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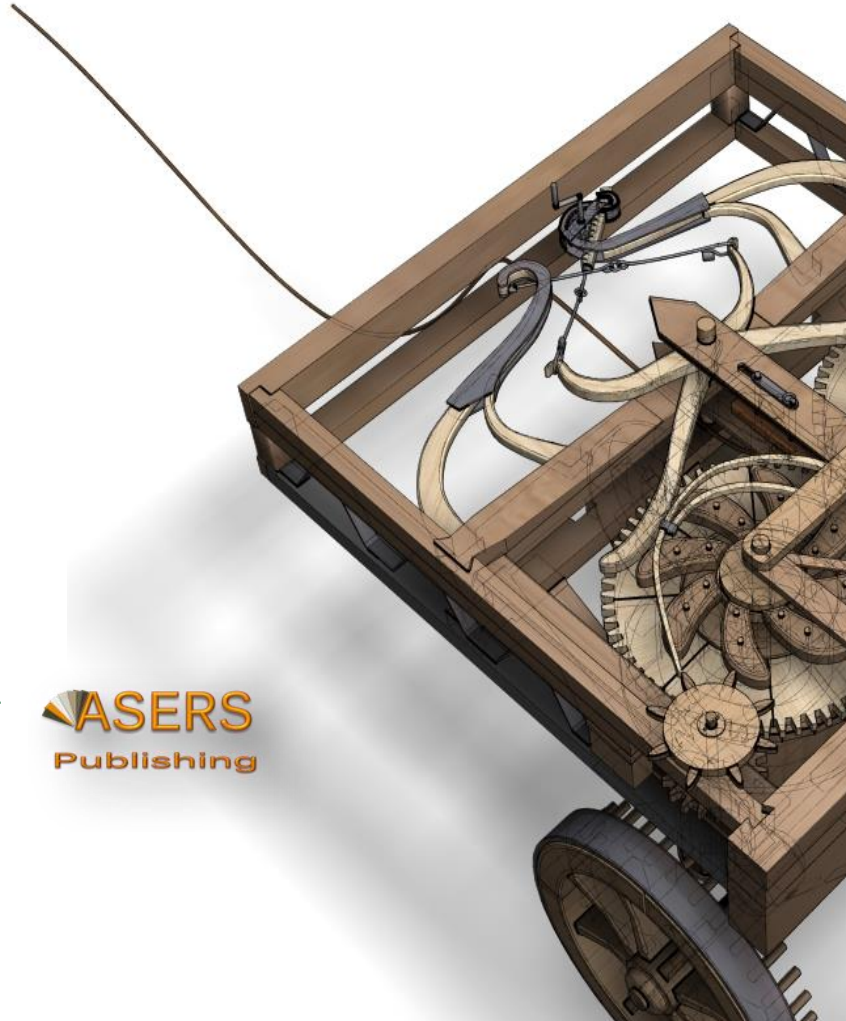
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Call for Papers

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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in Environmental Management.

Also, this journal is committed to a broad range of topics regarding Tourism and Travel Management, leisure and recreation studies and the emerging field of event management. It contains both theoretical and applied research papers and encourages obtaining results through collaboration between researchers and those working in the tourism industry.

The journal takes an interdisciplinary approach and includes planning and policy aspects of international, national and regional tourism as well as specific management studies. Case studies are welcomed when the authors indicate the wider applications of their insights or techniques, emphasizing the global perspective of the problem they address.

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Impacts of Tourism on Development of Urban Areas in Indian Cities: A Systematic Literature Review

Vivek AHIRWAR

Department of Architecture and Planning
Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
2021par5453@mnit.ac.in

Rhitwik GUPTA

Department of Architecture and Planning
Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, India
2021par5449@mnit.ac.in

Ashwani KUMAR

Department of Architecture
National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, India
ORCID: 0000-0002-1387-4503
ashwanik@nith.ac.in

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Abstract: The paper aims to review the impact of tourism on the development of urban areas in Indian cities. The study explores the various ways in which tourism acts as a catalyst for the development of any city in terms of sectors like the economic, social, and physical development of urban areas. In the context of India, there are many cities which are already heavily dependent on tourism activity, and they are flourishing as tourism cities. This also examines the challenges the cities face in managing tourism's growth and the impact it has on the local communities. The findings suggest that while tourism has the potential to bring significant benefits to urban areas, it also has negative effects on the environment, cultural heritage, and quality of life for residents. This paper is based on a systematic literature review and content analysis.

Keywords: Indian tourism; urban development; systematic review; impact of tourism; urban planning.

JEL Classification: O18; O21; Z32; R11.

Introduction

When it comes to the process of regional development as well as development in a nation, tourism plays a vital part. (Pratama 2020). Today, the amount of commerce generated by tourism is comparable to or even exceeds that generated by oil exports, food items, or vehicles. Tourism has become one of the most important industries in global commerce. ("Why Tourism? | UNWTO" n.d.) In 2021, the contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP climbed by US\$1 trillion, a 21.7% increase over the previous year. Tourism industry is one of the booster factors of both developed and developing cities. According to the research titled "Indian Tourism Statistics 2022," India would have had 677.63 million domestic tourist visits in 2021. Since 2020, the proportion has climbed by 11.05%, reaching 610.22. ("India Tourism Statistics at a Glance-2022," n.d.).

