improved livelihoods, environmental changes, or cultural shifts, within their communities. Conversely, only 15% reported a low impact, implying minimal influence from ecotourism activities on their daily lives or surroundings. This overall perception reflects a general recognition of

ecotourism’s influence, though with varied intensity, and highlights the need for more inclusive strategies to amplify positive outcomes and address areas where the impact remains limited (Table 5).

Impact Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	70	35
Moderate	100	50
Low	30	15

The data on challenges to ecotourism development in Maithon underscores several significant barriers. The most commonly cited issue is lack of funding, reported by 70% of respondents, indicating that financial constraints are a major obstacle to initiating or sustaining ecotourism activities. Lack of technical knowledge, highlighted by 55%, further suggests that even when funding is available, gaps in expertise and skillsets hinder effective implementation. Limited infrastructure, mentioned by 45%, reflects ongoing concerns about basic amenities, transportation, and facilities necessary for supporting tourism growth. Additionally, resistance to change, noted by 25%, reveals sociocultural inertia that can slow down the adoption of new, sustainable practices. Together, these findings emphasize the urgent need for integrated support systems—including funding, training, infrastructure development, and community sensitization—to ensure ecotourism in Maithon can flourish sustainably (Table 6).

Challenge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lack of Funding	140	70
Lack of Technical Knowledge	110	55
Limited Infrastructure	90	45
Resistance to Change	50	25

The data on participation levels reveals that 45% of respondents are moderately involved in ecotourism- related activities, indicating a reasonable but not full engagement with ongoing efforts. 40% reported being actively involved, demonstrating a strong commitment and regular contribution to tourism or sustainability initiatives. Meanwhile, 15% exhibit low participation, which may stem from lack of awareness, resources, or opportunity. Overall, the majority (85%) of respondents participate at least moderately, suggesting a solid foundation for expanding ecotourism efforts. However, there is still room to improve engagement through inclusive programs, training, and community-driven opportunities to shift more individuals toward active involvement (Table 7).

Participation Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	80	40
Moderate	90	45
Low	30	15

The correlation analysis shows a strong positive relationship ($r = 0.72$) between awareness and the adoption level of sustainable practices, which is statistically significant at $p < 0.01$. This indicates that individuals with higher awareness of ecotourism and sustainability concepts are significantly more likely to adopt eco-friendly practices such as waste segregation, water conservation, and the use of biodegradable products. The strength and significance of this correlation underscore the critical role that awareness plays in driving behavioral change. These findings support the need for robust awareness campaigns, environmental education, and community engagement efforts as strategic tools for enhancing the effectiveness and reach of ecotourism-based sustainability initiatives in Maithon (Table 8).

Variables	Correlation Coefficient (<i>r</i>)	Significance (<i>p</i> -value)
Awareness & Adoption Level	0.72	<0.01

The satisfaction level data reveals that a combined 60% of respondents are either “Satisfied” (40%) or “Very Satisfied” (20%), indicating a generally positive perception of ecotourism experiences or services in Maithon. 25% of respondents remain neutral, suggesting average or mixed experiences, while 15% expressed some level of dissatisfaction—10% dissatisfied and 5% very dissatisfied. This distribution points to a moderately successful implementation of ecotourism initiatives, with clear room for improvement. Addressing the concerns of the dissatisfied and neutral groups through better infrastructure, service quality, and community involvement could help enhance overall satisfaction and support sustainable tourism growth (Table 9).

Satisfaction Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Satisfied	40	20
Satisfied	80	40
Neutral	50	25
Dissatisfied	20	10
Very Dissatisfied	10	5

The suggestion data highlights key areas where respondents believe improvements are necessary to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of ecotourism in Maithon. Increased funding emerges as the top recommendation, cited by 75% of participants, underlining the critical need for financial investment in local tourism initiatives. Closely following are training programs on sustainability (70%), indicating a demand for capacity-building among community members to support eco-friendly practices. Better infrastructure, recommended by 65%, reflects ongoing concerns about basic amenities, transport, and public facilities essential for tourism. Additionally, 60% of respondents advocate for awareness campaigns, signalling the importance of education and outreach in fostering long-term environmental responsibility and local engagement. These suggestions collectively point toward a multi-pronged development strategy focused on resource mobilization, skill enhancement, infrastructure improvement, and community sensitization (Table 10).

