

Socioeconomic and Environmental Impact of Tourism: A Review and Future Research Agenda

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ABSTRACT

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Introduction: Studies on tourism development and its impact on livelihood in business and management research are growing, although they are still scattered and complicated.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to look into pertinent research areas in the framework of the tourism sector and to develop a research agenda for the future

Methods: The impact of tourism i.e. economic, social, and environmental, have all been carefully noted by the SLR of 59 research papers, 37 journals covering from 1978 to 2023.

Results: Key characteristics of impacts are perceived impact – economic, social, and environmental, support for tourism development, and negative impact.

Conclusions: Various tourism industry stakeholders can use these research findings for policy-making and destination development. Until now, there has been no systematic evaluation of theories, context, characteristics, and methodologies (TCCM) approach in this domain. Consequently, this analysis gives in-depth insights into the issue as well as an integrated perspective of the subject field.

Keywords: tourism impact, socioeconomic, environmental, systematic literature review.

1. INTRODUCTION

The effects of tourism have drawn more attention as tourism development has spread around the globe. The word "tourism impacts" refers to modifications or outcomes connected to an expansion of the travel and tourism sector (Ap, 1992). Sustainable design considers environmental, economic, and social impacts enacted throughout the product lifecycle (Bhamra et al., 2011). In many nations, tourism is a significant economic contributor and industry (Egresi, 2020a), (Chanda, 2020). Due to the dependence of the tourism industry on mobility, mobility limitations, and border closures spread to the rest of the world and halted travel (Brauner et al., 2021). According to the World Tourism Organization (Gössling et al., 2020), by 2020, foreign investment in the tourism industry will have decreased by 74%, or USD 35.9 billion, resulting in losses of between USD 910 billion and USD 1.2 trillion as well as a loss of between 100 million and 120 million direct tourism jobs.

(Arantxa Colchero et al., 2015) mentioned that Tourism development is a multifaceted concept with simultaneous effects on citizens in the economic, environmental, social, and cultural spheres. Economic expenses and benefits associated with tourist development that are borne by or paid for by residents or governments are called tourism economic impacts (C. H. Lin, 1996);. (Bouffet et al., 2016) argues that measuring the social effects of tourism only includes qualitative metrics and those directly impacted. Negative social implications include prostitution (B. Sharma & Dyer, 2009), security and crime (Schubert et al., 2011), overcrowding and traffic congestion (Y. K. Kim, 2002), and tourist spending habits that make locals angry about their living situations (Bouffet et al., 2016). A community's members' behaviors and values reflect the beliefs and moral principles that make up their culture (Al-

Abdullah, 1999). Environmental effects are strongly related to tourism growth since a rise in tourists causes increased spatial stressors, which can degrade natural habitats. This is especially true when it comes to creating amenities and services. (Gajdošík et al., 2018). There has been no systematic examination of the theories, context, characteristics, and methodology (TCCM) approach in this domain.

As a result, this study offers a comprehensive understanding of the problem and a cohesive image of the subject area. The other part of the document is organized as follows: we began by outlining the procedures utilized to conduct this review, followed by an explanation of the research paper's distribution and its keyword co-occurrence analysis. The review was examined using the TCCM method in the next section. Next, we provide ideas for further research, and then we discuss the theoretical and practical implications of the work. Finally, a succinct conclusion is given based on the findings.

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2. METHODOLOGY

Certain researchers have proposed several systematic literature review approaches (Chauhan, n.d.), (Tranfield et al., 2003)

