

# Index

- Adaptation, 195–196  
'Adithi Devo Bhava' in 2009, 205  
Aggressive marketing campaigns,  
74–75  
*Aghoris*, 127, 129–131  
Art Deco Ensembles, 103  
Audio walks, 118  
Augmented Reality (AR), 182  
Ayurveda, 61  
Ayurvedic approach, 86
- Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC), 102  
Bandra-Worli Sea-link, 103  
Bargaining and decision costs, 70–72  
Bhau Daji Lad Museum, 105  
Bhopal gas leak disaster (1984),  
132–133  
Bibliometric analysis, 50  
Bibliometric review (BR), 36–37  
'Body Shop' organisation, 162  
Boosterism, 157–158  
Bottom-up approach, 136  
British Medical Association (BMA),  
215  
'British Nuclear Fuels' organisation,  
162  
Business-as-usual scenario (BAU  
scenario), 128
- Carrying capacity, 165  
Caste system, 144  
Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation  
(CAPA), 14  
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu  
Sangrahalaya, 105  
Citation analysis, 42–43  
Climate change, 190  
Co-authorship analysis, 39, 41  
Co-citation analysis, 39
- Co-occurrence of author keywords,  
39–41  
Coastal tourism, rising sealevels and  
impact on, 192–193  
Colonial consciousness, 129  
Colonial discourse theory, 129  
Community-based practices, 112  
Community-Led Local Development  
(CLLD), 146  
Confederation of Indian Industry  
(CII), 91, 192  
Cost-benefit theory, 70  
Country Brand Index (CBI), 22–23  
COVID-19, 143–144, 199–200,  
213–214, 232  
emerging crises, 78–79  
in Europe, 233–234  
expansion, 233  
infections, 111–112  
lockdown, 120  
pandemic, 78–79, 86–87  
safe tourism suggestions in, 206–207  
and scope of responsible tourism,  
160  
Culinary tourism, 72–73  
Cultural heritage, 114–115  
Cultural hybridisation, 61  
Cultural tourism, 59–60
- Darjeeling War Memorial, 133–134  
Dark tourism, 126  
contemporary dark tourism in  
India, 131–134  
globalisation, ideological  
movements, and rise of,  
128–131  
highlighting and promoting  
folkloric traditions and  
storytelling, 135–136

- in India, 126–134
- pilgrimage nexus, 127–128
- recommendations and future
  - directions, 134–139
- responsible marketing narratives in, 138–139
- as shared socio-cultural heritage
  - experience and avoiding dissonance, 135
- social sustainability, 136–137
- in tourism planning and development initiatives, 137–138
- Dekho Apna Desh*, 5, 7
- Deputy Director General (DDG), 5
- Destination choice, 73
- Destination image formation, 87–88
- Destination management, 173–174
- Dharavi, distinctive otherness of, 28
- Digital tools, 62
- Digital tourism solutions, 62
- Digitalization in wellness tourism, 62
- Domestic tourism for Indians, 207
- Domestic tourists, 131–132
- Domestic traveller, tourism for, 5
  
- E-tourism, 175
- Economic exchange, 70
- Economic responsibility, 163
- El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), 188
- Electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM), 235–236
- Elephanta Caves, 103
- Enclosed tourism, restrictions in, 227
- Environmental responsibility, 163
- Ethics, 137–138
- Europe, COVID-19 in, 233–234
- European Landscape Convention, 114–115
- European Union (EU), 146
  - Digital COVID Certificate initiative, 233–234
- Expedia, 133, 236–237
- Experience economy in rural India, 146–148
  
- External Affairs Minister (EAM), 13–14
  
- Familiarity tourists (FAM tourists), 11
- Films, India in, 237
- Flights, 236–237
- Food, 69–70
  - experience, 84–85
  - marketing, 84
  - tourism, 72–73
- Food Safety and Standards Act of 2006, 86
- Food Safety Standards Authority of India, 91
- ‘Forced Labor’ by Berlin History Workshop, 120
- Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA), 5, 35
  - arrivals, 7
  - for future, 14–15
  - metrics, 9
  - success, 7–9
- Framework Convention on the Value of Heritage for Society, 114–115
- Fun-filled experiences, 134
  
