Bibliography

- Sarika v. Administrator, Shri Mahakaleshwar Mandir. (2018). Casemine. https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/5aeb187b9eff430a8a070081
- Abul Fazl Allami. (2020). *Ain-I-Akbari; Translated from the Original Persian*,.

 Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
- Adler, J. (1989). Origins of sightseeing. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 7–29. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(89)90028-5
- Agrawal, M., Choudhary, H., & Tripathi, G. (2010). Enhancing Buddhist tourism in India: an exploratory study. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 2(5), 477–493. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554211011090102
- Alipour, H., Olya, H. G. T., & Forouzan, I. (2017). Environmental Impacts of Mass Religious Tourism: From Residents' Perspectives. *Tourism Analysis*, *22*(2), 167–183. https://doi.org/10.3727/108354217x14888192562285
- Altman, D. G., & Bland, J. M. (1995). Statistics notes: The normal distribution. *BMJ*, 310(6975), 298–298. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.310.6975.298
- Askew, M., & Cohen, E. (2004). Pilgrimage and Prostitution: Contrasting Modes of Border Tourism in Lower South Thailand. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 29(2), 89–104. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2004.11081447
- Aukland, K. (2015). Retailing religion: Guided tours and guide narratives in Hindu pilgrimage. *Tourist Studies*, *16*(3), 237–257. https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797615618038
- Baba Baidyanath Dham Basukinath Shrine Area Development Authority Act, 2015.

 (2018). PRS India.

 https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/acts_states/jharkhand/2016/Act%20No.%206

%20of%202016%20Jharkhand.pdf

- Badone, E., & Roseman, S. R. (2004). *Intersecting Journeys: the Anthropology of Pilgrimage and Tourism*. University Of Illinois Press.
- Bagozzi, R. P., Yi, Y., & Phillips, L. W. (1991). Assessing Construct Validity in Organizational Research. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *36*(3), 421. https://doi.org/10.2307/2393203
- Baker, D. A., & Crompton, J. L. (2000). Quality, satisfaction and behavioral intentions.

 Annals of Tourism Research, 27(3), 785–804. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383(99)00108-5
- Balaji, V., & Venkatesan, S. (2015a). A STUDY ON RELIGIOUS TOURISM

 SERVICE QUALITY IN NAVAGRAHA TEMPLES, ERSTWHILE TANJORE

 DISTRICT. International Journal of Management (IJM), 6, 171–178.

 https://iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/Journal_uploads/IJM/VOLUME_6_ISSUE_10/IJM_06_10_019.pdf
- Balaji, V., & Venkatesan, S. (2015b). A Study on Religious Tourism Service Quality in Navagraha Temples, Erstwhile Tanjore District. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 6, 171–178.

 https://iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/Journal_uploads/IJM/VOLUME_6_ISSUE_10/IJM_06_10_019.pdf
- Barber, R. (1991). Pilgrimages. Boydell & Brewer Ltd.
- Belhassen, Y., Caton, K., & Stewart, W. P. (2008). The search for authenticity in the pilgrim experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *35*(3), 668–689. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2008.03.007
- Bhandarkar, Sachin Tryambak. (2019). Analytical study of religious tourism in Maharashtra state. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/451647
- Bharati, A. (1963). Pilgrimage in the Indian Tradition. History of Religions, 3(1), 135-

- 167. https://doi.org/10.1086/462476
- Bhardwaj, S. M. (1983). Hindu Places of Pilgrimage in India. Univ of California Press.
- Bhat, M. A. (2012). Tourism Service Quality: A Dimension-specific Assessment of SERVQUAL*. *Global Business Review*, *13*(2), 327–337. https://doi.org/10.1177/097215091201300210
- Bhattarai, K., Conway, D., & Shrestha, N. (2005). Tourism, Terrorism And Turmoil In Nepal. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *32*(3), 669–688. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.08.007
- Bhel, Y. (2012). Religious tourism in Himachal Pradesh _ a study of Shakti Peeth circuit of Himachal Pradesh. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/121348
- Bideci, M., & Albayrak, T. (2016). Motivations of the Russian and German tourists visiting pilgrimage site of Saint Nicholas Church. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 18, 10–13. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.12.022
- Blackwell, R. (2007). Motivations for religious tourism, pilgrimage, festivals and events. *Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage Festivals Management: An International Perspective*, 35–47. https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845932251.0035
- Brdesee, H., Corbitt, B., & Pittayachawan, S. (2013). Barriers and motivations affecting Information Systems usage by Hajj–Umrah religious tourism operators in Saudi Arabia. *Australasian Journal of Information Systems*, *18*(1). https://doi.org/10.3127/ajis.v18i1.809
- Brunt, P., & Courtney, P. (1999). Host perceptions of sociocultural impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(3), 493–515. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383(99)00003-1
- Burkholder, G. J., Cox, K. A., Crawford, L. M., & Hitchcock, J. H. (2020). Research design and methods: An applied guide for the scholar-practitioner. Sage

- Publications, Inc.
- Buzinde, C. N., Kalavar, J. M., Kohli, N., & Manuel-Navarrete, D. (2014). Emic understandings of Kumbh Mela pilgrimage experiences. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 49, 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2014.08.001
- Canny, I. (2012). Service quality, tourist satisfaction and future behavioral intentions on culture heritage tourism: An empirical study of domestic local tourist at borobudur temple. SSRN Electronic Journal.

 https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2253156
- Census Report | National Portal of India. (2011). Www.india.gov.in.

 https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/documents/census-report
- Chand, M. (2010). A Cross-National Study of Motivational Determinants among Non-Resident Indian Visitors to Religious Centers in India. *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, 11(1), 22–38. https://doi.org/10.1080/15256480903539412
- Chandan, S., & Kumar, A. (2019). Challenges for urban conservation of core area in pilgrim cities of India. *Journal of Urban Management*, 8(3), 472–484. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jum.2019.05.001
- Chaturvedi, G. (2002). Ecotourism in Gangotri Region of the Garhwal Himalayas.

 *Tourism Recreation Research, 27(3), 41–51.

 https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2002.11081373
- Cheung, G. W., Cooper-Thomas, H. D., Lau, R. S., & Wang, L. C. (2023). Correction to: Reporting reliability, convergent and discriminant validity with structural equation modeling: A review and best-practice recommendations. *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10490-023-09880-x
- Clarke, V., & Braun, V. (2013). Teaching thematic analysis: Overcoming challenges

- and developing strategies for effective learning. https://uwe-repository.worktribe.com/preview/937606/Teaching%20.
- Closson James, W. (1999). Sacred Places, Sacred Spaces: The Geography of Pilgrimages. *Studies in Religion/Sciences Religieuses*, 28(4), 528–529. https://doi.org/10.1177/000842989902800428
- Cohen, D. (1998). Culture, social organization, and patterns of violence. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(2), 408–419. https://doi.org/10.1037//0022-3514.75.2.408
- Cohen, E. (1992). Pilgrimage centers. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *19*(1), 33–50. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90105-x
- Collins-Kreiner, N. (2010). Researching pilgrimage. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 37(2), 440–456. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.10.016
- Collins-Kreiner, N. (2016). The lifecycle of concepts: the case of "Pilgrimage Tourism." *Tourism Geographies*, 18(3), 322–334. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2016.1155077
- Collins-Kreiner, N., & Gatrell, J. D. (2006). Tourism, Heritage and Pilgrimage: The Case of Haifa's Bahá'í Gardens. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, *1*(1), 32–50. https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730608668464
- Collins-Kreiner, N., & Kliot, N. (2000). Pilgrimage tourism in the Holy Land: The behavioural characteristics of Christian pilgrims. *GeoJournal*, *50*(1), 55–67. https://www.jstor.org/stable/41147449
- Comrey, A. L., & Lee, H. B. (2013). *A First Course in Factor Analysis*. Taylor and Francis.
- Darfoon, M. (2013). An examination of service quality and satisfaction in a religious tourism setting.

- https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2166&context=all_dissertations
- Deb, M., & Lomo-David, E. (2021). Determinants of word of mouth intention for a World Heritage Site: The case of the Sun Temple in India. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 19, 100533. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100533
- Debasish Batabyal, Yashwant Singh Rawal, Chatterjee, P., & Goswami, S. (2023).

 Temple service quality model for future pilgrimages in Indian sub-continent through user-generated contents (UGC) in TripAdvisor. *International Journal of Tourism Anthropology*, 9(2), 113–113. https://doi.org/10.1504/ijta.2023.130849
- Demir, A., Maroof, L., Sabbah Khan, N. U., & Ali, B. J. (2020). The role of E-service quality in shaping online meeting platforms: a case study from higher education sector. *Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education*, *ahead-of-print*(ahead-of-print). https://doi.org/10.1108/jarhe-08-2020-0253
- Digance, J. (2003). Pilgrimage at contested sites. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *30*(1), 143–159. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383(02)00028-2
- Doan, P. (2006). Tourism planning and regional instability: The consequences of rapid expansion of the tourism sector in Jordan. *International Development Planning Review*, 28(3), 311–332. https://doi.org/10.3828/idpr.28.3.2
- Durkheim, É. (1912). *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. Oxford Oxford University Press.
- Eade, J. (1992). Pilgrimage and tourism at Lourdes, France. *Annals of Tourism**Research, 19(1), 18–32. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90104-w
- Eck, D. L. (1998). The imagined landscape: Patterns in the construction of Hindu sacred geography. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, *32*(2), 165–188.

- https://doi.org/10.1177/006996679803200202
- Eck, D. L. (2013). Banaras. Knopf.
- Egresi, I. O., & Kara, F. (2016). Residents' attitudes to tourists visiting their mosques: a case study from Istanbul, Turkey. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, *16*(1), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2016.1192182
- Eid, R. (2012). Towards a High-Quality Religious Tourism Marketing: The Case of Hajj Service in Saudi Arabia. *Tourism Analysis*, *17*(4), 509–522. https://doi.org/10.3727/108354212x13473157390849
- Eid, R., & Abdelkader, A. A. (2017). Muslim service quality dimensions in the tourism and hospitality industry: construct development and measurement validation.

 *International Journal of Islamic Marketing and Branding, 2(3), 215.

 https://doi.org/10.1504/ijimb.2017.087983
- Feldhaus, A. (2003). Connected Places. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Fick, G. R., & Ritchie, B. (1991). Measuring service quality in the travel and tourism industry. *Journal of Travel Research*, *30*, 2–9. https://doi.org/10.1177/004728759103000201
- Field, A. (2005). Factor Analysis Using SPSS. https://users.sussex.ac.uk/~andyf/factor.pdf
- Filingeri, V., Eason, K., Waterson, P., & Haslam, R. (2018). Factors influencing experience in crowds The organiser perspective. *Applied Ergonomics*, 68, 18–27. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2017.10.013
- Fish, J. M., & Fish, M. (1993). International tourism and pilgrimage: A discussion.

 *Journal of East and West Studies, 22(2), 83–90.

 https://doi.org/10.1080/12265089308422823
- Fleischer, A. (2000). The tourist behind the pilgrim in the Holy Land. *International*

- Journal of Hospitality Management, 19(3), 311–326. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0278-4319(00)00026-8
- Fleming, B. J. (2009a). Mapping Sacred Geography in Medieval India: The Case of the Twelve "Jyotirlingas." *International Journal of Hindu Studies*, 13(1), 51–81. https://www.jstor.org/stable/40343806
- Fleming, B. J. (2009b). The Form and Formlessness of Siva: TheLingain Indian Art, Mythology, and Pilgrimage1. *Religion Compass*, *3*(3), 440–458. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-8171.2009.00141.x
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating Structural Equation Models with Unobservable Variables and Measurement Error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39–50. https://doi.org/10.2307/3151312
- Frochot, I., & Hughes, H. (2000). HISTOQUAL: The development of a historic houses assessment scale. *Tourism Management*, 21(2), 157–167. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0261-5177(99)00045-x
- Fugard, A. J. B., & Potts, H. W. W. (2014). Supporting Thinking on Sample Sizes for Thematic analyses: a Quantitative Tool. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 18(6), 669–684.
- Gassiot Melian, A., Prats, L., & Coromina, L. (2016). The perceived value of accessibility in religious sites do disabled and non-disabled travellers behave differently? *Tourism Review*, 71(2), 105–117. https://doi.org/10.1108/tr-11-2015-0057
- Gefen, D., & Straub, D. (2005). A Practical Guide To Factorial Validity Using PLS-Graph: Tutorial And Annotated Example. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 16. https://doi.org/10.17705/1cais.01605
- Gesler, W. M. (1993). Therapeutic Landscapes: Theory and a Case Study of Epidauros,

- Greece. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 11(2), 171–189. https://doi.org/10.1068/d110171
- Gesler, W. M., & Pierce, M. (2000). Hindu Varanasi. *The Geographical Review*, 90(2), 222–222.
 - https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A69550836/AONE?u=anon~a43924d5&sid=googleScholar&xid=e67b8c62
- Ghasemi, A., & Zahediasl, S. (2012). Normality Tests for Statistical Analysis: a Guide for Non-Statisticians. *International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 10(2), 486–489. https://doi.org/10.5812/ijem.3505
- Gladstone, D. L. (2013). From Pilgrimage to Package Tour. In *Routledge eBooks*. Informa. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203689363
- González, R., & Medina, J. (2003). Cultural tourism and urban management in northwestern Spain: the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. *Tourism Geographies*, *5*(4), 446–460. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461668032000129164
- Goutami, Kolluru Laxmi. (2023). Pilgrim Satisfaction Towards the Basic Amenities in Religious Tourism of Uttrakhand. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/467262
- Graburn, N. H. H. (1983). The anthropology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *10*(1), 9–33. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(83)90113-5
- Guest, G., Bunce, A., & Johnson, L. (2006). How Many Interviews Are Enough? An Experiment with Data Saturation and Variability. *Field Methods*, *18*(1), 59–82. https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903
- Gupta, A., Mishra, P., Pandey, C., Singh, U., Sahu, C., & Keshri, A. (2019). Descriptive Statistics and Normality Tests for Statistical Data. *Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia*, 22(1), 67. https://doi.org/10.4103%2Faca.ACA_157_18

- Gupta, K., & Gulla, A. (2010). Internet deployment in the spiritual tourism industry: the case of Vaishno Devi Shrine. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 2(5), 507–519. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554211011090120
- Gupta, S., & Basak, B. (2018). Exploring pilgrim satisfaction on facilities for religious events: a case of Ratha Yatra at Puri. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 23(8), 765–779. https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2018.1486864
- Gupta, V. (1999). Sustainable tourism: learning from Indian religious traditions.

