



Emergence of constructed environment for selected tourist destinations management in Northeast India: Insights from stakeholders

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ABSTRACT

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The study aims to introduce the concept of the constructed environment and its influence on tourism destination management in Northeast India. Post-pandemic, the region shows significant recovery, necessitating a systematic approach to managing the sector. To establish the relevance of the study's concept, the literature review is based on a triangulation review matrix. The study has three main objectives: firstly, to highlight the status of the constructed environment; secondly, to determine its impact; and thirdly, to investigate stakeholder consciousness. A qualitative methodology is adopted, with data collected through questionnaires and interviews, focusing on 28 destinations with 2,305 responses from tourists, to assess concepts and stakeholder management. Data analysis employs opinion synthesis matrices and graphical representations, examining elements of the constructed environment and stakeholder consciousness in relation to the objectives. The study effectively addresses stakeholder competence and consciousness by correlating these with tourist satisfaction, expectations, and revisit intentions. It provides strong evidence for improving the environment by maintaining excellent infrastructure at rural destinations in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Sikkim and Assam demonstrate outstanding performance in environmental management and maintenance. The study emphasizes the importance of stakeholder awareness when framing policies and assessing each destination's status based on tourist responses regarding the constructed environment.

Contribution/Originality: This study contributes to the existing literature on the constructed environment and its impact on the tourism industry. It offers a unique perspective on the relationship between the constructed environment and tourism development. Prof. Kang provided funding and guidance, while Dr. Zimik conducted the research concept, investigation, methodology, and manuscript drafting.

1. INTRODUCTION: TOURISM IN NORTHEAST INDIA

According to UNWTO (2008) tourism is defined as a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon that connects people and motivates them to venture in the quest for business or professional purposes. It is interesting to witness that the study region accounts for only 8% of the total land mass; the region shows immense potential for economic growth through tourism (Duarah & Mili, 2013; Rizal & Asokan, 2013) and perfect destination for nature lovers (Chutia, 2015; Dam, 2013). As reported by WTTC (2019) the sector has globally accounted for 10.4% of GDP, and this has made the sector generate 319 million jobs. This has strongly advocated carrying out the study intention in a systematic and rational effort to address the challenges and strategic solutions to deliver competent usage of resources to improve tourism. No distinctive study has been carried out to identify the status of management on a destination-

wise basis. Constructed environment (CE) in common parlance refers to the manmade environment comprising tangible (road, hotel, telecommunication, shop, transport system, market) and intangible aspects (hospitality, services, social media, social acceptance, local friendliness) for tourist satisfaction and loyalty winning strategies (Zimik & Barman, 2023). It is interesting to state that CE demands a serious commitment from various stakeholders such as policymakers, constructors, and contractors to perceive the psychology of the tourist and contribute with a competent effort in making the concepts pragmatic, specifically choosing the 28 important destinations in the region. This reflects the study to begin with the objectives of determining the status of CE from the tourist experience, followed by the second objective of investigating the impact of CE on the sector. Generally, these are carried out with the adoption of addressing revisit intention and satisfaction level for the visit. The responses are analysed based on the 4A's (Amenities, Accommodation, Accessibility, Attraction) of the selected destination in the regions. It is pertinent to comprehend that tourism requires a great improvement in other sectors such as logistics, transportation, information technology, and attraction through promotion (Sarmah, 2018; Zou & Prasain, 2017). The region is under review due to a deficiency in effective infrastructure and competent policies to support tourism (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009; Gogoi, 2017; Kalita, 2016; Snyder, 2019). While the stakeholder consciousness and competence need to be investigated to improve the CE at the destinations. Such an approach happens to be a new and innovative way of addressing the issues of tourism industries, which are dissected by destination-wise and need to be explored, beginning with the current study. Clearly, no study has been carried out in detail on the ways of manifesting by defining the destinations based on the CE, which at present has proven to be the need of the hour.

1.1. From Background to Problems and the Emergence of CE

CE, as a newly emerging concept, needs to work on the grounded theory for improving the sector in the region. The theory CE is based on the fourteen pillars of the tourism industry. CE proves to be the perfect fit for enveloping all the pillars and directing the stakeholders' efforts. Figure 1 Research design gives the general aspect of the destination ambience encountered by tourists at the destination, which further helps tourists perceive the category of loyal or non-loyal. Satisfaction of tourists is the ultimate goal of sectoral growth; however, no integrated and collaborative effort has been carried out to address the challenges of the tourism industry in the region. Visitor footfall, revenue generation, and investment for events have covered the main contributions of the sector. Such a narrow approach in perceiving stakeholders triggered serious research to proceed. It has been noted that the absence of accountability for the performance of infrastructure development and flaws in policies or methodological approaches have never been addressed. This adds to the serious challenges in making a systematic investigation in detail. Moreover, investment and policy formulation need to be assessed in detail, including the evaluation of the 28 selected destination infrastructure developments. Challenges such as seasonality, lack of technology know-how, and collaboration among various stakeholders hold the key issues in making slow progress in the sector despite its potential as an economic driver in the region.

In response to the problem discussed above, CE emerges as a rational and scholarly effort to deliberately overcome the problems. CE offers an integrative effort of various stakeholders from different professions to operate under a single platform. This has become the missing link in the region, making destinations require multiple efforts from various professions to attain a smart destination. The dynamic nature of tourists' expectations, tourism trends, and the demography of visitors seek a smarter destination. This makes the application of CE eminent and vital. Constituting the management sector, CE intends to introduce a promising aspect of delivering excellent tourism management theory, such as tourist loyalty, 4A's, tourist satisfaction, perception of stakeholders, and revisit intention, which need to be examined to achieve the best outcomes for sectoral improvement through the adoption of the right policies and strategies. It can be understood that CE works in response to tourists' expectations by catering to their psychological behavior at destinations. It is interesting to note that tourists intend to change their personality at destinations, citing the culture of the host, tourism trends, and ambience, such as bars, clubs, cafes, and markets. CE

offers a platform that enables direct telecommunication services tailored to tourist convenience (Polat, 2021; Zunder, 2021). CE is specially designed and engineered to be adaptable and a rational response to any expectation of the tourist by seeking changes in landscape transformation, modern technology, and new innovative outlooks of the destinations. Emphasising the concern of nature and sustainable development goal (SDG), CE corresponds to the agenda with a constructive pragmatic application involving investment and public-private collaboration in conceptualising both tangible and intangible aspects at the destinations (Roymedhi, 2016; Westlake & Robbins, 2005). To make the CE concept interesting, Boom, Weijsschede, Melissen, Koens, and Mayer (2021) argued that in order to align stakeholder perspectives and tourist expectations, a constructive engineer's insight is strongly recommended. In light of the objectives and study scope, CE in the region mainly consists of land transportation, which proves to be very expensive in operations, coupled with the lack of alternative facilities, has caused a serious threat to the region for STDs. Delving into details in the accessibility, tourists endure several aspects such as distance, duration, safety, comfort, and social status. In line with the recommendation made by Ghosh (2019) the region serves as the hub in medical tourism, both domestic and neighbouring countries, which account for nearly 30%.

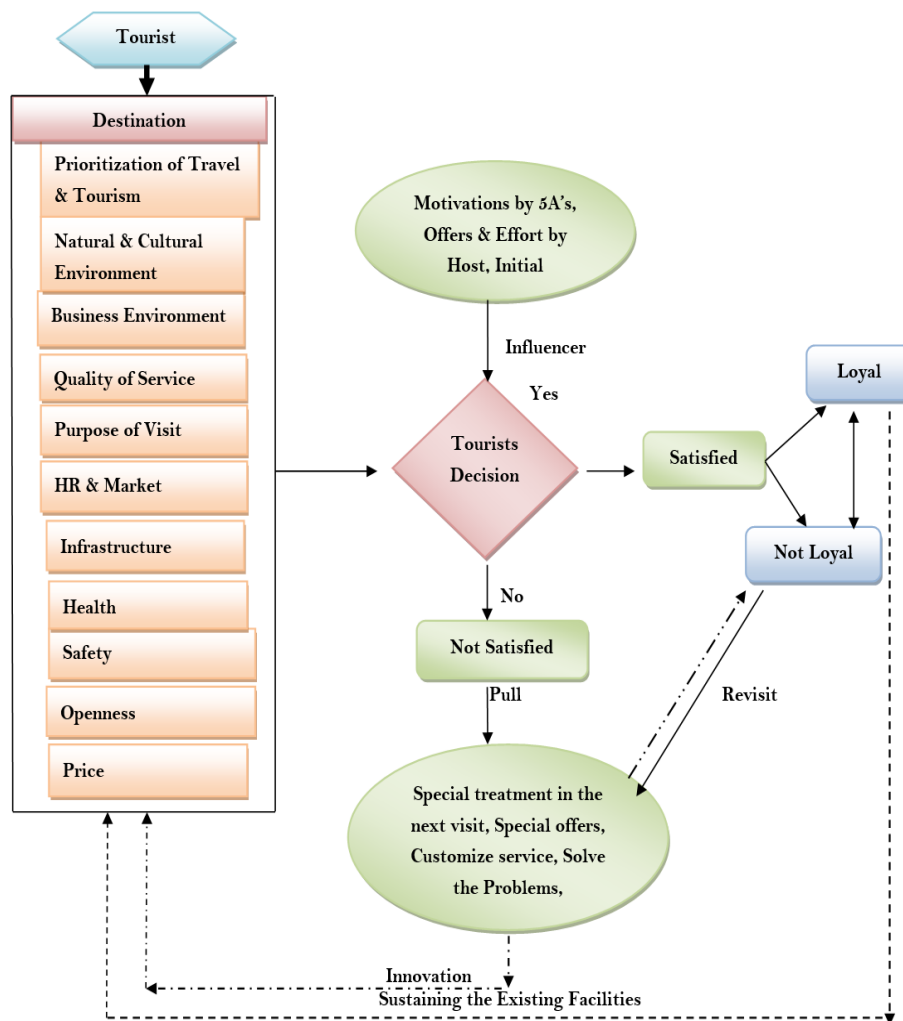


Figure 1. Study design.

Source: Zimik, Barman, and Dey (2022).

Stressing more on the areas, the region delivers excellent hospitality in encompassing the warmth, cordiality, and social acceptance to the host, which has made the dimension of intangible aspects of CE interesting. This further endorses the safety and security measures, although CCTV (Closed-circuit television) and active surveillance by personnel from the state are highly recommended. Although the era of cashless transactions is evident in many of the

destinations, cashless transactions are practised in rural destinations like Dzuko. This is mainly due to a lack of telecommunication network facilities. This is further acknowledged by the existence of ATMs (Automated teller machines) at the destinations as the criterion. Interaction with the banking profession recommended the essential need for more branches for better operation of banking support. Almost all the destinations are in question in the light of the holistic excellence in offering transportation, banking, communication network, and infrastructure development in the region. Policies such as Act East and Smart Cities deliver performance in digital impact. It is therefore necessary to focus more on the need for contemporary and innovative destinations such as “Wonderla” and “Disneyland”. This suggests the endeavour to deliver excellence and competent work in making a constructive contribution in alignment with the culture, festival, and tradition of the region.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW: TRIANGULATION REVIEW MATRIX

2.1. A Semi-Systematic Literature Review Approach

For the study, we propose a semi-systematic approach to overcome the complexity and evaluation of the thematic pattern associated with the current CE study Zunder (2021). To give a detailed account of research contributed to CE, a triangulation review matrix (TRM) is formulated considering 101 review articles. In light of various research carried out specifically based on the CE aspects, the following are highlighted in Table 1: infrastructure development, challenges, alternative solutions, policies, and tourism growth. While tourist attraction exploration and advanced innovation of the sector constitute a major contribution.

Table 1. Relevant contributor in tourism research by objectives based on the review matrix.