- Gastro tourism, 72–73
- Gastronomic experience, 69–70, 74–76
- Gastronomic tourism, 70, 72–73
  - challenges, 85–87
  - conceptual framework for future research, 76
  - COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging crises, 78–79
  - definition and evolution of, 83–84
  - emerging trends and practices in utilisation of vlogging, 88–90
  - future research, 77–78
  - literature review and methodology, 70
  - opportunities, 84–85
  - recommendations to MOT, GOI, on utilisation of vlogging to, 90–92

- sources of transaction costs, and benefits in, 76–77
- tourist experience with Indian gastronomy, 74–76
- and transaction costs and benefits evaluation, 73–74
- transaction costs and benefits in food decisions, 70–72
- vlogging in gastronomic tourism promotion, 87–88
- Gateway of India, 103
- Generic tourism scenario, 4
- Geographical identification (GI), 84–85
- Geographical indicator (GI), 75
- GI Act of 1999, 75
- Government of India (GoI), 5
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 21–22, 152
- Help Tourism* (community-led programme), 145–146
- Heritage, 97–98, 112, 127–128
- Heritage tourism, 112–113, 115
  - in India, 115–116
  - sustainable future, 121–122
  - sustainable model for, 116–117
- Heritage walks, 112–113, 116–117
  - and accessibility, 118
  - and activism, 118–119
  - and audience, 119–120
  - and communities, 119
  - and digitalisation, 120–121
  - and ecological consciousness, 119
  - and experiential awareness, 117–118
- Hippie movement, 130–131
- Holistic wellness, 57, 60
- Hospitality management, 35
- Inbound tourism, 22–24
- ‘Incredible Indian’ brand campaign, 22–23
- ‘Incredible Tiffin’ campaign, 74
- India
  - attracting tourists to, 235–237
  - dark tourism in, 126–134
  - in films, 237
  - gastronomic tourism in, 70
  - heritage tourism in, 115–116
  - Inbound tourism, 9
  - in international context, 235
  - issues and challenges of responsible tourism in, 164–165
  - measures adopted by, 226
  - in social media, 235–236
  - Indian cuisines, 85
  - Indian food culture, 75–76
  - Indian Foreign Services (IFS), 14
  - Indian heritage tourism, 113
  - Indian initiatives, 177–182
  - Indian missions for tourism promotion, 13–14
  - Indian monsoon, 188
  - Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), 115–116
  - Indian tourism, 21, 29, 33–34, 219, 238–239
    - bibliometric review and systematic literature review, 36–37
    - competitiveness benchmark, 25
    - data analysis, 38–39
    - data collection, 37–38
    - differences, 22–23
    - distinctive otherness of Dharavi, 28
    - emerging research themes using SLR, 43–48
    - extremism of tourist experiences, 27–28
    - findings, 39–43
    - future directions, 48–49
    - global perception, 26–27
    - governance, policies and opportunities, 25–26
    - importance of Indian Travel Market in World Tourism, 24
    - insiders and outsiders perspectives, 23
    - methodology, 37–39
    - middle-class perspective, 25
    - paradigms, 36

- robust demand for niche tourism products, 24–25
- solo travellers, 28–29
- studies on, 36
- study limitations, 49–50
- tourist gaze in India, 27
- tourist safety framework for, 204–206
- Indian tourism and hospitality (ITH), 34
  - progress in ITH literature, 40
  - research in, 35–36
- Indian tourists, 23–24
- Information and communication technologies (ICT), 174–175
- Information costs, 72
- Information search costs, 70
- ‘Innovest’ US-based Investment advising entity, 162
- Insiders perspectives of Indian tourism, 23
- Institute for Management Development (IMD), 175
- Intangible cultural heritage, 112
- Intelligent destination, 184
- International Air Transport Association (IATA), 14
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 23–24
- International tourists, 75–76, 84, 98
- Jaipur Rugs Foundation, 145–146
- Jehangir Art Gallery, 105
- Job/employment and skill oriented measures, 225
- Kala Ghoda Arts Festival, 116
- Kargil War memorial in Jammu & Kashmir, 133–134
- Kerala Tourism Mart (KTM), 8
- Kohima War Cemetery in Nagaland, 134
- Korea Tourism Organization (KTO), 89
- KUNA (Kuwait-based news agency), 26–27
- Leading journals, 39–40
- Leisure tourism destinations, 98
- Liaison Entre Actions de De’veloppement de l’E’conomieRurale (LEADER), 146
- LK Jha Committee, 9–13
- Low-cost carriers (LCCs), 193–194
- Mani Bhavan Gandhi Museum, 105
- Marina Drive, 103, 106
- Marketing campaigns, 74
- MERS, 232
- Metrics, 4–5, 7
- Middle-income countries (MICs), 23–24
- Ministry of Tourism (MoT), 5, 15, 204
- Monitoring and enforcement costs, 70
- Morgan House, 133
- Multaka Project, 120
- Mumbai, urban tourism in, 98–99, 101
- National Association of Street Vendors, 91
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 144
- National Museum of Indian Cinema, 105
- Nehru centre, 106
- Nehru Centre and Planetarium, 105
- New Film Museum, 106
- Non-Resident Indian community (NRI community), 189
- Online travel agencies (OTAs), 236–237
- Orientalism, 129–130
- Outbound tourism, 22–24
- Outsiders perspectives of Indian tourism, 23
- Overseas promotion, 7–9
- Overseas Tourism Offices (OTO), 10–11