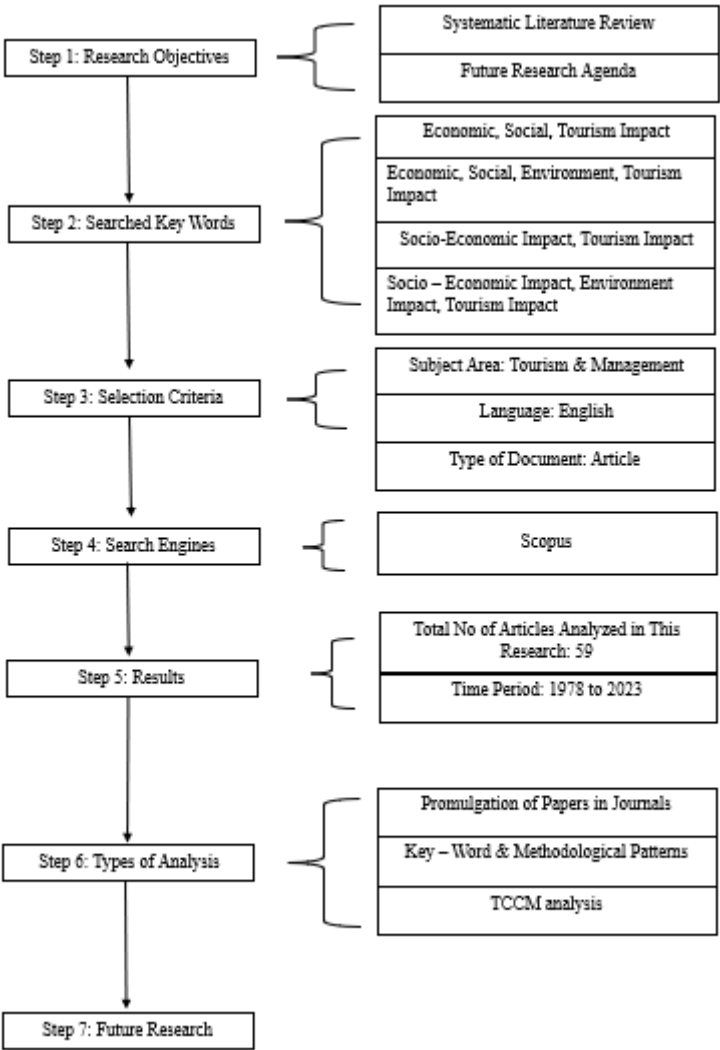


Fig 1: Seven-Step Methodology (SSM)

The knowledge required to design a review technique that is appropriate for the research goals has been made available by these systematic literature review studies. Figure 1 shows the seven-step method (SSM) which was developed to carry out the study objectives. An overview of the SSM utilized (D. Sharma et al., 2020; (Bindra et al., 2022)for the responsiveness epistemological analysis is shown in Figure 1. As described by (Singh & Prakash, 2021), the SLR is a continuing procedure that looks for significant papers that could address specific research issues. The aims of these reviews include assimilation, evaluation, and elaboration of inferences from earlier information. The conceptual foundations of the study are derived from past works on responsiveness and its relationships to various outcomes (D. Sharma et al., 2020). The study inquiry was built on the topic of the potential response range. A course on applying scientific methodology was established as a result of this inquiry (Tranfield et al., 2003). Multiple search criteria have been used to locate the most widely read papers in the field (Natalicchio et al., 2017). The bibliometric method was further classified by reference as a review of works that includes systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and qualitative approaches. Additionally, it uses relational approaches like co-word, co-authorship, bibliographic, and citation analysis. Last but not least, it uses evaluative strategies, including productivity metrics, impact measurements, and hybrid metrics. The scholarly output in several subfields of tourist studies, including sustainable tourism, competitiveness and innovation, and even tourism impacts, has been evaluated using bibliometric analysis. (Soh et al., 2023). Using bibliometrics, the current study seeks to establish a future road map and the bibliometric analysis of literature. The current study follows the method mentioned by (Thorpe et al., 2005).

2.1 Categorization of Systematic Literature Review

The three main classifications of systematic literature review papers include based on method; theory and; domain (Paul & Criado, 2020a) Meta-analysis reviews are also growing in many topic areas besides these kinds of systematic literature reviews (Hulland & Houston, 2020).

(Jesson & Lacey, 2006) discuss both critical and systematic reviews of the literature. (Dobscha et al., 2009) Execute MEDLINE literature searches for works published between 1950 and July 2008. creating a narrative-style review of the literature (Fraile-García et al., 2015). Therefore, reviews of clinical research are useful for planning studies or creating practice guidelines. (Falkner & Hiebl, 2015), the topic is to present a comprehensive literature review of the literature that is at present accessible on risk management in small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs). The objectives of (Paul & Criado, 2020a) give criteria for writing the most analytical and instructive review articles. (Pielken et al., 1987) Describe and elaborate on the PRISMA-S (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses literature search extension) checklist. Other noteworthy work includes (B. Sharma & Dyer, 2009)

2.2 Study inclusion and exclusion criteria:

According to recent review studies, selecting and identifying papers for an SLR requires careful consideration of the inclusion and exclusion criteria (Gupta et al., 2019).

Stage I	Search the database for keywords and definitions
Stage II	Examining documents within the repository
Stage III	Reading and selecting abstracts as well as titles
Stage IV	Reading and Selecting the Entire Paper
Stage V	Evaluation of the Research Paper
Source: (Thorpe et al., 2005)	

Fig. 2: Phases of SLR

The Scopus database was used in this study for bibliometric analysis from 1978 to 2023. If the keywords appeared in the article's title, abstract, or keywords, the article was taken into account for the study's final sample.

