

Economics Of International Tourism And Its Impact On Local Economies

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Abstract

Introduction

This section helped in forming the aim of this research to evaluate the way the economic conditions of countries can be improved through the improvement of international tourism. Objectives are set based on that, which can help in collecting relevant information in the later part of the study.

Literature Review

International tourism helps in improving the economic conditions of destination places. The creation of jobs, improving the infrastructure of the host nation and improving cultural conditions are able to improve through international tourism. The development of infrastructure in the host country is done through international tourism.

Methodology

Through the collection of relevant information understanding the underlying factors is possible. The primary quantitative method was selected to collect information for which 70 participants were selected to conduct the survey. 10 topic-based questions and 3 demographic questions were posed to the participants.

Findings and Analysis

Collected data was analysed through the use of SPSS software. Along with demographic analysis, descriptive analysis has been done in this section. Regression analysis here helped in proving the acceptance of the hypothesis of this study. The connection between variables also be able to established in this section

Discussion

A brief discussion of key findings helped in linking the results with existing literature. Recommendations for improvement of international tourism have been made which can help in improving the sustainability of tourism business and economies of host countries.

Conclusion

The brief of the overall study, after the consideration of the findings, has been presented here

Introduction

Exponential growth can be seen in international tourism over the past years which helped in increasing the economies of countries and offered a chance for cultural exchanges globally. Travellers from all over the world reach different places due to diversified needs like laser entertainment refreshment business and other purposes which resulted in bringing economic benefits to the host places (Khan et al. 2020). The benefits generated from direct spending by travellers on accommodation, retail food and entertainment. The indirect impact of tourism can also be seen in transportation development infrastructure growth by improving roads and aircraft effectively (Wijijayanti et al. 2020). Despite having such a strong position in developing economies it also poses some of the key challenges that need strategic solutions to get the benefit of its full potential.

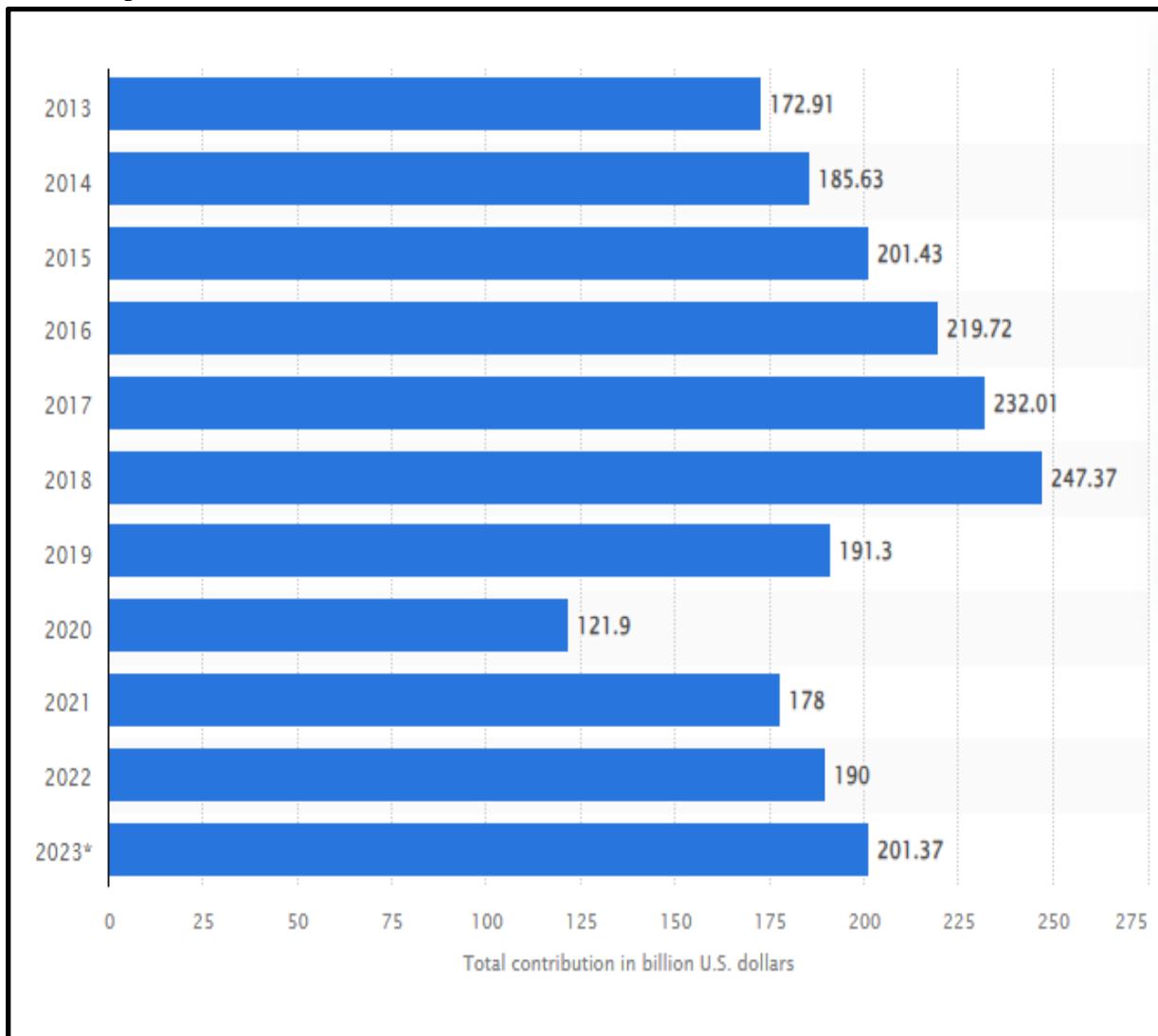


Figure 1: Contribution of travel and tourism on Indian GDP, 2023

(Source: Statista, 2024)