 International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 11(2/3), 91–
 95. https://doi.org/10.1108/09596119910250751
- Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data* analysis: a global perspective (7th ed.). Pearson Education, Cop.
- Handriana, T., Yulianti, P., & Kurniawati, M. (2019). Exploration of pilgrimage tourism in Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, *11*(3), 783–795. https://doi.org/10.1108/jima-10-2018-0188
- Hannam, K., Butler, G., Witte, A., & Zuev, D. (2021). Tourist's mobilities: Walking, cycling, driving and waiting. *Tourist Studies*, 21(1), 57–69. https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797621992931
- Haq, F., & Jackson, J. (2009). Spiritual journey to Hajj: Australian and Pakistani experience and expectations. *Journal of Management, Spirituality & Religion*, 6(2), 141–156. https://doi.org/10.1080/14766080902815155
- Hassan, T. H., Abdou, A. H., Taha, S., Abdelmoaty, M. A., & Salem, A. E. (2022).
 Religious Tourists' Satisfaction with Services and Their Impacts on Spirituality in the Post-COVID-19 Era. *Sustainability*, *14*(20), 13335.
 https://doi.org/10.3390/su142013335
- Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing

- discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 43(1), 115–135. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11747-014-0403-8
- Higgins, L., & Hamilton, K. (2016). Mini-miracles: Transformations of self from consumption of the Lourdes pilgrimage. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(1), 25–32. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.07.017
- Holloway, J., & Valins, O. (2002). Placing religion and spirituality in geography. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 3(1), 5–9. https://doi.org/10.1080/14649360120114107
- Hooper, D. (2012). Exploratory Factor Analysis Exploratory Factor Analysis

 Exploratory Factor Analysis.

 https://arrow.tudublin.ie/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1007&context=buschmanb
 k
- Howley, J. (1996). Holy Places and Temples in India. Torchlight Publications.
- Hsiao-Ming, C., & Ching-Hui, L. (2020). A study of mazuism religious tourism in taiwan: an example of dajia jenn lann temple. *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 8. https://doi.org/10.21427/g68y-2219
- Huang, K., & Pearce, P. (2019). Visitors' perceptions of religious tourism destinations.
 Journal of Destination Marketing & Management, 14, 100371.
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2019.100371
- Hung, K. (2015). Experiencing Buddhism in Chinese Hotels: Toward the Construction of a Religious Lodging Experience. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 32(8), 1081–1098. https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2014.959632
- Hung, K., Goh, C., Zhang, H. Q., Tang, C., & Lam, C. (2013). Exploring Buddhist Travelers' Expectations Toward Buddhist-Themed Hotels. *Journal of China Tourism Research*, 9(2), 191–206.

- https://doi.org/10.1080/19388160.2013.781971
- Hung, K., Wang, S., & Tang, C. (2015). Understanding the normative expectations of customers toward Buddhism-themed hotels. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 27(7), 1409–1441. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijchm-12-2012-0264
- Hyde, K. F., & Harman, S. (2011). Motives for a secular pilgrimage to the Gallipoli battlefields. *Tourism Management*, *32*(6), 1343–1351. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.01.008
- India Faith based Tourism Market. (2023, August). Www.futuremarketinsights.com. https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/india-faith-based-tourism-market
- https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-09/ITS%20at%20a%20glance Book%20%282%29.pdf

India Tourism Statistics at a Glance -2020. (n.d.).

- Jabnoun, N. (2003). Development of Hajqual: a marketing research tool to measure Hajj service quality. *J. For International Business and Entrepreneurship*Development, 1(1), 22. https://doi.org/10.1504/jibed.2003.007804
- Jackowski, A., & Smith, V. L. (1992). Polish pilgrim-tourists. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(1), 92–106. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90109-3
- Jacobs, F. (2019, March 26). *These are all the world's major religions in one map*.

 World Economic Forum. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/03/this-is-the-best-and-simplest-world-map-of-religions/
- Jayawardhena, C. (2004). Measurement of Service Quality in Internet Banking: The Development of an Instrument. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 20(1-2), 185–207. https://doi.org/10.1362/026725704773041177
- Joseph, C. A., & Kavoori, A. P. (2001). Mediated resistance. Annals of Tourism

- Research, 28(4), 998–1009. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0160-7383(01)00005-6
- Jutla, R. S. (2002). Understanding Sikh Pilgrimage. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 27(2), 65–72. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2002.11081222
- Jyotsna, J. H., & Prakash Sai, L. (2022). Modelling pilgrim-tourist experience in Hindu religious destinations: an Interactive Qualitative Analysis. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2022.2095914
- Kaiser, H. F. (1974). An Index of Factorial Simplicity. *Psychometrika*, 39(1), 31–36. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02291575
- Kartal, B., Tepeci, M., & Atlı, H. (2015). Examining the religious tourism potential of Manisa, Turkey with a marketing perspective. *Tourism Review*, 70(3), 214–231. https://doi.org/10.1108/tr-09-2013-0048
- Kasim, A. (2011). Balancing Tourism and Religious Experience: Understanding Devotees' Perspectives on Thaipusam in Batu Caves, Selangor, Malaysia. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 20(3-4), 441–456. https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2011.562437
- Kato, K., & Progano, R. N. (2017). Spiritual (walking) tourism as a foundation for sustainable destination development: Kumano-kodo pilgrimage, Wakayama,
 Japan. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 24, 243–251.
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2017.07.017
- Kaur, G. (2023). India emerges as global pilgrimage destination with 'flourishing spiritual touri .. read more at:

 https://travel.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/India emerges as global pilgrimage destination with flourishing spiritual tourism in 2023. *Travel World Economic Times*. https://travel.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/research-and-statistics/india-emerges-as-global-pilgrimage-destination-with-flourishing-

- spiritual-tourism-in-2023/101019689
- Kaur, J. (1979). Bibliographical Sources for Himalayan Pilgrimages and Tourism Studies: Uttarakhand. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 4(1), 13–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.1979.11014968
- Kaur, J. (1984). Badrinath: Himalaya's Super Pilgrimage Resort. *Tourism Recreation**Research, 9(2), 21–26. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.1984.11015140
- Kaushik, A. K., & Chakrabarti, D. (2018). Does perceived travel risk influence tourist's revisit intention? *International Journal of Business Excellence*, 15(3), 352. https://doi.org/10.1504/ijbex.2018.092575
- Kim, H. Y. (2013). Statistical Notes for Clinical Researchers: Assessing Normal Distribution (2) Using Skewness and Kurtosis. *Restorative Dentistry & Endodontics*, 38(1), 52–54. https://doi.org/10.5395/rde.2013.38.1.52
- Kliot, N., & Collins-Kreiner, N. (2003). Wait For Us We're Not Ready Yet: Holy

 Land Preparations for the New Millennium The Year 2000. *Current Issues in*Tourism, 6(2), 119–149. https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500308667948
- Kour, S. (2017). An Economic Analysis of Religious Tourism A case Study of Tourist Influx to Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/361460
- Kreiner, N. C., Shmueli, D. F., & Ben Gal, M. (2015). Understanding conflicts at religious-tourism sites: The Baha'i World Center, Israel. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, *16*, 228–236. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2015.04.001
- Krešić, D., Mikulić, J., & Miličević, K. (2012). The Factor Structure of Tourist

 Satisfaction at Pilgrimage Destinations: the Case of Medjugorje. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 15(5), 484–494. https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1891
- Kumar, R., & Singh, L. (2015). The expectations and satisfaction of Hindu pilgrims in

- north-west India -the case of the Naina Devi shrine. *Open Rubric African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 4(2). http://www.ajhtl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7163688/article36vol4(2)july-nov2015.pdf
- Kuo, N.-T., Cheng, Y.-S., Chang, K.-C., & Chuang, L.-Y. (Lily). (2018). The Asymmetric Effect of Tour Guide Service Quality on Tourist Satisfaction. *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism*, 19(4), 521–542. https://doi.org/10.1080/1528008x.2018.1483283
- Kwak, S. G., & Kim, J. H. (2017). Central Limit theorem: the Cornerstone of Modern Statistics. Korean Journal of Anesthesiology, 70(2), 144–156. https://doi.org/10.4097/kjae.2017.70.2.144
- Lam, L. W. (2012). Impact of competitiveness on salespeople's commitment and performance. *Journal of Business Research*, 65(9), 1328–1334. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2011.10.026
- Latiff, K., & Imm, Ng. S. (2015). The Impact of Tourism Service Quality on Satisfaction. *International Journal of Economics and Management*, 9, 67–94. http://psasir.upm.edu.my/id/eprint/41750/1/The%20Impact%20of%20Tourism%20Service%20Quality%20on%20Satisfaction.pdf
- Leung, S.-O. (2011). A Comparison of Psychometric Properties and Normality in 4-, 5-, 6-, and 11-Point Likert Scales. *Journal of Social Service Research*, *37*(4), 412–421. https://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2011.580697
- Lin, C.-P. (2021). The salience of stakeholders in religious tourism: A case study of the Dajia Mazu pilgrimage. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 86, 103091. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2020.103091
- Lin, P. M. C., Ching, W., & Baum, T. (2023). Service quality of online food delivery

- mobile application: an examination of the spillover effects of mobile app satisfaction. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 36(3). https://doi.org/10.1108/ijchm-09-2022-1103
- Lois-González, R. C., & Santos, X. M. (2014). Tourists and pilgrims on their way to Santiago. Motives, Caminos and final destinations. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, *13*(2), 149–164. https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2014.918985
- Lovelesh, Alariya, A., Adhupiya, A., Yadav, P., & Chand, P. (2024). Modern tourism development with a sustainable tourism approach: A case study on pilgrimage tourism in varanasi. *International Journal of Research in Management*, 6(1), 344–352. https://doi.org/10.33545/26648792.2024.v6.i1d.165
- Malhotra, N. K., & Stayabhusan, D. (2019). *Marketing research: an applied orientation*. Pearson India Education Services.
- Maoz, D., & Bekerman, Z. (2010). Searching for Jewish Answers In Indian resorts.

 *Annals of Tourism Research, 37(2), 423–439.

 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.10.015
- Marshall, C. (2006). Designing qualitative research fourth ed. Sage-Ubsd.
- Militello, M., Schweid, J., & Sireci, S. G. (2010). Formative assessment systems: evaluating the fit between school districts' needs and assessment systems' characteristics. *Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability*, 22(1), 29–52. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11092-010-9090-2
- Mishra, P., Pandey, C. M., Singh, U., Sahu, C., Keshri, A., & Gupta, A. (2019).

 Descriptive Statistics and Normality Tests for Statistical Data. *Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia*, 22(1), 67–72.
- Morinis, E. Alan. (1983). Pilgrimage and tourism. Annals of Tourism Research, 10(4),

- 569–570. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(83)90015-4
- Moufahim, M. (2013). Religious gift giving. *Marketing Theory*, *13*(4), 421–441. https://doi.org/10.1177/1470593113499698
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). Research methods quantitative & qualitative apporaches. Nairobi Acts Press.
- Muriuki, L. M., Bururia, D., & Mutegi, J. (2016). Determinants of religious tourism branding tactics in Kenya: A cross sectional study. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, *18*(4), 456–469. https://doi.org/10.1177/1467358416670937
- Murray, M., & Graham, B. (1997). Exploring the dialectics of route-based tourism: the Camino de Santiago. *Tourism Management*, 18(8), 513–524. https://doi.org/10.1016/s0261-5177(97)00075-7
- Mustonen, P. (2006). Volunteer Tourism: Postmodern Pilgrimage? *Journal of Tourism* and Cultural Change, 3(3), 160–177.

 https://doi.org/10.1080/14766820608668493
- Naeem, M., Ozuem, W., Howell, K. E., & Ranfagni, S. (2023). A step-by-step process of thematic analysis to develop a conceptual model in qualitative research.