In the case of India, the expansion of the tourist industry is one factor that might be regarded to be crucial in determining the overall level of economic growth in the country.(Rout, Mishra, and Pradhan 2016). Tourism has many different effects on the greater social fabric of society, including those that are social, economic, cultural, psychological, and environmental. These effects might have either a good or a negative bearing on the situation. The tourist sector in India is contributing to the country's socioeconomic progress; nevertheless, at the same time, it is having a negative impact on the country's culture, environment, and belief system.(Sharma, Kukreja, and Sharma 2012). It can help pay for the growth of craft imports and exports in a country, both directly and indirectly,

in the developed, services, and progress sectors. (Ali, Ali, and Farooq 2021). Some of the effects of tourism happen outside of the destination. (Mason 2015). As the tourist industry increased day by day, it caused some of the most significant impacts on tourism; however, if these impacts were to be tackled within a short period of time, then the development in the tourism sector would be stimulated, and fast expansion would be possible. The tourist industry had an impact not only on the economic sector but also on the cultural sector. In many nations, the fact that there is significant cultural diversity serves as a major draw for visitors and is one of the primary motivations for them to travel there. A culture that is intriguing and distinctive might entice visitors to visit a nation not only once, but several times, so they can take advantage of what the country has to offer in terms of its culture. (Pratama 2020).

1. Objective

It has been discovered that the existing literature on tourism's effect on the development of urban areas in the context of Indian cities is inadequate to the scope of the questions, challenges, and opportunities that can be addressed through tourist-based development. The findings of research on the impact of tourism offer planners a database that can be used to construct a planning process that considers local concerns and issues. Thus, the present study is devoted and aims. **“To find out the impact causing factors that the tourism sector has on the development of urban areas in Indian cities”**.

2. Research Methodology

The outcome of our study mainly focuses on the factor of tourism (both domestic and international) that causes an impact on the development of any urban area in the Indian context. To achieve our goal, we have done a systematic literature review using a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) method. We discuss our search and analysis strategies in the following sub-section and below in Fig. 1.

2.1 Source Selection and Search Scope

This study has gone through many digital libraries and official reports. It is because it is essential to identify articles using the original source database. Databases like Scopus and Web of science are used as the primary engine. These portals are selected based on their timelines, availability, quality, and versatility. Based on this study and its various objectives, we can see in the Table 1 that different keywords were searched in several papers in different journals and then selected for documents that contained these keywords listed below:

- 'Tourism impact' OR 'Impact of tourism' OR 'Indian tourism' OR 'sustainable tourism' OR 'effect of tourism' OR 'travelling effect' OR 'factors of tourism'.

AND

- 'Development of urban area' OR 'urban development' OR 'developing cities' OR 'sustainable development' OR 'developing through tourism' OR 'Indian cities'.

The various scope and different quality criteria used for the further study selection are listed in Table 1. Domain, location, publication, language and year are some of the main selection criteria.

2.2 Selection and Analysis Procedure

As in Figure 1 it is clearly shown that in total we gathered 97 publications from all the sources. The initial search in Scopus shows results as 57 documents, and in other sources, 40 documents. After this outcome we followed the PRISMA procedure and filtered the publishing documents as shown in Figure 1:

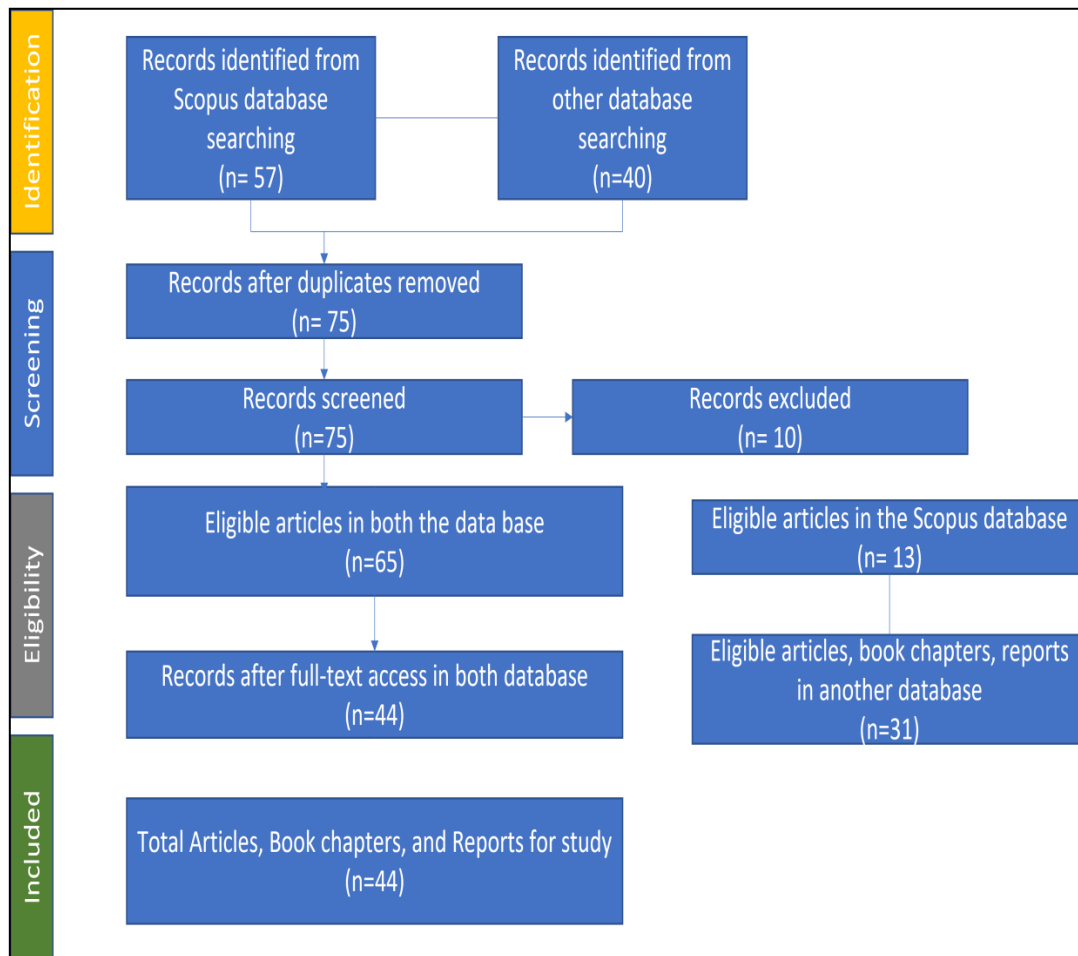
- In the identification process, we recognised a total of 97 documents and removed 22 duplicate documents.