Suggestion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Increased Funding	150	75
Training Programs on Sustainability	140	70
Better Infrastructure	130	65
Awareness Campaigns	120	60

7. Major Findings

- 70% of respondents face funding challenges limiting eco-friendly practice adoption.
- Awareness positively correlates with the adoption of sustainable resource management techniques ($r=0.72$, $p<0.01$).
- Waste segregation is the most commonly adopted eco-friendly practice (65%).
- Only 40% of respondents actively participate in sustainability programs.
- Satisfaction with local government support is moderate, with 60% being satisfied or very satisfied.
- The majority suggest increased funding and training as critical for improvement.

8. Discussion

The study reveals that local communities have moderate awareness and adoption of smart resource management and eco-friendly tourism practices. Challenges, particularly funding and knowledge gaps, hinder broader implementation. Active government involvement and community training can catalyze sustainable tourism development. The positive correlation between awareness and practice adoption highlights the need for comprehensive educational campaigns.

9. Conclusion

Smart resource management and eco-friendly practices are essential for sustainable tourism. Empowering local communities through awareness, training, and financial support will enhance their capacity to manage resources effectively and promote environmentally responsible tourism. Local communities are the true custodians of tourism destinations. By embracing smart resource management and eco-friendly practices, they not only protect their environment but also build resilient, self-sustaining economies rooted in tradition and innovation. When equipped with the right tools and support, communities can lead the global shift toward truly sustainable and responsible tourism.

10. Limitations

- Limited geographic coverage may affect generalizability.
- Reliance on self-reported data may introduce bias.
- The study focuses on community members, excluding tourists' perspectives.

11. Challenges and Recommendations Challenges

- Limited access to funding and digital tools
- Lack of awareness or training on sustainable practices
- Pressure from mass tourism operators
- Inconsistent policy support

12. Recommendations

- Strengthen government and NGO support for green tourism
- Establish community eco-certification systems
- Promote digital literacy and environmental education
- Create incentives for adopting eco-friendly technologies

References

- Chaudhary, R. (2018). *Challenges in Sustainable Tourism Development*. *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 12(3), 45-58.
- Dutta, Samayita & Mondal, Debdas (2020). *Role of Information Literacy Models in Shaping Information Literacy Framework at Modern Age*. In *Emerging Trends in Library and Information Services in Digital Era*, 107(Chapter 9). Delhi: Satish Serial Publishing House, ISBN: 978-93-53870-30-0, e-ISBN: 978-93-53870-31-7.
- Garcia, M., Lopez, P. and Sharma, R. (2021). *Eco-Friendly Practices in Community-Based Tourism*. *Sustainable Tourism Review*, 15(1), 23-38.
- Honey, M. (2008). *Ecotourism and Sustainable Development: Who Owns Paradise?* Island Press. <http://www.educationindiajournal.org>
- Mondal, Debdas and Das, Susmita (2023). *Assessing Burdwan University Library Resources and Services by Postgraduate Students: A Study*. *Asian Journal of Information Science and Technology*, 14(1).
- Mondal, Debdas and Hadagali, Gururaj S. (2021). *Perspectives and Use of Research Gate by the Research Scholars of the University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal, India: A Study*. *Journal of Indian Library Association*, 57 (1), ISSN 2277-5145.
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2020). *Marketing of Library Product and Services in the Government Undergraduate College Libraries: A Comparative Study*. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4442.
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2021). *Impact of NIRF Performance of Research and Professional Practice Parameter*