 *International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 22(1), 1–18. Sagepub.

 https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231205789
- Nair, S. N. (2010). *The Lord Shiva, his 12 jyotirlingams and 5 bhoota lingams*. Hindology Books.
- Nair, S. S. (2014). A study on religious tourism in Andhra Pradesh. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/170387
- Narayan, B., Rajendran, C., Sai, L. P., & Gopalan, R. (2009). Dimensions of service quality in tourism an Indian perspective. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, 20(1), 61–89. https://doi.org/10.1080/14783360802614299

- Nath, D. (2017). Baidyanath Deoghar: A Holy City of Eastern India. *CRDEEP Journals International Journal of Social Sciences Arts and Humanities DeependraNath*, 4(4), 194–197. http://www.crdeepjournal.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Vol-4-4-12-IJSSAH-.pdf
- Nilsson, M., & Tesfahuney, M. (2016). Performing the "post-secular" in Santiago de Compostela. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *57*, 18–30. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2015.11.001
- Nolan, M. L., & Nolan, S. (1992). Religious sites as tourism attractions in Europe.

 Annals of Tourism Research, 19(1), 68–78. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90107-z
- Nouri Kouchi, A., Zarra Nezhad, M., & Kiani, P. (2018). A study of the relationship between the growth in the number of Hajj pilgrims and economic growth in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, *36*, 103–107. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2016.01.008
- Olsen, D. H. (2012). Teaching Truth in Third Space': The Use of History as a Pedagogical Instrument at Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah. *Tourism Recreation Research*, *37*(3), 227–237. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2012.11081711
- Orbasli, A. (2002). *Tourists in Historic Towns*. Taylor & Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203479001
- P.J., S., Bhat, I. A., Myers, K., & Tanwar, N. (2020). Local stakeholders' perspectives on religious heritage and tourism development in Varanasi. *International Journal of Tourism Cities*, 6(3), 529–544. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijtc-10-2019-0194
- Padin, C., Svensson, G., & Wood, G. (2016). A model of pilgrimage tourism: process,

- interface, people and sequence. *European Business Review*, 28(1), 77–95. https://doi.org/10.1108/ebr-01-2015-0003
- Pai, A., Prabhu, N., & Nayak, N. (2013). Pilgrim satisfaction a case study of udupi sri krishna temple. *In Paper Proceedings of International Conference on Tourism and Hospitality Management (Pp. 6-12)*.
- Pande, K., & Shi, F. (2023). Managing visitor experience at religious heritage sites.

 Journal of Destination Marketing and Management, 29, 100800–100800.

 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2023.100800
- Parasuraman, A, Zeithaml, , V. A, & Berry,. (1988). SERVQUAL: A multiple-item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality. *Journal of Retailing*, *Vol.* 64, *Number 1*, p. 12-40.
- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Berry, L. L. (1985). A conceptual model of service quality and its implications for future research. *Journal of Marketing*, 49, 41–50. https://doi.org/10.1177/002224298504900403
- Patil, S. J., & Patil, Y. S. (2023). A study of religious tourism purposes and problems at Omkareshwar jyotirling. *Journal of Namibian Studies*, *33*. https://doi.org/10.59670/jns.v33i.4706
- Patton, M. Q. (1990). Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods (2nd ed.). Sage.
- Patwal, A., & Agarwal, T. (2013). Pilgrimage satisfaction of religious event: An empirical study. In *South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage* (pp. 6(2), 76–91).
- Patwardhan, V., Ribeiro, M. A., Woosnam, K. M., Payini, V., & Mallya, J. (2020).

 Visitors' loyalty to religious tourism destinations: Considering place attachment, emotional experience and religious affiliation. *Tourism Management*Perspectives, 36, 100737. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2020.100737

- Pavicic, J., N. Alfirevic, Batarelo, V. J., Raj, R., & Morpeth, N. D. (2007). The management and marketing of religious sites, pilgrimage and religious events: challenges for Roman Catholic pilgrimages in Croatia. *CABI EBooks*, 48–63. https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845932251.0048
- Pearce, P. L., & Stringer, P. F. (1991). Psychology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 136–154. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(91)90044-c
- Pfaffenberger, B. (1983). Serious pilgrims and frivolous tourists the chimera of tourism in the pilgrimages of Sri Lanka. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *10*(1), 57–74. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(83)90115-9
- Piramanayagam, S., Kumar, N., & Mallya, J. (2021). Tourist's Motivation and Behavioural Intention to Visit a Religious Buddhist Site: A Case Study of Bodhgaya. *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 8(8). https://doi.org/10.21427/w52e-5737
- Raj, S., Sampat, B., Behl, A., & Jain, K. (2023). Understanding senior citizens' intentions to use virtual reality for religious tourism in India: a behavioural reasoning theory perspective. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2023.2246735
- Reader, I. (2007). Pilgrimage growth in the modern world: Meanings and implications. *Religion*, 37(3), 210–229. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.religion.2007.06.009
- Reader, I. (2013). *Pilgrimage in the Marketplace*. Routledge.
- Reddy, G. K. (2024). Rejuvenation Of Religious Sites for Boosting Tourism. In

 Ministry of Tourism (Government of India).

 https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024
 02/usq.382%20for%2005.02.2024.pdf
- Rinschede, G. (1992). Forms of religious tourism. Annals of Tourism Research, 19(1),

- 51–67. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90106-y
- Rivera, M. A., Shani, A., & Severt, D. (2009). Perceptions of service attributes in a religious theme site: an importance–satisfaction analysis. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 4(3), 227–243. https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730902822939
- Rodrigues, S., & McIntosh, A. (2014). Motivations, experiences and perceived impacts of visitation at a Catholic monastery in New Zealand. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 9(4), 271–284. https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873x.2014.899602
- Romadhoni, R., Santoso, B., Hermawan, H., & Qomariah, N. (2020). Important

 Performance Analysis for Measuring Customer Satisfaction for Umrah Services

 Bureau. *International Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, 7(4), 55–62. https://doi.org/10.14445/23939125/ijems-v7i4p110
- Ron, A. S. (2009). Towards a typological model of contemporary Christian travel.

 Journal of Heritage Tourism, 4(4), 287–297.

 https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730903045548
- Ryan, C., Jing, S., He, Y., & Gu, H. (2012). *Touristic Perceptions in a Taoist Chinese Village*. 8(1), 19–36. https://doi.org/10.1080/19388160.2012.648103
- Saayman, M., Martín, J. C., & Román, C. (2016). There is no fuzziness when it comes to measuring service quality in national parks. *Tourism Economics*, 22(6), 1207–1224. https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816616669036
- Sachau, E. C. (2017). Alberunis India. Rupa & Co.
- Sadibekova, B., Makhmudova, A., Abdukhamidov, S., & Mukhamadiev, A. (2021). *The main forms of pilgrimage tourism*. Central Asian Journal Of Innovations On Tourism Management And Finance 2(2), 84-88.
- Sati, V. P. (2018). Carrying capacity analysis and destination development: a case study of Gangotri tourists/pilgrims' circuit in the Himalaya. *Asia Pacific Journal of*

- *Tourism Research*, *23*(3), 312–322. https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2018.1433220
- Sati, V. P. (2020). Infrastructural facilities for tourism development. *Environmental Science and Engineering*, 95–108. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-58854-0-8
- Scott, L., & Maclaran, P. (2012). *Consumption and Spirituality* (D. Rinallo, Ed.). https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203106235
- Shackley, M. (2002). Space, sanctity and service; the English Cathedral as heterotopia.

 *International Journal of Tourism Research, 4(5), 345–352.

 https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.388
- Shackley, M. L. (2001). Managing Sacred Sites. Continuum.
- Shafieisabet, N., & Haratifard, S. (2020). The empowerment of local tourism stakeholders and their perceived environmental effects for participation in sustainable development of tourism. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 45, 486–498. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2020.10.007
- Shah,. (2013). A sociology lens of pilgrimage tourism in Kashmir valley: a case of holy Amarnath pilgrimage. *Tibet Journal*, 38(3-4), 57-85.
- Shanmuga Priya P. (2017). Potentials and prospects of religious tourism in Madurai District. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/305542
- Sharma, A. (2022). Shiva Temples. *Springer EBooks*, 35–46. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-87285-4_4
- Sharpley, R., & Sundaram, P. (2005). Tourism: a sacred journey? The case of ashram tourism, India. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 7(3), 161–171. https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.522
- Shastri, J. L. (2002). *Siva Purana* (11th ed., Vol. 3). Ancient Indian Tradition and Mythology. (Original work published 1991)

- Shinde, K. (2007). Pilgrimage and the Environment: Challenges in a Pilgrimage Centre.

 Current Issues in Tourism, 10(4), 343–365. https://doi.org/10.2167/cit259.0
- Shinde, K. (2012). Policy, planning, and management for religious tourism in Indian pilgrimage sites. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 4(3), 277–301. https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2012.726107
- Shinde, K. (2018). Governance and Management of Religious Tourism in India.

 International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage, 6.

 https://doi.org/10.21427/D7K42M
- Shinde, K. A. (2010a). Entrepreneurship and indigenous enterpreneurs in religious tourism in India. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, n/a-n/a. https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.771
- Shinde, K. A. (2010b). Managing Hindu Festivals in Pilgrimage Sites: Emerging Trends, Opportunities, and Challenges. *Event Management*, *14*(1), 53–67. https://doi.org/10.3727/152599510x12724735767598
- Shinde, K. A. (2011). What are Charitable Trusts Doing in Religious Tourism? Insights from an Indian Pilgrimage Site. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 8(1), 21–36. https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2011.554051
- Shinde, K. A. (2015). Religious tourism and religious tolerance: insights from pilgrimage sites in India. *Tourism Review*, 70(3), 179–196. https://doi.org/10.1108/tr-10-2013-0056
- Shinde, K., & Rizello, K. (2014). A Cross-cultural Comparison of Weekend-trips in Religious Tourism: Insights from Two cultures, Two Countries (India and Italy).

 International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage, 2(2), 3.

 https://doi.org/10.21427/d7pf0w
- Shri Kashi Vishwanath Special Area Development Board Varanasi Act, 2018. (2018).

- PRS India. https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/acts_states/uttar-pradesh/2018/2018UP31.pdf
- Singh, J. S., & Singh, S. P. (1987). Forest Vegetation of the Himalaya. *Botanical Review*, *53*(1), 80–192. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4354087
- Singh, K., Sharma, R., & Singh, S. V. (2023). Analyzing Destination Attractiveness

 Through Importance-Performance Analysis. *Advances in Hospitality, Tourism*and the Services Industry (AHTSI) Book Series, 12–29.

 https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-1414-2.ch002
- Singh, R. P. B., & Rana, P. S. (2002). Banaras Region. Indica Books, 2002.
- Singh, S. (2004). Religion, Heritage and Travel: Case References from the Indian Himalayas. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 7(1), 44–65. https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500408667972
- Singh, S. (2006). Tourism in the Sacred Indian Himalayas: An Incipient Theology of Tourism? *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *11*(4), 375–389. https://doi.org/10.1080/10941660600931226
- Singh, S. V., Jha, R., Singh, A. K., Ranjan, R., & Pandey, S. (2023). Sustainable

 Tourism Perspective in the Sustainable Development Goals. *Advances in Logistics, Operations, and Management Science Book Series*, 91–107.

 https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2065-5.ch007
- Singh, S. V., Tripathi, A., Jha, R., & Ranjan, R. (2023). Contemporary Precedents in Pilgrimage Tourism. *Advances in Hospitality, Tourism and the Services Industry* (AHTSI) Book Series, 52–72. https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-4817-5.ch004
- Smith, J. A., & Osborn, M. (2015). Interpretative phenomenological analysis as a useful methodology for research on the lived experience of pain. *British Journal of Pain*, 9(1), 41–42. https://doi.org/10.1177/2049463714541642

- Smith, V. L. (1992). The quest in guest. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(1), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(92)90103-v
- Stoddard, R. H., & E. Alan Morinis. (1997). *Sacred places, sacred spaces*. Geoscience Publications, Louisiana State University.
- Stoykova, B. (2008). Contemporary tendencies in development of sacred tourism in Bulgaria. *International Review on Public and Nonprofit Marketing*, 6(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12208-008-0020-7
- Swatos, W. H., & Tomasi, L. (2002). From medieval pilgrimage to religious tourism.