SL No.	Adopted objective (s)	Contributor (s)
1	To conserve the destinations, safety, and security, problems, challenges, and solutions	13; 16; 32; 39; 42; 50; 63; 70; 72; 73; 75; 88; 98
2	To explore and study the significance of infrastructure related to tourism industries, and tourism development	3; 4; 5; 13; 18; 20; 21; 24; 25; 26; 28; 33; 30; 38; 40; 41; 44; 45; 46; 51; 53; 55; 56; 57; 60; 62; 65; 67; 71; 83; 84; 87; 89; 92; 93; 94; 96; 99; 100
3	Economic contributions and development due to tourism	14; 38; 61; 78; 79
4	Tourism Policy and Roles of Stakeholders/State	1; 8; 9; 10; 11; 17; 19; 22; 23; 34; 35; 36; 37; 47; 48; 54; 69; 74; 76; 77; 80; 81; 90; 91; 95; 97; 101
5	Tourist attraction caused by the attraction, technological advancement, innovations, and promotion efforts	3; 6; 7; 18; 31; 42; 58; 68; 73; 82; 85; 88

Source: Appendix A.

Table 2. A relevant contributor in tourism research by methodology based on a review matrix.

SL No.	Adopted Methodology(s)	Contributor (s)
1	Primary data collection and analysis of the same	8; 9; 16; 17; 21; 22; 24; 26; 27; 30; 32; 38; 39; 46; 49; 54; 59; 66; 80; 81; 82; 94; 96; 98; 99
2	Secondary data collection and analysis for the same	1; 2; 3; 4; 6; 12; 18; 19; 23; 25; 28; 29; 37; 41; 47; 48; 43; 50; 52; 57; 58; 61; 63; 67; 68; 70; 71; 75; 78; 79; 85; 89; 90; 101
3	Various structured or semi-structured questionnaires, surveys, case studies, correlations, and others	7; 10; 11; 14; 15; 16; 20; 31; 34; 35; 36; 42; 44; 51; 53; 55; 56; 60; 64; 65; 69; 73; 77; 83; 92; 95; 97; 98; 100
4	Both primary and secondary data collection and analysis for the same	33; 39; 40; 66; 72; 74; 84; 87; 91

Source: Appendix A.

Table 2 addresses serious research on the nature of the adopted methodology. Secondary data analysis leads, followed by semi-structured questionnaires with primary data collection through surveys. Furthermore, Table 3 shows relevant findings from the TRM, indicating that most research focuses on innovation, policies for infrastructure development, and infrastructure resource investment.

Table 3 gives a detailed account of the selected literature based on the CE. However, the research based on the stakeholder is given minimal attention in the tabulation. These give the pressing needs in understanding the focus in a larger spectrum of understanding, exclusively for destination competitiveness, stakeholder competence concepts, and service facilities, which were missing in the TRM analysis. According to Thomas and Prasantha Kumar (2020) the role of stakeholders ensures professional conduct and effective outcomes in the sector.

According to Hikmah, Larasati, Purnaweni, and Yuniningsih (2020) the sector demands competence, experience, skills, and consciousness from the stakeholders to comprehend tourist perceptions. Another approach is to comprehend Maslow's principles in the development of the CE as per the tourist expectations (Lelloltery, Puttileihalat, Sitanala, Seipalla, & Kunda, 2021).

Table 3. Important findings (s) and contributors in tourism research based on the review matrix.

SL No.	Important Finding (s)	Contributor (s)
1	Tourism can generate revenue and employment	14; 24; 32; 38; 42; 50; 52; 61; 88
2	Conservation of the natural resource is essential	50; 51; 66; 90; 98
3	Investment in infrastructure development is vital for the development of tourism industries and their serious issues	3; 4; 13; 19; 33; 45; 49; 55; 61; 63; 65; 70; 72; 78; 79; 99
4	Roles and consciousness of various stakeholders are significant for the formulation of effective policies, strategies, and collaboration for tourism development	9; 10; 11; 18; 22; 23; 34; 35; 37; 46; 47; 48; 54; 69; 74; 75; 76; 77; 80; 81; 82; 84; 89; 91; 95; 97
5	Innovations, creativity, price, policies, and infrastructure improvement attract more tourists and the development of the industries	1; 3; 6; 7; 10; 12; 15; 18; 19; 20; 21; 27; 28; 29; 31; 39; 40; 41; 42; 49; 53; 56; 57; 60; 62; 64; 68; 66; 70; 71; 73; 78; 83; 85; 87; 88; 92; 93; 94; 100; 101

Source: Appendix A.

Another interesting concept domain is the application of destination competitiveness that takes into account multiple-dimensional aspects of nature, culture, infrastructure, and the service sector that represents the tourism market. A serious research was conducted by Barrera-Martínez, Santana-Talavera, and Parra-López (2025) by comprehending the tourist expenditure and arrival nature. From the perspective of the model, destination competitiveness was taken seriously into serious research by comparing Korea and Australia and found that the indicator varies between the countries (Dwyer & Kim, 2003). A mixed methodology was adopted to investigate the competitiveness model in Serbia, and it was found that the model proposes to improve the infrastructure, promote diverse tourism facilities, and promote sustainable tourism development (Pavluković et al., 2026). Destination competitiveness refers to the strategic amalgamation of infrastructure development, stakeholder governance, and innovative approach adoptions. In the context of service cap, an exploratory research approach was adopted and found that tourist experience better service results in more loyalty to the destinations. A systematic literature review based on natural sites at the destinations was carried out by Simanjuntak and Banjarnahor (2021). Destinations with better natural environment facilities tend to be more loyal. An interesting research was carried out by Hussain et al. (2023) and found that tourist satisfaction and word of mouth have a direct impact on the service quality and destination loyalty. While from the local host, there is a strong motive to expect job and revenue generation. While bureaucrats are involved in the sector in investment and policy formulation. Sustainability and partnerships represent the ideal stakeholder theory to make the industries flourish. It is essential to reconsider the capacity of the event along with the community-based tourism. As highlighted in Figure 1, the role of the stakeholder can be represented as influencer and innovator. After a series of literature reviews, it is evident that the study areas truly lack in every aspect of the

scope of the discussion. These justify the research gap and thereby encourage the study to deliver a scholarly contribution.

3. METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a qualitative approach by incorporating responses from tourists gathered through questionnaires, and in light of the objectives. To overcome the quantitative constraints of complexity, dynamics, and social variables, Constantoglou and Prinitis (2020) suggested a qualitative approach that is more flexible and detailed. The study proposes to adopt this approach first to align tourist responses on the status of CE as the base criterion. Questionnaires were distributed based on the constituents of the CE experience at the destinations visited in northeast India. Opinions from various stakeholders such as constructors, contractors, policymakers, and civil society organizations (CSOs) were gathered through interviews. To get an overview of the destinations, radar graphs are used in detail. Each of the 28 selected destinations in the region is highlighted in the radar chart for each constituent of CE. Both tangible and intangible aspects of CE are recorded on Likert scales. Secondly, the impact of CE on the sector is assessed using a similar approach based on satisfaction with the 4A's, motivation, exceeding expectations, and revisit tendency of the destinations. This corresponds to the impact of CE on the tourism industry. From these two objectives, the impact of CE on tourists is well analyzed. To determine stakeholder contributions, interview approaches were used, and opinions from each stakeholder were collected and incorporated into the Opinion Synthesis Matrix (OSM). The challenges faced, capabilities, competencies, consciousness, and working mechanisms of each stakeholder are carefully considered in the synthesis matrix and compared across destinations. One of the strategic and interesting outcomes of the study is the differences in the status of CE and its impact, despite the close proximity of destinations or events within the same industry trends. This provides insights into smart and innovative strategies required from stakeholders. The details of the OSM offer the reader a promising and comprehensive approach to understanding the common problems encountered by various stakeholders.

4. RESULT

In continuation of the above methodology, the questionnaire data reveal that among the 2,305 respondents, 55.6 per cent were male and 44.4 per cent were female, indicating near demographic parity. More than 50 per cent of the respondents were below 30 years of age, suggesting strong future visitation potential and supporting the rationale that loyalty and trust can be cultivated through CE. Nearly 47 per cent of respondents reported that their primary motivation was exploring the destinations visited. Although land transport facilities are available, the majority of respondents preferred public transportation or special transport services arranged by the state, particularly in Manipur. Only 25 per cent opted for taxi services, while air travel was the least preferred mode due to its high cost. Notably, 83 per cent of respondents preferred a stay of up to 10 days at the selected destinations. With regard to visitor satisfaction, the level of enjoyment experienced was generally favourable: 50 per cent of respondents reported the experience as enjoyable, while 30 per cent perceived it as momentary. On the measurement scale assessing difficulties in reaching the destinations, most tourists indicated that access was less challenging, reflecting the general profile of domestic tourists visiting these areas. This may be attributed to the relatively unexplored nature of the tourist attractions. In line with the first and second objectives of the study, the status of customer experience across each destination was analysed to provide a comprehensive overview of resource utilisation and stakeholder involvement. A notable outcome of the study is the identification and acknowledgement of deficiencies within each constituent element of CE at the selected destinations.

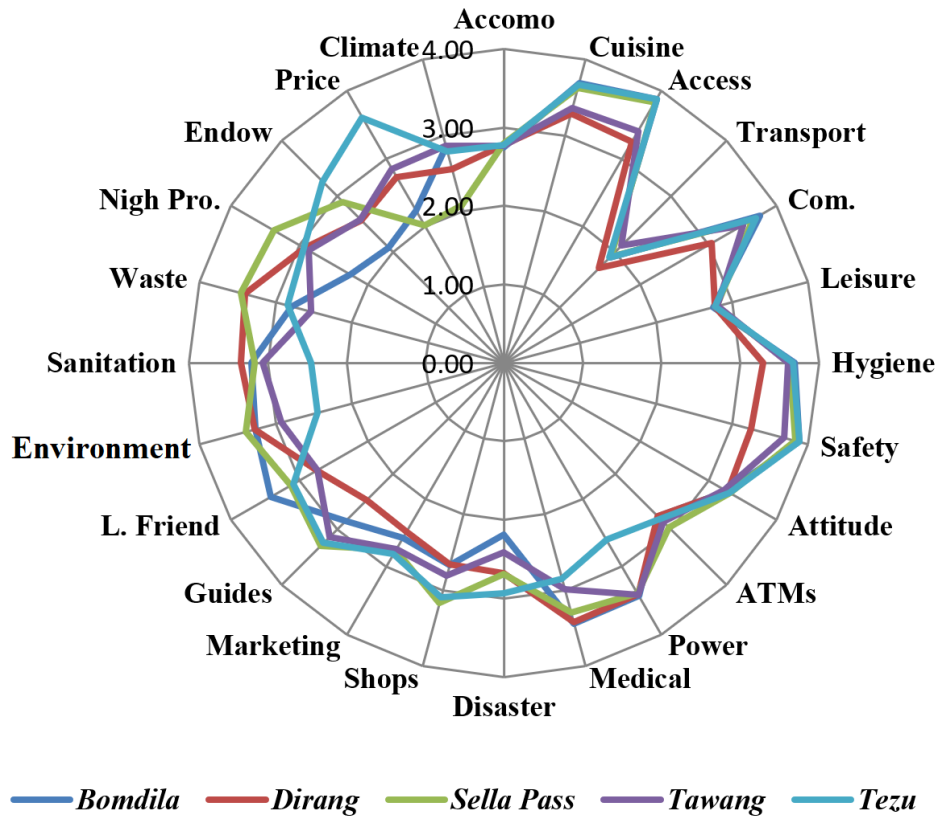


Figure 2. Status of CE of Arunachal Pradesh from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