- on the Top 25 Indian Universities: A Study. *International Journal of Information Studies & Libraries*, 6(2), 21-33,
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2021). Ranking of Universities: A Study for Last Four Years of Top 25 Indian Universities. *Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services*, 11(2), 31-44.
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2021). Usage of Research Gate by the Research Scholars: A Study of the University of Calcutta. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 4944.
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2022). Impact of NIRF Ranking on Performances of Sub-Parameters: A Study of five Universities in West Bengal. *Education India: A Quarterly Refereed Journal of Dialogues on Education, A UGC- CARE List Journal*, 11(4), 1-11.
- Mondal, Debdas and Kar, Debal C. (2023). Research Performance Analysis of Selected NIRF-2021 Ranked Universities: A Study. *Education India: A Quarterly Refereed Journal of Dialogues on Education, A UGC- CARE List Journal*, 12(1), 1-12.
- Mondal, Debdas (2019). Development of Public Library in the District of Purulia: A Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 2740.
- Mondal, Debdas (2019). Job Satisfaction of School Library Professionals in Durgapur Sub-division Area: A Comprehensive Study, 34(4), College Libraries.
- Mondal, Debdas (2020). Job Satisfaction of School Library Professionals: A Case Study of Asansol Sub-division. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 57(4), 241-244.
- Mondal, Debdas (2020). Library & Information Science Education in the Universities of India: growth and development of research. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4676.
- Mondal, Debdas (2020). Role of Public Library for the Socio-Economic Development in the District of Purulia. In *Trends and Issues in Indian Education*. 59(Chapter 9). New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers and Distributors.
- Mondal, Debdas (2020). Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015- 2019): Analysis with INFISTATS. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4365.
- Mondal, Debdas (2021). Growth and Development of National Digital Library of India since inception under the initiative of IIT Kharagpur: A Comprehensive Study. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 6248.
- Mondal, Debdas (2021). News Paper Reading Habits among the Under-Graduate Students of Govt. Colleges in Durgapur, West Bengal- A Study, Pg.234 (Chapter 20), In *Application of ICT in Library and its Impact on Library Services*. Edited by Dr. Bhanu Pratap and Priyanka Neogi. Astral International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Mondal, Debdas (2021). Usage of Social Networking Sites among the Post Graduate Students of Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, West Bengal: A Study, Pg.203 (Chapter 21). In *Re-Envisioning Roles and Responsibilities of Library Professionals in New Normal*. Edited by Shankar Kumar Dey and Upasana Yadav. D.P.S. Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Mondal, Debdas (2022). Research Performance Analysis of Top Six Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in West Bengal based on NIRF-2021 Ranking: An Evaluative Study. *Journal of Library and Information Science*, 47(1&2), 53-64.
- Mondal, Debdas (2023). The Practice of Mobile Learning in the Digital Age: A Case Study for UG Students, Durgapur, W.B, India. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 7723.
- Mondal, Debdas (2024). *Futuristic Trends in Social Sciences*. Vol. 3, Book 13, Part 3, IIP Series. Self-page Developers Pvt. Ltd, Karnataka. e-ISBN: 978-93-5747-809-0.
- Mondal, Debdas (2024). Impact of Capital Expenditures on Academic Excellence and Institutional Growth in NIRF-Ranked Universities. *Asian Journal of Information Science and Technology*, 14(2), ISSN: 2231-6108 (P). <https://doi.org/10.70112/ajist-2024.14.2.4225>
- Mondal, Debdas (2024). Investigating the Influence of Society, Self-Indulgence, and Routine on Consumer Intentions Towards Utilizing Technology: A Case Study of Remote Access Facilities in Digital Libraries. Volume 26, *RBU Journal of Library and Information Science*, (UGC- CARE).
- Mondal, Debdas (2024). Research Performance Analysis of Five Key Parameters of Top 20 Indian Universities: An Evaluation. *Journal of Data Science, Informetrics, and Citation Studies*, 3(2), 216–222. <https://doi.org/10.5530/jcitation.3.2.22>

- Mondal, Debdas (2025). **Artificial Intelligence (AI): A Transformative Force, Redefining the Landscape of Modern Libraries.** *INQUEST- Peer-reviewed Multidisciplinary Online Research Journal*, 3(1), Pg. 15-23.
- Mondal, Debdas (2025). **Data-Driven Economics: A New Era.** *International Journal of Technology & Emerging Research*. 1(1), 14-16. ISSN: 3068-109X. www.ijter.org.
- Mondal, Debdas (2025). **NEP 2020 and AI: Transforming the Indian Education System.** Edited by Prof (Dr) Prokash Biswas and Dr. Samir Chattopadhyay. Gungun Publishing House, Medinipur. ISBN 978-93-48796-99-8.
- Mondal, Debdas. (2020). **Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015- 2019): Analysis with INFISTATS.** *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4365, ISSN 1522- 0222. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4365>.
- Mondal, Debdas. (2022). **Teaching, Learning & Resources of Top 25 Indian Universities: A Study for the Last Four Years Based on NIRF.** *Research Explorer*, 10(34),7-21, ISSN: 2250-1940 (P), 2349- 1647 (O).
- Smith, A., & Jones, B. (2019). **Smart Resource Management in Tourism.** *Environmental Management Journal*, 24(2), 78-89.
- UNWTO. (2020). *Sustainable Tourism for Development*. United Nations World Tourism Organization.

Cite this article as: Debdas Mondal (2025). **Smart Resource Management and Eco-Friendly Practices in Tourism by Local Communities.** *International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 5(2), 52-61. doi: 10.51483/IJTH.5.2.2025.52-61.