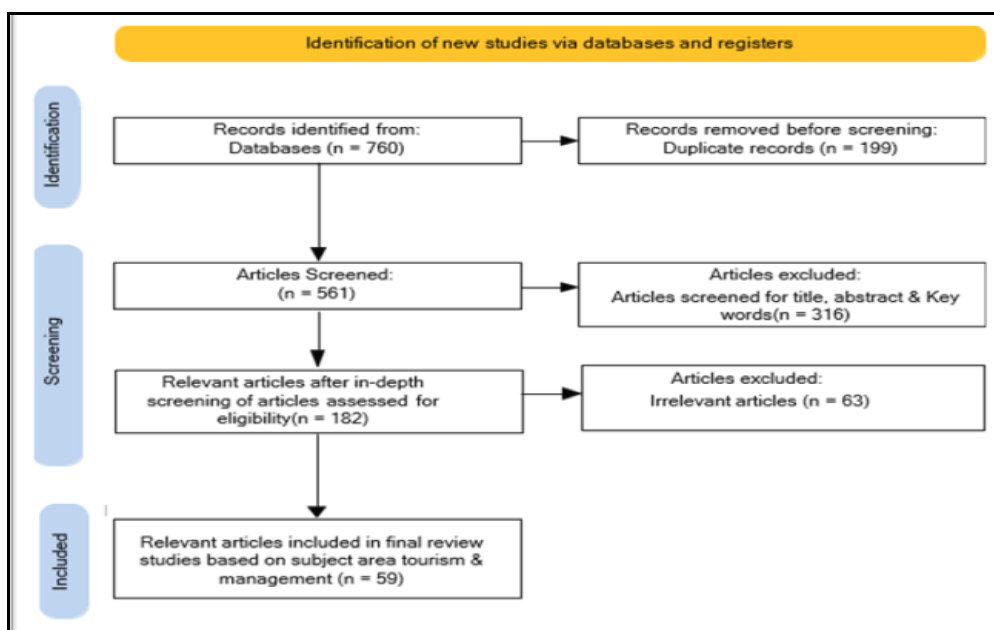


Fig. 3: Data Retrieval Procedure

This study only examined journal articles; it did not take into account research on the effects of tourism that was published as books, chapters of books, proceedings of conferences, case studies, or any other sort of publishing. The criteria used for including or excluding publications from this study are covered in this section. In the 1st stage, we identified 561 studies, but extensive screening of research papers yielded 182 articles. After applying subject- and language-specific inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 59 publications were added to the SLR. The reference of this paper also contains a list of the papers included in this review, together with the title of the journal in which each item was published. The process description is indicated in Fig. 3. Before continuing with the literature evaluation, it was crucial to determine the publishing history of the papers included in this study.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this part of the paper, the researcher explained the review by a distribution of paper, keyword co-occurrence analysis, and TCCM approach.

3.1 Distribution of journal articles:

59 papers have been selected for this review based on the accepted inclusion/exclusion criteria. The 59 articles and the number of papers from each journal were published in the journals listed in Table 1. These 59 papers on the subject of "impact of tourism" came from the following journals: "Journal of Sustainable Tourism," "Sustainability (Switzerland)," "Tourism Management," and five more. Additionally, the "Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism" published three papers. Furthermore, two papers from the journals "Annals of Tourism Research," "International Journal of Tourism Research," "Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism," and "Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change" were published, respectively, in each of these domains. Table 1: Distribution of journal articles across various journals of the subject domain.

Table 1: Distribution Of Journal Articles

Journal	Publisher	Total
African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	Africa Journals	1
Agricultural Water Management	Elsevier	1
Annals of Tourism Research	Elsevier	2
Applied Energy	Elsevier	1
Applied Research in Quality of Life	Springer Netherlands.	1
Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	Taylor And Francis Ltd.	1
Ecology, Environment and Conservation	Em International	1
Enlightening Tourism	Universidad De Huelva	1
Forest Science and Technology	Taylor And Francis Ltd.	1
Global Business and Finance Review	People And Global Business Association	1
Global Public Health	Routledge	1
International Journal of Culture, Tourism, And Hospitality Research	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	1
International Journal of Environmental Research And Public Health	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (Mdpi)	1

International Journal of Sustainable Economy	Inderscience Enterprises Ltd	1
International Journal of Tourism Research	John Wiley And Sons Ltd	2
Journal of Destination Marketing and Management	Elsevier	1
Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism	Asers Publishing	3
Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology	Scibulcom Ltd.	1
Journal of Heritage Tourism	Taylor And Francis Ltd.	1
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research	Sage	1
Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management	Routledge	1
Journal of Place Management and Development	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	1
Journal of Sport and Tourism	Routledge	1
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Routledge	5
Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change	Taylor & Francis Online	2
Journal of Tourism and Services	Center For International Scientific Research Of Vso And Vspp	1
Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing	Routledge	1
Journal of Travel Research	Sage	4
Research of Environmental Sciences	Zhongguo Huan Jing Ke Xue Chu Pan She	1
Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality And Tourism	Routledge	1
Science of The Total Environment	Elsevier	1
Sustainability (Switzerland)	Springer Nature Switzerland Ag	8
Tourism and Hospitality Management	University Of Rijeka, Faculty Of Tourism And Hospitality Management, Opatija	1
Tourism Geographies	Routledge	1
Tourism Management	Elsevier Ltd.	4
Tourism Management Perspectives	Elsevier USA	1
Tourism Review	Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	1
Total		59
Source: Compiled by Authors'		

The following components of scholarly works have been analyzed. The results are presented to address the research questions on evaluating present trends, discovering links between the influence of tourism, and identifying future trends in the subject domain.