Figure 1 highlights the tourism industry in India contributing over 190 billion US dollars to the GDP of the country in 2022. In the same year, the nation will bring in more than 6 million tourists which will lead to the generation of foreign exchange earning more than 16.93 billion US dollars (Statista, 2024).

With the growth of the tourism business in recent times the concern for sustainability has increased rapidly. Overcrowding in some destination places leads to the destruction of the natural habitat of the host nation which not only diminishes the natural elements and environmental factors but also reduces the attractiveness of the place (Dwyer et al. 2020). This lowers the chance of order visiting by tourists. Different economic factors like exchange rate fluctuation, economic downturn, and other matters can restrict the interest of travellers to go to places due to avoiding conflict conditions. However, strong policies by regulators can help in improving the conditions in a better way that can help in building a stronger tourism industry Internationally (Thommandru et al. 2023). Tourism business has the potential to provide employment opportunities which directly impact the economies of host Nations. Apart from that, the exchange of cultures between the residents of host places and the travellers improves cross-interactive knowledge. Therefore understanding the way international tourism positively impacts the economies of countries can help professionals and policy makers in focusing on mitigating the adverse effect it has to maximise its potential.

Aim and Objectives

Aim

This study aims to evaluate the way the economics of international tourism have impacts on local economies.

Objectives

RO1: To identify the direct and indirect benefits of international tourism in a host location

RO2: To detect the limitations and barriers seen in international tourism

RO3: To analyse different strategies can help in maximising the positive impact of international tourism

Research Questions

RQ1: What are the direct and indirect benefits of international tourism in a host location?

RQ2: What challenge can be seen in managing international tourism?

RQ3: How to implement different strategic options for improving the positive impact of international tourism?

Literature Review

Discussion of direct and indirect benefits of international tourism on a host location

Benefits of International Tourism	Discussion	Impact
Economic Benefits	Spending of tourists on local items increase GDP	Strengthen the economy of the nation
Employment	Many people are required to operate the tourism business successfully, and increased employment opportunities	Improve earnings, boost economy
Infrastructure development	Tourist influx helped in improving airports, transportation and roads	Betterment of commodities for locals
Boosting Other Sector	Demand for local items among tourists increase the production of other goods like agriculture, artistic elements and many more	Help other sectors to make a profit indirectly
Foreign Investment	The growing popularity of tourism operations of a place can attract foreign investors to capitalise tourism business of the host	Increase earnings of business and national economy
Cultural Exchange and Social Benefits	Tourists are able to be involved in cultural exchange with locals, increasing their knowledge of regional history and heritage	Improve bonding between people

Table 1: Indirect and direct benefits of international tourism in a host location

(Source: Self-developed)

International tourism contributes to the gross domestic product of those countries as travellers spend money on different items during their visit which includes accommodation, transportation, purchasing detailed items like food and beverages and many more (Calero & Turner, 2020). This spending amount helps in growing the local economy and supports financial boosting effectively. Another benefit offered by international tourism is employment opportunities in the host country.

The tourism sector requires people for different purposes like maintaining hotels and working as a guide for tourists and activity organisers (Uslu et al. 2020). The Council of world travelling tourism reports that the tourism industry offers jobs to millions of people across the globe in both direct and indirect manner.



Figure 2: Impact of sustainable tourism on local economy and society
(Source: Influenced by Rosselló et al. 2020)

Places like Greece and Italy heavily rely on the tourism business therefore the employment rate in these places is high in tourism business. Another benefit offered by international tourism is the development of infrastructure in the host country (Rosselló et al. 2020). Due to the tourist influx, the government of the host country focuses on developing airports, public transport roads, and different accommodations like hotels and restaurants to facilitate various options to try out by

travellers (Haibo et al. 2020). Infrastructure development of a nation is not only able to help attract tourists but also improve the quality of life for the locals. Therefore many significant benefits can be acknowledged that are offered by international tourism for developing host countries effectively.

Detection of the limitations and barriers seen in international tourism

Despite offering several benefits, International tourism faces a different set of limitations that prevent adequate growth of the host country (Cooper & Alderman, 2021). Expenses in making plans including accommodation, fear of transportation and other respects are high for middle-class people. Apart from that, fluctuation in exchange rates can also lower the motive of international travellers to push their limits to get experience of different places (Sardak et al. 2023). Downtown in economic conditions both in the global landscape and in the domestic field is able to reduce the number of travellers. Pending on travelling purposes significantly decreases during times of recession increasing volatility of the financial strength of host countries.