 Praeger.
- The Aadi Jyotirling Shree Somnath Mahadev. (2020). Somnath. https://somnath.org/
- The M.P. Shri Mahakaleshwar Mandir Adhiniyam, 1982. (2001). Indian Kanoon. https://indiankanoon.org/doc/82940217/
- The Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951. (2001). Devasthan Rajasthan.

 https://devasthan.rajasthan.gov.in/orders_circluars/The_Madhya_Pradesh_Public_Trusts_Act_1951.pdf
- The U.P. Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath Temples Act, 1939. (2001). Indian Kanoon. https://indiankanoon.org/doc/79495367/
- The Uttar Pradesh Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act, 1983. (2003). PRS India; PRS India. https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/acts_states/uttar-pradesh/1983/1983UP29.pdf
- The Uttarakhand Char Dham Devasthanam Management Act, 2019. (2020). India Code. https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/16843/1/char_dham_shrine_act_19_egnl.pdf
- Timothy, D. J., & Boyd, S. W. (2003). Heritage tourism. Prentice Hall.
- Timothy, D. J., & Olsen, D. H. (2006). Tourism, Religion, and Spiritual Journeys.

- Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203001073
- Triantafillidou, A., Koritos, C., Chatzipanagiotou, K., & Vassilikopoulou, A. (2010).
 Pilgrimages: the "promised land" for travel agents?. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 22(3), 382–398.
 https://doi.org/10.1108/09596111011035963
- Tripathi, G., Choudhary, H., & Agrawal, M. (2010). What do the tourists want? The case of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 2, 494–506. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554211011090111
- Tsitsiloni, M., Grigoroudis, E., & Zopounidis, C. (2012). Service Quality Evaluation in the Tourism Industry: A SWOT Analysis Approach. *Optimization Theory,*Decision Making, and Operations Research Applications, 249–266.

 https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-5134-1_18
- Turner, E., & Turner, V. (1995). *Image and Pilgrimage in Christian culture*. The University Press Group Ltd. (Original work published 1978)
- Turner, V. (1973). The Center out There: Pilgrim's Goal. *History of Religions*, *12*(3), 191–230. https://doi.org/10.1086/462677
- Tyagi, A., Dhar, R. L., & Sharma, J. (2016). Police culture, tourists and destinations: A study of Uttarakhand, India. *Tourism Management*, 52, 563–573.
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.08.008
- V.S., K., & Firoz C., M. (2022). Benchmarking sustainability of pilgrimage cities: a case of three cities in Tamil Nadu, India. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1108/bij-09-2021-0547
- Vasileiou, K., Barnett, J., Thorpe, S., & Young, T. (2018). Characterising and Justifying Sample Size Sufficiency in interview-based studies: Systematic Analysis of Qualitative Health Research over a 15-year Period. *BMC Medical Research*

- Methodology, 18(1), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-018-0594-7
- Verma, M., & Sarangi, P. (2019). Modeling attributes of religious tourism: A study of Kumbh Mela, India. *Journal of Convention & Event Tourism*, 20(4), 296–324. https://doi.org/10.1080/15470148.2019.1652124
- Vidhya, K., & Selvam, Dr. V. (2020). Analysing The Impact of Service Quality on Pilgrims Tourists in Vellore District Using Factors Analysis. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 11(8), 660–670. https://doi.org/10.34218/IJM.11.8.2020.060
- Vijay, S. (2016). A Study on Pilgrimage Tourism with Special Reference to Srirangam. *Handle.net*. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/147826
- Vijayanand, S. (2012). Pilgrimage tourism management issues and challenges with reference to Tamil Nadu. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 1(2), 112-127.
- Vukonic, B. (2002). Religion, Tourism and Economics: A Convenient Symbiosis.

 *Tourism Recreation Research, 27(2), 59–64.

 https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2002.11081221
- VukonićB. (1996). Tourism and religion. Pergamon.
- Wall, G., & Mathieson, A. (2006). *Tourism : changes, impacts, and opportunities*.

 Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Weidenfeld, A. (2006). Religious needs in the hospitality industry. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 6(2), 143–159. https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.thr.6040052
- Wong, C. U. I., McIntosh, A., & Ryan, C. (2013). BUDDHISM AND TOURISM:

 PERCEPTIONS OF THE MONASTIC COMMUNITY AT PU-TUO-SHAN,

 CHINA. Annals of Tourism Research, 40, 213–234.

- https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2012.09.004
- Woodward, S. C. (2004). Faith and tourism: planning tourism in relation to places of worship. *Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development*, *1*(2), 173–186. https://doi.org/10.1080/1479053042000251089
- Yadav, S., Bandyopadhyay, R., Rasul, G., & Rawal, A. (2010). Exploring the relationship between socio-cultural factors and tourist satisfaction. Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, 2(5), 554–558. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554211011090157
- Yanyun Yang, & Green, S. B. (2011). Coefficient Alpha: A Reliability Coefficient for the 21st Century? *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment*, 29(4), 377–392. https://doi.org/10.1177/0734282911406668
- Yin, R. K. (2003). *Case study research: design and methods* (3rd ed., Vol. 5). Sage Publications.
- Zamani-Farahani, H., & Henderson, J. C. (2009). Islamic tourism and managing tourism development in Islamic societies: the cases of Iran and Saudi Arabia.

 International Journal of Tourism Research, n/a-n/a.

 https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.741
- Zhang, X., Kuchinke, L., Woud, M. L., Velten, J., & Margraf, J. (2017). Survey Method matters: Online/offline Questionnaires and face-to-face or Telephone Interviews Differ. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 71, 172–180. sciencedirect. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2017.02.006
- Zhuang, X., Lin, L., & Li, J. (Justin). (2019). Puri vs. Varanasi destinations: local residents' perceptions, overall community satisfaction and support for tourism development. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 24(1), 127–142. https://doi.org/10.1080/13547860.2019.1572689

Annexure I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Date	SI. No.
Location	

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to invite you to participate in my Ph.D. research survey which attempts to measure Tourist Expectation and Perception regarding the Service Quality of Pilgrimage Sites of North India- a case study of Jyotirlinga. Kindly answer the given questions that best suits your knowledge and understanding. Please be assured of confidentiality related to the information you provide. The information provided will be used for academic purpose only.

- 1. Do you frequently visit a pilgrimage? Yes /No
- 2. What is the main purpose of your present visit? (Tick only ONE based on priority)

a. To perform specific Puja at th like after marriage, after birth et		e. Leisure & Relaxation	g. Photography/ videography
b. Pilgrimage (Jatra)	d. Meditation or mental peace	f. Education/Research	

D. Pigrimage (Jatra)

In the present question some statements regarding services related to Jyotirlinga are given. There are two columns in the question, one is regarding what you expect about services in the Jyotirlinga (the column titled Your Expectation) and the second column is regarding experience (what you actually observed during your visit to the Jyotirlinga (column titled Your Experience). Please answer all the questions by rating the expectations and Experience (Actual Observation) of the Baidyanath Jyotirlinga, in relation to each of the following attributes on a 7-point scale, ranging from 1 to 7 in the order of your agreement with the said statement e.g. score 3 has level of agreement more as compared to score 2 and so on.

You	Exp	ectat	ions					You	ır Ex	perie	nce				
I expect presence of security (police/forces) at the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	There is presence of security (police/forces) at the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect availability of proper prevention measures for hazardous situation (fire exit, fire extinguisher).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The destination maintains proper prevention for hazardous situation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect to be safe while waiting in the queue at the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	It felt safe while waiting in the queue at the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect necessary first aid to be available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Necessary first aid is available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect emergency medical facilities to be available in case of an unfortunate accident or in occurrence of serious health condition (cardiac arrest etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Emergency medical facilities is available in case of an unfortunate accident or in occurrence of serious health condition (cardiac arrest etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect the priest to perform pooja as per the rituals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The priest performed pooja as per the rituals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect wheelchair facility for sick/old age citizens/PWD to be available at the temple of the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Wheelchair facility was available for sick/old age citizens/PWD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect availability of Prasad and other necessary Pooja items near the premises of the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	There was availability of Prasad and other necessary Pooja items near the premises of the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

I expect to see the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I was able to see	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jyotirlinga	1		5	7	5	ľ	,	the Jyotirlinga	1	2	,	r	,	U	,
I expect to participate in the Aarti in the temple	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I participated in the Aarti in the temple #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect facility to keep footwear will be easily available.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Facility to keep footwear is available outside the temple premises	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect locker facility to be available to keep valuable items.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Locker facility was available to keep valuable items.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I don't expect necessary first aid to be available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Necessary first aid is not available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect proper queue management at the temple	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I experienced proper queue management at the temple	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect the temple employees to provide clear direction regarding public facilities (i.e. rest room, prayer room, information center)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The temple employees provide clear direction regarding public facilities (i.e. rest room, prayer room, information center)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect to be informed about the protocols inside the destination in a language understandable to me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I was informed about the protocols inside the pilgrimage destination in a language understandable to me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect easy communication with the presence of guides in the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Presence of Guides in the pilgrimage destination made it easy to communicate.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect the proper management of street vendors, kiosks and souvenir stalls for more orderly selling around the temple area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I experienced proper management of vendors for orderly selling around the temple area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I expect the temple management to address pilgrim's grievance quicky	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The temple management addresses the pilgrim's grievance quicky	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I don't expect the temple management to address pilgrim's grievance quicky	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The temple management does not addresses the pilgrim's grievance quicky	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

9.Please st	ate the problems you faced on your visit to this Jyotirlinga according to rank.	

10.Please state the things you liked most on your visit to this Jyotirlinga according to rank.

Where did you stay during the visit to the destination?

Hotel	Guest House	Dharamshala	Lodge	Dormitory
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		DECC-042513-79-8251029/1300401309	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	process despendences in the Par

- 2. While visiting a pilgrimage destination is accommodation an important factor for you? Yes/No
- 3. Which transport did you use to arrive at the last motorable point near the pilgrimage destination? (any one)

Private Cab	Tax	ci		8	Publi	ic Bu	s	Private Bu	IS			Aut	o shaw	,	
You	Expe	ctati	ons					Yo	ur Ex	perie	nce				
I expect availability of accommodation near the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	There was availability of accommodation near the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect fair price of the accommodation available	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The accommodation was available at fair price	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect the availability of clean toles and washroom in the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	There was availability of clean toilet and washroom in the accommodation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect credible and courteous staff in the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The staff in the accommodation are credible and courteous	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect the staff to responds to tourists' requests quickly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The staff responds to tourists' requests quickly	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect the staff to meet the needs, wants and complaints of tourists	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The staff meets the needs, wants and complaints of tourists.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect easy availability of means of transportation to reach the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Means of transportation was easily available to reach the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect the walk to the temple to be easy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The walk to the temple was easy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect fare price to be charged for transportation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Fare price was charged for transportation	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect the attitude and behavior of the transporters to be cordial/professional	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The attitude and behavior of the transporters was cordial/professional	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect good conditioned motorable road near destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	The road near the destination was in good condition.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I expect proper walkable road near the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	There was proper walkable road near the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	

. Where did you dine (breakfast, lunch and dinner) during the stay? (Tick the place most often dined in.)