3.2 Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis:

To identify current issues and potential future research subjects, the study's initial section analyses the most pertinent terms. A keyword co-occurrence analysis is performed using VOS viewer for this purpose. Keywords are crucial for producing meaningful findings in a specific field (Donthu et al., 2021). Thus, an investigation was conducted into the total amount of keywords from the chosen sample of articles. To create the network map and evaluation, 59 sourced papers published between 1978 and 2023 were used to generate a total of 509 keywords for this study. Three clusters were created using a network map using the significant keywords. With the help of a filter that looked for terms that appeared at least 5 times, words were discovered and grouped into three clusters.

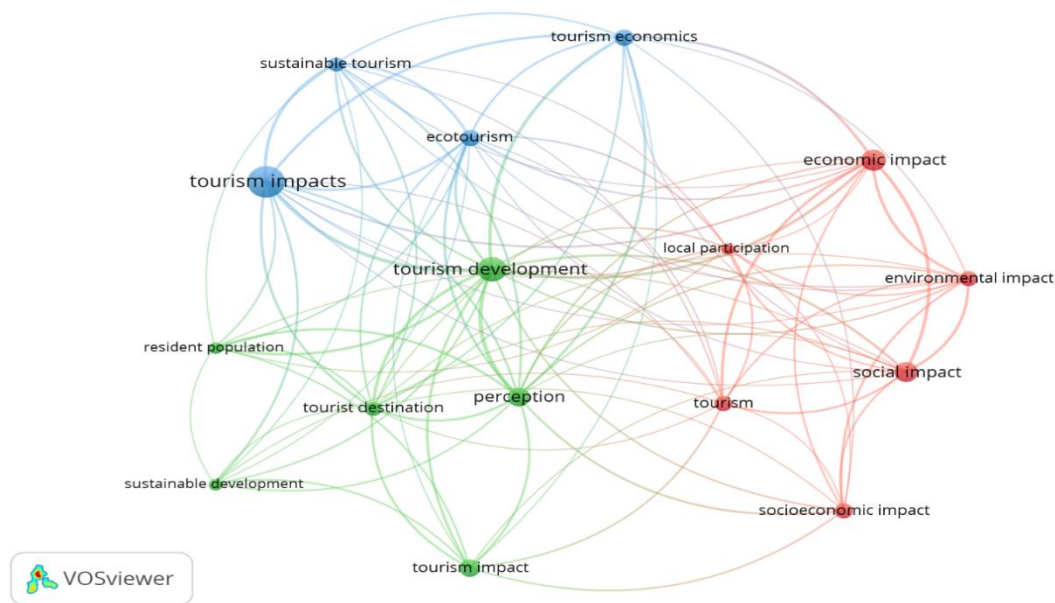


Fig. 4 Network of Keywords

The primary themes of the phrases that surfaced in the red, green, and blue clusters, respectively, are socioeconomic impact, tourism development, and sustainable tourism (see Fig. 4). These three clusters prominently display the phrases "economic impact", "environment impact", "local participation" "social impact", "socioeconomic impact", "tourism" from cluster 1, "perception", "resident population", "sustainable development", "tourism development", "tourism impact", "tourist destination" from cluster 2 "eco-tourism", "sustainable tourism", "tourism economics" and "tourism impact" from cluster 3 respectively. These three groups have similarities regarding tourism and its impact on the economy as a whole and society.

3.3 Theoretical foundations:

This section identifies and lists the theories used to investigate this field. This section highlights the value of theoretical contributions to the realm of knowledge, as seen in Table 2. We noticed that the majority of researchers used the following theories.

3.3.1 SET: Social Exchange Theory:

SET was initially established in the early 1960s and quickly gained acceptance in several fields, including sociology, anthropology, and social psychology. According to Homans (1961, p. 13), SET is the "exchange of activity, tangibly or intangibly, and more or less rewarding or costly, between at least two persons." According to this concept, people behave rationally in social interactions and accrue the advantages and disadvantages they experience. In addition, from an economic standpoint, human beings might logically analyze and pursue maximum benefit from a transaction or exchange given conditions of free competition and open markets.