- In the screening process, we exclude 10 documents based on the title and abstract given.

- In the eligibility process, we excluded 21 documents based on the availability of full-text access.

- In the Included process, we have 44 documents; thus, selected documents were downloaded in the 'csv' extension and full-text pdf for the literature and further process.

Figure 1. PRISMA methodology for identification of articles in Scopus and Web of Science Database



Source: Author

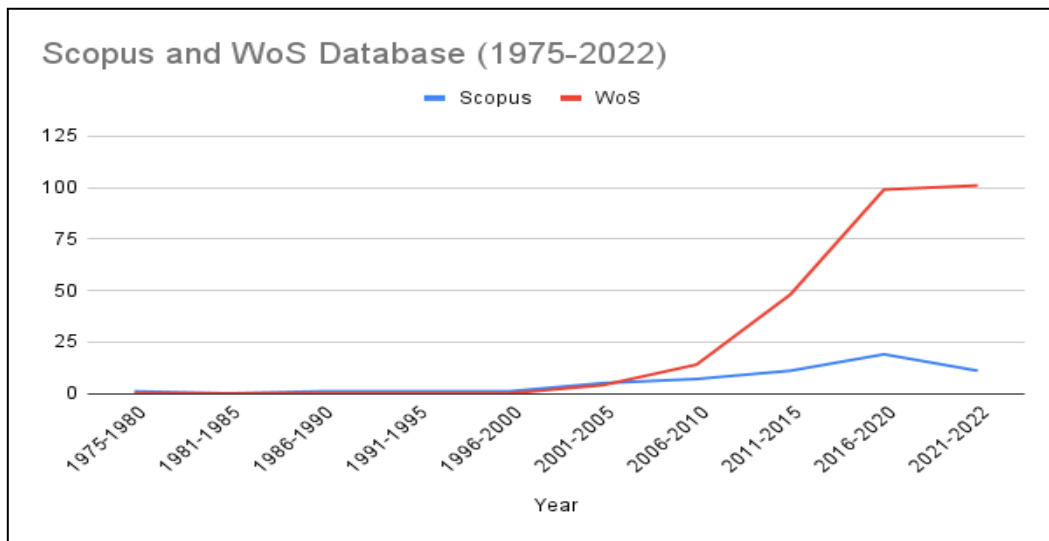
Table 1. Criteria selection for the PRISMA method

Topic	Criteria
Domain	Impact of tourism OR Indian tourism OR effect of tourism AND Urban development OR Sustainable development in the title, abstract and keyword.
Location	Any geographical location.
Publication	Academic Journals, Scopus, Web of Science, Official reports and other sources.
Language	English
Year	Published up to 2022.

Source: Author

Tourism and development are very popular sectors in the literature and research that have been discussed for a very long time. In the past decades, tourism and development have been studied in multiple disciplines, which create a vast repository. Specific to the field of urban planning and in the region the to Indian context, there were not enough published data. Figure 2 depicts the comparative analysis of the research studies related to Indian tourism and Urban development in the Scopus and Web of Science database. In the below Figure 2, it can be clearly seen that there is a considerable hike in the period of the year (2010 to 2019). The sudden shift can be due to the regular revision in the tourism policies and awareness of tourism among the public, both residents and traveller. After 2019 due to the impact of COVID-19, there was few literatures published, which created a huge gap in the literature and increased the significance of the subject.

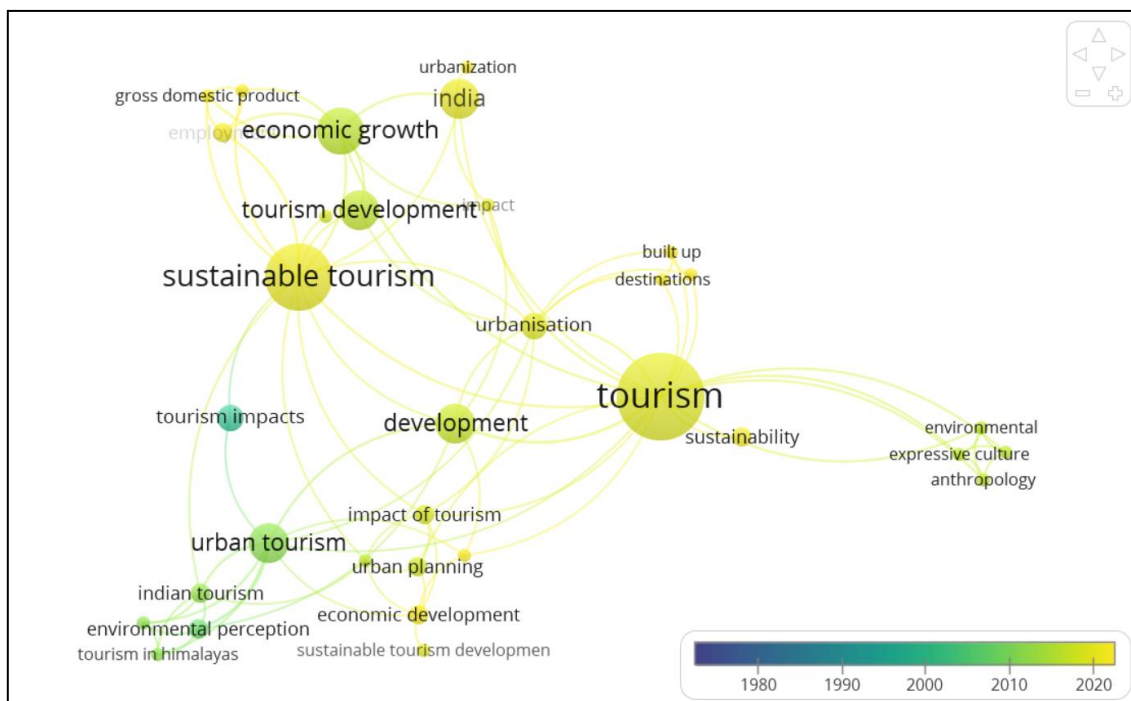
Figure 2. Comparison of the database in Scopus and WoS Year-1975-2022.