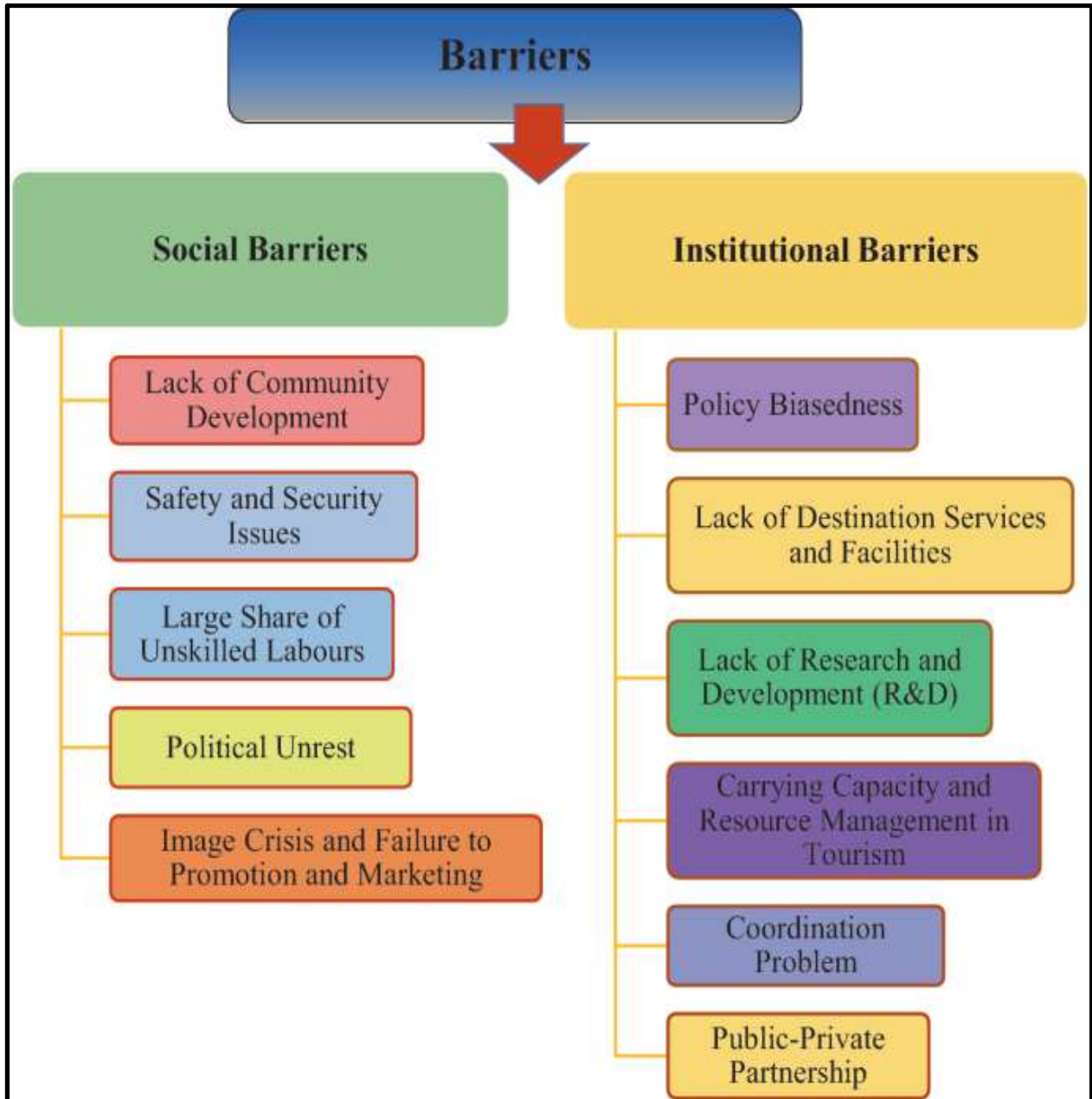


Figure 3: Barriers to tourism
(Source: Influenced by Mason, 2020)

The most concerning factor is the degradation of the environment due to the heavy tourism globally. An excessive number of visitors in all seasons at a certain place is referred to as tourism which is able to destroy natural habitats and deplete the natural resources of certain places (Brida et al. 2020). Environmental degradation leads to climate change which imposes a threat on the international tourism aspect. Melting the eyes of the North and South pole raises the level of Steel and extreme weather events globally are the impact of climate change that leads to the damaging

condition of the infrastructure of host Nations (Wang et al. 2024). In such a situation, regions with coastal and islands are mostly vulnerable in this matter of climate change.

Cultural homogenization is another big face that can be seen due to over-tourism. Rapid westernisation resulted in the loss of local traditions due to the differences and interests of global travellers (Mason, 2020). Loss of cultural identity and the essence of a particular destination seemingly vanishes gradually due to the situation. Inconsistent regulations, strict visa requirements, and bureaucratic red tape can be major obstacles to foreign travel.

Increasing the positive impact of International tourism with strategies

In the process of honey Singh completes the potential of international tourism by meeting negative impacts, and destination places to adopt a range of strategies effectively. It is important to encourage sustainable tourism practices by allocating eco-friendly hotels for travellers along with services that are able to lower the negative footprint on the environment through tourism (Pimonenko et al. 2021). In this process using strategies to reduce Western ration increasing recyclability and managing energy efficiently can help immensely. Destination places that offer accommodation for travellers can join certification programs like LEED in order to promote sustainable practices.