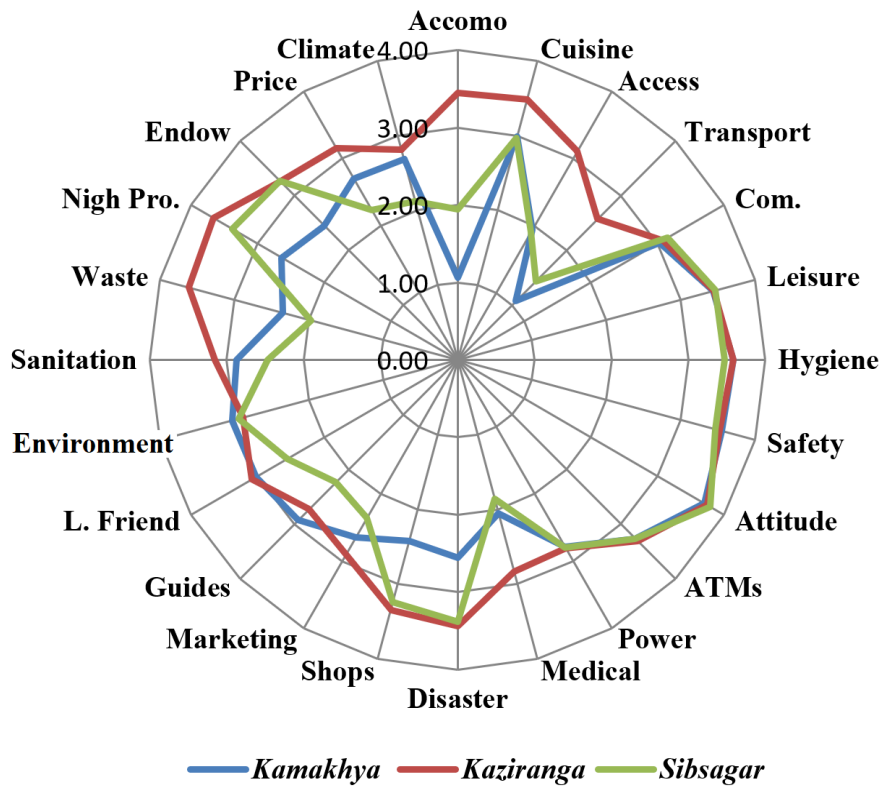


Figure 3. Status of CE of Assam from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

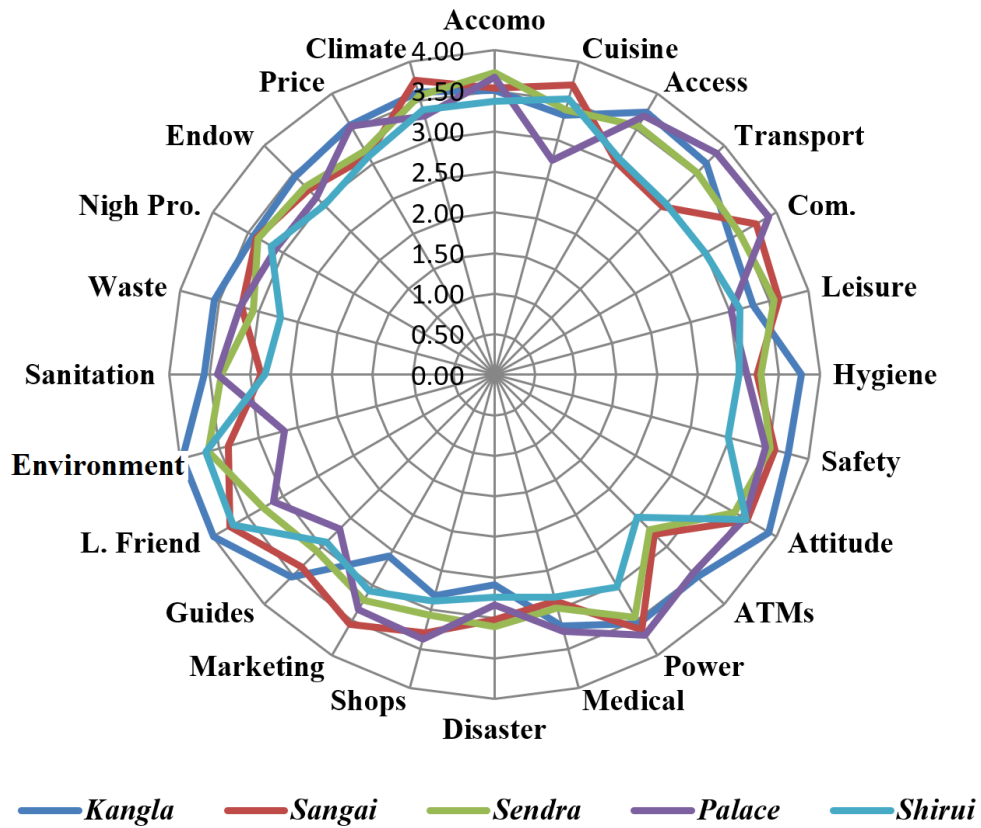


Figure 4. Status of CE of Manipur from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

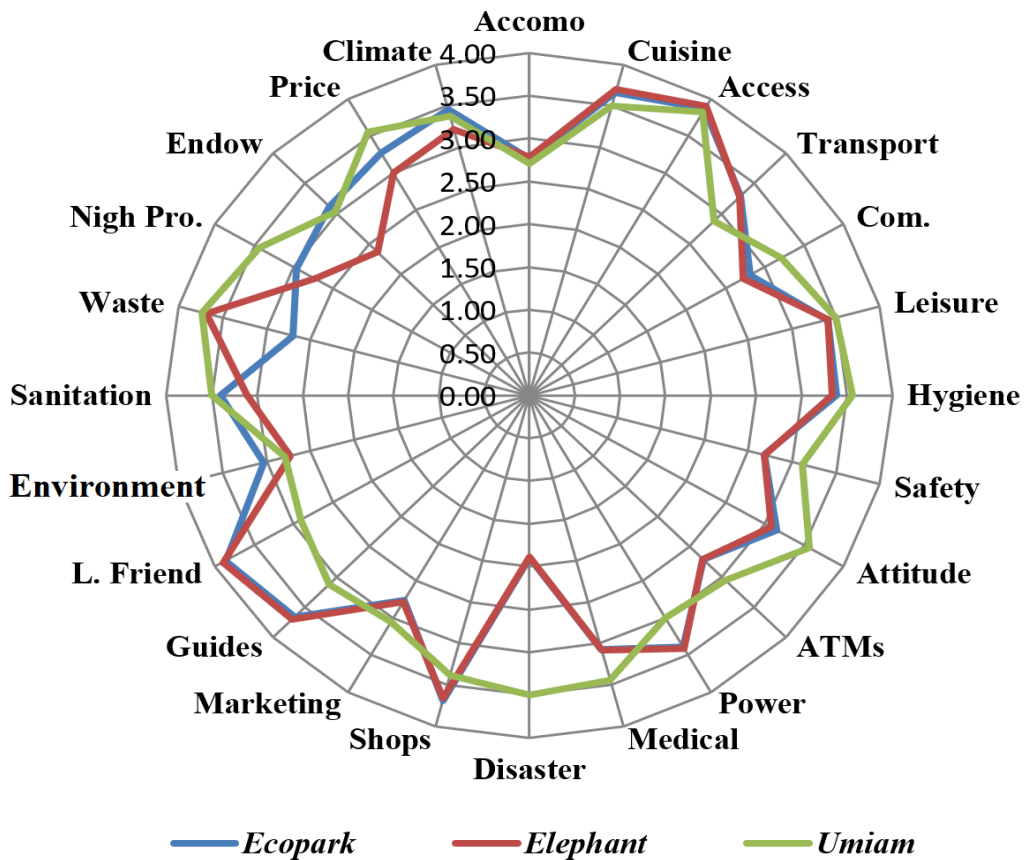


Figure 5. Status of CE of Meghalaya from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

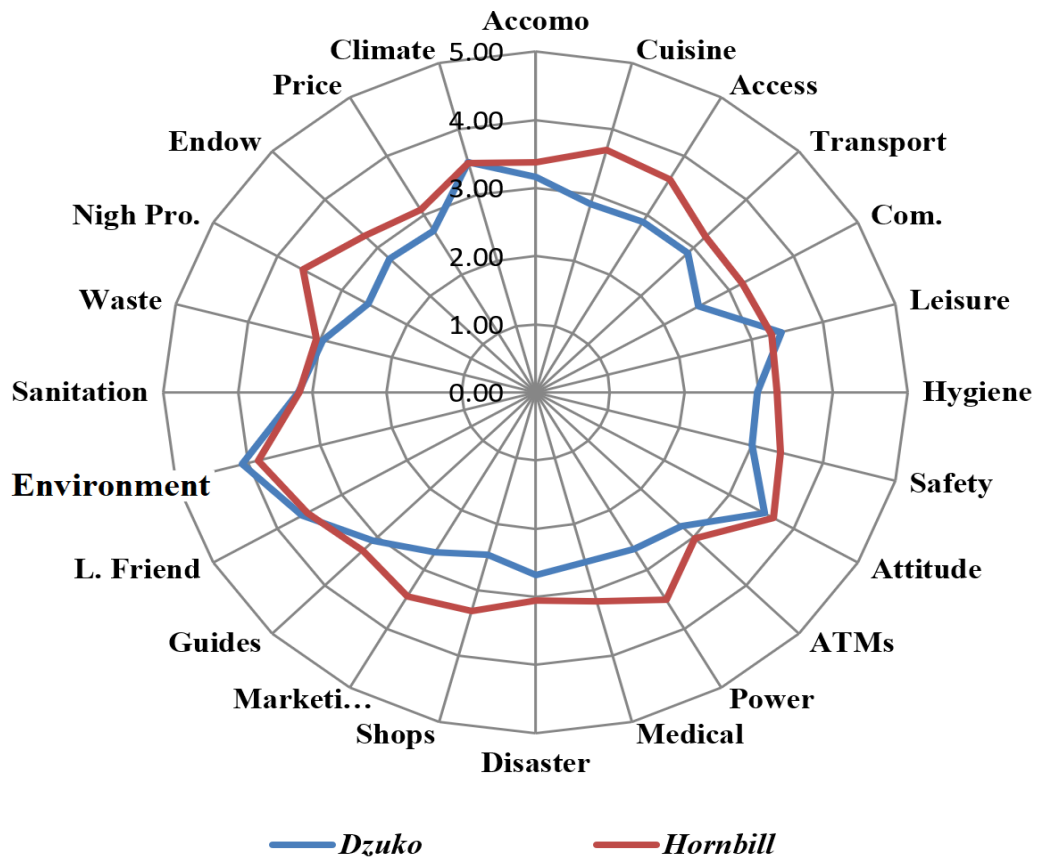


Figure 6. Status of CE of Nagaland from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

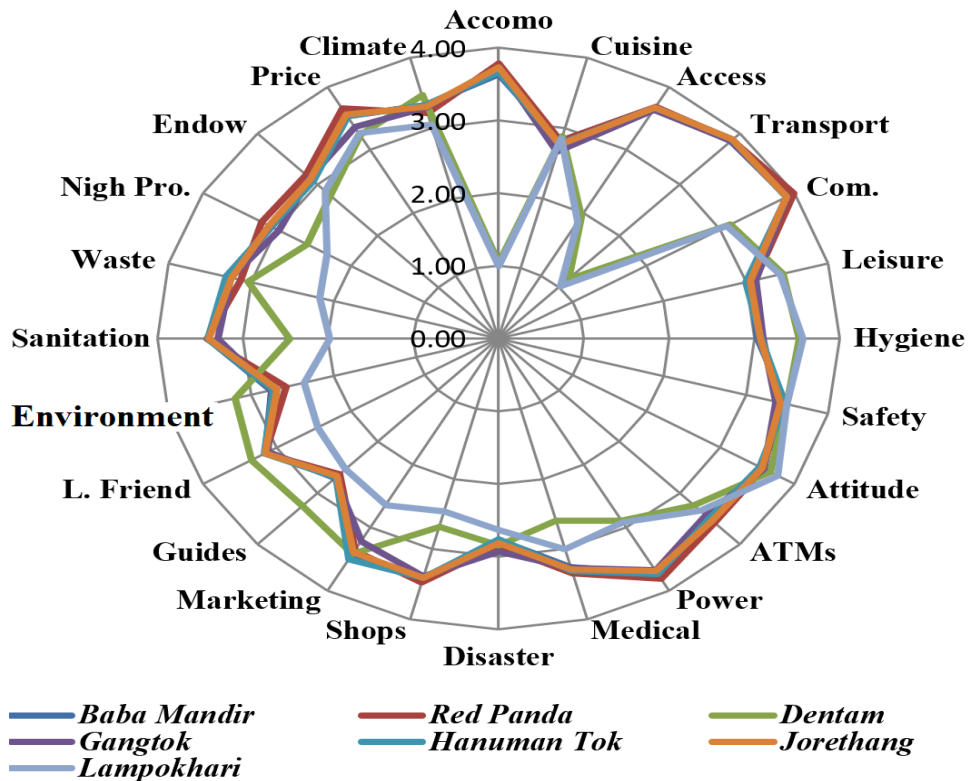


Figure 7. Status of CE of Sikkim from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