Source: Author

In the Figure 3, we can see that keyword co-occurrence analysis of the identified studies shows 179 keywords, of which 33 meet the threshold showing co-occurrence more than three times. Sustainable tourism, tourism and economic growth are the main keywords. Tourism development, urban tourism, urbanisation, and the impact of tourism are some of the important keywords in the discussion of Indian tourism and Urban development. Figure 3 shows the keyword co-occurrence overlay analysis, carried out in the VOS viewer. It is a tool that allows users to construct and display bibliometric networks and clusters for the purpose of locating discussions that are important.

Figure 3. Result of Keyword Co-Occurrence Overlay Analysing using VOS viewer



Source: Author

3. Discussions

After examining the relevant published material, it has been determined via deduction that most of the research investigations have been carried out in India within the realm of the tourist and hospitality industry. In addition, more data needs to be presented in the field of urban planning or in the area of city planning on the expansion of the tourist and hospitality business. This is a potentially large gap in the literature, which the present study

intended to fill by highlighting one of the main and major factors that impact the development of any urban area in the Indian region caused by the tourism and hospitality sector. This research was carried out in order to fulfil this objective.

3.1 Tourism

According to (Alister and Geoffery 1982) The total of the phenomena and interactions that emerge as a result of the interaction between tourists, business suppliers, the host government, and host communities throughout the process of attracting and hosting tourists and other visitors. However, (Recommendations 2017) ("Glossary of Tourism Terms | UNWTO" n.d.) defines tourism as People go to countries or locations outside of their typical surroundings for either personal or business or professional reasons. Tourism is a social, cultural, and economic phenomena that involves the movement of people to these destinations. If we altered the pages of (Up and Words, n.d.), then according to them is travel, whether for business or pleasure, falls under the umbrella term known as tourism. Tourism encompasses not only the activity of travelling but also the study and practice of touring, as well as the industries of recruiting, housing, and entertaining travelers. Mathieson and Wall (1982, cited by Bonarou Christina Dr. 2011) define tourism as "The temporary relocation of people to locations that are different from their usual places of employment and housing, as well as the activities that take place while those people are staying in those locations, and the facilities that are developed to accommodate those people's requirements."

3.2 Tourism Scenario on the World Level

As per United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the global estimate for tourist arrivals internationally in 1950 was summed up to 25 million. This increased to 1.4 billion international arrivals yearly in 68 years, withstanding a 56-fold increase. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the rate of growth of the worldwide travel and tourism industry consistently outperformed the rate of growth of the global economy for nine years in a row. The contribution of the industry to the world economy suffered a disastrous drop of 50.4% in 2021, although it rebounded by 21.7% the following year. The travel and tourism industry were responsible for 333 million employments throughout the globe in 2019, which is equivalent to one-tenth of all occupations in the world. In the year 2020, there was a fall of 18.6% in employment, which resulted in the loss of 62 million jobs in spite of government retention programs such as furloughs and others that maintained employment. The contribution of the sector to the global economy climbed by 21.7% in 2021, and concurrently, the number of employment in the travel and tourism industry rose from 271.3 million in 2020 to 289.5 million in 2021, representing a jump of 18.2 million jobs (6.7%). (Simpson 2014).

3.3 Tourism in India

In according to the world tourism scenario, we are seeing that there is massive boost in the field of tourism in all over the part of world including both developing and developed countries. Thus, in analysing the case of India, here launching advertising campaigns like the "Incredible India" campaign is just one example of the significant role that India's Ministry of Tourism has had in the expansion of the organisation services. This campaign emphasised India's culture and many tourist attractions in a way that was both unique and easy to remember. The tourist business in India has a wealth of resources, which might have a big influence on the country's gross domestic product (GDP), employment rate, public image, foreign investments, and new projects, among other things, which would make our position in the world more comfortable. Problems confronting the tourism sector. The tourism sector in India is expanding, and this growth has a significant potential to not only provide a boost to India's overall economic and social development but also to create jobs, bring in substantial amounts of foreign currency, and generate other economic benefits. (Shiji 2016).

The total contribution of travel and tourism to the overall GDP of India was 7% in 2019; in 2020, the graph drifted down to -41.7% and shared 4.3% of the total economy. As per the World travel and tourism council of India's 2022 annual research report, in 2021, the GDP graph rebounded back to 43.6% and holds 5.8% of the total economy. In employment contribution of tourism and travel of India to the total jobs are 40.10mn, 29.14mn, and 32.10mn in 2019, 2020, and 2021 respectively (World Travel and Tourism Council 2022).

3.4 Impact of Tourism

Tourism has a significant impact on the Indian economy and society. In recent years, the tourism industry has experienced substantial growth, with millions of visitors flocking to India annually to experience its rich cultural heritage, diverse landscapes, and breath-taking natural beauty. The industry has created numerous job