Conserving protected areas is highly important to restrict travellers. Yes can help in improving and securing natural habitats and biodiversity like national parks and made-in reserves (Soliku et al. 2021). Sustainable tourism opportunities can help in supporting the activity preferences of tourism of ecological integrity.

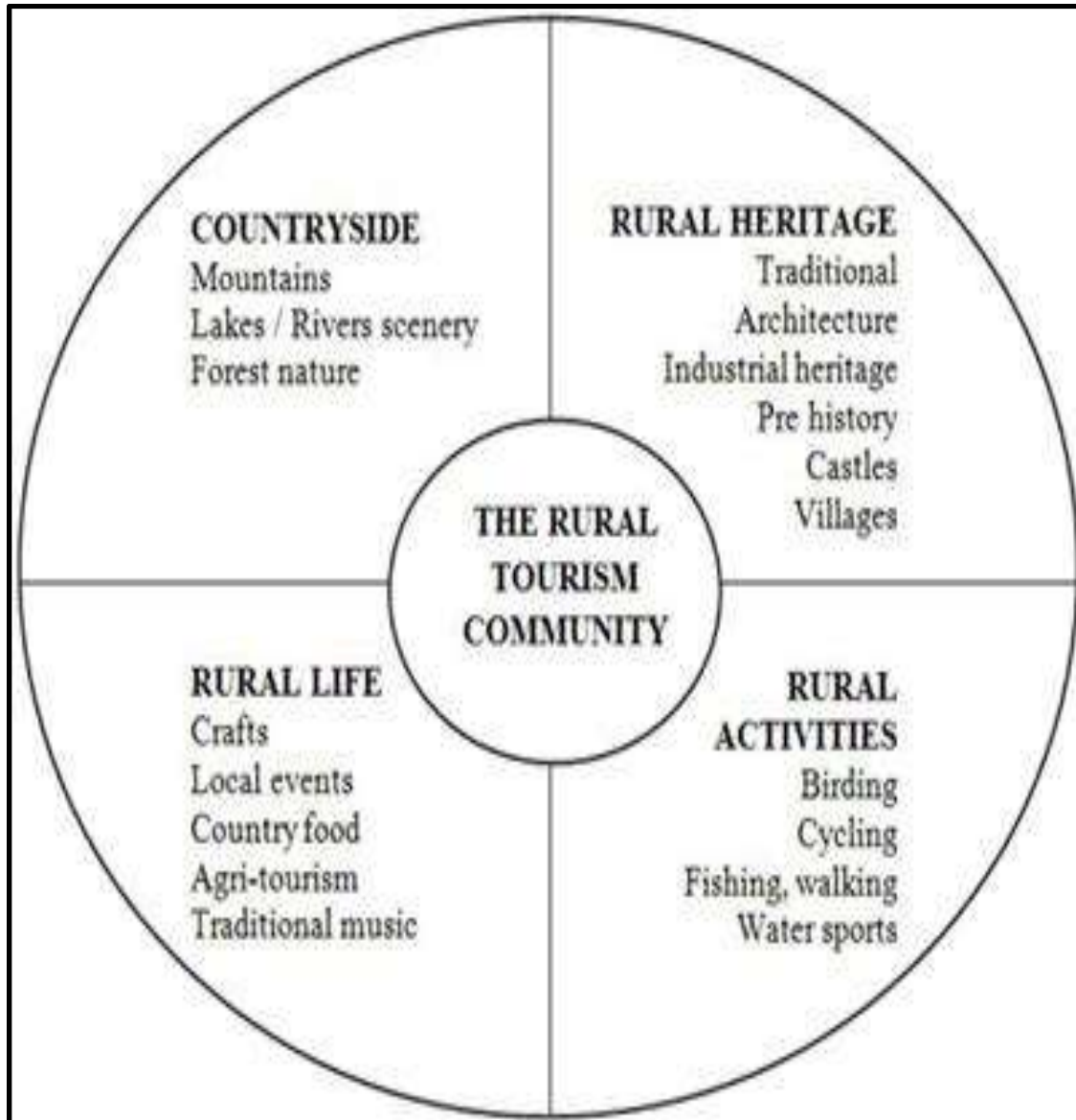


Figure 4: Better development of the tourism industry
(Source: Self-developed)

Methodology

In order to acknowledge the way international tourism helped in building the economy of locals, getting relevant information is highly important. In the process of gathering information regarding the way sustainability initiatives are increasing in number, getting real-time information can be useful (Ailes et al. 2024). Therefore, the study here adopted a primary data collection method where it follows the quantitative approach to get relevant data. The use of positivism philosophy and descriptive research design is able to support the process of data collection and analysis in an effective way by creating an adequate roadmap for the entire system (Evans et al. 2023).

A survey was conducted to get the view of participants through random sampling methods. 70 participants have been selected for the survey where 1 questionnaire containing 10 topic-based and 3 demographic questions have been provided to them to receive their view on the topic. Prior to getting responses to survey questions, participants were provided with consent letters to make the entire research ethical and authentic (Asfahani et al. 2023). The collected information was later analysed through the use of SPSS software. Using SPSS software helps in generating numeric results that are easily interpreted to get findings that are easy to understand the way dependable variables are influenced by independent variables.