- Overtourism, 98, 158–159
- Pakistan, gastronomic tourism in, 90
- Pakistan's National Tourism  
Coordination Board  
(PNTCB), 90
- Pandemic  
economic impact, 216–219  
global context, 216–218  
Indian context, 218–219  
social and psychological impact of,  
214–215  
strategies to revive tourism under  
pandemic, 226–227
- Perceived authenticity, 61–62
- Phenomenological theory, 73
- Philippines, gastronomic tourism in, 89
- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual  
Heritage Augmentation  
Drive (PRASHAD), 5
- Policing and enforcement costs,  
71–72
- Post-COVID-19 future, 92, 121–122
- Post-monsoon season, 188
- Postcolonial lens, 126
- Preferred reporting items for  
systematic reviews and  
meta-analyses approach  
(PRISMA approach), 37–38
- Private sectors, 207  
stakeholders, 10–11
- Public sectors, 207
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP), 26
- Quality Council of India (QCI), 200
- Quality overseas tourism promotion,  
7–9
- Registered tourist guides, scheme for,  
226
- Reiseangst (fear of travel), 214
- Resilience, 213
- Responsible cultural tourism, 113
- Responsible marketing narratives in  
dark tourism, 138–139
- Responsible tourism (*see also* Safe  
tourism), 116, 120–121,  
159–160  
antithesis of, 158–159  
COVID-19 and scope of, 160  
in Indian context, 160–162  
issues and challenges, 164–165  
in Kerala, 163–164  
models, 162–163  
practical implications, 165–167
- Return on investment (RoI), 12
- 'Risk-seeking' tourists, 203
- Rural creative hubs, 150
- Rural middle class (RMC), 148–149  
illustrative examples, 151–152
- Rural Non-Farm Economy (RNFE),  
144
- Rural tourism (*see also* Urban  
tourism), 143  
conceptual framework, 148–151  
experience economy in rural India,  
146–148  
key impediments to, 145
- Safe tourism  
phased approach for, 207  
suggestions in COVID-19, 206–207
- Safety and Security in tourism, 200,  
202–203
- Safety education, 205
- Safety regulation, 206
- Safety system, 206
- Safety technology, 205–206
- Safety threatening factors, 201–202
- SARS, 232
- Scopus database, 37
- Search and information costs (SIC),  
71–72
- Sewol ferry disaster, 203
- Skyscanner, 236–237
- Slum tourism, 98
- Slum tours, 105
- Smart city, 174–175  
evolutionary pattern of global smart  
cities, 176–177