3.3.2 Weber's theory of formal and substantive rationality:

Max Weber is credited with developing Weber's theory of formal and substantive rationality (WFSR) and is regarded as an early proponent of sociology. The theory's suitability for examining personal attitudes is supported by the fact that it takes into account both economic and non-economic elements, such as morals, values, and beliefs. Therefore, the theory has been widely applied to investigate human economic interactions and their ancestors, as stated by Andereck et al. (2005). According to Boley, McGehee, Perdue, Long, and Perdue (2014), By redefining "personal benefits from tourism" as "personal economic benefit from tourism" and providing a set of credible metrics that could be used to test models for resident attitude research, Boley's 2014 study made the concepts more understandable. Numerous studies have examined the connection between local support for the tourism industry and its associated activities and the direct economic advantages of tourism (Moscardo et al., 2013). Therefore, individual gains linked to economic benefits from tourism predict people's acuties of how tourism affects its sustenance for tourism and related advancement in their communities.

Table 2: Theoretical foundations

Name of Theory	Articles	Sources
SET – Social Exchange Theory	11	(Huy, 2020)(Ranasinghe & Pradeepamali, 2019)(Hammad et al., 2017a)(Eslami et al., 2019)(Yuan et al., 2019a)(Nazneen et al., 2019)(Ogorelc & Milfelner, 2017)(Mohd et al., 2014)(Moyle et al., 2013a)(Látková & Vogt, 2012)
Tourism Area Life Cycle Model	2	(Nazneen et al., 2019)(Látková & Vogt, 2012a)
Weber's theory of formal and substantive rationality	2	(Rhatomy & Prasetyo, 2020) (Látková & Vogt, 2012)
Dependency Theory Approach	1	(C. Monterrubio et al., 2018)
Broaden & Build Approach	1	(Z. Lin et al., 2017)
Social Representation Theory	1	(J. C. Monterrubio & Andriotis, 2014)

3.3.3 TALC: Tourism Area Life Cycle Model:

By analyzing the association between infrastructure growth & tourism, the traditional Butler's tourist area life cycle (TALC) model (Butler, 1980) predicts the consequences of tourism. It explains how residents are more likely to support tourism at a site during the early stages of its growth by ignoring all costs of tourism.

3.3.4 Dependency Theory Approach:

The 1960s experienced a rise in the popularity of dependency theory, which has its philosophical roots in Latin America. This theory contends that emerging nations depend on developed nations due to internal and external political, institutional, and economic frameworks (Telfer, 2002).

3.3.5 Broaden-and-build theory:

According to the broaden-and-build concept (Fredrickson, 2001), experiencing positive effects broadens the scope of one's thoughts as well as actions and increases one's resources. Accordingly, positive emotions help people develop their resources, such as cognitive abilities, skills, health, and social networks (Adams et al., 2017). They also increase the range of possible alternative ways of thinking, which leads to a wider range of actions.

3.3.6 Social Representation Theory:

Social representations may offer insight into how a community feels about the growth of tourism as well as the actions and effects of tourists. The social representation framework focuses on the systems of advantages, values, qualities, and justifications people have for tourism (Pearce et al., 1996). Therefore, it can explain how locals perceive and respond collectively to the effects of tourism and the behaviors of particular visitor groups.

3.4 Context:

This SLR enlarged the prominent context of this sector to be included in new studies. Various studies have undertaken the impact of the tourism industry in the context of the tourism sector, countries, and communities all over the globe. Most of the studies were undertaken in "China." (Nazneen et al., 2019)(Yuan et al., 2019)(Abrahams, 2015)(Ryan et al., 2011). The impact of tourism can be seen in the field of heritage tourism (Kline, 2017) (García-Hernández et al., 2017) (Huong & Lee, 2017) (Yuan et al., 2019), national park (Huong & Lee, 2017) (Reimann et al., 2011) but religion tourism, rural tourism, MICE tourism, eco-tourism, green tourism, dark tourism etc, are yet to be explored. The few studies focus on the residents' perceptions of rural and urban communities as well. The researcher has observed that most of the studies are based in Asia which includes China, India, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Iraq, Malaysia, Thailand, and Abu Dhabi only. In addition to that some of the past studies are based on Europe, North America, and Australia.

3.5 Characteristics:

The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) aids scholars in determining the concepts utilized within a particular sector, allowing for a review of connections between numerous topical factors and results from earlier studies. In addition to looking at the theoretical foundations for tourism impact, it is crucial to identify the essential elements that determine the tourism impact and its results from past work. Table 3 summarizes key findings in the form of connections between well-known characteristics from earlier studies. We observe the following main characteristics.