opportunities and has contributed significantly to the country's GDP. A tourist multiplier is calculated by dividing the real impacts of tourism (direct, indirect, and induced) by the proportion of those immediate benefits. The idea behind this is the recirculation of revenue, which means that beneficiaries spend part of the money they get on their own consumption, which in turn generates further income and job opportunities. (Pandey 2014). India's urban planning and development, especially in the nation's most important cities, has been significantly influenced by tourism to a significant degree. One of the most essential benefits of tourism is the economic boost it provides to the surrounding area. The inflow of visitors results in the creation of employment and the acceleration of economic growth, which may benefit cities' expansion. For instance, new tourism amenities such as hotels, restaurants, and other establishments might entice fresh investment and provide new employment possibilities. Additionally, tourism may catalyse the expansion of different industries, such as transportation and retail, which in turn can help to the general economic development of a city. Tourism not only provides financial rewards, but it also has the potential to aid in the development of cities by contributing to enhancing their infrastructure. Tourists' demand for new facilities and services can prompt the government and private sector to invest in new infrastructure, such as transportation systems, public spaces, and cultural facilities. The business provides information, lodging, transportation, and many other services to vacationers and other people on the road. It is a profession that does not include smoking, education that does not take place in a classroom, integration that does not involve legal limits, and diplomacy that does not include formalities (Raj Sharma *et al.* 2022). For example, tourists' demand for new facilities and services can prompt investment in public transportation. This may result in the establishment of new public spaces, such as parks, squares, and pedestrian walkways, which can offer essential chances for inhabitants of the area to engage in critical social activities and engage in significant leisure pursuits. Various types of effects caused by tourism are discussed in multiple kinds of literature. On a more general level, these effects might be divided into the categories of good and negative, direct and indirect, and solitary and many impacts. Therefore, the classification of tourism products may be examined alone but also about other categories and their reciprocal interrelationships. (Chadha and Onkar 2019) Both good and bad things can arise from tourism at the local level, such as giving residents additional sources of income.

3.5 Types of Impact

Williams (1979) identified three distinct categories of effects: economic, social, and environmental/physical. Among these, the economic impact was the most common. According to Vebhi, in 2012, tourism is classified into three titles; social-cultural, economic and environmental/physical. Since the beginning of the last century, researchers have been examining the effects of tourism, and their findings have led to the categorization of its various impacts into distinct categories, including those related to the social, economic, cultural, environmental, and physical aspects of development. After conducting literature research, data on the following five classes' responses to the impacts of tourism were obtained and will now be examined.

3.6 Social Impact

The social benefits occur in the form of unity in diversity and as a chance to know one another's way of life, which may be intriguing for visitors and the local community. These social implications are positive for everyone involved. Activities related to tourism often entail many sociable advantages social may be seen as a positive facet of tourism. In most cases, one culture's practices and customs may be rather distinguishable from those of another. Tourism has the potential to generate new and expanded community amenities and infrastructure projects, such as the enhancement of retail, restaurant, and entertainment alternatives, as well as improvements in transportation services, and educational and recreational facilities (Impacts, n.d.). There are both positive and negative factors are linked with social impact. Positives are good living standard, Interaction between community, modernization, and appreciation, and increasing self-esteem of hosts and tourists. Commercialization of tourism activities, unethical modification in accommodation events, the ability to destroy nature, and increased prices of goods and services are some negative points (Chadha and Onkar 2019).

3.7 Economic Impact

Evaluating the financial impacts that the tourist sector has will offer the knowledge that is important for formulating tourism development policies. Because of the effect tourism has on various aspects of the economy, such as income, employment, pricing levels, the relationship between supply and demand, and the community's overall financial and economic health (Niazi 2022). During the era of globalization, countries of the third world established the tourism business in an effort to develop their economies, create world peace, cultivate human

resources, and reduce the level of poverty in their own countries. (Taylor 1996). "Increase job prospects and incomes, which may be of considerable economic value to the local community" is something that can be achieved with tourism aid. (Ramesh 2010). The advancement of tourism development contributes to both the profits and the costs of the local economy as a result of the rising demand from tourists. This is true in a sense that is more universal. As (Mason 2015) says, The term "inflation" refers to the process through which an increase in tourism may lead to a rise in the cost of a variety of goods and services, including housing, land, and even food.

3.8 Cultural Impact

The emphasis of cultural influences is on changes that occur over a more extended period of time in a society's norms and standards. These shifts will eventually become apparent in the social ties and artefacts of a community (Haralambopoulos and Pizam 1996; Chadha and Onkar 2019). The impact of tourism on culture in India is complex and varies depending on the specific context. While tourism can contribute to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, it can also result in the commercialization and destruction of cultural traditions. It is important for the government and tourism industry to balance the need for economic development with the preservation of cultural heritage and traditions. Familiarity with the region's food, culture, and music, and potentially even its language, Enhancement of the reputation and exposure of the hosting community, increasing interest in traditional forms of entertainment as well as traditional forms of art, crafts, and music Boost for the preservation of heritage, Interactions between cultures, etc., these are some of the positive impacts for any cultural society of the region. Where the loss of the original state, decaying unemployment in rural and cultural activities, loss of cultural pride and the ever-increasing number of tourists has a negative impact on personal interactions and has rendered relationships worthless are the major negative impact for any cultural or social changes.

3.9 Environmental Impact

Mountainous and seaside regions have been the primary draws for tourists for a significant number of years. Pressures from tourist activities on biological resources and their variety are immense and includes erosion and pollution from the development of hiking paths, bridges in high mountains, campsites, chalet, and hotels. The maritime and coastal environments, as well as the resources that such environments contain and the variety of those resources, are also significantly impacted by tourism activities. The majority of the time, such problems are the result of poor planning, reckless conduct on the part of visitors and operators, and a lack of education and understanding of the repercussions (Kajal Gazta 2018). As an important economic activity, tourism inevitably impacts the local environment, particularly at the location of tourist attractions. There are five primary types of environmental consequences that may be attributed to tourism. They are an effect of congestion, destruction of flora and fauna, degradation of land-landscape, historic value sites, old ancient monuments, loss of natural landscape, and impact of pollution (Pandey 2014). Some people have the opinion that tourism helps raise people's awareness of the importance of protecting the environment. They believe that this occurs because tourism helps to capitalize on the natural attractiveness of an area for the purposes of tourism and increases investments in the environmental infrastructure of the nation that is hosting tourists. This is one of the positive effects of tourism (Kim, Uysal, and Sirgy 2013).