Hotel I stayed in	Dhaba	Available Restaurant	Others	

You	Exp	ectat	ions			Ve .		You	r Exp	Experience							
I expect hygiene to be maintained in terms of food near the pilgrimage destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Hygiene in terms of food and beverage is maintained at the food outlets available near the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
I expect the availability of clean drinking water at the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Clean drinking water is available at the destination.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
I expect preferred Choices of food items to be available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Preferred Choices of food items is available at the destination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Visitors' Profile Name of the respondent - (optional) Gender: Male Female Others Age Nationality: Indian Foreign National NRI Education Secondary (10th) High Secondary (12th) Diploma Graduate (Bachelors) Post Graduate (Masters) Ph. D Average monthly income per annum : < Rs 10000 Rs 25000- Rs 50000 Rs 50000- Rs 75000 Rs 10000- Rs 25000 > Rs 75000 Occupation Government Sector Students/Researchers House wife Other Profession Employee Business/Self employed Private sector employee Retired Is this your first visit to this Jyotirlinga? If no, how many times have you visited? Yes No. Please specify... What is the duration of your trip? How far did you travel to reach this place? 1001-1500km 501-1000km 0-100km 100-500km 1501-2000km 2000 km and above What is your total estimated expenditure for your trip (including travel, accommodation, food etc.)? Rupees: (In case of any other currency, please mention the unit.) Will you revisit this Jyotirlinga? Yes No

353

Annexure II

Table 6.2: Communalities Value Obtained from Factor Analysis

		Commu	nalities		
	Initial	Extraction		Initial	Extraction
Presence of security	1.000	0.774	Availability of clean	1.000	0.593
(police/forces) at the			toilet and washroom		
destination			in the		
			accommodation		
Availability of	1.000	0.814	Credible and	1.000	0.677
proper prevention			courteous staff in		
measures for			the accommodation		
hazardous situation					
Expect to be safe	1.000	0.790	Staff responds to	1.000	0.642
while waiting in the			tourists' requests		
queue at the			quickly		
pilgrimage					
destination					
Necessary first aid to	1.000	0.634	Staff meets the	1.000	0.578
be available at the			needs, wants and		
destination			complaints of		
			tourists		
Wheelchair facility	1.000	0.707	Proper Walkable	1.000	0.596
for sick/old age			Road Perception		
citizens/PWD					
Facility to keep	1.000	0.764	Walk to be easy	1.000	0.671
footwear			Perception		
Availabilility of	1.000	0.687	Fare price to be	1.000	0.681
locker facility			charged for		
			transportation		

Proper queue	1.000	0.624	Cordial attitude and	1.000	0.670
management at the			behavior of the		
temple Perception			transporters		
Clear direction	1.000	0.719	Good conditioned	1.000	0.639
regarding public			motorable road		
facilities					
Information about	1.000	0.685	Hygiene to be	1.000	0.756
the protocols inside			maintained in terms		
the destination			of food		
Easy communication	1.000	0.602	Availability of clean	1.000	0.750
with presence of			drinking water at the		
guides			destination		
Proper management	1.000	0.655	Availability of	1.000	0.654
of street vendors			preferred Choices of		
			food items		
Temple management	1.000	0.642	Availability of	1.000	0.510
addresses pilgrim's			accommodation		
grievance quicky			near the destination		
Extraction Method: Pr	incipal (Component	Fair price of the	1.000	0.645
Analysis.	1	1	accommodation		
			available		

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS

 Table 6.3:Total Variance Explained by Exploratory Factor Analysis

Total Variance Explained								
Comp	Initial Eigenvalues	Extraction Sums of	Rotation Sums of					
onent		Squared Loadings	Squared Loadings					

	То	% of	Cumul	То	% of	Cumul	То	% of	Cumul
	tal	Vari	ative	tal	Vari	ative	tal	Vari	ative
		ance	%		ance	%		ance	%
1	8.7	32.3	32.351	8.7	32.3	32.351	3.9	14.6	14.666
	35	51		35	51		60	66	
2	3.0	11.1	43.472	3.0	11.1	43.472	3.6	13.6	28.271
	03	21		03	21		73	05	
3	2.2	8.21	51.688	2.2	8.21	51.688	3.0	11.4	39.715
	18	5		18	5		90	44	
4	1.6	6.05	57.738	1.6	6.05	57.738	3.0	11.2	50.987
	34	0		34	0		44	72	
5	1.3	4.88	62.621	1.3	4.88	62.621	2.2	8.30	59.290
	18	3		18	3		42	3	
6	1.2	4.63	67.259	1.2	4.63	67.259	2.1	7.96	67.259
	52	8		52	8		52	9	
7	.94	3.49	70.751						
	3	2							
8	.63	2.33	73.087						
	1	6							
9	.59	2.21	75.301						
	8	4							
10	.54	2.02	77.330						
	8	9							
11	.53	1.98	79.314						
	6	4							
12	.49	1.84	81.162						
	9	8							
13	.47	1.77	82.936						
	9	4							
14	.47	1.74	84.684						
	2	8							
15	.41	1.55	86.234						
	9	0							

16	.39	1.47	87.709							
	8	5								
17	.38	1.41	89.124							
	2	5								
18	.37	1.37	90.501							
	2	8								
19	.35	1.31	91.818							
	5	6								
20	.33	1.22	93.046							
	2	8								
21	.32	1.20	94.251							
	5	5								
22	.31	1.15	95.406							
	2	5								
23	.29	1.07	96.481							
	0	5								
24	.28	1.03	97.518							
	0	8								
25	.25	.960	98.478							
	9									
26	.23	.866	99.344							
	4									
27	.17	.656	100.00							
	7		0							
Extraction	Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS

Table 6.4: Rotated Component Matrix Obtained from Factor Analysis

Rotated Component Matrix ^a									
	Component								
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Clear direction regarding public	.781								
facilities									

Proper management of street vendors	.768				
Information about the protocols	.753				
inside the destination					
Temple management addresses	.735				
pilgrim's grievance quicky					
Proper queue management at the	.712				
temple Perception					
Easy communication with presence	.631				
of guides					
Fare price to be charged for		.775			
transportation					
Cordial attitude and behavior of the		.767			
transporters					
Walk to be easy Perception		.742			
Good conditioned motorable road		.736			
Proper Walkable Road Perception		.689			
Availability of proper prevention			.871		
measures for hazardous situation					
Expect to be safe while waiting in the			.865		
queue at the pilgrimage destination					
Presence of security (police/forces)			.840		
at the destination					
Necessary first aid to be available at			.758		
the destination					
Fair price of the accommodation				.743	
available					
Credible and courteous staff in the				.677	
accommodation					
Availability of clean toilet and				.668	
washroom in the accommodation					
Staff responds to tourists' requests				.662	
quickly					

Availability of accommodation near		.627		
the destination				
Staff meets the needs, wants and		.580		
complaints of tourists				
Hygiene to be maintained in terms of			.839	
food				
Availability of clean drinking water			.838	
at the destination				
Availability of preferred Choices of			.746	
food items				
Facility to keep footwear				.837
Wheelchair facility for sick/old age				.777
citizens/PWD				
Availability of locker facility				.657
Perception				
Extraction Method: Principal Compone	ent Analysis.	,	I	ı

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalisation.^a

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS

Table 6.5: Measure of Mean, S.D., Skewness and Kurtosis

Facto	Me	Std.	Skewn	Kurto	Facto	Me	Std.	Skewn	Kurto
rs	an	Deviati	ess	sis	rs	an	Deviati	ess	sis
		on					on		
E 1	4.07	1.239	-0.140	-0.901	P1	4.76	1.683	-0.747	-0.363
E2	4.31	1.237	-0.265	-0.878	P2	4.71	1.643	-0.789	-0.395
E3	4.47	1.219	-0.354	-0.594	P3	4.72	1.611	-0.598	-0.559
E4	4.54	1.196	-0.610	-0.124	P4	4.69	1.652	-0.614	-0.538
E7	4.57	1.229	-0.539	-0.090	P7	3.96	1.995	-0.259	-1.349
E11	4.93	1.148	-1.127	1.298	P11	4.25	2.067	-0.364	-1.277
E12	4.90	1.084	-1.108	1.532	P12	3.65	2.110	0.040	-1.505
E13	4.80	1.035	-1.001	1.026	P13	4.69	1.470	-0.582	-0.289
E14	4.79	1.000	-0.983	1.135	P14	4.51	1.508	-0.611	-0.326

E15	4.76	1.004	-0.942	1.061	P15	4.44	1.595	-0.510	-0.542
E16	4.80	0.976	-1.071	1.318	P16	4.19	1.708	-0.411	-0.857
E17	4.89	1.000	-1.074	1.424	P17	4.58	1.554	-0.618	-0.356
E18	4.86	1.032	-1.114	1.455	P18	4.68	1.396	-0.664	-0.031
E19	4.55	1.073	-0.632	-0.054	P19	5.34	1.237	-1.073	1.431
E20	4.70	1.045	-0.824	0.466	P20	5.23	1.348	-1.286	1.715
E21	4.86	1.067	-0.874	0.491	P21	4.87	1.572	-0.976	0.278
E22	4.72	1.079	-0.723	0.171	P22	4.99	1.343	-0.914	0.621
E23	4.73	1.116	-0.739	0.141	P23	5.08	1.297	-0.885	0.551
E24	4.76	1.126	-0.795	0.307	P24	5.00	1.415	-1.042	0.781
E26	4.49	1.205	-0.540	-0.316	P26	4.79	1.553	-0.838	0.045
E27	4.57	1.233	-0.544	-0.277	P27	4.75	1.519	-0.904	0.181
E28	4.62	1.180	-0.587	-0.234	P28	4.85	1.408	-0.936	0.517
E29	4.70	1.126	-0.655	-0.006	P29	4.80	1.534	-0.968	0.294
E30	4.77	1.110	-0.886	0.483	P30	4.92	1.425	-0.998	0.615
E31	4.08	1.186	0.082	-0.972	P31	4.92	1.326	-0.728	0.286
E32	4.47	1.177	-0.379	-0.632	P32	5.21	1.162	-0.950	1.435
E33	4.73	1.080	-0.753	0.418	P33	5.32	1.100	-0.941	1.580

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS

 Table 6.7: Computation of AVE and C.R.

Variable	Facto	λ	λ^2	$1-\lambda^2$	CR	AVE	SQRT(A
	rs						VE)
Ease of	P14	0.78	0.609913	0.390086	0.980071	0.5353	0.731673
informatio		1	203	797	96	45	
n and	P17	0.76	0.589311	0.410688			
Proper		8	06	94			
Manageme	P15	0.75	0.566731	0.433268			
nt		3	627	373			
	P18	0.73	0.540474	0.459525			
		5	519	481			
	P13	0.71	0.507064	0.492935			
		2	099	901			

	P16	0.63	0.398574	0.601425			
		1	301	699			
Transportat	P28	0.77	0.601083	0.398916	0.971833	0.5514	0.742611
ion		5	339	661	79	71	
	P29	0.76	0.588602	0.411397			
		7	557	443			
	P27	0.74	0.550368	0.449631			
		2	814	186			
	P30	0.73	0.542130	0.457869			
		6	804	196			
	P26	0.68	0.475171	0.524828			
		9	8	2			
Safety and	P2	0.87	0.757829	0.242170	0.978662	0.6962	0.834424
Security		1	646	354	89	63	
	P3	0.86	0.748124	0.251875			
		5	619	381			
	P1	0.84	0.705169	0.294830			
		0	808	192			
	P4	0.75	0.573927	0.426072			
		8	198	802			
Accomodat	P20	0.74	0.551474	0.448525	0.972158	0.4374	0.661415
ion		3	463	537	3	69	
	P22	0.67	0.459000	0.540999			
		7	523	477			
	P21	0.66	0.446175	0.553824			
		8	647	353			
	P23	0.66	0.437605	0.562394			
		2	64	36			
	P19	0.62	0.393747	0.606252			
		7	139	861			
	P24	0.58	0.336812	0.663187			
		0	246	754			

Food and	P31	0.83	0.703777	0.296222	0.951951	0.6540	0.808704
Water		9	015	985	13	02	
	P32	0.83	0.702164	0.297835			
		8	14	86			
	P33	0.74	0.556063	0.443936			
		6	569	431			
Desirable	P11	0.83	0.700061	0.299938	0.945009	0.5783	0.760461
Facility		7	858	142	14	01	
	P7	0.77	0.603384	0.396615			
		7	533	467			
	P12	0.65	0.431455	0.568544			
		7	3	7			

Source: Own compilation

 Table 6.8: Comparison of squared AVE values with inter-construct correlations

	Ease Of	Transportat	Accommoda	Safety	Desira	Foo
	Informati	ion	tion	And	ble	d
	on and			Securi	Facility	And
	Proper			ty		Wat
	Managem					er
	ent					
Ease Of	0.731					
Information						
and Proper						
Managemen						
t						
Transportati	.481**	0.742				
on						
Accommoda	.443**	.612**	0.661			
tion						
Safety and	.392**	.167**	.222**	0.83		
Security						

Desirable	.541**	.397**	.337**	.221**	0.76	
Facility						
Food and	.335**	.333**	.329**	.278**	.173**	0.80
Water						8

Source: Own compilation

Table 6.10: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=1047)

	Pa	nired Samples	Test			
		Paired Di	fferences	S		T*
	Perception Mean	Expectation	Gap Mean		% dence	
				Interva		
		Mean		Difference Lower Upper		 -
Presence of security	4.76	4.07	0.69	0.571	0.808	11.447
(police/forces) at the destination						
Availability of proper prevention measures for hazardous situation	4.71	4.31	0.402	0.282	0.523	6.548
Expect to be safe while waiting in the queue at the pilgrimage destination	4.72	4.47	0.249	0.129	0.37	4.053
Necessary first aid to be available at the destination	4.69	4.54	0.156	0.036	0.275	2.551
Wheelchair facility for sick/old age citizens/PWD	3.96	4.57	-0.609	-0.763	-0.456	-7.785

Facility to keep	4.25	4.93	-0.679	-0.832	-0.526	-8.73
footwear						
Availability of	3.65	4.9	-1.244	-1.4	-1.087	-15.6
locker facility						
Proper queue	4.69	4.8	-0.117	-0.224	-0.011	-2.16
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	4.51	4.79	-0.282	-0.388	-0.176	-5.213
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	4.44	4.76	-0.315	-0.429	-0.202	-5.454
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	4.19	4.8	-0.613	-0.736	-0.49	-9.779
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper	4.58	4.89	-0.313	-0.423	-0.203	-5.589
management of						
street vendors						
Temple						
management	4.60	4.06	0.10	0.202	0.050	2 454
addresses pilgrim's	4.68	4.86	-0.18	-0.282	-0.078	-3.454
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.34	4.55	0.791	0.694	0.888	16.013
accommodation						
near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	5.23	4.7	0.521	0.418	0.625	9.844
accommodation						
available						