Table 3: Analysis of Characteristics		
Author(s)	Characteristics	Findings
(Eslami et al., 2019)	Community attachment, Perceived environmental impacts of tourism, Perceived sociocultural impacts of tourism, Perceived economic impacts of tourism, Material life domain, Non-material life domain, Overall QoL, SSTSD	These variables can predict resident's perceptions regarding QOL.
(Yuan et al., 2019)	Involvement (INVL), Perceived Positive Impacts (PPI), Perceived Negative Impacts (PNI), Place Identity (PI), Place Dependence (PD), Support for tourism development (SUP),	The results demonstrate that a whole behaviour-creation process led to locals' support for tourism.
(Nazneen et al., 2019)	Perceived Impacts of CPEC infrastructural development, tourism benefits, tourism costs, support for tourism	The study's conclusions indicate a favorable correlation between support for tourism development and perceived travel costs. According to this connection, locals are more likely to support tourism even if the costs than the advantages.
(Ranasinghe & Pradeepamali, 2019)	the negative impact of tourism, the personal economic benefit from tourism, the positive impact of tourism, political empowerment, psychological empowerment, social empowerment, support for tourism development	The study's conclusions indicate a positive correlation between perceived travel costs and support for tourism growth. This link suggests that locals are more likely to support tourism even when the costs outweigh the benefits.
(Peters et al., 2018)	Economic Impacts, Environmental Impacts, Socio-cultural Impacts,	Greater effect on attitude came from socio-cultural factors than

	Attitude, Behaviour, Dependency	from economic and environmental factors
(et al., 2018)	Community attachment (CA), Economic gain (EG), Community involvement (CINV), Perceived economic impacts (PECO), Perceived social impacts (PSOC), Perceived environmental impacts (PENV), Support for tourism development (SUP)	The findings show a substantial positive relationship between the economic and environmental benefits of tourism and the perception of the social benefits of community engagement.
(Liu et al., 1987)	Socio-environmental impact, economic impact, stereotyping, hospitality	The findings show that regardless of their geographic locations and tourism maturity levels, all citizens are affected by the effects of tourism on the environment.

(Source: Compiled by Authors)

3.6 Methods applied in prior research:

The methodology used in the research included in the review is summarized in this section. The two most common techniques, statistical analysis (66.10%) and qualitative analysis (18.64%) are highlighted in Table 4's list of extensively utilized methodologies.

Table 4: Important Techniques Applied in Previous Studies

Methodology Used	Articles	Percentage	References
Statistical Techniques	39	66.10	(Nazneen et al., 2019), (Ranasinghe & Pradeepamali, 2019), (Hammad et al., 2017), (Mwongoso et al., 2023), (Z. Lin et al., 2017), (Latip et al., 2018)],(Merita Begolli DAUTI, 2017), (J. C. Monterrubio & Andriotis, 2014), (Látková & Vogt, 2012), (Ryan et al., 2011), (Kapure et al., 2020), (Van Huy, 2020)], [(Eslami et al., 2019), (Yuan et al., 2019), (K. Kim et al., 2013), (Chen, 2001), (Ap & Crompton, 1998), (Liu et al., 1987), (Brougham & Butler, 1981), (Harun et al., 2018), (Gon et al., 2016), (Huimin & Ryan, 2012), (Peters et al., 2018), (Karabassov, R., et al. 2023), (Kozhokulov et al., 2019), (Ivanov & Ivanova, 2016), (Khizindar, 2012), (Huong & Lee, 2017), (Ogorelc et al., 2017), (Mohd et al., 2014). (Lupoli et al., 2014), (Moyle et al., 2013), (Reimann et al., 2011), (Liu & War, 1986), (C. Monterrubio et al., 2018), (Egresi, 2020), (Filipa Pinto da Silva et al., 2019), (Tolkach, 2018), (Duglio & Beltramo, 2017)
Qualitative	11	18.64	(Junaid & D'Hauteserre, 2017), (Kline, 2017b), (Gajdošík et al., 2018), (Movono & Dahles, 2017), (Anglin, 2015), (Hunt et al., 2015), (Abrahams, 2015b), (Moscardo et al., 2013), (Daldeniz & Hampton, 2013), (Bull & Lovell, 2007), (Pizam, 1978)
Mathematical	2	3.39	(Crespo Sogas et al., 2021)(Behrens et al., 2016),

Analysis			
Conceptual	2	3.39	(Bauer, 2017)(Monteiro et al., 2021)
Case Study	2	3.39	(García-Hernández et al., 2017), (Li et al., 2022)
Mixed Method	3	5.09	(Patthawan lerdsuchatavanich et al., 2016), (Liang et al., 2018), (Zhao, J., HUANG, B., CHAI, J., Wang, X., Zhao, F., & Wu, L., 2016)
Total	59	100	

(Source: Compiled by Authors)