Finding and Analysis

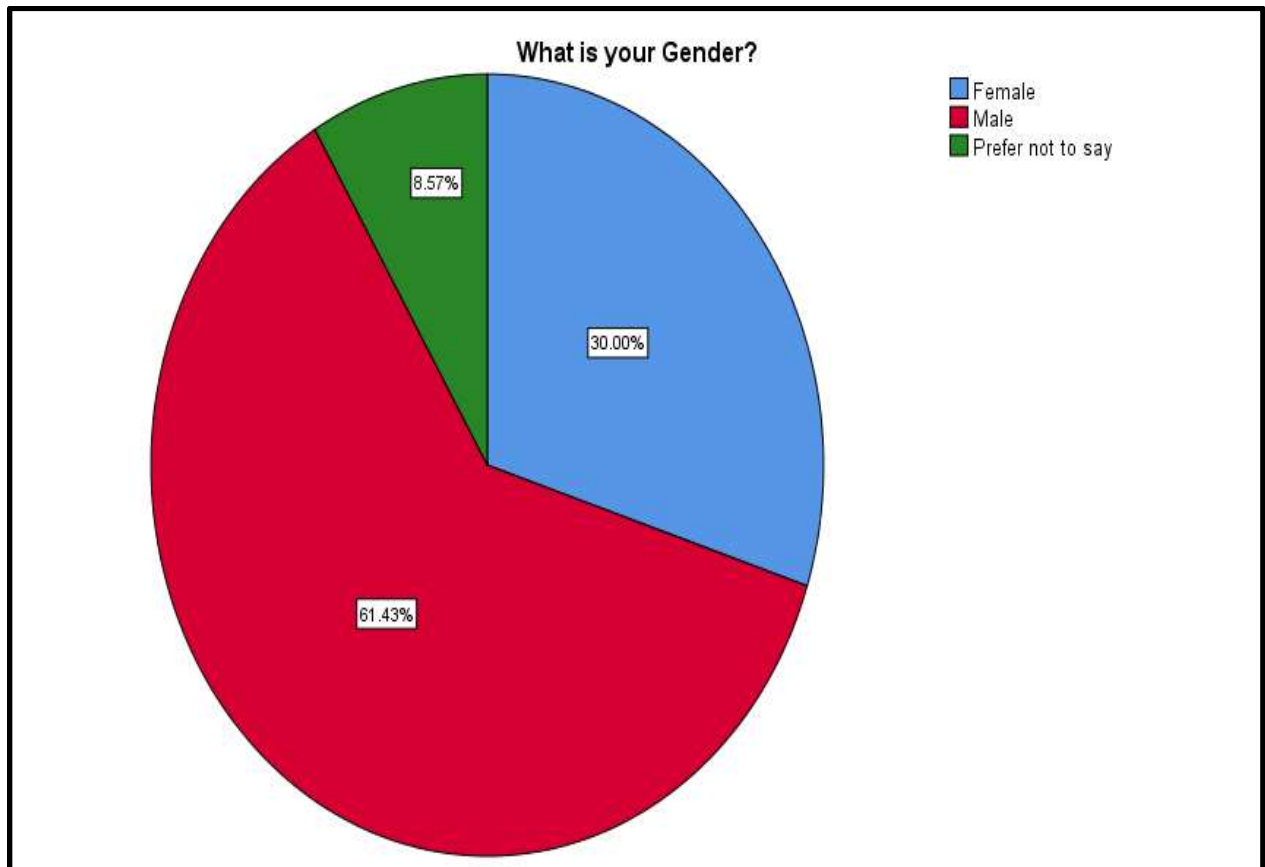
“Demographic Analysis”

Gender of participants

		What is your Gender?			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	21	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Male	43	61.4	61.4	91.4
	Prefer not to say	6	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

“Table 2: Gender

(Source: SPSS analysis)”



“Figure 5: Gender
(Source: SPSS analysis)”