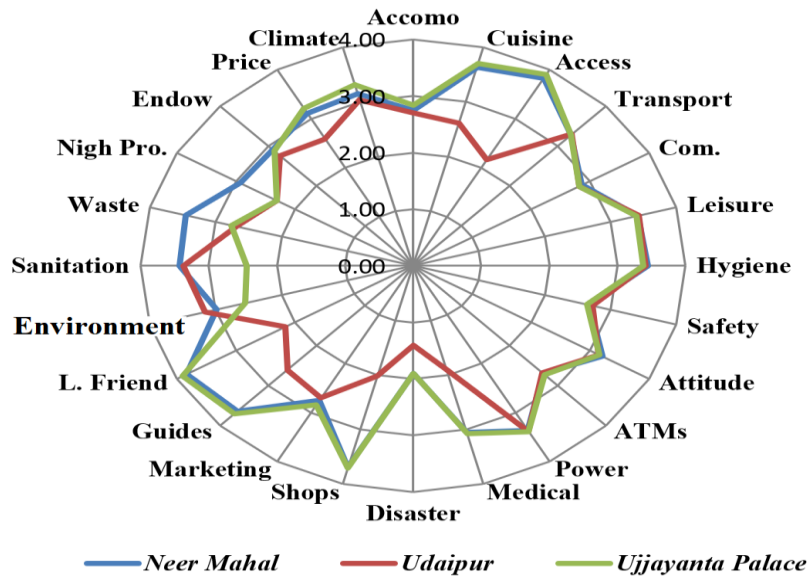


Figure 8. Status of CE of Tripura from tourist's perspective.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figures 2 to 8 highlight the status of CE for each of the destinations in different ribbons of colours. One of the promising starts of the data analysis could be addressed from the perception of the tourist, directing the stakeholder and management team to work effectively to improve the ambience of the destination in the off-season. Arunachal Pradesh shows almost the same pattern, which is mainly due to a similar trend of tourism, with the nature and cultural tourism. Road transportation becomes the ultimate point of working. Road connectivity has become the ideal way of reaching every destination. Another interesting aspect of the study is the distance of the destination, which makes the coverage challenging. Safety and social needs from the host with proper telecom service in the majority of the destinations are intangible CE interesting. One of the interesting aspects assigned to the stakeholder would be the improvement of transportation facilities, making the tangible CE more significant. Moreover, in Assam, although most of the destinations are accessible by various modes of land transportation, accessibility becomes one of the major issues due to the heavy traffic and poor road maintenance. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura, although they show a similar pattern of CE status, the region shows that Nagaland seeks to have a lower than the average. Apart from the Hanuman Tok, the other destinations in Sikkim show a better understanding of comprehending the region's improvement in the standard benchmark of CE.

4.1. Impact of CE

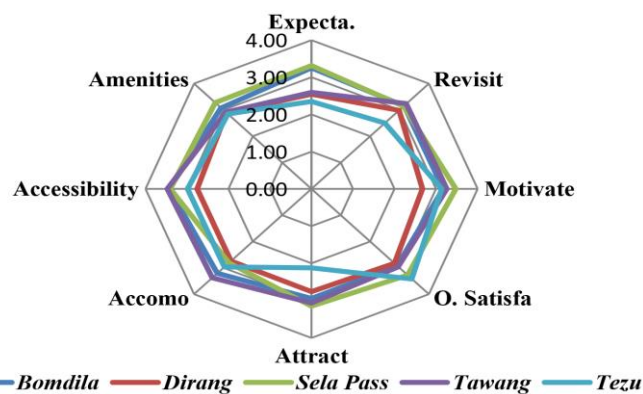


Figure 9. Impact of CE on Selected Tourist Destinations in Arunachal Pradesh.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 9 illustrates the impact of CE on the 309 respondents, with an overall satisfaction level above the average. While noting the expectation, revisit, and motivation become another positive impact of CE at the destinations in Arunachal Pradesh. It is interesting to witness that almost all the 4A's serve their purpose well to make the tourist visit contented.

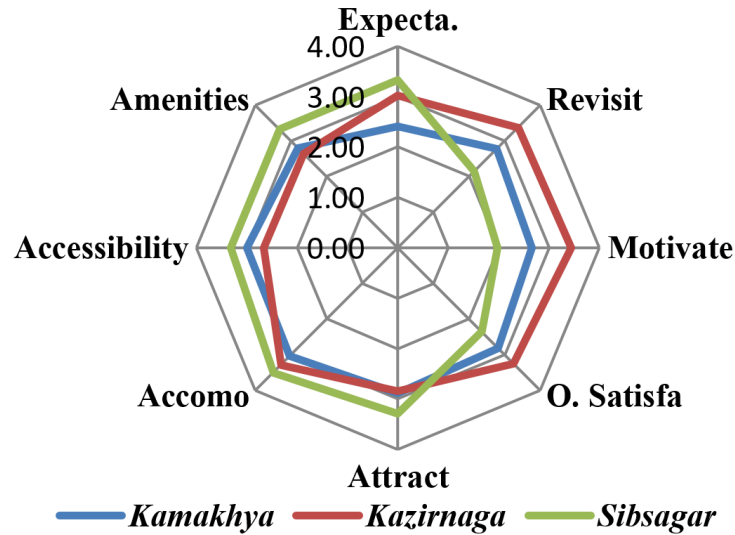


Figure 10. Impact of CE on Selected Tourist Destinations in Assam.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 10 illustrates the impact of CE on the 198 respondents, with an overall satisfaction level above the average, except for Sibsagar. While noting the expectation, revisit, and motivation become another positive impact of CE at the destinations in Assam. It is interesting to witness that almost all the 4A's serve their purpose well to make the tourist visit contented.

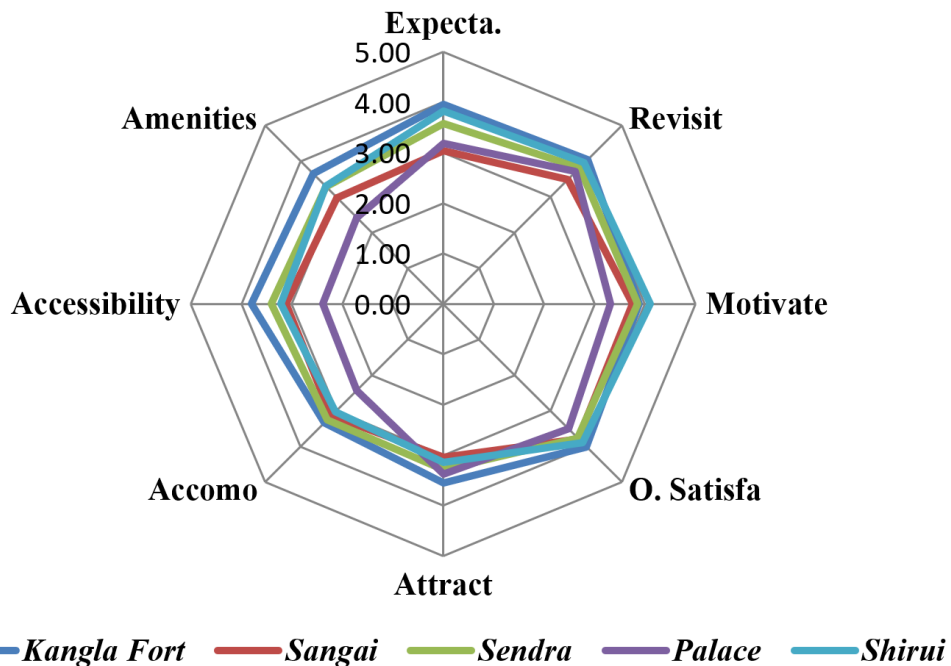


Figure 11. Impact of CE on Selected Tourist Destinations in Manipur.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 11 illustrates the impact of CE on the 742 respondents, with an overall satisfaction of above the average. It is interesting to find that the Shirui festival in Ukhrul shows a great tendency for revisit, motivation, and expectation. While noting the expectation, revisit, and motivation become another positive impact of CE at the destinations in Manipur. It is interesting to witness that almost all the 4A's serve their purpose well to make the tourist visit contented, except for the Palace Compound, despite its location in the heart of the city, Imphal.

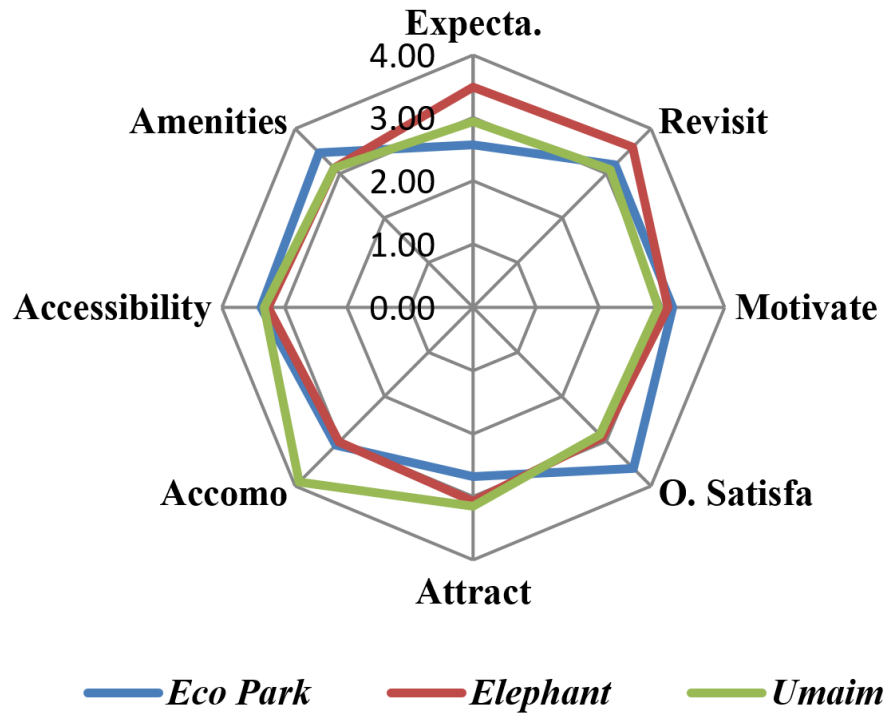


Figure 12. Impact of CE on Selected Tourist Destinations in Meghalaya.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 12 illustrates the impact of CE on the 144 respondents, with an overall satisfaction level above the average. While noting the expectation, revisit, and motivation become another positive impact of CE at the destinations in Meghalaya. It is interesting to witness that almost all the 4A's serve their purpose well to make the tourist visit contented.

