

**AGH**

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Review of the doctoral dissertation by Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo

entitled “*Determinants of Sustainable Tourist Behaviour. The Case of Australia, Indonesia and Poland*”, written in 2025 at Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń under the supervision of Prof. Aldona Glińska-Noweś and Prof. Pauliina Ulkuniemi

Formal Basis

The basis for preparing this review is the letter dated 22 July 2025 from Prof. Agata Sudolska, informing me of my appointment by the Council of the Discipline of Management and Quality Sciences as a reviewer of the doctoral dissertation by Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo.

The substantive assessment takes into account the requirements specified in the Act on Higher Education and Science of 20 July 2018 (Journal of Laws 2021, item 478), in particular Article 187 of this Act.

The subject of the evaluation is a written dissertation prepared in English (Art. 187.3), with a total length of 313 pages (including bibliography and appendices). The dissertation contains the necessary elements typical of such a work and has been presented in a form that enables its evaluation.

This review evaluates the dissertation in the following aspects: the relevance of the chosen topic and research objectives, the adequacy of the applied research methods, the formal evaluation of the work, the substantive evaluation of the dissertation, and final conclusions.



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1. Assessment of the choice of topic and research objectives

The doctoral dissertation by Ms. Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo is situated within the field of social sciences, in the discipline of management and quality sciences. Its main aim is an in-depth analysis of the issues of sustainable tourism, with particular emphasis on the determinants and manifestations of tourist behaviour. Already at the stage of defining the research problem, the aptness of the topic is evident, and its timeliness and both cognitive and practical significance are beyond doubt.

Tourism, as one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy, remains particularly sensitive to contemporary global challenges. These include environmental and climate issues, as well as social and economic problems associated with the functioning of tourist destinations and the service industry. In the scientific literature, it is increasingly emphasised that the further development of tourism should take place in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. This implies the need to design appropriate regulatory and organisational solutions, as well as to shape responsible attitudes among consumers – tourists. In this context, the study of tourist behaviour, their motivations, barriers, and the discrepancies between declarations and actual practices acquires special significance, both for theoretical development in this field and for management practice in the tourism sector.

The doctoral candidate accurately identifies this research problem, stressing the need not only for systematisation and in-depth analysis of the existing body of knowledge, but also for empirical verification of the adopted assumptions. She underlines the role of tourists as key actors in the implementation of sustainable development principles in practice. It is precisely their consumption decisions, value systems, and ecological and social awareness that determine whether the tourism sector will follow a path consistent with the idea of sustainability.

The research objectives of the dissertation have been formulated clearly and logically. The main aim, defined as the identification of factors influencing sustainable tourist behaviour, has been developed into detailed objectives and research hypotheses, which specify the overall research concept. This approach demonstrates consistency in research thinking and good methodological orientation in the social sciences.

Of particular note is the decision to give the study a comparative character. The analysis was conducted in three countries – Poland, Indonesia and Australia – which allowed the identification of both universal mechanisms and cultural or contextual differences. The cross-national perspective of the research constitutes a clear element of originality and enhances the cognitive value of the dissertation, as it enables not only a deeper reflection on tourist

behaviour, but also the formulation of conclusions relevant to tourism management practice in different socio-economic contexts.

To sum up, the choice of topic and the way the research objectives were formulated must be considered entirely appropriate and accurate. The dissertation addresses issues of significant importance for contemporary science and practice, and its research perspective – including both theoretical and empirical dimensions – demonstrates the doctoral candidate's maturity.

2. Assessment of the applied research methods

The methodological framework of the dissertation deserves a high evaluation. The study was carefully designed and conducted, and the choice of methods is adequate to the defined objectives. The author adopted a qualitative research approach, relying primarily on in-depth interviews conducted in three countries. This solution made it possible to capture the complexity of attitudes, motivations, and barriers that quantitative research methods are often unable to sufficiently reveal. The choice of a qualitative strategy was therefore not only justified but entirely appropriate.

Several methodological strengths should be highlighted:

- The research design was thoughtful and consistent, and the sample selection was carefully justified.
- The candidate chose to include individuals actively engaged in various forms of tourism, which increased the relevance of the empirical material.
- As a result, the collected data reflect actual experiences and choices of tourists, rather than merely accidental declarations.

Of particular importance is the inclusion of three different national contexts: Poland, Indonesia, and Australia. This choice was not arbitrary but was justified by quantitative data on tourism development as well as by cultural differences analysed using Hofstede's model. Such an approach allowed the identification of both common mechanisms and specific determinants arising from different traditions, values, and socio-economic realities.