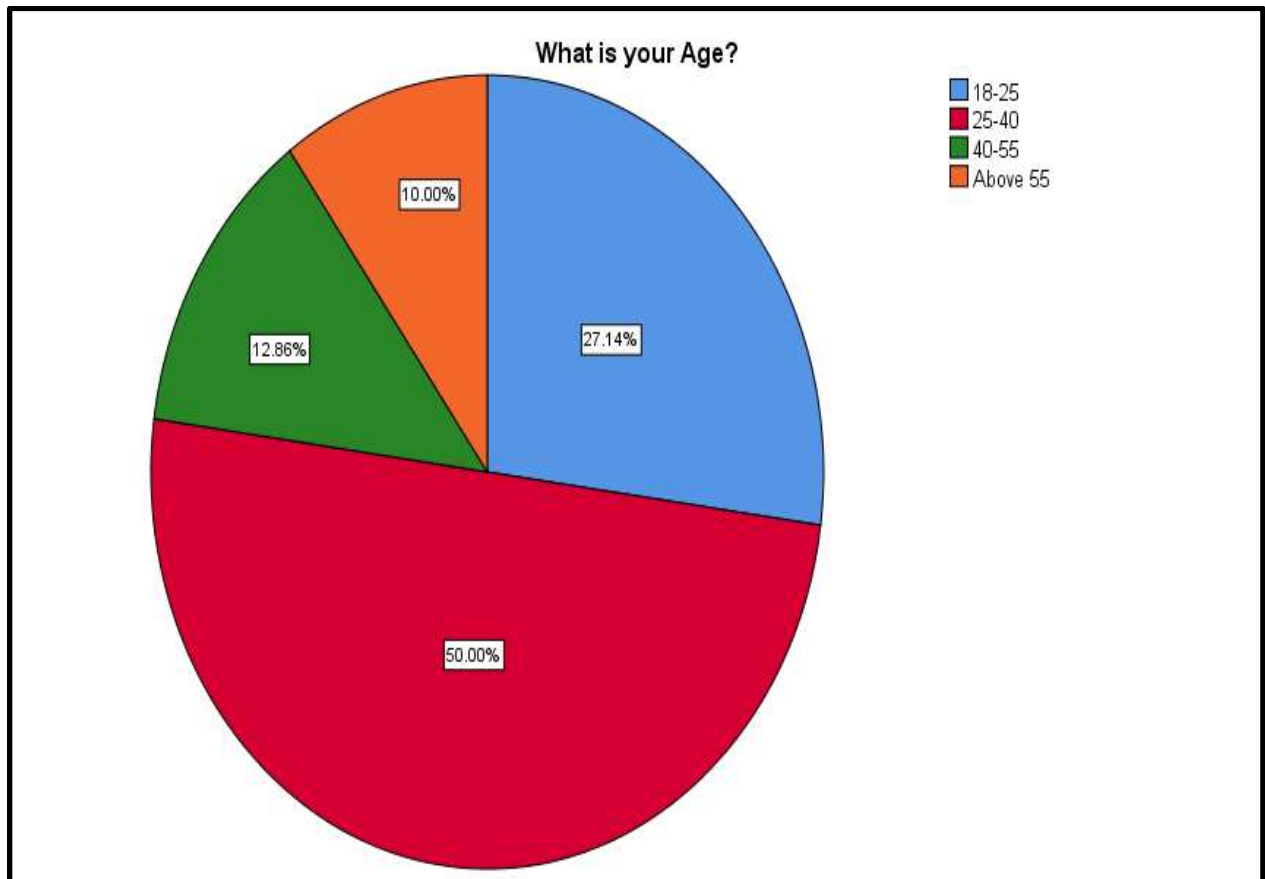
The gender of the people who took part in the survey is presented in the above figure 5 and Table 2. The people who shared the maximum value in this study, 61.43%, are male. Another 30% are male whereas, the rest number of the people that is, 8.57% preferred not to disclose their gender.

“Age Group”

What is your Age?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	19	27.1	27.1	27.1
	25-40	35	50.0	50.0	77.1
	40-55	9	12.9	12.9	90.0
	Above 55	7	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

“Table 3: Age Group”

(Source: SPSS analysis)”



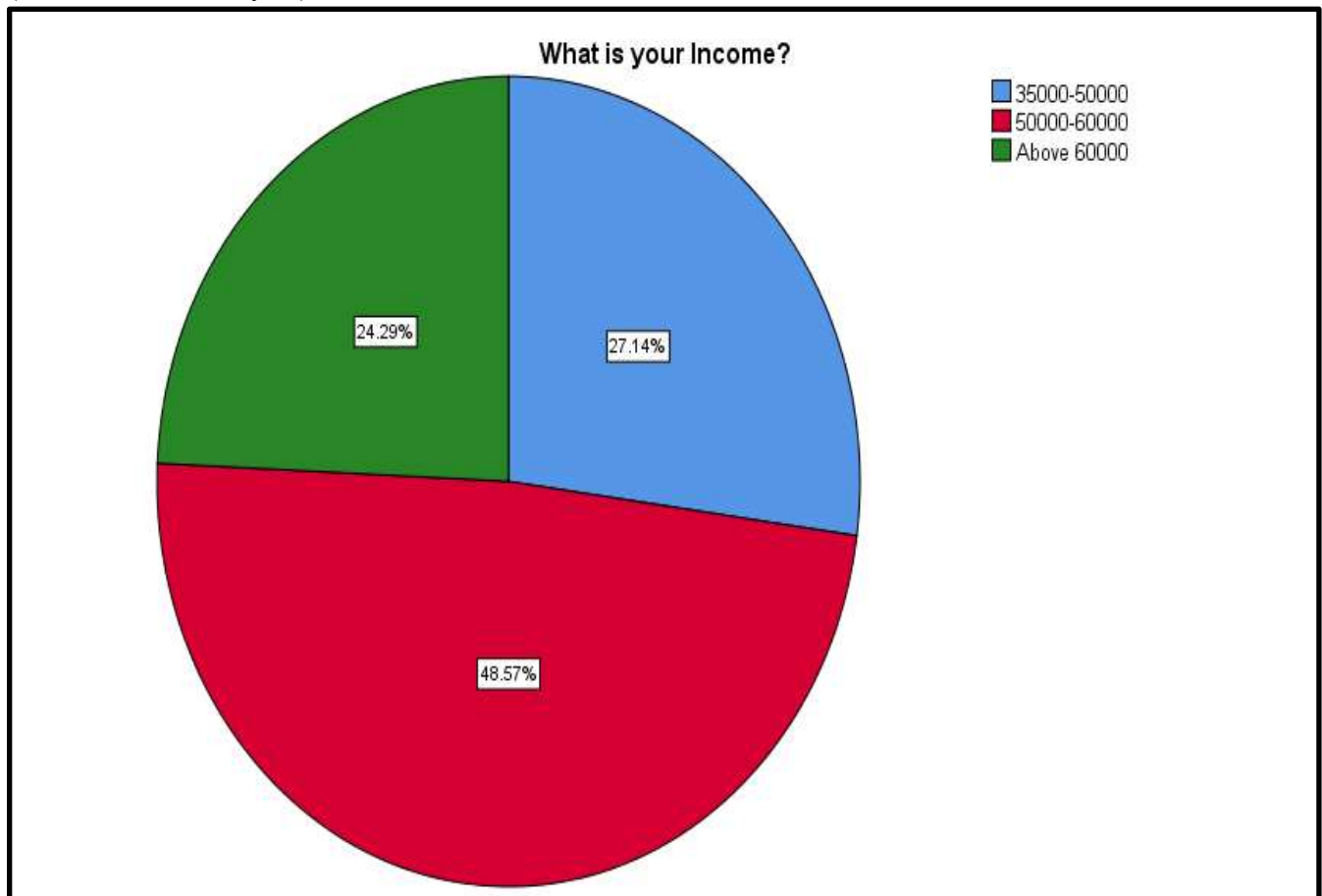
“Figure 6: Age Group
(Source: SPSS analysis)”