The majority of studies that used statistical analysis did so using structural equation modeling [(Nazneen et al., 2019), (Ranasinghe & Pradeepamali, 2019), (Hammad et al., 2017), (Mwongoso et al., 2023), (Z. Lin et al., 2017), (Latip et al., 2018)], ANOVA/MANOVA used by [Dauti, M. B. (2017), (J. C. Monterrubio & Andriotis, 2014), (Látková & Vogt, 2012), (Ryan et al., 2011), (Kapure et al., 2020), (Van Huy, 2020)], CFA was used by [(Eslami et al., 2019), (Yuan et al., 2019), (K. Kim et al., 2013)], Factor Analysis had been used by [(Huong & Lee, 2017), (Ogorelc et al., 2017), (Mohd et al., 2014), (Chen, 2001), (Ap & Crompton, 1998), (Liu et al., 1987), (Brougham & Butler, 1981), (Harun et al., 2018)]. Cluster analysis was implemented by (Gon et al., 2016), (Huimin & Ryan, 2012), Regression Analysis was adopted by (Peters et al., 2018), (Karabassov, R., et al. 2023), (Kozhokulov et al., 2019), (Ivanov & Ivanova, 2016), (Khizindar, 2012).

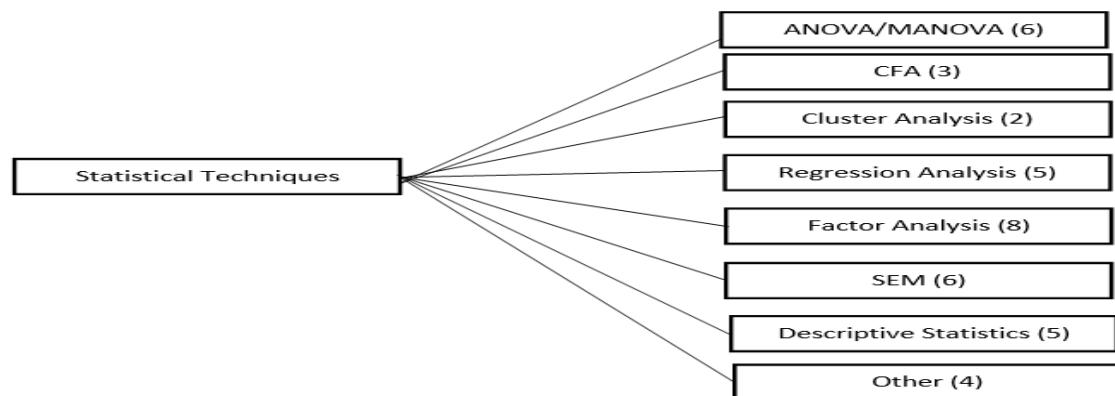


Fig 5: Statistical Techniques

Some of the studies were based on descriptive statistics [(Lupoli et al., 2014; Moyle et al., 2013; Reimann et al., 2011; Liu & War, 1986; C. Monterrubio et al., 2018)]. In addition, some of the studies used other methods like the Mann-Whitney U Test, Sentiment analysis, Cramer's V, and Pearson Chi-Square Test.

Our study showed that only a few percent of studies used a mixed methodology or a mathematical approach. We suggest that future research include additional case-based and qualitative analysis in light of these findings.

3.7 Implication of this study:

The researcher has shown the findings and output of all the analyses in the previous section. This section focuses on how these findings can be useful in theoretical and practical approaches. Academics, researchers, management thinkers, businesspeople, and practitioners may all benefit from the SLR on the tourism impact.

3.7.1 Theoretical implication

First, this study is the first SLR to examine the economic, social, and environmental impact across all Scopus journals in the "tourism and management" discipline. Through the comprehension and integration of new information, which helps to organize and clarify the subject matter, this comprehensive review yields insightful results. Second, this methodical study employs a scientific review technique that highlights how current theoretical advancements in the area are essential for directing the development of a new body of knowledge while summarizing the current contributions of literature on tourism impact. Third, our work expanded on both extensively and seldom utilized theory. We discover that, while theories have been extended and proven,

Developing a novel framework in a variety of contexts is equally important to the significance of tourism literature. Fourth, the review illuminates various potential study topics by utilizing the TCCM framework which presents lucrative pathways for future research.

3.7.2 Practical implication

The study further assures that policy development is directed by understanding the theoretical, methodological, and constructional components of tourism impact, fostering the decision-making process in the tourism industry. This review gives information to tourism researchers as well as practitioners, particularly those working in this subject matter. The data is offered to help identify different theoretical backgrounds, themes of methodology and construct and context analysis of domains that are currently accessible in the literature. We are convinced that the TCCM framework offered in this study will help practitioners develop methods for the sustainable development of the tourism sector.

4. FUTURE RESEARCH AGENDA

Following the outline of earlier research based on TCCM which was developed by, (Paul & Rosado-Serrano, 2019), and used by (Paul et al., 2021). Using the TCCM framework, we identify research gaps and suggest future directions for development (Paul & Criado, 2020). In the sections that follow, we therefore lay out our research agenda for the future development of theories, and methods. This evaluation has attempted to integrate and bolster the research base of tourism impact. This study emphasizes how earlier research has used a variety of theories and concepts of tourism impact. Some research has taken a multi-theoretical approach to comprehend the impact.