Availability of	4.87	4.86	0.014	-0.104	0.133	0.237
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	4.99	4.72	0.267	0.165	0.37	5.131
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	5.08	4.73	0.347	0.244	0.45	6.612
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	5	4.76	0.233	0.125	0.341	4.233
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	4.79	4.49	0.291	0.178	0.405	5.033
Road Perception						
Walk to be easy	4.75	4.57	0.18	0.064	0.295	3.042
Perception						
Fare price to be	4.85	4.62	0.234	0.125	0.343	4.231
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	4.8	4.7	0.098	-0.02	0.216	1.637
and behavior of the						
transporters						
Good conditioned	4.92	4.77	0.154	0.046	0.262	2.787
motorable road						
Hygiene to be	4.92	4.08	0.833	0.737	0.929	17.016
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	5.21	4.47	0.745	0.652	0.838	15.716
clean drinking						

water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.32	4.73	0.591	0.503	0.68	13.105
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS

Table 6.12: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=160, d.f. 159)

Paired Samples Test						
		Paired Di	fferences	5		T*
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95%		
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Confi	dence	
				Interva	l of the	
				Diffe	rence	
				Lower	Upper	
Presence of	5.51	4.83	0.675	0.414	0.936	5.115
security						
(police/forces) at						
the destination						
Availability of	5.28	5.05	0.225	-0.099	0.549	1.370
proper prevention						
measures for						
hazardous						
situation						
Expect to be safe	5.29	5.21	0.081	-0.239	0.402	0.501
while waiting in						
the queue at the						
pilgrimage						
destination						
Necessary first aid	5.44	5.24	0.200	-0.084	0.484	1.389
to be available at						
the destination						

Wheelchair	2.15	5.44	-3.288	-3.636	-2.939	-18.647
facility for						
sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	1.93	5.48	-3.550	-3.884	-3.216	-21.020
footwear						
Availability of	1.67	5.46	-3.788	-4.113	-3.462	-22.952
locker facility						
Proper queue	4.78	5.14	-0.369	-0.661	-0.077	-2.496
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	4.56	5.25	-0.688	-0.986	-0.389	-4.544
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	4.31	5.14	-0.837	-1.157	-0.518	-5.177
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	3.49	5.15	-1.663	-2.031	-1.294	-8.910
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper	4.61	5.26	-0.644	-0.948	-0.339	-4.175
management of						
street vendors						
Temple	4.59	5.18	-0.581	-0.887	-0.276	-3.757
management						
addresses						
pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.63	5.17	0.456	0.187	0.725	3.351
accommodation						

near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	4.71	5.23	-0.519	-0.885	-0.153	-2.799
accommodation						
available						
Availability of	3.98	5.43	-1.450	-1.822	-1.078	-7.694
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	4.89	5.18	-0.288	-0.575	0.000	-1.976
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	4.84	5.16	-0.319	-0.609	-0.028	-2.166
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	4.63	5.19	-0.563	-0.886	-0.239	-3.432
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	4.86	5.24	-0.381	-0.681	-0.081	-2.508
Road						
Walk to be easy	4.55	5.26	-0.706	-1.055	-0.358	-4.005
Fare price to be	4.62	5.29	-0.675	-0.996	-0.354	-4.150
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	4.51	5.33	-0.825	-1.171	-0.479	-4.708
and behavior of						
the transporters						
Good conditioned	4.8	5.29	-0.494	-0.805	-0.183	-3.138
motorable road						

Hygiene to be	5.2	4.76	0.438	0.188	0.687	3.457
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	5.58	4.97	0.613	0.380	0.845	5.193
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.21	5.01	0.206	-0.049	0.462	1.593
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS *Notes:* *t-test two-tailed probability < 0.05

Table 6.14: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=156, d.f. 155)

Paired Samples Test							
		Paired Di	fferences	3		T*	
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95%			
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Confi	dence		
				Interva	l of the		
				Diffe	rence		
				Lower	Upper		
Presence of	5.63	3.98	1.654	1.439	1.868	15.225	
security							
(police/forces) at							
the destination							
Availability of	5.60	4.23	1.365	1.187	1.544	15.082	
proper prevention							
measures for							
hazardous situation							
Expect to be safe	5.57	4.33	1.237	1.043	1.432	12.570	
while waiting in							
the queue at the							
pilgrimage							
destination							

Necessary first aid	5.69	4.44	1.256	1.066	1.447	13.003
to be available at						
the destination						
Wheelchair facility	5.28	4.35	0.923	0.690	1.156	7.818
for sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	5.40	4.62	0.782	0.537	1.027	6.300
footwear						
Availability of	5.27	4.6	0.667	0.426	0.907	5.474
locker facility						
Proper queue	5.41	4.58	0.827	0.603	1.051	7.299
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	5.44	4.6	0.840	0.638	1.042	8.210
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	5.53	4.68	0.846	0.636	1.057	7.944
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	5.33	4.62	0.712	0.507	0.916	6.888
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper	5.53	4.68	0.853	0.645	1.060	8.104
management of						
street vendors						
Temple	5.53	4.7	0.827	0.624	1.030	8.063
management						
addresses pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.57	4.27	1.301	1.098	1.505	12.626
accommodation						

near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	5.72	4.54	1.179	1.011	1.348	13.865
accommodation						
available						
Availability of	5.69	4.76	0.936	0.774	1.098	11.386
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	5.64	4.75	0.891	0.725	1.057	10.591
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	5.71	4.85	0.853	0.683	1.022	9.948
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	5.76	4.86	0.897	0.729	1.066	10.508
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	5.56	4.37	1.199	0.991	1.406	11.411
Road						
Walk to be easy	5.55	4.55	1.000	0.799	1.201	9.835
Fare price to be	5.60	4.49	1.109	0.935	1.283	12.605
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	5.62	4.67	0.942	0.761	1.124	10.247
and behavior of the						
transporters						
Good conditioned	5.51	4.69	0.821	0.649	0.992	9.432
motorable road						

Hygiene to be	5.76	4.48	1.276	1.105	1.447	14.738
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	5.78	4.75	1.032	0.858	1.206	11.741
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.91	4.87	1.038	0.854	1.222	11.149
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Source: Primary Data analysis using SPSS *Notes:* *t-test two-tailed probability < 0.05

Table 6.16: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=120, d.f. 119)

Paired Samples Test						
		Paired Di	fference	S		T*
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95%		
	Mean		Mean	Confi	dence	
				Interva	l of the	
				Diffe	rence	
		Mean		Lower	Upper	
Presence of security	3.40	3.15	0.250	-0.106	0.606	1.389
(police/forces) at						
the destination						
Availability of	3.07	3.63	-0.558	-0.917	-0.200	-3.085
proper prevention						
measures for						
hazardous situation						
Expect to be safe	3.19	3.84	-0.650	-0.985	-0.315	-3.839
while waiting in the						
queue at the						
pilgrimage						
destination						

Necessary first aid	2.98	3.95	-0.967	-1.279	-0.654	-6.123
to be available at						
the destination						
Wheelchair facility	2.64	3.83	-1.183	-1.529	-0.838	-6.788
for sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	3.05	4.16	-1.108	-1.464	-0.753	-6.178
footwear						
Availability of	2.87	4.43	-1.558	-1.891	-1.225	-9.269
locker facility						
Proper queue	3.73	4.24	-0.508	-0.905	-0.112	-2.540
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	3.13	4.39	-1.258	-1.560	-0.957	-8.265
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	3.23	4.35	-1.117	-1.419	-0.815	-7.319
the protocols inside						
the destination						
Easy	3.06	4.40	-1.342	-1.650	-1.033	-8.607
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper management	3.13	4.38	-1.258	-1.561	-0.956	-8.240
of street vendors						

Temple	3.08	4.27	-1.192	-1.457	-0.926	-8.890
management						
addresses pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.18	4.04	1.142	0.850	1.434	7.741
accommodation						
near the destination						
Fair price of the	5.24	4.28	0.958	0.739	1.177	8.662
accommodation						
available						
Availability of clean	5.04	4.26	0.783	0.549	1.018	6.613
toilet and washroom						
in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	4.92	4.29	0.625	0.373	0.877	4.902
courteous staff in						
the accommodation						
Staff responds to	5.22	4.21	1.008	0.789	1.228	9.109
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	5.14	4.33	0.808	0.584	1.032	7.148
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	4.79	3.90	0.892	0.629	1.154	6.718
Road						
Walk to be easy	4.99	4.08	0.917	0.695	1.138	8.184

Fare price to be	5.00	4.13	0.875	0.663	1.087	8.187
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude and	4.86	4.30	0.558	0.307	0.809	4.403
behavior of the						
transporters						
Good conditioned	4.88	4.21	0.667	0.450	0.883	6.098
motorable road						
Hygiene to be	4.65	3.52	1.133	0.871	1.395	8.568
maintained in terms						
of food						
Availability of clean	4.95	3.95	1.000	0.755	1.245	8.093
drinking water at						
the destination						
Availability of	4.93	4.11	0.825	0.607	1.043	7.488
preferred Choices of						
food items						

Table 6.18: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=160, df 159)

Paired Samples Test								
	Paired Differences							
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95	%			
	Mean		Mean	Confi	Confidence			
				Interval of the				
				Difference				
		Mean		Lower	Upper			
Presence of	4.67	3.64	1.031	0.759	1.303	7.485		
security								
(police/forces) at								
the destination								

Availability of	4.86	3.79	1.069	0.783	1.354	7.389
proper prevention						
measures for						
hazardous situation						
Expect to be safe	5.03	4.16	0.875	0.594	1.156	6.147
while waiting in						
the queue at the						
pilgrimage						
destination						
Necessary first aid	5.06	4.35	0.706	0.418	0.995	4.833
to be available at						
the destination						
Wheelchair facility	4.76	4.27	0.488	0.160	0.815	2.939
for sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	5.49	4.86	0.625	0.340	0.910	4.324
footwear						
Availabilility of	2.98	4.92	-1.938	-2.311	-1.564	-10.237
locker facility						
Proper queue	4.00	4.79	-0.788	-1.024	-0.551	-6.577
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	4.12	4.65	-0.531	-0.802	-0.260	-3.868
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	3.84	4.69	-0.850	-1.157	-0.543	-5.470
the protocols inside						
the destination						
Easy	3.71	4.81	-1.100	-1.396	-0.804	-7.333
communication						
with presence of						
guides						

Proper	4.05	4.92	-0.869	-1.143	-0.594	-6.245
management of						
street vendors						
Temple	4.64	5.04	-0.400	-0.630	-0.170	-3.438
management						
addresses pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.00	4.41	0.588	0.321	0.854	4.356
accommodation						
near the destination						
Fair price of the	4.92	4.56	0.363	0.060	0.665	2.366
accommodation						
available						
Availability of	4.14	4.94	-0.806	-1.121	-0.491	-5.056
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	4.06	4.58	-0.513	-0.814	-0.211	-3.354
courteous staff in						
the accommodation						
Staff responds to	4.39	4.56	-0.163	-0.486	0.161	-0.991
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	4.32	4.62	-0.300	-0.622	0.022	-1.838
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	3.72	4.01	-0.288	-0.609	0.034	-1.765
Road						
Walk to be easy	3.63	4.14	-0.519	-0.847	-0.191	-3.123
Fare price to be	4.15	4.38	-0.225	-0.528	0.078	-1.468
charged for						
transportation						

Cordial attitude	4.28	4.34	-0.063	-0.384	0.259	-0.384
and behavior of the						
transporters						
Good conditioned	4.53	4.62	-0.094	-0.396	0.208	-0.613
motorable road						
Hygiene to be	4.38	4.16	0.213	-0.083	0.508	1.421
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	4.76	4.43	0.331	0.024	0.639	2.126
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.09	4.84	0.250	-0.024	0.524	1.805
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Table 6.20: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=156, df 155)

			T*			
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95	%	
	Mean		Mean	Confi	dence	
				Interva	l of the	
				Diffe	rence	
		Mean		Lower	Upper	
Presence of	4.70	4.79	-0.090	-0.344	0.165	-0.697
security						
(police/forces) at						
the destination						
Availability of	4.83	5.08	-0.250	-0.482	-0.018	-2.130
proper prevention						
measures for						
hazardous						
situation						

