

Chapter 21

Tourism and Hospitality in Ethiopia's Development Agenda: Action for Sustainable Economic Growth

Alelign Aschale Wudie
Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

The tourism and hospitality operation is a lucrative but volatile business. Concerns about its sustainability require utmost knowledge and skills. Practicable philosophies about people, economics, finance, management, culture, and political ideology are essential. The chapter critically analyzes trans-disciplinary options that can assist responsible stakeholders to make and take remedial actions and classified decisions for sustainable growth and development in Ethiopia. Fundamental but profitable actions that demand a timely call for Ethiopia's tourism and hospitality amelioration are explicated. Underlined is that a destination should not entertain decline at the expense of rejuvenation. Skilled dependence on technology can boost returns and scale up on indigenous resources to sustain a tourism and hospitality operation. In a nutshell, a trans-disciplinary vibrant interaction of growth and development variables can create and highly soar the hegemonic status quo of tourism and hospitality business operation in Ethiopia.

INTRODUCTION

People travel. They move for many purposes. I travel for many personal, national and international purposes of circumstantial natures. As moving, we plan and implement. We also spend money. We spend fair amounts of money for air, water, and land transports. We also use the money to dine, shelter and recreate. Comfort is what every traveler/tourist needs. People can also pay for extra services of a variety of many destinations. Tourists and travelers may buy goods and services to their demand from the availabilities. In the process, financial transactions become the major practices and events in each tourist spot. As people move, they move with money; then they buy and sell properties of the inter-mare needs. When

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-3247-7.ch021

people get enough money, they begin to aspire for new changes. They construct roads, buildings, and bridges. They also modify each construction to meet people demands of a time. They buy or build new and best hospitality service deliveries. They renovate old types to meet new needs. They also begin to train new staff equipped with contemporary knowledge/skills and technology. They also install the best technology gadgets and applications. Enshrined development endeavors in tourism and hospitality cannot be delivered by few people though assumed to be highly skilled and experienced. It is a corroboration of many stakeholders—a transdisciplinary job. The lions share should be taken by the government for operative ownership and facilitation of public services and tourist attractions, for setting up sustainable and efficacious regulatory policies and mechanisms. The roles the private sectors could play are also immense. They can always create links among the government sectors, the non-government organizations, tourists, and individual operators of non-interaction nature. With a sole intention to make a profit out of competent tourism and hospitality operation, they can always scale up the quality (attractive and refurbished) of the operation and the infrastructure.

Ethiopians are known for their hospitality; they are polite, considerate, punctual, deliberately empathic, apologetic, affectionately smiling, minding their manners, beautiful and emotionally intelligent to bring multiple perspectives together. Their moral value is immeasurable. Ethiopia has the oldest history in the universe. Archeologists proved that the oldest human nature and the mother/father gene existed some 10 million years ago in Ethiopia Africa. Lucy or *Denqenesh*—“you are splendid or amazing”, is confirmed by archaeologists as the “true” and modern mother of the world. So 70 million years back from Lucy, there were abled mothers and fathers of world. The geography, topography, fauna, flora, and spatial gifts of Ethiopia gave the splendor advantages of tourism and hospitality business operation at zero level of fear and regret. Ethiopia has been visited by many people from around the globe for political, religious, business, material and intellectual advantages. Missionaries lead these categorical number. All religious sects put their feet on the land of Ethiopians to disseminate their ideologies. Many missionaries came to Ethiopia for various socio-political and economic undertakings. During the caravan and barter trading periods, thousand and millions of merchants have either crossed or exchanged with and stayed in Ethiopia. Numerous explorers, authors, artists, government advisors, consulates, soldiers, and tourists of assorted reasons have visited Ethiopia. It has been proved by the international world that many of these people have enjoyed the highest level of Ethiopians’ hospitality.

Taking classified and perspectival issues of tourism and hospitality, this chapter critically sees transdisciplinary issues of thought and action of subjects—agents/actors in the state-society interactive system (the virtual state system from the dynamism). The major objective of this chapter is to show what and how thoughts and actions on tourism and hospitality could be framed and taken to boost their contributions to Ethiopia’s sustainable growth and development. The critical analysis takes the centre and the fringe of (philosophical) ideas that matter most in strives for commendable change and transformation for sustainable socio-economic growth and development.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A NATION'S GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Extremist analysts blame that a quickly failed state exists due to non-functional operations of the whole social and governmental bodies in some given periods. I believe that state failure begins slowly with dysfunctional systems operation even though people and state never fail to the level of dysfunctionality. The stubborn socio-cultural dynamism can greatly contribute to these beginnings of collapse. The geography,

16 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/tourism-and-hospitality-in-ethiopias-development-agenda/197604

Related Content

Has Gender Equity Improved?: An Examination of the Challenges Faced by Professional Women in Law and Healthcare

Michaeline Skiba and David P. Paul (2013). *International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development* (pp. 87-95).

www.irma-international.org/article/has-gender-equity-improved/93840

Evolution of the Literature on Social Responsibility in the Tourism Sector: A Systematic Literature Review

María Paula Lechuga Sancho and Alicia Martín Navarro (2022). *Challenges and New Opportunities for Tourism in Inland Territories: Ecocultural Resources and Sustainable Initiatives* (pp. 169-186).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/evolution-of-the-literature-on-social-responsibility-in-the-tourism-sector/286854

Innovative Product Management Strategies for Sustainable SMEs

Abhijit Chandratreya (2024). *Technopreneurship in Small Businesses for Sustainability* (pp. 118-148).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/innovative-product-management-strategies-for-sustainable-smes/354318

Automatic Real-Time River Traffic Monitoring Based on Artificial Vision Techniques

Luca Iocchi, Luca Novelli, Luigi Tombolini and Michele Vianello (2010). *International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development* (pp. 40-51).

www.irma-international.org/article/automatic-real-time-river-traffic/45936

Stochastically Balancing Trees for File and Database Systems

Aziz Barbar and Anis Ismail (2013). *International Journal of Green Computing* (pp. 58-70).

www.irma-international.org/article/stochastically-balancing-trees-file-database/80239