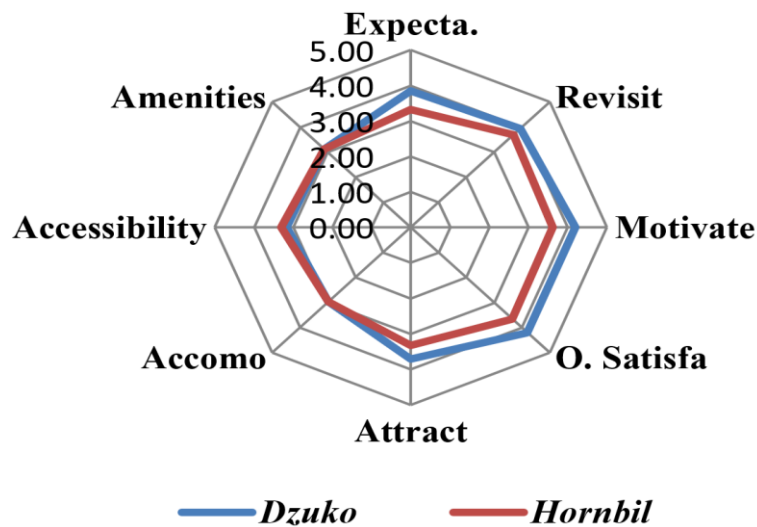


Figure 13. Impact of CE on Selected Tourist Destinations in Nagaland.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 13 illustrates the impact of CE on the 283 respondents, with an overall satisfaction, revisit, motivation, and expectation above the average. However, it is highly recommended to improve the 4A's facilities. This suggested a strong policy and investment in CE is imminent at the destinations in Nagaland.

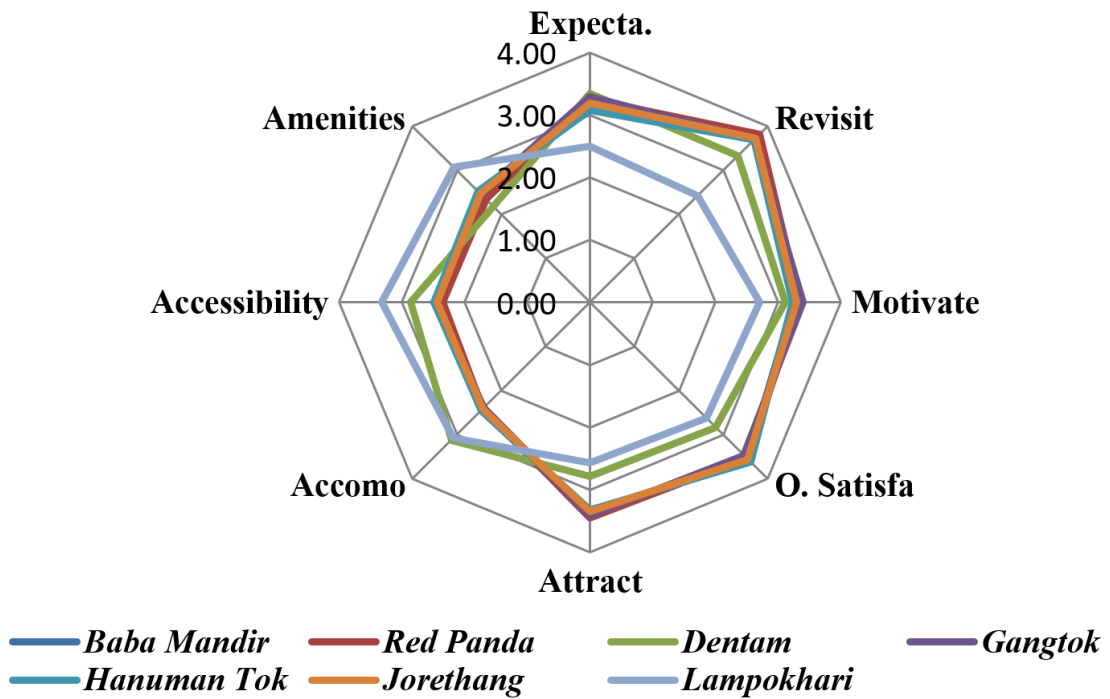


Figure 14. Impact of CE on selected tourist destinations in Sikkim.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 14 illustrates the impact of CE on the 439 respondents with high fluctuation in the level of satisfaction for each of the destinations in the region. It is interesting to witness that despite of tourist low satisfaction with the 4A's facilities; it is interesting to witness high degree of revisit, expectation, motivation, and overall satisfaction.

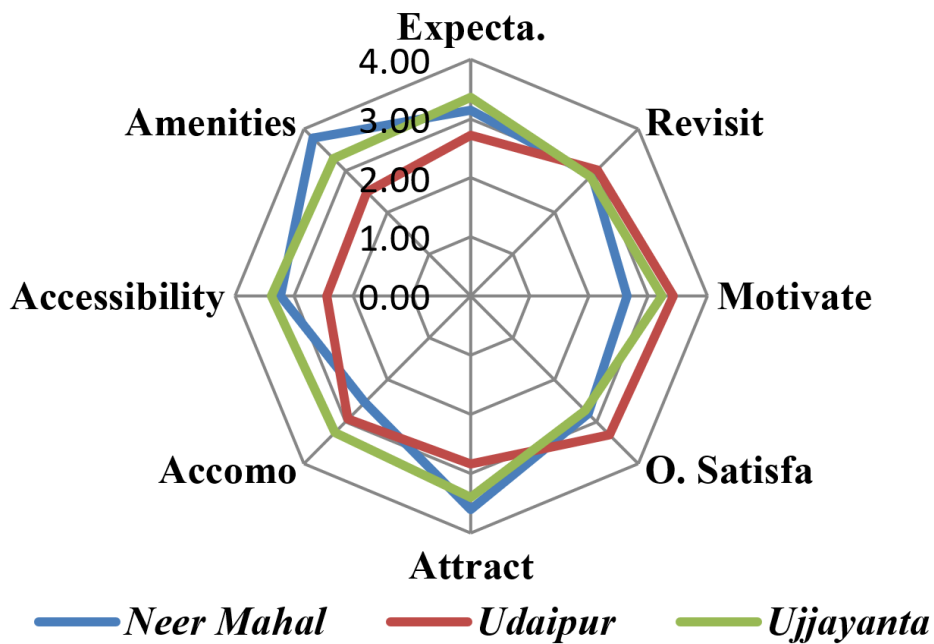


Figure 15. Impact of CE on selected tourist destinations in Tripura.

Source: Primary Data Collection and report from SPSS.

Figure 15 illustrates the impact of CE on the 190 respondents, with an overall satisfaction level around average. While noting the expectation, revisit, and motivation become another positive impact of CE at the destinations in Meghalaya. It is interesting to witness that almost all the 4A's serve their purpose well to make the tourist visit contented, except for the Udaipur destination.

The analytical insight shows that the magnitude of diversity of CE among the destinations within the state and neighboring states shows great variation. This signifies a strategic approach from the stakeholders in engaging to improve the CE in a smart way. The selected destinations demand a smarter approach to enhance the performance of tourism in the region. From the study's second objectives and study design, it is understood that tourist loyalty and satisfaction represent the impact of CE. The study projects the impact by destination-wise and found that destinations with above-average responses result in likely more revisits and motivation. This further raises a new approach of understanding the destinations; despite lower average responses from tourists, they are still able to motivate tourists for a revisit and even more satisfaction, as in the case of Udaipur. In the same vein, Hanuman Tok results in high accessibility and amenities despite its distance from urban areas. The changes in tourist behavior upon exposure to the new environment make stakeholder and scholarly interventions significant. Sibsagar, a destination in Assam, needs to work on improving marketing promotion and increasing offers to tourists, despite increasing satisfaction in 4A's, ironically showing negative results in motivation and revisit. The stakeholder theory discussed in the literature review section once more finds essential aspects such as projecting the destinations' smart and competitive advantages, and the impact of services is impacting despite lower feedback from visitors. Another interesting prospect is supporting collaboration and partnerships among stakeholders, which are essential. This is to say that there is a need for understanding the on- and off-season periods for each destination to develop strategies to work effectively on the needs of logistics management. Demand and supply management are essential to reconsider the forecast of tourist inflows. Investment and promotion strategies become crucial to help destinations manage the CE to make tourists loyal and satisfied.

5. DISCUSSION: OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONING MECHANISM

The managerial implications of the research study are based on the official state functioning. The Secretariat serves as the federal governing body for approval, starting with project approval. Each of the governing states authorized the implementation of policies with financial aid requirements. Although various functioning departments do exist, there is a channel of power associated with the framework of regional development. This has once more created challenges in collaborating with the neighboring states. This rigid form of command has become one of the main stumbling blocks to collaboration within the state and also with any international organization. Another stumbling block to development in the region is unethical practices; most of the states in the region fall in the top category in corruption. These seriously raise concerns over ethical practices in the region. Most of the construction in the region is carried out by contractor and worker associations under formal approval from the Public Works Department (PWD) to govern the construction of infrastructure development in the region. With the help of OSM in Table 4, the accounts of various stakeholders would be taken into consideration. Interaction with the contractor and worker associations expresses strong commitment and confidence in carrying out the mega project potential in the region, despite the deficiency of the state development fund, so much so that the local governments are unable to contribute 10 percent of the budget allocation. Another serious issue is the lack of cooperation from the perspective of transferring the construction development job to the lower bidder, which results in poor quality work output. Monsoon is another serious problem that halts the project due to poor connectivity issues and frequent landslides. In light of the attractive, innovative construction that could not be implemented, such a move creates suspicion. Thus, to facilitate easier approval, continuation of the earlier approved design becomes the choice of action. Projects under the governance of a federal state and international organization, due to the availability of funding, find it easier to complete well within the stipulated time. Destinations located near the railway and highways are more likely to have

ease of accessibility to maintain and supply chain management. Contractor and worker associations have to depend on imports from other regions, resulting in delays in completion within the short window of operation on account of the peak season and monsoon disturbances. It is pertinent to note that almost all stakeholders believe that the increase in infrastructure would help develop industries in the region.

5.1. *Consciousness of the Stakeholders*

With the help of the OSM shown in Table 4, the region witnesses a significant increase in investment from the state and international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and even the Northeast Council. There is a pressing need to address the importance of competent resource use according to international standards. Lack of exposure and inexperience in construction and innovative approaches are key aspects that regional stakeholders need to focus on. A smarter destination branding wave is suggested as an effective approach to exposing the destination to the global arena. The concept of CE serves as an ideal for improving the environment and introduces a new dynamic environment over conventional techniques, which are still in use. To facilitate the transition from traditional to contemporary methods, the concept of CE becomes essential to encourage stakeholders to integrate resources and work in alignment with a strong awareness of tourist psychology and perception. The study has selectively examined each destination, prompting stakeholders to address the gaps and attention required. CE encourages stakeholders to become more competent through innovative technology, understanding tourist expectations, and recognizing the economic importance of the sector in the region by considering various reports, tourist flow trends, and resource allocation.

Table 4. Opinion Synthesis Matrix (OSM).

SI No.	Particular	Stakeholder significant statements
1	Contractor	Delays in the provision of resources and funding are the main hurdles to the completion of the project in Manipur.
		Monsoon lasts for 4 months in some regions, which causes a serious threat to completing the project on schedule.
		Most of the destinations in Nagaland and Manipur are far away from the railway, making the logistics cost higher.
		In Meghalaya, it has been found that untimed issuance of funding causes the project to be delayed.
		Working labourers of Assam are well-trained and capable of producing eminent work output.
		Most of the selected destinations of Sikkim, such as Gangtok and Jorethang, are located near the highway, making the logistics cost low.
		The traffic system of Neer Mahal and Sib Sagar during the peak season needs to be handled with proper road expansion and a traffic system
		Due to the remote location of the destinations, the logistics, goods, and services are delayed in Tawang and Tezu
		Most of the basic requirements need to be imported.
		Road serves as the most common mode of transportation, and this has to be managed well in the region.
2	Worker Association	Tourist opinion needs to be addressed by the policy and provided with proper funding resources to the contractor.
		Lack of automatic technology know-how and training serves as a major blow to the worker.
		Depending on the speciality of the workers associated with the project, there is a strong need to engage with the availability of the workers.
		All the workers have a good experience in the field to complete any complicated and innovative task.
		Training and development with technology application will be the need of the hour.