The theoretical framework of the study was anchored in the existing literature, with particular reliance on the model of factors influencing consumer behaviour proposed by Joshi and Rahman (2015). However, the doctoral candidate did not limit herself to its

straightforward application, but enriched it with her own extensive literature review, thereby creating a coherent and well-justified analytical tool.

The data analysis process was also carried out meticulously. Coding and thematic analysis followed best practices of qualitative research. The author not only described the analytical procedure but also presented the results in a comprehensive and transparent way. Importantly, the findings were richly illustrated with excerpts from respondents' statements, which increased the authenticity of the analysis and provided deeper insights into the motivations, attitudes, and barriers associated with the studied phenomena.

To conclude, the methodological workshop of the dissertation should be assessed highly. The well-justified sample selection, the skillful use of existing theoretical models, and the rigorous data analysis testify to the doctoral candidate's strong research competencies.

3. Formal assessment

The dissertation has 313 pages and a clear, classical structure: introduction, theoretical part, empirical part, conclusion, bibliography, and appendices. The structure is logical and coherent, and the narrative leads the reader from theoretical foundations to the author's own research and conclusions. The bibliography is extensive and carefully selected, covering both classical sources and the latest publications, including documents from international institutions.

The language of the dissertation is correct and communicative. At times, the narrative is somewhat descriptive, which slows down the flow of the argument, but it also reflects the candidate's erudition and the richness of the material collected. Overall, the dissertation meets the formal requirements expected of doctoral theses.

4. Substantive evaluation

The dissertation constitutes a valuable and original study of sustainable tourism and tourist behaviour. Of particular merit is the theoretical part, in which the doctoral candidate carried out an extensive and thorough literature review, including the fundamental documents of sustainable development (Brundtland Report, Agenda 21, SDGs), various definitions of sustainable tourism, and their evolution in international policy.

The empirical part, based on original qualitative research conducted in three countries, is an equally important contribution. A significant scientific achievement of the work is the identification of the "attitude-behaviour gap", i.e. the discrepancy between declared

ecological awareness and actual consumption practices. The candidate convincingly demonstrates that, despite high levels of pro-environmental declarations, in practice economic factors, convenience, and infrastructural conditions often determine choices.

An additional value is the elaboration of a typology of tourists, including, among others, the category of “incidental sustainable tourists”. This typology enriches theoretical knowledge and has a clear practical dimension, enabling its application in the management of the tourism sector.

The presentation of empirical results is systematic and consistent, supported by numerous quotes from respondents’ statements, which enhances credibility. The discussion of findings in relation to the literature proves the doctoral candidate’s ability to reflect critically and engage in scientific debate.

The conclusions are clear and well-formulated. They emphasise both the growing ecological awareness of tourists and the economic and practical constraints that shape actual behaviours. The candidate also highlights the role of public policies, institutional actions, and enterprises in shaping sustainable attitudes.

The practical dimension of the dissertation is evident in the recommendations for the tourism sector and public decision-makers, including educational, promotional, and infrastructural measures. Although these recommendations could have been developed further, they already constitute a valuable contribution to the debate on implementing sustainability principles in tourism.

Final Conclusions

The doctoral dissertation by Ms. Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo is an original and valuable work in theoretical, empirical, and practical terms. The author addressed a highly topical and significant research problem, relevant to the development of management and quality sciences. The work introduces new elements to the study of sustainable tourism and tourist behaviour, and its research concept was realised consistently and coherently.

Particular merits of the dissertation include:

- accurate choice of topic and its clear placement within current research trends,
- precise formulation of the main objective and detailed objectives,
- a high level of theoretical discussion, grounded in extensive and carefully selected literature,

- a robust methodological approach, including a well-justified sample and comparative context,
- rigorous qualitative analysis supported by respondent quotations,
- comprehensive interpretation of results capturing both universal mechanisms and cultural differences,
- formulation of conclusions with both cognitive and practical value.

The dissertation meets the requirements set for doctoral theses, as defined in Article 13(1) of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees and Title and on Degrees and Title in Art (Journal of Laws 2003 No. 65, item 595, as amended), which stipulates that a doctoral dissertation should “constitute an original solution to a scientific problem or an original artistic achievement, and demonstrate the candidate’s general theoretical knowledge in a given scientific or artistic discipline, as well as the ability to conduct independent scientific or artistic work.”

On the basis of the above considerations, I recommend that the doctoral dissertation by Ms. Imanuella Romaputri Andilolo be admitted to public defence.

Kierownik Katedry
Zarządzania Przedsiębiorstwem

prof. dr hab. Dagmara Lewicka