- Smart tourism (*see also* Responsible tourism), 174–175  
 challenges and opportunities, 183–184  
 city global highlights, 178–180  
 Indian initiatives, 177–182  
 motivations, 182–183  
 recommendations, 184–185  
 smart experience, 175–176
- Smart Traveller Enrolment Program (STEP), 205–206
- ‘SmartCulTour’, 119
- Social distancing, 233
- Social media, India in, 235–236
- Social responsibility, 163
- Social sustainability, 136–137
- Solo travellers, 28–29
- Sonoma Ashram Foundation, 131
- South Korea, gastronomic tourism in, 89
- Spa, 61–62
- Stakeholder collaboration, 176
- Sustainability, 115, 126, 158
- Sustainable Hyderabad Project, 91
- Sustainable tourism, 159–160
- ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ in 2014, 205
- Swadesh Darshan Scheme*, 5
- Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 115
- System for Assessment, Awareness & Training for Hospitality Industry (SAATHI), 200
- Systematic literature review (SLR), 36–37  
 from 1976 to 1990, 44  
 from 1991 to 1999, 44–46  
 from 2000 to 2010, 46–47  
 from 2011 to 2019, 47  
 from 2020 to 2021, 47–48  
 emerging research themes using, 43–48
- Targeted marketing and promotion, 75
- Tawang War Memorial in Arunachal Pradesh, 133–134
- Territorial Intelligence (TI), 177
- Theory of planned behaviour, 73
- Theory of reasoned action, 73
- ‘3M’ organisation, 162
- 3S India campaigns, 207
- Thrill-seeking superficial experiences, 134
- Tourism, 4, 112, 143–144, 157–158, 214  
 for domestic traveller, 5  
 global guidelines for tourism recovery, 220–226  
 human touch to tourism promotion, 13  
 innovation, 174  
 measures and initiatives to restart, 225–226  
 in Mumbai, 101–102  
 priorities for tourism recovery, 219  
 research, 37, 39–40  
 revival, 220  
 strategies to revive tourism under pandemic, 226–227  
 supply, 98  
 tackling tourism economy, 219–226  
 trends, 189–190
- Tourism, Travel and Hospitality (TTH), 4
- ‘Tourism Development Plan Mumbai’, 106–107
- Tourism Recreation Research (TRR), 39–40
- Tourism safety, 200–201, 203–204  
 framework for Indian Tourism, 204–206
- Tourist visa, relaxation of, 226
- Tourists, 98, 103, 201, 203  
 experience with Indian gastronomy, 74–76  
 gaze in India, 27
- Transaction costs, 79  
 and benefits in food decisions, 70–72  
 economics, 70
- Transformational experiences, 149
- Travel and tourism competitiveness, 202–203
- Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), 5–7

- Travel and Tourism Stakeholders (TTS), 226  
 scheme for, 226
- Travel intention, 88
- TripAdvisor, 103, 105–106, 133, 235–236
- Triple bottom line (3BL), 162
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 84
- United Nations World Travel Organisation, 35
- Urban tourism (*see also* Rural tourism), 97–98  
 assets and marketing, 102–105  
 demand side and consumption patterns, 105–106  
 in megacities, 98–99  
 in Mumbai, 99–101  
 planning and development, 106–107
- User-generated content (UGC) (*see* Electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM))
- Victorian Gothic, 103
- Virtual dark tourism, 139
- Virtual platforms for local business, 227
- Virtual Reality (VR), 182
- Visit friends and relatives (VFR), 7
- Visiting friends and relatives (VFR), 24
- Vloggers, 88–89
- Vlogging in gastronomic tourism promotion, 87–88
- Vlogs  
 and destination image formation, 87–88  
 and travel intention, 88  
 WOM, 88
- VOSViewer, 38–41
- Weather and climate  
 adaptation and resilience in changing climate, 195–196  
 change impact on tourism infrastructure, 193–195  
 changes to climate in Indian subcontinent and tourism trends, 189–190  
 geography of India and influence on, 188–189  
 monsoon rains and impact on tourism, 191–192  
 rising sealevels and impact on coastal tourism, 192–193  
 temperature changes and impact on tourism, 190–191
- Well-being tourism, 60
- Wellness products and services, 57
- Wellness services, authenticity and quality of, 61
- Wellness tourism sector in India, 57  
 authenticity and quality of wellness services, 61  
 conceptual background and current trends, 59–61  
 current risks and challenges of tourism, 58–59  
 current state, 62–63  
 digitalization in, 62
- Wellness tourists, 58, 60
- Wine tourism, 72–73
- Women travellers, 201
- Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (WICCI), 151
- Word-of-mouth (WOM), 88
- World Heritage City of Bamberg in Germany, 120
- World Heritage Status, 115–116
- World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), 4  
 regional overview, 4
- Yoga centres, 61
- 'Zespri' organisation, 162