Even a at to 1 a a a fa	4.61	5.09	-0.481	-0.765	-0.196	-3.340
Expect to be safe	4.01	3.09	-0.461	-0.763	-0.190	-3.340
while waiting in						
the queue at the						
pilgrimage						
destination						
Necessary first aid	4.29	4.95	-0.654	-0.956	-0.352	-4.276
to be available at						
the destination						
Wheelchair	2.42	5.01	-2.590	-2.926	-2.253	-15.202
facility for						
sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	2.75	5.65	-2.904	-3.181	-2.627	-20.706
footwear						
Availabilility of	2.53	5.36	-2.833	-3.090	-2.577	-21.821
locker facility						
Proper queue	4.13	5.34	-1.212	-1.405	-1.018	-12.368
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	3.88	5.25	-1.365	-1.576	-1.155	-12.822
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	3.58	5.04	-1.462	-1.699	-1.224	-12.135
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	3.38	5.21	-1.821	-2.080	-1.561	-13.863
communication						

with presence of						
guides						
Proper	3.97	5.48	-1.513	-1.760	-1.266	-12.084
management of						
street vendors						
T1-	4.12	5.20	1 276	1 407	1.066	12.002
Temple	4.12	5.39	-1.276	-1.486	-1.066	-12.002
management						
addresses						
pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	4.91	5.01	-0.096	-0.312	0.119	-0.882
accommodation						
near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	5.13	5.23	-0.096	-0.310	0.118	-0.888
accommodation						
available						
Availability of	4.60	5.46	-0.865	-1.134	-0.597	-6.371
clean toilet and		2110	0.002	11101	0.237	0.5 / 1
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	4.61	5.14	-0.532	-0.762	-0.302	-4.562
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	4.58	5.10	-0.519	-0.759	-0.279	-4.274
tourists' requests						
quickly						

Staff meets the	4.28	5.09	-0.808	-1.078	-0.537	-5.893
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	3.74	4.92	-1.173	-1.466	-0.881	-7.921
Road	3.74	4.32	-1.1/3	-1.400	-0.001	-7.921
Road						
Walk to be easy	3.84	4.94	-1.096	-1.384	-0.808	-7.522
Fare price to be	3.90	4.88	-0.981	-1.266	-0.696	-6.800
charged for	3.70	1.00	0.501	1.200	0.070	0.000
transportation						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	3.58	5.07	-1.494	-1.818	-1.169	-9.089
and behavior of						
the transporters						
Good conditioned	3.77	5.22	-1.455	-1.728	-1.182	-10.519
motorable road						
Hygiene to be	4.37	4.24	0.135	-0.102	0.371	1.125
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	4.85	4.96	-0.109	-0.339	0.121	-0.934
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.13	5.12	0.013	-0.192	0.218	0.124
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Table 6.22: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=160, df 159)

	Pa	Paired Samples Test							
		Paired Di	fference	es		T*			
	Perception	Expectation	Gap	95% Confidence					
	Mean		Mean	Interva	l of the				
				Diffe	rence				
		Mean		Lower	Upper				
Presence of	5.77	3.66	2.108	1.873	2.342	17.764			
security									
(police/forces) at									
the destination									
Availability of	5.70	3.80	1.899	1.676	2.122	16.813			
proper prevention									
measures for									
hazardous									
situation									

Expect to be safe while waiting in the queue at the pilgrimage destination	5.65	3.94	1.709	1.479	1.938	14.714
Necessary first aid to be available at the destination	5.63	3.97	1.665	1.440	1.889	14.673
Wheelchair facility for sick/old age citizens/PWD	5.66	4.07	1.589	1.353	1.824	13.331

Facility to keep footwear	5.70	4.59	1.108	0.814	1.401	7.458
Availabilility of locker facility	5.85	4.44	1.411	1.126	1.697	9.765
Proper queue management at the temple	5.70	4.50	1.196	0.946	1.447	9.433
Clear direction regarding public facilities	5.42	4.47	0.949	0.708	1.190	7.778

Information about	5.56	4.44	1.120	0.871	1.369	8.881
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	5.51	4.42	1.089	0.830	1.348	8.300
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper	5.57	4.49	1.076	0.849	1.303	9.370
management of						
street vendors						

Temple	5.54	4.40	1.139	0.898	1.381	9.316
management						
addresses pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
grievance quieky						
Availability of	5.72	4.05	1.671	1.445	1.897	14.600
accommodation						
near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	5.69	4.18	1.513	1.299	1.726	14.003
accommodation	3.07	7.10	1.515	1.277	1.720	14.003
available						
avanable						

Availability of	5.64	4.17	1.468	1.229	1.708	12.099
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
Credible and	5.64	4.24	1.399	1.147	1.651	10.962
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	5.63	4.29	1.335	1.084	1.587	10.501
tourists' requests						
quickly						

Staff meets the	5.74	4.37	1.367	1.137	1.597	11.734
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	5.70	4.15	1.544	1.321	1.768	13.657
Road						
Walk to be easy	5.66	4.19	1.475	1.241	1.708	12.461
Fare price to be	5.61	4.25	1.361	1.136	1.586	11.935
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	5.63	4.27	1.361	1.129	1.592	11.616
and behavior of						
the transporters						

Good conditioned	5.79	4.36	1.430	1.204	1.657	12.463
motorable road						
Hygiene to be	5.13	3.51	1.614	1.395	1.832	14.592
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	5.47	3.82	1.658	1.458	1.859	16.338
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.67	4.39	1.285	1.059	1.511	11.239
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Table 6.24: Service Quality Gap Analysis (N=137, df 136)

Paired Samples Test						
	Paired Differences					
Perc	eption	Expectation	Gap	95%		
M	ean		Mean	Confidence		

				Interva	l of the	
				Diffe	rence	
		Mean		Lower	Upper	
Presence of	3.06	4.21	-1.153	-1.473	-0.834	-7.142
security						
(police/forces) at						
the destination						
Availability of	3.05	4.46	-1.409	-1.697	-1.121	-9.674
proper prevention						
measures for						
hazardous						
situation						
Expect to be safe	3.13	4.61	-1.474	-1.740	-1.209	-10.977
while waiting in						
the queue at the						
pilgrimage						
destination						
Necessary first aid	3.13	4.76	-1.628	-1.860	-1.396	-13.886
to be available at						
the destination						
Wheelchair	4.57	4.85	-0.285	-0.517	-0.052	-2.420
facility for						
sick/old age						
citizens/PWD						
Facility to keep	5.27	4.93	0.336	0.158	0.514	3.735
footwear						
Availability of	4.35	4.96	-0.613	-0.907	-0.320	-4.131
locker facility						

Proper queue	4.87	4.91	-0.044	-0.194	0.107	-0.576
management at the						
temple						
Clear direction	4.69	4.81	-0.124	-0.294	0.045	-1.448
regarding public						
facilities						
Information about	4.82	4.87	-0.051	-0.202	0.100	-0.669
the protocols						
inside the						
destination						
Easy	4.62	4.90	-0.277	-0.453	-0.101	-3.118
communication						
with presence of						
guides						
Proper	4.90	4.91	-0.015	-0.167	0.137	-0.190
management of						
street vendors						
Temple	4.91	4.89	0.015	-0.107	0.136	0.238
management						
addresses						
pilgrim's						
grievance quicky						
Availability of	5.31	4.79	0.526	0.310	0.741	4.813
accommodation						
near the						
destination						
Fair price of the	5.18	4.82	0.350	0.149	0.552	3.441
accommodation						
available						

Availability of	5.10	4.82	0.285	0.099	0.470	3.035
clean toilet and						
washroom in the						
accommodation						
G 111 1	5.20	4.00	0.400	0.215	0.602	4.160
Credible and	5.20	4.80	0.409	0.215	0.603	4.169
courteous staff in						
the						
accommodation						
Staff responds to	5.24	4.83	0.409	0.210	0.608	4.057
tourists' requests						
quickly						
Staff meets the	5.18	4.77	0.401	0.209	0.594	4.120
needs, wants and						
complaints of						
tourists						
Proper Walkable	5.20	4.78	0.416	0.234	0.598	4.528
Road						
Walk to be easy	5.18	4.77	0.409	0.242	0.576	4.836
English to the	5 17	4.01	0.250	0.100	0.526	4.104
Fare price to be	5.17	4.81	0.358	0.189	0.526	4.194
charged for						
transportation						
Cordial attitude	5.17	4.81	0.358	0.189	0.526	4.194
and behavior of						
the transporters						
Good conditioned	5.21	4.86	0.350	0.191	0.510	4.344
motorable road						_

Hygiene to be	4.88	3.73	1.146	0.916	1.376	9.833
maintained in						
terms of food						
Availability of	5.00	4.25	0.752	0.545	0.959	7.193
clean drinking						
water at the						
destination						
Availability of	5.18	4.60	0.584	0.413	0.755	6.754
preferred Choices						
of food items						

Annexure III

Images of the Study area

Figure 8.23: Image of Kedarnath Jyotirlinga, Uttarakhand



Source: Photograph by the author

Figure 8.24: Image of Kashi Vishwanath, Varanasi



Figure 8.25: Image of Mahakaleshwar, Ujjain



Source: Photograph by the author

Figure 8.26: Image of Omkareshwar, Mandhata



Figure 8.27: Image of Baidyanath Dham, Jharkhand



Source: Photograph by the author

Figure 8.28: Image of Somnath Jyotirlinga, Gujarat



EXIT AIG?

Figure 8.29: Image of Nageshwar Jyotirlinga, Dwarka

Annexure IV

List of Publications

Publication	Status
Recovery of Tourism Sector - A Scientometric analysis	Published
PRAYUKTI Journal of Management Applications Volume 2(2), July	
2022 ISSN 2583-1909 CONTRIBUTORS: Vaishali Singh; Dr. Anjan	
Bhuyan	
Tourist expectation and their perception towards Service Quality:	Published
The Case of Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga, Deoghar	
Journal of Tourism Insights Volume 14 (1), 2024 ISSN 2329-0824	
UGC CARE CONTRIBUTORS: Vaishali Singh; Prof. Anjan Bhuyan	
Four decades of research on religious tourism: prevalent themes and	Published
future research area	
Research in Hospitality Management Taylor and Francis Publication	
Volume 14(3), 2024 ISSN 2415-5152 CONTRIBUTORS: Vaishali	
Singh; Prof. Anjan Bhuyan	
Policy, Planning, and Management of Kedarnath: Addressing	Published
Tourist and Management Challenges	
Atna - Journal of Tourism Studies Vol. 20(1), 2025 ISSN 0975-3281	
UGC CARE CONTRIBUTORS: Vaishali Singh; Prof. Anjan Bhuyan	
Influencing Sacred Spaces: The Impact of Social Media Influencers	Published
on Pilgrimage Sites in India	
Modern Social Challenges Impacting Tourism: Ethics, Societal	
Disruption, and Intimacy SCOPUS Indexed Book 10.4018/979-8-	
3693-8794-8.ch008	
Fragile Foundation: tourism, culture and environmental stability in	Published
Joshimath and Kedarnath	
Balancing Mountain Tourism, Cultural Heritage, and Environmental	
Stability SCOPUS Indexed Book 10.4018/979-8-3693-8764-1.ch016	

How Tourist Motivations Shape Perceptions of Service Quality at	Published
Pilgrimage Sites	
Int. J. of Tourism Policy SCOPUS Indexed Vol. 15, No. 3, 2025 10.1504/IJTP.2025.147440	

List of Conference Attended

Year	Conference	Paper Presentation title
2022	International Conference on "Fostering	Tourism Sector in the
	Resilient Business Ecosystems and Economic	New Normal
	Growth: Towards the Next Normal",	
	organised by Dr. D. Y. Patil B-School, Pune,	
	India ; 27/04/2022	
2022	National Conference on "Resilience,	Rebuilding Tourism for
	Reinvention & Rebuilding Towards the New	The New Normal: A
	Normal organised by GNIOT Institute of	Focus on Pilgrimage
	Management Studies (GIMS), Greater Noida,	Tourism
	Uttar Pradesh (INDIA) 14/05/2022	
2023	SUSCON – 10th International Conference on	Sustainable Practices in
	Sustainability, hosted by HM Shillong. The	pilgrimage sites: an
	conference was held on November 22-24,2023	empirical study of supply
		side stakeholders

First page of Publications

1. Recovery of Tourism Sector - A Scientometric analysis

PRAYUKTI Journal of Management Applications ISSN 2583-1909 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 2, July 2022



Recovery of Tourism Sector - A Scientometric analysis

V. Singh 1* and A. Bhuyan² 1&2</sup>Tezpur University, Assam

DOI: http://doi.org/10.52814/PJMA.2022.2204

ARTICLE TYPE: Research paper

ARTICLE HISTORY: Submitted: February 2022, Revisions: April 2022, Accepted: May 2022

HOW TO CITE: Singh, V. and Bhuyan. A. (2022). Recovery of Tourism Sector - A Scientometric analysis. *Prayukti - Journal of Management Applications*, Vol. 2, Issue 2, pp. 98-112.