SI No.	Particular	Stakeholder significant statements
3	Policymaker	One of the major issues for implementing CE in Manipur and NER is the lack of collaboration between various departments.
		Implementation of the policy post formulation is being delayed in Meghalaya and Nagaland.
		CE will be beneficial in Nagaland and hopefully for other regions too
		Currently, road connectivity infrastructure needs to be improved to make the visitor satisfied in Sikkim
		Due to the frequent issues in land acquisition in rural areas, taking consent from the local communities is essential in Nagaland
		A comprehensive report analysis of tourist flow while framing policies will be ideal
		Although policies are made, it is the role and responsibility of the worker and the contractor to execute them.
		CE represents the holistic approach to the various demands of the tourist
		Federal and local governance collaboration is essential to make the CE effective in the region
		Road transport serves as the preferred mode in the region. More attention is needed for road expansion
		Despite CE positivism, there are concerns about the exploitation of nature in the region
		CE should enable the sector to promote other unexplored destinations
		Investment from the ADB and the World Bank in the region is making it an interesting prospect for future growth.
		Most of the existing facilities around the destinations need maintenance and improvement regularly
		CE concepts are expected to generate revenue and improve the economic condition
		Most of the jobs engaged in the sector are temporary in nature, which is another concern to be focused on
CE demands the involvement of the local community and avoids over-dependency on the other sector		
A single platform like CE is an ideal approach for accommodating various aspects of tourist demand		
Collaboration with the neighbouring states through CE would truly boost tourism industries in the region		

Source: Author Primary Data collection from stakeholders through interviews.

6. CONCLUSION

The study successfully addresses the issues of tourism and how CE serves as the rational solution for sustainable tourism development. The graphical representation of the status of CE and its impact by destination-wise can be overlooked from the benchmark of tourist satisfaction and competence of the workers and contractors to maintain the outstanding performance, or if possible, reengineer. The interesting aspect of using the radar is to deliver a clearer visual in the deficient region. This approach of investigating the status of CE for each destination needs to vary forward to maintain the update on the progress of CE. In the light of Arunachal Pradesh, Sela Pass shows outstanding performance in CE impact, followed by Bomdila, Tawang, and Tezu. In Assam, Sibsagar shows an outstanding base on the impact of CE in making the tourists more satisfied. Kangla Fort and Eco Park in Manipur and Meghalaya top the impact of CE, due to the close situation near the capital. Lampokhari in Sikkim and Neermahal in Tripura are interesting destinations with better CE status. Community-based participation as an application of stakeholder theory to improve the status of CE in each of the destinations becomes the ideal and rational approach. Local community participation needs to work voluntarily to maintain the social service improvement of the host. Multiple engagement of the workers and contractors, based on expertise, though sound professionals, is subject to setbacks with the chance of delaying the project. An integrative effort in holistically working with all the contractors, engineers, policymakers, tourists, and the local community in the light of the CE principles in the region would make sustainable tourism

progress. Training and development of technology know-how of automation is another domain the region needs to focus on. The status of CE by destination can be shown as one of the competitive indices. There is no evidence of collaboration within the state governing bodies, and also with the neighboring states to operate as universal industrial ventures. From the OSM, it has been found that tourists expect good infrastructure at the destinations; this seeks stakeholder attention and resource utilization to be effective. CE with the involvement of the local community would overcome challenges such as monsoon, local intervention, and untimely allocation of resources. This has become the need of the hour in the region to overcome the tourism industry challenges. CE would direct stakeholders to operate in the direction of accommodating diverse tourist expectations.

With the increasing demand in the sector and regional improvements, there is a need to be tracked. This requires updating the components of CE based on future industrial growth prospects in the region. It is therefore necessary to update and highlight the impact of each CE component, which warrants further investigation at the destination level. Although CE forms the foundation of a compass for stakeholders to act upon, it still needs to reconsider the integration of various stakeholder theories, which remains unexplored. One interesting aspect of future research is the application of SDGs considerations, leading to the development of a brand as a sustainable constructed environment of the selected destinations.

6.1. Policies Suggestion

The study demonstrated the theoretical concept of introducing CE concepts as the strategic stakeholder theory approach in making the destination smarter. Despite the rich natural and cultural resources, the region shows no integrative effort from the stakeholders. CE gives the strategic platform to collaborate with stakeholders. CE can be literally suggested to propose as an academic course in education to make the important significant. Clearly, the status of CE and its impact are well addressed as the end results. The challenges, competence, and consciousness toward the excellence delivery of smart destinations of the region are well incorporated in the CE with the help of OSM. This approach proves an innovative approach to addressing the pragmatic application of the concept viable in the region, although the collaboration and academic influence give the ideal way of comprehending with a scholarly approach. CE serves as the comprehension in micro and macro perspectives; this offers the best alternative way to the stakeholders in the region. The practical aspect of the CE, although it is found evident in the region in the form of tangible and intangible aspects, there is a need to integrate the effort from various stakeholders. This holistic effort is missing in the region, making the concepts, although they are found existential, not align with the principles of CE. Apart from effective policymaking from the stakeholders, investment in CE can act as a driver for economic sustainability in other sectors. One of the takeaways of the study is to make policymakers conscious enough in framing policies by thoroughly taking into account the available resources in the region to be competent enough to realize the full potential.

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Transparency: The authors state that the manuscript is honest, truthful, and transparent, that no key aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and that any differences from the study as planned have been clarified. This study followed all writing ethics.

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Appendix A. Triangulation review matrix.

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
1	Aguinis <i>et al.</i> , (2023)	To synthesized the three policy dimensions implications for tourism development: rationalism, roles, & types	Descriptive approach by the synthesis of various articles in alignment to the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic & system failure hold the central findings from various review base on relevancy Coordination and creation of efficient network is essential from the roles Economic, legal, partnerships, information, & hybrid are considered as the types of policy
2	Zimik <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	To analyze various parameters responsible for tourist's satisfaction	Redesigning of tourist satisfactions models considering various empirical & conceptual models available with secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various factors responsible for tourist satisfaction are incorporated The industries should closely work with various other sectors Policymakers must be more aware of the importance of tourism and infrastructure development
3	Zimik & Barman (2022)	To identify the key variables that influence tourism growth and development in India, Singapore, and Thailand	Cross-comparison on the performance of tourism industries in India, Singapore, and Thailand base on the secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attraction is the most important among the 4As, rendering the policymakers to focus more toward innovation, infrastructure, and landscape development
4	Wani (2022)	Striving for an awareness of how various forms of infrastructure and support for tourism are interconnected	Analysis of relevant theory, concepts, and framework are collected from reputed journal and analyzed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable tourist operations at destinations should benefit from improved infrastructure and quality services, since these factors are likely to attract more tourists. Need of empirical verifications to comprehend the working mechanism existing between service, infrastructure, & sustainable tourism at the micro and macro perspectives

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
5	Zhang & Zhang (2022)	To investigate the relationship between tourism & transportation infrastructure	Exclusive analysis by adopting the GMM-PVAR model of the Chinese panel data from 2000-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation infrastructure affects fair development and tourism-induced inclusive growth, as well as its policy implications. • Railway infrastructure has less impact on tourism industries
6	Jia <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	An advanced technology-based smart tourism model is propose, which encompass various data related to smart tourism	Analysis of the secondary big data in construction of the model & evaluating the validity of the model statistically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the propose model, under the background of big data, needs to be valid for smart tourism development. • Operation, market growth, and tourist consumer trend are endorsed by smart tourism model
7	Sharma <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	To examine the influence of information and communication technology (ICT) on inbound tourist demand	Secondary data collection & statistically analyzing using the VECM and conducting a unit root tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A positive and significant linkage exists between international tourist arrivals in India and infrastructure development, word-of-mouth, and ICT. • A rational connection was exist between government quality and tourist arrival
8	Amoako <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	To analyze the involvement of stakeholders in the tourism and hospitality sector with the objective of guaranteeing sustainability	Primary data & analyzing using Nvivo, stakeholder & resources base theory respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of government is vital for basic infrastructure. • Competitive advantage can be achieved by stakeholder's investment. • Various digital & online platform need to be encourage
9	Ramadesta <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	To examine the involvement and contribution of government stakeholders in the development of mangrove ecotourism.	Analysis of the data collected via. observation, review, & interview and descriptively analyzing the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of tourism management in Blekok Tourism Village is diverse attributed with craft, mangroves, & promotion. • Tourism has brought a negative impact to the ecosystem
10	Shahraki & Li (2022)	To examine the planning techniques utilized in the design of tourism complexes during municipalities' master planning processes	Case study analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential that land-use policies and centralized and symmetric urban design models be employed for regional/urban sustainable development • A pragmatic relations exist between tourism, socio-economic, & physical development
11	Jaya <i>et al.</i> , (2022)	To examine the role of youth in promoting community bonds in the context of rural development in Indonesia	Case study analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth-based economic resilience can be developed through the contextualization of communities administration • Collective negotiation, local initiatives, & the package are essence of tourism development
12	Zimik & Barman (2021)	To define the constructed environment from a tourist's perspective and analyzed the consciousness of the policymakers in view	Secondary data collection & analysis for the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study looks at how constructed environments affect tourism positively. • The constructed environment is dependent on the foresight of stakeholders, constructor, contractors, and engineers who

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
		to the improvement of constructed environment		are in charge of the industry's growth.
13	Zimik & Barman (2021)	To explore the various tourism destination & find out various tactics for the growth of tourism in Northeast India. Highlighting the problems and suggest a solution	Secondary data collection & analysis for the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies made are not up to uplift this sector. • Strategies; educating the local people, promoting tourism products, & building a competence structure is needed
14	Doe <i>et al.</i> (2021)	To discuss and analyzed the role of festival as a means for tourism development	A quantitative cross-sectional survey & regression model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festival event favor for community cohesion. • Festival event brings economic implications toward tourism development
15	Kumar <i>et al.</i> ,(2021)	Determine the impact that changes in tourist numbers have on Tonga's GDP using a combination of different frequency measures	Mixed frequency co integration, long-run, & short-run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the long term, there is a significant growth in each quarter of the tourist arrival. • Arrivals by air have a substantial impact on growth, as compared to cruise ships
16	Reynolds <i>et al.</i> , (2021)	To pinpoint particular sources of sleep deprivation and weariness, and to investigate the effects that these factors may have on employees' perceptions of their situations.	Data collected from semi structure focus group methodology & Scenario invention task technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex interactions between various factors in the reef tourism business may contribute to worker fatigue and sleep deprivation • Recruitment of volunteer result in increasing the complexity of the worker job
17	Özgit & Ozturen (2021)	To investigate the strategies used by tourism planners and policymakers to address obstacles and promote sustainable tourism	Related to the literature, policies, & practices; relevance question were formulated and the primary data are collected & analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major issues in sustainable tourism development are caused by a lack of supply chain coordination and incompetence • Adoption of advance technology and awareness of various stakeholders are significant for sustainable tourism development
18	Singh & Bashar (2021)	To investigate e-tourism development by adopting systematic literature review	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive analysis with the help of VOS viewer & R Studio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of smart technology enhance the visibility, realistic, and attract more tourist • Contribution of the state in consolidating smart technology while formulating policies are highly recommended
19	Anup (2021)	To evaluate the stakeholder effort at COVID-19 in Nepal	Descriptive approach by analyzing the secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of health and hygiene, infrastructure and promotion is essential for the revival of tourism industries in Nepal • To revive the industries infrastructure development, promotion, & safety precaution are needed.