3.10 Physical Impact

The growth rate has led to an increase in the number of visitors visiting the city, which in turn has led to the expansion of the city's infrastructure. It has a tendency to enhance various infrastructural facilities, such as the fact that many hotels and guest houses have been created with adequate and fundamental amenities (Raj Sharma *et al.* 2022). The most significant physical effects are frequent crowding and congestion, the expenditures and damage caused by transportation congestion and crowding, accidents, and the repercussions of greater and excessive accessibility. All these issues may be attributed to increased accessibility. An increase in land prices, an intensive pattern of land utilization, skyscraper hotels, high-rises of flats for vacationers, and commercialized entertainment facilities all provoke a process of intensive urbanization of the heart of the tourist area as a result of the physical implementation of infrastructure and services for tourism development, which creates both positive and negative impacts. This process of intensive urbanization of the heart of the tourist area is a result of the physical implementation of infrastructure and services for tourism development (Chadha and Onkar 2019). Development of tourism infrastructure such as staying accommodations, hotels, motels, urban open spaces, parks, gardens, conservation of historical places, and regeneration of old deteriorated places are some of

the positive effects of the tourism growth industry as there were negative consequences also with this industry like traffic congestion, overcrowding, excessive use of services, waste disposal, architectural pollution, irregularities in the land use, insufficient of planning controls, etc. that impacts in any physical form of any city.

3.11 Impact on Urban Development

The tourist sector contributes to the growth of a country's economy, provides a boost to the process of development, preserves cultural heritage, and brings people together, all of which are important factors in the upkeep of peace and an understanding of any location. In order to maximize the advantages that tourism may provide; urban development can also play an important part. For instance, the creation of new tourism amenities and infrastructure may attract new investment and employment possibilities, which can assist metropolitan regions in undergoing revitalisation and transformation. In addition, urban development may assist in ensuring that the advantages of tourism are equitably distributed among the communities that are located in the area, which helps to promote both social and economic fairness. Thus, the integration of the tourism and hospitality sector with the development of any urban area or transformation of any rural area, there will be some positive impact and negative impacts, respectively. So, depending on the degree of planning and administration that goes into it, tourism may have beneficial and harmful effects on the growth of metropolitan areas. The impacts were classified into two categories, positive impact and negative impact, according to the nature of the impact.

3.12 Positive Impact

Tourism Planning and Policies

India's tourism planning and policies aim to promote the development of the tourism industry while balancing economic benefits with social and environmental concerns. Planning for tourism and policies may gain rewards from the sound effects of tourism in a number of ways, including these points: Economic development, revenue generation, improved infrastructure and community involvement. National tourism policy, the Swadesh darshan scheme, and incredible India campaign are some of the main and significant initiative which is floated by the Ministry of Tourism of the Indian government to promote tourism and make them more efficient tourism sector. Tourism development is and will continue to depend heavily on public sector goals and policies connected to natural resource management (Impacts, n.d.). In conclusion, India's tourist planning and policies work to leverage the economic advantages of the sector while fostering fair and sustainable tourism growth. The development of infrastructure, preservation of cultural heritage, and promotion of tourism as an engine of economic growth are the three main areas of concentration for the government.

Tourism Infrastructure

More than half of the budget for the Ministry of Tourism goes toward subsidizing the development of tourist destinations, circuits, megaprojects, and rural tourism infrastructure projects (Varun Sood 2021). In 2014–2015, the Ministry of Tourism initiated the Swadesh Darshan Scheme to foster the coordinated development of several topical tourism circuits around the nation. Problems associated with tourism are more likely to occur in the more rural interior of the country. The natural beauty of these regions is sometimes overshadowed by the fact that they lack even the most fundamental tourist infrastructure and lodgings. (Patel 2012), whereas according to (Journal *et al.* 2017) In general, the goals of the policies are to increase the amount of fundamental urban infrastructure and services in order to improve the people' quality of life overall.

Employment

In recent years, India's tourism industry has emerged as a powerful tool for generating money and employment, reducing poverty, and fostering sustainable human development. The local community has the ability to raise their salaries as well as their socio-economic status via their job, which might ultimately lead to an improvement in their standard of living. This could also contribute to an improvement in their quality of life. Tourism is beneficial to the economy of the area, and it also makes a positive contribution to the reduction of poverty (Oh 2005). The local tourism industry will result in the creation of many new employment. In the course of time, the variety of related branches and tourism professionals has also been growing, and the travel industry of today has attracted a broad variety of diverse jobs. To put it another way, the industry offers about two-sixths of the indirect labour potential that is available in other industries for every single direct job opening.

Economy

The contribution of the travel and tourism sector to the GDP of India from 2019 to 2021 is 7%, 4.3% and 5.8% respectively. As per ("Why Tourism? | UNWTO" n.d.) This shows the emerging power of the tourism and hospitality sector. India is now the world's eighth biggest economy and the tenth most industrialized nation, which means that the country has a tremendous amount of room for future economic expansion (Journal *et al.* 2017). Its growth is a crucial factor for economic development in many different regions all over the globe (Raj Sharma *et al.* 2022). The most significant beneficial effects of tourism on the economy include increases in foreign exchange and contributions to government revenues, as well as the creation of new jobs (Impacts, n.d.). Residents of a place who get more financial advantages from tourist development are more likely to be supportive of and cooperative with such growth (Tiwari *et al.* 2021). Planning and designing a townscape that is successful is impossible to achieve without paying substantial regard to economic considerations. (McCool and Bosak 2015).