Demographic understanding through the understanding of their age is another important aspect. The age of participants is highlighted in table 2 and Figure 6. The highest participation of 50 % can be seen from the age group of 25 to 40.

Income of Participants

What is your Income?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	35000-50000	19	27.1	27.1	27.1
	50000-60000	34	48.6	48.6	75.7
	Above 60000	17	24.3	24.3	100.0
Total		70	100.0	100.0	

“Table 4: Income of Participants”
(Source: SPSS analysis)”



“Figure 7: Monthly Income

(Source: SPSS analysis)”

The represented table 3 and Figure 7 above show the income of people who participated in the survey. In this scenario maximum people, 48.57% belong to an income group of 50000 to 60,000. 24.29% of people belong to the income group of above 60000

“Statistical Analysis”

“Descriptive Analysis”

Descriptive Statistics									
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
International tourism (DV)	70	1	5	4.04	1.290	-1.249	.287	.428	.566
Development of GDP (IV 1)	70	1	5	3.91	1.359	-.910	.287	-.477	.566
Growth of infrastructure (IV 2)	70	1	5	3.79	1.318	-.765	.287	-.547	.566
Improving cultural nuances (IV 3)	70	1	5	3.90	1.405	-1.043	.287	-.302	.566
Valid N (listwise)	70								

“Table 5: Descriptive statics of different variables

(Source: SPSS analysis)”

Descriptive tests one by considering 5 chosen variables in the above table 4. Relationships between variables can be evaluated through descriptive statistics. The mean value of DV in this matter is 4.04 and the standard deviation of DV is 1.290. In the case of IVs, the means values are 3.91, 3.79 and 3.90 respectively.

Hypothesis 1: International tourism and the development of the GDP of host countries are significantly correlated

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
						F Change	df1	df2		
1	.324 ^a	.105	.092	1.229	.105	7.998	1	68	.006	2.684
a. Predictors: (Constant), Development of GDP (IV 1) b. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										
ANOVA ^a										
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
1	Regression	12.089	1	12.089	7.998	.006 ^b				
	Residual	102.783	68	1.512						
	Total	114.871	69							
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV) b. Predictors: (Constant), Development of GDP (IV 1)										
Coefficients ^a										
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.				
		B	Std. Error	Beta						
1	(Constant)	2.838	.451		6.294	.000				
	Development of GDP (IV 1)	.308	.109	.324	2.828	.006				
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										

“Table 6: Regression analysis of H1

(Source: SPSS analysis)”

The regression analysis has been done to test hypothesis 1 which has been presented in above table 5. The value of Durbin Watson is 2.684, which defines that IV 1 and DV are negatively autocorrelated. The value of significance is 0.005 which is more than 0.005, which means that hypothesis 1 is not accepted in this study.

Hypothesis 2: The linkage between International tourism and the growth of infrastructure is strong

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
						F Change	df1	df2		
1	.176 ^a	.031	.017	1.279	.031	2.173	1	68	.145	2.205
a. Predictors: (Constant), Growth of infrastructure (IV 2) b. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										
ANOVA ^a										
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
1	Regression	3.557	1	3.557	2.173	.145 ^b				
	Residual	111.314	68	1.637						
	Total	114.871	69							
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV) b. Predictors: (Constant), Growth of infrastructure (IV 2)										
Coefficients ^a										
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.				
		B	Std. Error	Beta						
1	(Constant)	3.390	.468		7.241	.000				
	Growth of infrastructure (IV 2)	.172	.117	.176	1.474	.145				
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										

“Table 7: Regression analysis of H2

(Source: SPSS analysis)”

The regression analysis has been done to test hypothesis 2 which has been presented in above table 5. The value of Durbin Watson is 2.205 which means that IV 2 and DV is negatively correlated. The value of significance is 0.145 which is more than 0.05, which means that hypothesis 2 is not accepted in this study.