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
20	Gavurova <i>et al.</i> , (2021)	To examine the trends in tourism spending in the selected developed countries	Descriptive analysis of secondary data by adopting panel regression & cluster analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism expenditure is predicted to rise as a result of increased innovative activities, which may contribute to economic growth • Tourism enterprises need to be motivated in relations to its innovative behaviors
21	Luthuli <i>et al.</i> , (2021)	To analyzed the importance of road in tourism development	Primary data collection & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of local government is significant for promotion and sustainable tourism development • The poor road condition makes the tourist difficult to explore the destinations
22	Lellotery <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	Identifying and analyzing stakeholders' roles in supporting ecotourism activities	Primary data collection via survey and interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering time and resources from the private sector and academic institutions is an admirable deed of a stakeholder • Collaborative strategies is the essence for ecotourism development
23	Retnosary & Salleh (2020)	To identify and analyze the different stakeholders involved in the development of heritage tourism	Secondary data collection & analysis for the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government contribution is significant in heritage tourism development • Support from NGOs, Private entities, and business enterprise to strategic planning and policies is must for tourism development
24	Mamirkulova <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	To analyzed the regional infrastructure with reference to livelihood and rationalizing effort toward sustainable tourism	Primary data collection through survey technique & descriptively analysis by highlighting the result in descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and ensure tourist infrastructure's positive impact, destinations must concentrate on profitable, societal, traditional, & environmental • Sustainable tourism and infrastructure development has a rational linkage
25	Laskar (2020)	Analyze the trend in local and abroad tourism, growth rate and influx of foreign tourist in the region	Secondary data collection & analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagaland and Manipur get the fewest domestic tourists in northeast India. • Sikkim leads the northeastern states in international tourist influx
26	Čuka <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	To examine regional variations in the state of tourist infrastructure development	Primary data collection and analysis with descriptive statistical graphing and mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Eastern Europe has fewer lodgings per 10,000 people than Italy, Austria, Greece, and Spain tourist's spot • No significant reduction in the no. of bed were witness during crisis
27	Prabawati & Pantiyasa (2020)	Examine the contentment level of the tourist with the service facilities	Primary data and analysis in both qualitatively & quantitatively via performance analysis and tourist satisfaction index respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedure for improve tourism package services • To put health measures into practice and to provide hospitality training.
28	Moscardo (2020)	To emphasize the growth of tales in tourist practice, to	Secondary data collection &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase usage of mobile social media and gamification along with the trend of Asian Wave in

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
		identify the causes supporting and steering this narrative shift, and to propose that tourism scholars should pay more attention to this new trend.	theoretical descriptive analysis	<p>tourism industries cause a great shift in the paradigm shift in tourism industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story and tales of the destinations has high tendency to attract and promote the industries.
29	Volo (2020)	To examine the development of tourist data and to critically debate future perspectives for tourism data providers and consumers.	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry advancements, technological innovations, and inventive techniques have all had an impact on tourism data sources. • It is critical to pay special attention to novel data collection methods and analytics to get meaningful insight in analyzing tourist psychology
30	Constantoglo u & Prinitis (2020)	To capture the perceptions of: the local population, tourism entrepreneurs, and tourists.	Primary data collection through Questionnaire and analysis by descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the populace believes that the government was unprepared for the refugee crisis and is responsible for mishandling that followed
31	Sándorová <i>et al.</i> (2020)	To check whether DT can ignite critical thinking and solve problems related to tourism. And help the tourism student more competence	Primary data via Unstructured observations & Semi-structured interviews with theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DT enables to establish a groundbreaking & intriguing pragmatic teaching technique by enhancing a creative thinking, teamwork, & communication. • It can be projected as a radical and intriguing pragmatic teaching process
32	Thejas & Kumar (2020)	To ascertain the degree of satisfaction of tourists visiting Yercaud and to comprehend the problems encountered by tourists in Yercaud	Primary data collection & analysis by descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems, cultural legacy, and diversity attract tourists. • To attract tourists, the State government must enhance hill station services. • Quality food, accommodation, and transportation tour packages need to be initiated
33	Mazrekaj (2020)	To investigate the influence of road infrastructure on tourist growth.	Both primary & Secondary data collection & analysis by descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road infrastructure development should precede tourism development • Mobility of the public are at ease due to traffic, speed management, cost reductions, & comfort in the transport system
34	Shafieisabet & Haratifard (2020)	To determine the natural, economic, and social-environmental impacts perceived by local tourism stakeholders in route and destination settlements	Primary data collection through questionnaire and analyzing using SEM Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effective implementation of the aspects of empowerment of local tourist stakeholders provides the foundations for engagement of local tourism stakeholders in the process of sustainable tourism development
35	Roxas <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	To determine the strategic applications of the	Secondary data analysis under the guidance of social-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is being suggested that the prospects of pursuing sustainable tourism have been formed as part

SI. No.	Particular	Objectives	Methods	Findings
		stakeholder framework in tourism development	ecological systems (SES) framework	of the international and local governance agenda
36	Boom <i>et al.</i> ,(2020)	To identify the key stakeholders involved in tourism development and their respective perspectives	Primary data collection through interview and adopting Q-sort methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is believed that there is a fixed limit to the number of tourists that a city can 'absorb', and that tourism can have highly negative impact Collaborative planning effort is one of the essential and effective strategy which are recommended for various stakeholders
37	Hikmah <i>et al.</i> , (2020)	To explore the importance of stakeholder involvement in ecotourism development and its impact on sustainable tourism practices	Secondary data collection with discussion & descriptive theory analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vital role for economic improvement is played by the private sector; capabilities Empowerment are endorsed by the local community, and the state contribute as a fascinator
38	Vinuta <i>et al.</i> ,(2019)	To explore the initiatives of Agri-Tourism, & to inspect the influence of coffee plantations on Agri-Tourism with best suggestion to improve Agri-Tourism	Primary data collection & analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planters seeking positive economic and socio-cultural benefits via Agri-Tourism Agri-Tourism seek financial assistance in order to establish or expand the facilities
39	Tariqul (2019)	To discover about Sonargoan's past, Sonargoan's tourist satisfaction level, and the causes for its under appreciation should be addressed	Primary & secondary data with theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sonargoan's cost and attractions are popular with visitors, although its lodgings and accessibility are criticised. The levels of safety, security, and facilities are mediocre.
40	Khanal & Shimizu (2019)	To evaluate the status of health tourism in Nepal and its future perspectives	Both Primary & secondary data were collected & analyze with theoretical descriptive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve tourism health, an institutional framework which covers all aspects of health tourism is essential collaboration with various other functionaries is the key take away point
41	Mustafa (2019)	Analyses the role of Sri Lanka's road network in supporting the country's growing tourism industry.	Secondary data analysis via multiple regression model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government of Sri Lanka needs to improve the country's infrastructure to attract more tourists Policies of the government are meant for attracting more tourist
42	Shaib <i>et al.</i> , (2019)	Classify budding & main issues or problems in the region, and suggest for full utilization & growth of the tourism industry	Descriptive base on the secondary data; highlighting challenges, opportunity, & rational recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism creates opportunities for investment, income, and jobs. Tourism infrastructure in J&K should be improved, including roads, transportation, hotels, and tourist destinations

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43	Noga (2019)	Highlights the advancement of the pilgrimage activities in the past decades	Secondary data collection & analyze with theoretical descriptive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in religious tourism is unlikely unless pilgrimage are redefine with reference to belief, including divine, archeological, devotee, and secular belief are rename as pilgrim
44	Gkoumas & D'Orazio (2019)	To investigate effort carried out by Full Love Inn to attract more tourist and its role as an intervention in strategy to developed	Data collection through Interviews (semi-structured format) with participant observation, and analyze with concept formulation & theoretical descriptive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Full Love Inn won over the hearts of both travellers and the community it served. It gave tourists from the surrounding area as well as those from far afield a sense of existential honesty within themselves and with one another
45	Adeola & Evans (2019)	To evaluates Africa's tourism growth, ICT, and infrastructure.	Secondary data and theoretical descriptive using Dynamic panel gravity model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT and infrastructure development have created enormous opportunities for Africa to grow and strengthen tourism Policymakers and private organization are recommended for a close attentions to ICT trends
46	James & Essien (2019)	To evaluate the accessibility of tourism-related infrastructure and services in selected destinations in South-South Nigeria	Primary data via survey and interview, analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public-private partnerships are needed for sustaining the industries in the region Infrastructure are inadequately distributed in the study area
47	Yuyan & Mircea (2019)	To examine the relationship between the Chinese government and other stakeholders in the tourism sector in Beijing	Secondary data collection & analysis using descriptive statistics & proof mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The promotion and development of the tourism industry are taken full responsibility for by the Beijing Municipal Corporation Village autonomy play a vital role in conserving and protecting the eco-system
48	Alrwajfah <i>et al.</i> , (2019)	To analyze the impact of stakeholder participation on the tourism planning and development process	Secondary data collection & Theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourist development planning process involves stakeholders Community based approach in development is highly recommended
49	Sarkar <i>et al.</i> , (2018)	Analyze visibility & performance of Indian tourism websites	Primary data & analysis using descriptive statistics & proper mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majorities of websites is hosted by NIC and are professionally developed. Promoting a visually attractive image for tourist. The main concern in the N-E area is a lack of infrastructural facilities.
50	Choudhury <i>et al.</i> , (2018)	To comprehend the potential of rural tourism in North-East India. Identifying diverse rural tourism problems	Secondary data collection & descriptive and also SWOT analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural development seeks social and economic change. Rural tourism and homestays may improve the North Eastern Region's quality of life

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51	Miloradov & Eidlina (2018)	Analyses how economic and environmental elements influence the rollout of a project to provide recreational and tourist infrastructure	Analysis of the data using of project performance Indicators & Criterion Comparison Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and leisure infrastructure development projects are being evaluated with an eye on the environment and green technologies. • Err in management decision can be minimized by the adoption of the propose methodology strategy.
52	Thakur & Banik (2018)	The objectives of this study are (1) to understand how UDAN helps improve transportation in India's northeast; and (2) to assess how UDAN has affected the region's travel and tourism industry.	Secondary data collection & descriptive approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme would generate a massive employment market for qualified and unskilled workers. • This initiative will save travel time, allowing workers to fly home after work on the same day. • Its success hinges on its debut, rules, & rigorous monitoring
53	Nyong & Inyang (2018)	To establish a connection between well-maintained roads and the growth of the tourism industry in Cross River State's southern senatorial district, and to investigate the impact of a well-connected road system on the growth of the state	Survey research and analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism places need good roads and budgets. • Professional staff recruitment or work performance training need to be engaged. • To minimize overuse, the government could build additional highways for large truck and railway users in the same area.
54	Zengeni & Muzvidziwa (2018)	To investigate the contributions of local government to tourism development and its impact on the local economy	Primary data collection and analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism development is significantly affected by the role of stakeholders and maintenance initiative by the state • Tourism infrastructure & maintenance is significant for tourism growth & destination development
55	Mandić <i>et al.</i> ,(2018)	To investigate the relationship between tourism infrastructure and the development of recreational facilities, and how these factors contribute to the overall growth of tourism	Both qualitative and quantitative analysis was adopted. Primary data were collected through questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a growing demand and expectation regarding infrastructure and facilities • There exist a growing demand and quality related to infrastructure and facilities at the destinations
56	Das & Naskar (2018)	To evaluate the current state of infrastructure availability and identify potential gaps in meeting future needs	Panel data estimation techniques using secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist arrivals have been positively contributed to by infrastructure • Quality infrastructure is vital for tourism development