Revitalisation of Urban Area

Important tourism destinations, such as rivers, lakes, mountains, natural ecosystems, coral reefs, and other natural features may all be considered part of a country's natural heritage. They have a significant role in determining whether or not a nation will be successful in attracting and maintaining visitors. (Impacts, n.d.) Up until the 1980s, the tourist potential of huge cities and industrial centres was generally overlooked, despite the fact that tourism has historically been considered a function of historic cities and villages. ("Tourism and the Indian Urban Regeneration : The Importance of Urban Tourism in India-A General Perspective . Tourism and the Indian Urban Regeneration : The Importance of Urban Tourism in India : A General Perspective" 2014) Urban regeneration in Indian cities due to tourism can have many positive impacts like; improvement in tourism and local infrastructure, revitalise some old ancient monuments to attract a new flock of tourist, built of new open spaces like park, playground, stadium helps to add charm in their existing identity.

Sustainability Tourism

The growth of environmentally responsible tourism is required to pay continual respect to the natural world and refer to notions of sustainability that are universally accepted by the general public. It is necessary to plan ahead in order to make efficient use of the resources available at any site in order to minimize unfavourable impacts, such as lowering the level of enjoyment experienced by visitors or having an undesirable influence on the society, economy, or culture of the area that is immediately surrounding the site in question (Kajal Gazta 2018). It is now widely acknowledged that unchecked expansion of tourism with the goal of achieving benefits in the short term frequently results in unintended negative consequences. These consequences include damage to the environment and societies as well as the destruction of the very foundation upon which tourism is built and thrives. The term "sustainability" refers to an approach that is proactive and has the goal of reducing the tensions and friction that are caused by the complex interactions that exist between tourism, tourists, the environment, and the communities that host them. This is done in order to preserve the capacity and quality of natural and human resources over the long term (Pavlic, Portolan, and Butorac 2013).

3.13 Negative Impact

Urbanization

The rapid urbanization is one of the biggest negative impacts of tourism on any developing area. In the study of leh (Dame *et al.* 2019) second tendency of urbanization is the expansion of urban areas onto agricultural land, and it is one that is mostly unregulated. The proportion of agricultural land that was lost grew from 1% in 1969 to 5% in 2003 to 8% in 2017 throughout the course of the period from 1969 to 2017. In 1969, the percentage of agricultural land that was lost was 1%. A third tendency that is distinctive of urbanization is the densification and modernization of settled regions. This trend may be seen in addition to the building of new dwellings both within and outside the farmed area (Dame *et al.* 2019).

Congestion on Sites and Services

Due to the abundance of tourist activities and the allure of the surrounding natural beauty, garbage disposal has grown to be a significant issue, and incorrect disposal harms the environment by destroying the rivers, beautiful places, and roadside (Raj Sharma *et al.* 2022). In the spirit of tourist growth, there have been huge developments in potentially hazardous environments, such as mountainous or coastal regions, without any kind of appropriateness or vulnerability assessments (Sai, Nunna, and Banerjee 2022).

Environment Degradation – Pollution

Pollutants such as air emissions, noise, solid waste and littering, sewage, oil, and chemical discharges, as well as architectural and aesthetic pollution, are all examples of the same forms of pollutants that may be produced by any other industry (Kajal Gazta 2018). Pollution has hurt the Indian tourist sector, however. The Taj Mahal in Agra has become decolonised thanks to the effluent that the Mathura Refinery has released. Due to the carelessness of the relevant authorities, the state of many of our monuments is deteriorating (Patel 2012). In other case of Phuket, the expansion of mass tourism has also had detrimental effects on Phuket, and the local people as well as other areas in the region have been impacted. In the Phuket coastal resort region, a number of problems have been impacted, including a lack of water, sewage treatment, and water contamination (Marzuki 2012).

Land Use Change

The urge to construct tourist infrastructure has increased dramatically as a result of increased tourism activities. Due to the increased built-up area, the destinations' land use and cover have changed (Nunna and Banerjee 2019). In case of Allahabad according to (Chadha and Onkar 2016) Residential land usage is being phased out in favour of mixed land use, and planned construction is giving way to high-rise apartments and condominium complexes. The majority of the time, residential neighbourhoods are vulnerable to changes in land use due to characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood, accessibility, renting/business considerations, and policies implemented by the government. In other case stated by Nunna and Banerjee (2019) from May through October each year, a great number of pilgrims visit the well-known sacred site of Kedarnath. Despite being a distant place, Kedarnath' s built-up area has grown haphazardly as a result of the heavy inflow of visitors and to satisfy their desire for physical infrastructural amenities which results in to some major hazard.

Land degradation

Minerals, fossil fuels, rich soil, fertile animals, and wetland are all valuable resources that may be found on land. The building of tourist attractions and recreational amenities puts strain on the natural resources and the landscapes that provide a picturesque backdrop. The use of land for tourist reasons like lodging, construction materials and other infrastructure produced a direct effect on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, and it leads to a problem with land degradation. These uses of land also generate a problem with land degradation in some specific ecologically sensitive zones of India (Raj Sharma *et al.* 2022).

Crime and Accident

When a region grows and gets more urbanized, crime rates typically increase at the same time. Additionally, a mass tourism boom is frequently accompanied by rising crime rates. Criminal activity connected to tourism is a severe and pervasive issue, particularly in developing nations like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and others. The presence of several wealthy visitors who often carry valuables like cameras and jewellery makes the area more attractive to criminals, who then engage in crimes like robbery and drug sellign (Nunna and Banerjee 2019). There may be more incidents, such as traffic accidents and injuries from tourism-related activities, due to the large number of visitors in certain places. Overcrowding, unfortunate situation, and illegal use of old transport are some factors in the sensitive tourism places that can occur an accident.

Conclusions and Further Research

In summing up its findings, this research offers a complete analysis of the influence that tourism has had on the growth of urban regions inside Indian cities. However, the growth of tourism also poses a number of challenges for the cities, including managing its impact on local communities, preserving the cultural heritage and natural environment, and ensuring sustainable development. In our results, we highlight a variety of factors that cities confront when attempting to manage the expansion of tourism. After analysing all the published article and official reports of tourism ministry, we can sense that tourism industry in India will be one of the major industries that can boost overall GDP and employment rate. This emerging industry is also act as a catalyst for others subsidiary industries, but it requires more infrastructure and basic services to run efficiently without putting pressure on the existing one. According to the result of research, tourism industry seems to have a significant impact on the development of any urban or tourism area. This impact can be broadly categorized in to five types: social impact, economic impact, cultural impact, environmental impact, physical impact. After this typology of impacts, we can more classified this impact in to two broad categories: positive-negative, direct-indirect, etc. There is potentially large gap in the literature that focuses on the main factors that causes impact on the development of an urban area in India due to tourism.