Hypothesis 3: A proactive link is visible between improving cultural nuances and international tourism

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2		
1	.330 ^a	.109	.096	1.227	.109	8.314	1	68	.005	1.929
a. Predictors: (Constant), Improving cultural nuances (IV 3) b. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										
ANOVA ^a										
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
1	Regression	12.514	1	12.514	8.314	.005 ^b				
	Residual	102.357	68	1.505						
	Total	114.871	69							
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV) b. Predictors: (Constant), Improving cultural nuances (IV 3)										
Coefficients ^a										
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.				
		B	Std. Error	Beta						
1	(Constant)	2.861	.435		6.573	.000				
	Improving cultural nuances (IV 3)	.303	.105	.330	2.883	.005				
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										

“Table 8: Regression analysis of H3

(Source: SPSS analysis)”

The regression analysis has been done to test hypothesis 3 which has been presented in above table 5. The value of Durbin Watson is 1.929 which defines that IV 3 and DV are autocorrelated. The value of significance is 0.005, which means that hypothesis 3 is properly accepted in this study.

Hypothesis 4: The growth of small businesses and international tourism are strongly interconnected

Model Summary ^b										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
						F Change	df1	df2		
1	.301 ^a	.091	.077	1.239	.091	6.772	1	68	.011	2.306
a. Predictors: (Constant), Growth of small business (IV 4)										
b. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										
ANOVA ^a										
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
1	Regression	10.403	1	10.403	6.772	.011 ^b				
	Residual	104.468	68	1.536						
	Total	114.871	69							
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										
b. Predictors: (Constant), Growth of small business (IV 4)										
Coefficients ^a										
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.				
		B	Std. Error	Beta						
1	(Constant)	2.888	.468		6.172	.000				
	Growth of small business (IV 4)	.295	.113	.301	2.602	.011				
a. Dependent Variable: International tourism (DV)										

**“Table 9: Regression analysis of H4
(Source: SPSS analysis)”**

The regression analysis has been done to test hypothesis 4 which has been presented in above table 5. The value of Durbin Watson is 2.303 which defines that IV 4 and DV are autocorrelated. The value of significance is 0.011 which is more than 0.05, which means that hypothesis 4 is not accepted in this study.

Discussion

Through the analysis of the collected information, the connections of the variables are able to be understood effectively. The value of the regression analysis helped in p[roving whether the hypothesis is accepted or not. The autocorrelation between the variables is also acknowledged through the analysis of the collected information. It can be seen that tourism businesses are able to influence the way host nations can be benefited economically, and socially (Hossain & Wadood, 2020). Through the rising demand for international tourism, the concern for sustainable tourism has also increased. Where growth of GDP, high employment op[opportunities and other benefits are properly offered by international tourism, it also hold some of limitations that require proper concern

- It is important to improve awareness programs to improve the motive of tourists to maintain environmental health during their visit to new places (Folinas & Metaxas, 2020)
- The tourism industry needs to ensure that the regulations imposed by the government of different destination places are well maintained by the business activities
- Improving cultural preservation through proper promotion to prevent homogenization is important.
- In the process of improving international tourism's limitations in an ethical way, policy reformation is also needed to be done (Adedoyin et al. 2023)
- Following the steps is able to improve the potential of international tourism while it can benefit both international and domestic economic conditions effectively.

Conclusion

This study helped in exploring the way economies of nations benefited through the development of tourism business. Many places with the main earning source from tourism are getting concerned for sustainable development in tourism practices to improve environmental health and maintain the destination places for receiving attraction for people repeatedly. The study developed a deeper understanding of the direct and indirect benefits offered by tourism, along with which it also discussed limitations and barriers present in international tourism. The collection of primary information through surveys helped in getting people's perceptions through close-ended questions. The analysis on the other hand, helped in getting numeric values that can be easily connected with existing literature of this study.

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Appendices

Appendix 1:

What is your Age?

18-25

25-40

40-55

Above 55

What is your Gender?

Male

Female

Prefer not to say

What is your Income?

25000-35000

35000-50000

50000-60000

Above 60000

International tourism helps in developing economic structure and GDP growth of many countries
Employment opportunities for local enemies of different destination places through international tourism opportunities

Host communities are able to improve their **infrastructure** through the revenue collected from tourism business

International tourism help in **improving cultural nuances** and understanding between people from different region, enrich the knowledge exchange process

Small business can be grown near destination places due to the rise of international tourism

International tourism make some local economies dependable on it which increases its vulnerability in case of any changes in course of events

International tourism increased influx of people, that forced to increase investment for companies to make comfortable accommodations

In case of unmanaged tourism operation, the revenue collection can be reduced, satisfaction of people get lower and brand reputation be also damaged

Places to offer different activities, adventures and eco-tourism experiences can attract young people with contemporary income which increases revenue flow of the host region

Maintaining and promoting cultural heritage sites to draw in foreign tourists is beneficial to local economies.

Survey Link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1qumC-ICRp-v_LDiR7_gTSPX_8AWpNubdVz2-O-OTh3A/edit#responses