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57	Kuklina <i>et al.</i> , (2017)	To analyzed the accommodation facilities as one of the key infrastructure facilities for tourism development in the region	Secondary data collection and analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor event and eco-tourism were considered to be relevant after the consideration of accommodation facilities Tourism development depends on the status of macroeconomic business environment
58	Bharti & Vineeta (2017)	To assess the performance of the country's current tourism amenities, To estimate the number of outbound visitors to different nations, to conduct market segmentation research	Secondary data collection & analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Europe, North America, Japan, and Australia are deterred by high international travel costs. Health tourism amenities and pricing differences between Indian nationals and foreigners (entry fees) are not attracting international tourists
59	Woyo & Edith (2017)	The goals of this study are (1) to determine why people go to Northern Zimbabwe for cultural tourism, and (2) to classify the cultural tourists that travel there.	An in-depth questionnaire served as the primary source of information & analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sightseeing, casual, deliberate, fortuitous, & accidental cultural tourists who visit Northern Zimbabwe often. This survey indicated that most Zimbabwean cultural visitors are sightseeing tourists
60	Das (2017)	To investigate the tourist attractions, opportunities, and challenges of Assam	Evaluative & analysis using descriptive methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assam's tourism industry relies on a good tourism policy and public awareness Active involvement of the government and local people is recommended for tourism development
61	Gogoi (2017)	Examine the challenges faced by Assam's tourism industry, and its economic contributions in developing as a tourist destination.	Secondary data collection & analysis for the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of infrastructure in the major problem, lack of coordination, tourist guide & finance, & Despite that the state has a huge potential Employment & revenue generation is not as per expectations
62	Giampiccoli & Saayman (2017)	Identify factors that influence the success of infrastructure development in promoting community-based tourism	Case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of tourism activities and the standard of living of the local community will be led by infrastructure improvement
63	Reddy <i>et al.</i> , (2017)	To compare and contrast the tourism development experiences of different countries or regions	Secondary data collection & descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of infrastructure, PPP models, and coordination between various state departments and agencies is evident
64	Scerri <i>et al.</i> ,(2016)	Assessing the contribution of architecture to tourist attractions. Protect historic sites	Analysis of case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building's design and iconic architecture attract more tourists

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		that are of great importance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study highlights attraction, activities, visit, & expenditure as the series of visitor psychology
65	Jovanovic & Ivana (2016)	Importance and value of infrastructure	Secondary data collection & analysis using Pearson Correlation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development, especially in developing countries, requires intensive infrastructure investment.
66	Priya & Dhiren (2016)	To investigate Manipur's ecotourism and tourism potential, To aide the Manipur government build a tourism strategy	Primary & Secondary data, & analysis using descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manipur's Tourism Department and government need to take more ecotourism-promoting initiatives. The local quality of life can be enhance by economic improvement via tourism industries
67	Manhas <i>et al.</i> , (2016)	To identify the impact of a destination's brand image on its economic growth and tourism industry	Secondary data collection & descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three components of the tourist destination brand image are the Pre-consumption stage, During-consumption stage, and Post-consumption stage
68	Virginija (2016)	To identify the types of activities in creative tourism that tourists participate in for acquiring an authentic experience	Secondary data analysis in descriptive methodology analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creative tourism promotes creativity, tradition preservation, education, and is directed toward small groups Cultural tourism targets large groups and famous landmarks
69	Valente <i>et al.</i> , (2015)	To investigate the relationship between different governance arrangements and the ability of Regional Tourism Organizations (RTOs) to provide effective leadership in the tourism industry	Primary data collection along with case study & descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance leadership is neither a job, a set of behaviors, nor a set of objectives, but self-driven Regional leadership are closely linked to government support and policy formulations
70	Chowdhury & Sohel (2015)	To investigate the current state and scope of archaeological and historical tourism in Bangladesh, including its key attractions and target audiences	Secondary data collection & descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting archaeological sites and historical sites draw more tourists to a country. Lack of economic, political, technical, and administrative resources has prevented the full discovery of the archaeological remains
71	Bordoloi & Agarwal (2015)	To analyze the current state of the tourist potential in North East India and its relevance to Vision-2020	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement a dynamic tourist strategy, advertising, infrastructure facilitation, administrative and security assessment are must Community engagement should be prioritized

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72	Boro (2015)	To determine bank operations' technological innovation problems, To assess customers' most common complaints and comprehend North East India banks' technology trends and opportunities	Primary and Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people reside in rural areas, ATMs regularly are not in operational conditions, and the region's agro-based economy show slows progress in technology domain. • Due of little business, North East IT hasn't advanced.
73	Srivastava (2015)	To preserve key heritage sites, promote archaeological awareness, and endorse market and social development.	Exploratory & case study analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branding, collaborating with archaeologists, improving infrastructure, and encouraging private sector archaeotourism are crucial.
74	Dredge & Jamal (2015)	Explore the relationship between tourism planning & policy and economic, social, & environmental sustainability	Mixed methodology (Secondary data & survey approach in collecting data) & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential outcomes from effective policy formulations include prioritization of education, sustainability, & visual aesthetic initiative • Effective tourism planning & policy are recommended
75	Saha (2015)	To develop recommendations and strategies to reduce the disparity associated with tourism development in the region	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proper tourism development policy formulation and people's cooperation and consciousness are essential for tourism development • Relaxing Inner-Line Permits are recommended
76	Panyik (2015)	Examine the relationship between governance factors and rural decision-makers' support for tourism	Primary data collection and analysis via descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural tourism planning and development goes beyond local and regional tourist administrations and destination management organizations • Local development is recommended for tourism industries development
77	Malek & Costa (2014)	To develop a comprehensive framework that integrates community participation into tourism planning, with the aim of promoting social innovation in the tourism industry	Case Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postulate the necessity for collaborative activities between various participant • Recommendation of a systematic approach that covers all aspects of sustainable community engagement
78	Jaswal (2014)	Analyze role of tourism in India's Development	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism will gives positive stimulus to economic & social development. • Government departments need to coordinate with the private sector jointly

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79	Sikder (2014)	Analyzing how tourism has helped the economy of Northeast India	Secondary data collection & analysis via descriptive statistics with multiple regression analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism infrastructure is inadequate, & improving transport & communication at & around tourism spots with civic services may generate considerable revenue • State domestic product can be increase by increasing tourist inflow
80	Aseres (2014)	To explore the diverse stakeholders involved in sustainable tourism development	Primary data collection and theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis and clarity on the role and responsibility of the public authority is vital • Stakeholder need to adopt partnership strategy to enhance the performance of the industries
81	Kennedy & Augustyn (2014)	To investigate the level of stakeholder power within an English seaside resort in light of increasing competition	Primary data collection through questionnaire and semi interview & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role and capability of stakeholders were identified by various factors • Share leaderships are more effective from theoretical and pragmatic perspectives
82	Joppe <i>et al.</i> , (2014)	Identify the key barriers that hinder the development of innovative rural tourism	Primary data & theoretical descriptive approach analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A critical role is played by entrepreneurs at the local level to effect product development, packaging, advocacy, training, and development for the overall success of rural tourism
83	Géza <i>et al.</i> , (2013)	To evaluate the effectiveness of various transportation modes in promoting sustainable tourism practices	The concurrent destination spatial interaction model, shift share analysis, and log linear analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial interaction model is more practicable for data collection, and the findings of the shift-share analysis show that accessibility is more essential than geographical dimension for three of the five groups of nations.
84	Tomljenovi <i>et al.</i> , (2013)	To investigate the perceptions and attitudes of the local community towards tourism in the area	Secondary and primary data via survey and analysis via descriptive statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of destination development, not only should stakeholders be classified based on their influence, power, and interest, but also their attitudes towards change should be taken into account
85	Barman (2013)	To examine the current level of innovation in the tourism industry in North East India	Secondary data collections, SWOT & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative hybridization needs to be followed by the use of creative spaces for cultural tourism, rural tourism, eco-tourism, educational tourism, and medical tourism
86	Mamhoori & Nasim (2013)	Investigate the impact of tourism on the quality of the environment and identify strategies to protect and preserve it	Content analysis of secondary data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is believed by stakeholders that the major responsibility to ensure appropriate destination development lies with the host governments

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87	Meena & Das (2012)	To identify natural resources in eco-tourism places, estimate tourist inflow and assess the state's potential for developing nature-based tourist spots.	Secondary data & primary data collection through Questionnaire & both theoretical along with descriptive statistical analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local residents need better infrastructure and tourism sites need better public conveniences. Tourists need more "Tourist Police."
88	Krishnan (2012)	To investigate emerging trends, identify problems and challenges, and evaluate strategies for promoting sustainable tourism development in the tourism industry	Secondary data collection & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalization and economic recovery have created new visitor kinds. Ecotourism boosts emerging country attractions. Tourists from rich countries boost local economies, poverty, and quality of life
89	Keyim (2012)	To investigate the impact of state initiatives on enhancing socio-economic development through the development of rural tourism in Turpan	Both primary and secondary data collections & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural tourist growth has been hindered by politics and business Government need to formulated an acceptable policies related to the external factor responsible for tourism development
90	Zeppel (2012)	To investigate the effectiveness of collaborative governance in addressing climate change challenges within the Australian tourism industry	Secondary data collection from various sources and report & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism agencies should take proactive measures to reduce carbon emissions Communications, training, planning, and outreach are the role responsible by the government agencies
91	Petrevska (2012)	To investigate and assess the government's involvement in designing and executing tourist development programs in Macedonia	Mixed methods using secondary data & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government involvement is crucial as a prerequisite for a well-established tourism planning process
92	Seetanah <i>et al.</i> , (2011)	To explore the significance of infrastructure in the growth of tourism	Secondary data collections & Regression Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure is critical for attracting tourists and developing tourism Marketing effort by the state result in positive impact
93	Cheuk <i>et al.</i> (2010)	To examine stakeholders' views on public and private sector responsibilities in tourism service development and planning	Data collection through in dept. interview and theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The findings suggest that tourism industry implementers are receptive to transportation advocacy and aware of each sector's role in transport planning and development.
94	Kapareliotis <i>et al.</i> , (2010)	To investigate Beijing residents' attitudes toward	Primary data collection through interview &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plethora of visitors of all ages and backgrounds will be drawn to

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		improving tourist's infrastructure following the Olympic event	descriptive statistical analysis	an Olympic City due to its tourism infrastructure up gradation
95	Panyik & Costa (2010)	to investigate the connections between local/rural governance and integrated rural tourism	Mixed methodology approached: firstly through exploratory & secondly through confirmatory factor analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative research explains the empirical approach in tourism development planning • Quantitative approach provides strategic planning and management insights
96	Ren <i>et al.</i> , (2010)	To identify the key factors influencing tourism development in different regions of the world	Primary data collection via interview & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research looks closely at the practices and makes use of the research narratives to show how knowledge is continually organized and maintained
97	Stevenson <i>et al.</i> , (2008)	To analyze the factors influencing tourism policy-making from the policymakers' perspective	Secondary data and analysis of the case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential to maintain a proper chain of command and encourage a resilient tourist mindset
98	Kozak <i>et al.</i> , (2007)	To understand the impact of risks related to safety and security for the visitors	Data collection via. interview, survey, index, questionnaire, discussion & descriptive statistical analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual visitor are more concern with natural disaster • Group visitors are more concern human- induce risk & food safety
99	Boers & Cottrell (2007)	To use GIS to include a set of sustainability standards into infrastructure development.	Primary data through field visit & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region is seeing an increase in tourist traffic and needs further trail building to alleviate resource stress
100	Khadaroo & Seetanah (2007)	Examine the extent to which transportation infrastructure influences the development of tourist destinations	Econometric Modeling and Regression Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation is a critical aspect in tourism destination selection
101	Hawkins & Mann (2007)	To explore the role played by banks in the development of tourism from 1966 to 2007	Secondary data collection from report & theoretical descriptive analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance tourism development, it is crucial to have a high-quality infrastructure and an attractive surrounding at the destination

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