Infusion of any tourism activity with the context itself will create some impacts on the society. If we look in to positive impact then, introduction of new and efficient tourism policies, national and international tourism planning, increasing fundamental urban infrastructure and services, new and better employment opportunities, foreign exchange, open market technology, revitalisation of urban spaces, identification and maintenance of old monuments, exchange of cultural values, sustainable and efficient tourism and many more. As we have positive impact on the society, there were some negative consequences along with it. Rapid urbanization in tourist places, densification of urban area, congestion on sites, over-crowding, increase in pollution (air, noise, land and architectural), environmental degradation, abrupt changes in land use, land degradation, increasing rate of tourist crime, chances of accidents, loss of socio-cultural etc are some of the major negative sides of high influx of tourism. In light of these results, it is evident that the expansion of tourism in urban areas of India has both good and bad consequences, and it is vital for policymakers and city administrators to adopt a holistic strategy to regulating the expansion of tourism. This involves engaging with local communities and stakeholders, developing effective policies, and investing in sustainable tourism development in order to ensure the long-term benefits of tourism for both the local communities and the city as a whole. This can be accomplished by engaging with local communities and stakeholders. In conclusion, the findings of this research constitute a significant addition to the existing body of research on the influence of tourism on the growth of metropolitan areas in India. It gives crucial insights that aid in properly balancing the positive and negative aspects of tourism in their communities and assures its long-term sustainability. This is important since tourism is a major economic driver for many towns.

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Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

Vivek Kumar Ahirwar: Conceptualization, Investigation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Data curation, Writing original draft, Writing – review and editing.

Rhitwik Gupta: Methodology, Software, Formal analysis, Validation, Visualization.

Ashwani Kumar: Conceptualization, Project administration, Supervision, Validation, Resources, Visualization, Investigation, Methodology.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

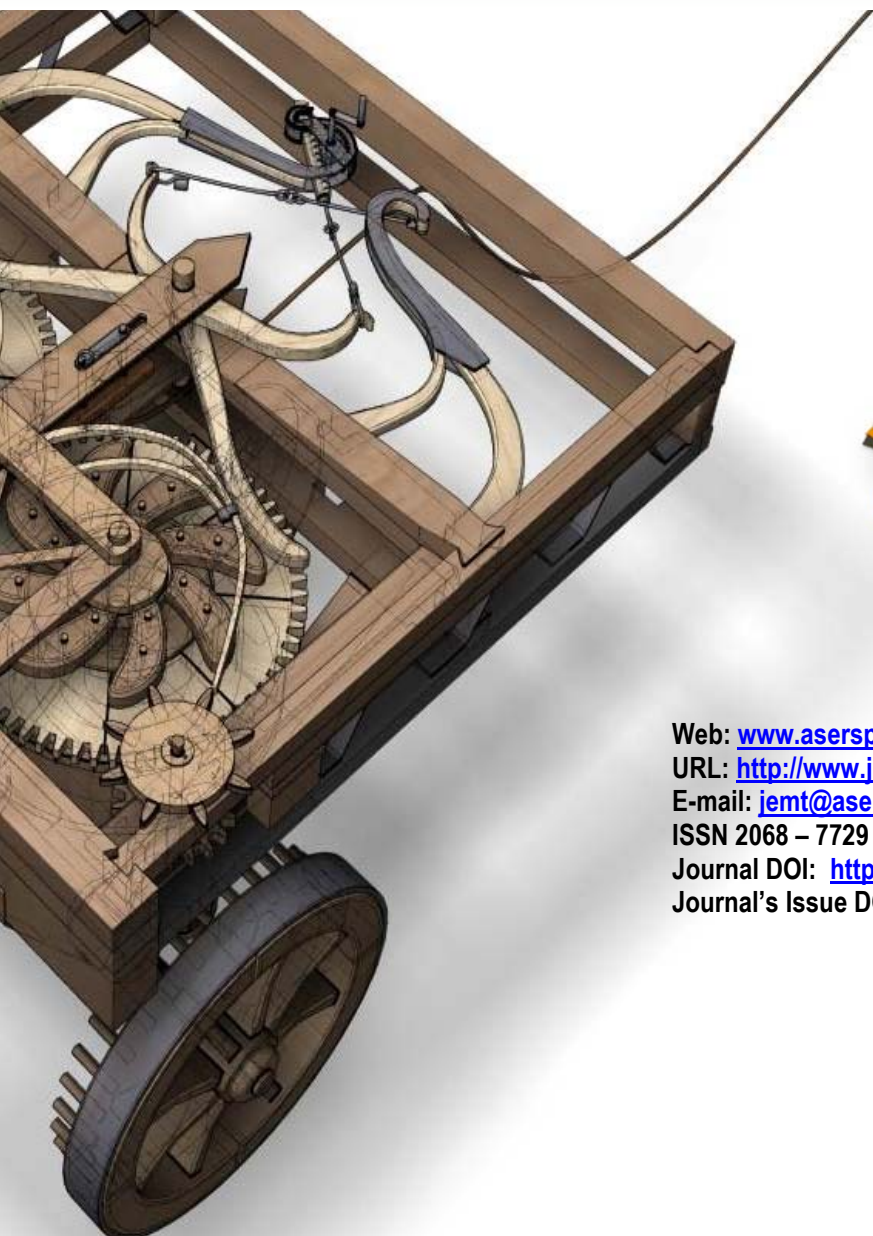
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