The evolution of theories seems to be stagnating in the recent literature on tourism impact. Only 3.39% of the reviewed publications are conceptual, according to our findings. The theoretical underpinnings of the field are weakened by a lack of conceptual investigations (Yadav et al., 2010). Hence, to further the theoretical foundations of the field, future researchers need to concentrate more on conceptual publications. This conceptual paper creates and suggests a framework for improving the quality of life for locals as the travel & tourism industry navigates the COVID-19 global health pandemic problems, drawing on diverse research streams as indicated by experts (Ramkissoon, 2023). Furthermore, we discover that hypotheses related to tourism impact i.e. economic, social, and environmental have been utilized in the bulk of the investigations. However, researchers also need to pay attention to other key indicators in tourism research. The study's authors point out that previous evaluations have rarely taken other theoretical underpinnings into account. For example, Environmental Stewardship Theory in Tourism, Tourism Economic Development Theories, Theory of Stakeholders' Perception, and Theory of Change These theories aid in further clarifying the concept of tourism's impact in many areas of management, commerce, society, and nations.

Characteristics: Impact of Tourism

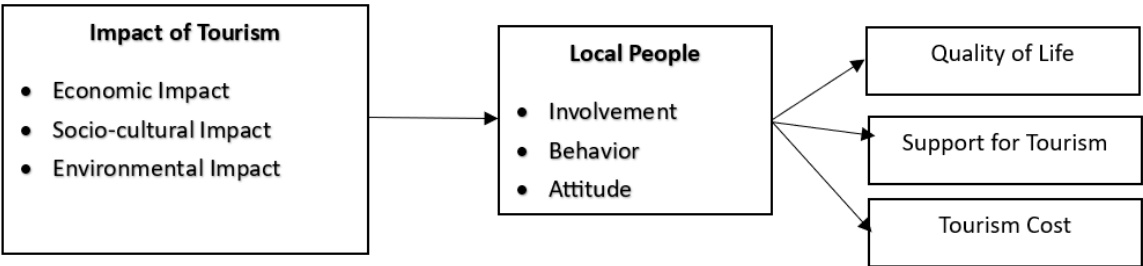


Fig. 6 Integrated Framework

Fig 6 explains the relationship between tourism impact, the perceived local behavior of local people, and the outcome of it. It can be said that the quality of life of local people has improved as the development of tourism and support for tourism from local people. At the same time, it can be seen the negative impact on society and the environment which has been represented by tourism cost. Concerning characteristics, many studies have been done on tourism impact, but there is very little research based on conceptual aspects. As mentioned in Table 3: analysis

of characteristics, most of the studies show positive aspects of tourism, negative aspects of tourism, environmental impact, social impact, and quality of life but there is a wide scope for further research as it has not covered other skill development, rural tourism & its development, what is the linkage between economic impact concerning social impact and environment impact, exploitation of worker of tourism & travel industry, and green practices to be followed in the tourism sector. These are some of the constructs we can suggest for future research studies. As observed in the context section of TCCM, the researcher would like to propose work for the future in the areas of sports tourism, religious tourism, rural tourism, MICE tourism, eco-tourism, green tourism, dark tourism, etc, which is yet to be explored. In addition, as most of the studies were based on Asia, North America, Europe, and Australia only, there is ample opportunity to do research in diverse geographical regions. As Aligned with the last section of TCCM i.e. Methodologies; the researcher observed that most of the studies are based on various statistical techniques therefore there is a huge scope of research for qualitative research, conceptual, and case study methods in the research study area.

5. CONCLUSION

Despite widespread coverage of research papers based on the impact of tourism, we cannot assure even though we have covered a lot of them; some may have been missed. However, we are certain that this evaluation is thorough and reasonably typical of studies on the impact of tourism. An overview of the last forty-five years' worth of tourism impact w.r.t. economic, social, and environmental aspects is provided in this review. This study endeavor aims to assess the collection of literature to determine the theoretical framework, concepts, and important word patterns and themes of methodological domains related to the impact of tourism. Based on our findings, we conclude that future research on tourism impact has to use fresh theoretical approaches and enhanced structural frameworks. In light of this, a thorough and systematic review of the literature was conducted to analyze and discuss the development of tourism impact research in the fields of tourism and management from 1978 to 2023. Although this SLR has made an effort to present a synthesis of the literature that is currently accessible on the tourism impact, this study has certain drawbacks. When looking for pertinent literature, we focused on the fields of tourism and management and restricted our search to journal articles; The literature on the impact of tourism that has been published as books, book chapters, conference proceedings, or in other forms was not incorporated into this study.

Next, an investigation of people's behaviour in society, which is further impacted by their societal groupings, is the sole focus of the literature on the tourism impact. As a result, while looking for pertinent literature in the future, the social sciences subject area might be considered.

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