*Corresponding author e-mail: vaishali.july7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

An analysis of literature on Tourism Sector recovery is done to propose a conceptual model that will serve as a foundation for future researchers. A total of 381 peer-reviewed publications were examined. Diagrammatic and tabular representation were created wherever necessary. The study used a Scientometric analysis using Vos Viewer. Several solutions were proposed for the recovery after a rigorous study of literature. Thereafter, a conceptual model is proposed based on the available body of literature that focuses on the recovery of tourism sector post Covid 19 pandemic. This study is limited to the Web of Science database.

KEYWORDS: Scientometric, Recovery, Tourism, New Normal, Covid 19.

1. INTRODUCTION

After World War II, the Covid 19 pandemic was the biggest catastrophe afflicting the world order. This is even worse than the tragedy created by the breakouts of the SARS epidemic in 2003 and the MERS epidemic that broke out in 2012. (Huynh, 2020). Tourism industry is one amongst the hardest hit sectors by the advent of pandemic (Arezki and Nguyen, 2020). Ever since the crisis brought the world to a standstill, is a growing concern over the long-term effects that the pandemic would have on the tourist sector. The public health crisis brought on by the pandemic as a result of the lockdowns had a direct impact on the tourism sector, which exhibited itself in the form of financial losses and restrictions on travel. This is because the tourism sector indispensably depends on movement of population and personal service (Yang et al., 2020). Post health crisis in the tourist behaviour, tourist expectation and perception post the covid pandemic is an under researched topic that is still getting probed by the academicians and Industry experts. Ever since the early 2020, when the pandemic was in its initial phase, it was being considered as an opportunity for the transformation of the tourism sector. According to the findings of the research that (Zitierung et al., 2020) conducted, the pandemic presents a "once-in-a-lifetime chance" for the industry to reconstruct and change itself. As a result, one could argue that the epidemic is a necessary

2. Tourist expectation and their perception towards Service Quality: The Case of Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga, Deoghar

■ UGC-CARE List

Journal Details		
Journal Title (in English Language)	Journal of Tourism Insights	
Publication Language	English	
Publisher	Resort and Commercial Recreation Association	
ISSN	2328-0824	
E-ISSN	NA	
Discipline	Social Science	
Subject	Business, Management and Accounting (all)	
Focus Subject	Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management	
UGC-CARE coverage years	from June-2019 to Present	

Copyright \otimes 2025 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. \mid Disclaimer

Journal of Tourism Insights

Volume 14 | Issue 1

Article 22

Tourist expectation and their perception towards Service Quality : The case of Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga, Deoghar

Vaishali Singh Tezpur University, vaishali.july7@gmail.com

Anjan Bhuyan
Tezpur University, anjanb@tezu.ernet.in

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.gvsu.edu/jti

Part of the Hospitality Administration and Management Commons, and the Tourism and Travel

Recommended Citation

Singh, Vaishali and Bhuyan, Anjan () "Tourist expectation and their perception towards Service Quality: The case of Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga, Deoghar," *Journal of Tourism Insights*: Vol. 14: Iss. 1, Article 22. Available at: https://doi.org/10.9707/2328-0824.1373

Available at: https://scholarworks.gvsu.edu/jti/vol14/iss1/22



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by ScholarWorks@GVSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Tourism Insights by an authorized editor of ScholarWorks@GVSU. For more information, please contact scholarworks@gvsu.edu.

Tourist expectation and their perception towards Service Quality: The case of Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga, Deoghar

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the perceptions and expectations of tourists regarding the Service Quality attributes at Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga in Deoghar, Jharkhand. The aim is to identify the significant areas of shortcomings in the tourist amenities/services offered at the pilgrimage site and suggest ways to improve the overall pilgrimage experience. The study used the scale development procedures provided by Churchill (1979) and Hinkin (1995) as the initial step in developing a service quality scale. First, a thorough literature analysis highlighted six crucial factors: accommodation, information accessibility, transportation, safety and security, hygienic food and drink, and temple service. Next, 31 measurement items were created and revised using deductive approaches and expert assessments (n = 4) to guarantee content validity. Finally, a pilot test with 101 tourists using offline surveys was carried out, resulting in the addition of two items. Cronbach's alpha values of 0.830 and 0.937 demonstrated the instrument's reliability. The findings demonstrate that a statistically significant difference exists in tourist perceptions and expectations for four dimensions out of the six dimensions taken into consideration, namely, Temple Service Quality, Accommodation, Ease of Information, and Safety and Security. This study establishes a framework for evaluating service quality at pilgrimage sites and identifies major areas for improvement. It provides managers with practical insights to improve tourist satisfaction and produces a reliable measurement scale that can be applied to a variety of religious tourism contexts, making a substantial contribution to both academic research and practical applications. The study also highlights the significant gaps in various service quality dimensions at the pilgrimage destination of Baidyanath Dham.

Keywords – Pilgrimage tourism, Pilgrimage, India, Service Quality, Jyotirlinga **Paper type** – Research paper

Glossary

- Shravani Mela: It is one of the longest religious fairs in the world. It begins with the onset of Sawan (July-August) and continues for a month. Lakhs of Shiva devotees visit the Baidyanath Dham Jyotirlinga during this time per day.
- Kanwar: It is a contraption on which decorations and small pots are tied and filled with water.
 Typically, the Ganga is the source of the water, but sometimes its local equivalents will suffice. The
 water is offered to Lord Shiva.
- 3. Kanwar Yatra: It is a yearly journey by devotees of Lord Shiva to the pilgrimage sites of Sultanganj (Bihar), Gaumukh, Haridwar, and Gangotri (Uttarakhand) to collect Ganges River waters. Millions of devotees collect holy water from the Ganga and carry it hundreds of miles to offer in the local Shiva shrines, Jyotirlingas, or temples of prominence.
- 4. Bol-Bam/ Kanwariya: Bol Bam are a specific type of tourist who visit the Jyotirlinga barefoot during Shravani Mela to offer holy water to the Jyotirlinga. They are normally seen clad in saffron attire. They are also called Kanwariya because they carry Kanwar on their shoulders.
- 5. Panda: Pandas are priests who help in performing the ritual and pooja.

1. Introduction

Pilgrimage sites have consistently been significant locations for both spiritual and commercial activities, drawing millions of tourists from around the world who participate in a variety of social, religious, and cultural activities (Bhardwaj, 1983; Coleman & Eade, 2004; Timothy & Olsen, 2006; Vukonic, 1996). Effective management and high-quality services are necessary to safeguard sacred values and ensure the satisfaction of tourists at these sites, which is a combination of market activities and religious experiences (Hyde & Harman,

Published by ScholarWorks@GVSU,

3. Four decades of research on religious tourism: prevalent themes and future research area



Research in Hospitality Management



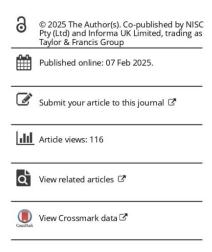
ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: www.tandfonline.com/journals/rrhm20

Four decades of research on religious tourism: prevalent themes and future research area

Vaishali Singh & Anjan Bhuyan

To cite this article: Vaishali Singh & Anjan Bhuyan (2024) Four decades of research on religious tourism: prevalent themes and future research area, Research in Hospitality Management, 14:3, 276-298, DOI: 10.1080/22243534.2024.2426499

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/22243534.2024.2426499



Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journallnformation?journalCode=rrhm20

Research in Hospitality Management 2024, 14(3): 276–298 https://doi.org/10.1080/22243534.2024.2426499

©The Authors

Open Access article distributed in terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License [CC BY 4.0] (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0)



REVIEW ARTICLE

Four decades of research on religious tourism: prevalent themes and future research area

Vaishali Singh* 💿 & Anjan Bhuyan 💿

Department of Business Administration, Tezpur University (Central), Assam, India *Correspondence: vaishali.july7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This study aims to review and provide a comprehensive analysis on religious tourism from 1979 to 2024. It conducts a systematic literature review using the SPAR-4-SLR protocol and other bibliometric analytical techniques. Using performance analysis, the study unpacks the research applications and methods used, the top contributing journals, countries, and regions of religious tourism. By applying factorial analysis and thematic evolution in R, the study presents thematic areas uncovered in religious tourism. Using science mapping, this article conducts a co-occurrence analysis to map the knowledge clusters in VOSviewer. Finally, the article also proposes directions for future research using content analysis.

KEYWORDS: pilgrimage, SPAR-4-SLR, systematic literature review

Introduction

Religious travel has been an important part of human history, with pilgrimages being a form of religious travel that involves embarking on a journey for religious purposes and adhering to specific religious practices (Turner, 1973). Pilgrimages are not just for individuals who practise a particular religion, but also for those who simply want to visit revered pilgrimage sites. Religious tourism is the term used to describe journeys undertaken for religious reasons, while trips specifically made for the purpose of pilgrimage are classified as pilgrimage tourism. Pilgrimages are characterised by extraordinary events, such as religious festivals or miraculous occurrences (Vukonić, 1992), while religious visitors typically frequent shrines or temples. Pilgrimages also hold more significance in relation to historical events or religious stories (Bideci & Albayrak, 2016).

Religious tourism has been a powerful motivator for human travel since prehistoric times, with major religions like Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity (Collins-Kreiner, 2010). These religious groups, along with non-religious travellers, make up a sizable market for religious tourism (Hung, 2015).

Religious tourism introduces travellers to the religious environment, allowing them to have a deeper understanding of a specific religion. There are three main types of religious tourism: pilgrimages, religious events, and tours or visits to significant religious buildings and places in the context of a touristic route (Vukonić, 1996).

Pilgrimages are significant in religious, commercial and philosophical terms, as they intersect religion, travel and tourism. Although Smith (1992) noted a lack of academic work on pilgrimage tourism in 1992, there is now substantial literature on the subject (Kreiner et al., 2015), where anthropology and sociology (Cohen, 1992; Morinis, 1992; Turner & Turner, 2011), geography (Stoddard & Morinis, 1997; Collins-Kreiner, 2010), religious studies (Gesler, 1993) and tourism and hospitality studies (Murray & Graham, 1997; Shackley, 2001; Digance, 2003; González & Medina, 2003) have focused on a various topics, including the sociological characteristics of pilgrims and their motivations and experiences. Recent studies in marketing and consumer research have also helped to better understand pilgrimages (Rinallo et al., 2012; Moufahim, 2013; Higgins & Hamilton, 2016).

The link between tourism and pilgrimage has long been a source of discussion among experts, with many noting the overlapping qualities of the two concepts. According to Graburn (1983), tourism and pilgrimage are similar in that people use them to add meaning and worth to their mundane lives. However, Adler (1989) ranked tourism and pilgrimage at different ends of his travel scale. Pearce and Stringer (1991) distinguished two sorts of travellers: those who are more pilgrims than tourists, and those who are more tourists than pilgrims. Eade's (1992) study of pilgrims and tourists at Lourdes, and Rinschede's (1992) analysis of places of pilgrimage exploited for tourism all add to this discussion. According to Cohen (1992), one fundamental contrast is that pilgrims travel to sociocultural centres, whereas travellers travel in the opposite direction. Popular pilgrimage places, on the other hand, frequently include pilgrimage and . tourism aspects.

Smith's (1992) continuum of travel depicts pilgrims and tourists as separate individuals situated at opposing extremes, representing the sacred and secular spheres respectively. A gap of sacred-secular combinations lies along this range, which is often denoted as "religious tourism". In contrast to religious

4. Policy, Planning, and Management of Kedarnath: Addressing Tourist and Management Challenges

■ UGC-CARE List

Journal Details	
Journal Title (in English Language)	Atna Journal of Tourism Studies
Publication Language	English
Publisher	CHRIST Deemed to be University
ISSN	0975-3281
E-ISSN	NA
Discipline	Social Science
Subject	Business, Management and Accounting (all)
Focus Subject	Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management
UGC-CARE coverage years	from July-2021 to Present

Copyright © 2025 Savitribai Phule Pune University. All rights reserved. | Disclaimer

Atna – Journal of Tourism Studies 2025, Vol. 20, No. 1, 71-93 ISSN 0975-3281/https://doi.org/10.12727/ajts.33.4

Policy, Planning, and Management of Kedarnath: Addressing Tourist and Management Challenges

Vaishali Singh* and Anjan Bhuyan*

Abstract

Kedarnath Dham is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, which is a very important religious place in India. The study examines how the pilgrimage site is managed and also explores the problems that tourists have while they visit these sites. This study employs a mixed methodology using secondary data and tourist interviews. It further uses systematic thematic analysis to categorise the challenges in Kedarnath. The study finds that the problems include inadequate services, safety issues, etc. This study would help understand the tourists' challenges in Kedarnath. It also shows how important it is to find a balance between meeting the needs of tourists and protecting the spiritual and cultural heritage of these sites.

Keywords: Religious tourism policy. Pilgrimage management, Pilgrimage sites, Kedarnath, India, Jyotirlinga

1. Introduction

Pilgrimage sites have been the focus of significant scholarly and practical discussions concerning the challenges that they face in management. Efficient management is necessary to maintain a balance between the influx of tourists and the upkeep of cultural integrity.

The importance of addressing various challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, environmental sustainability (Shinde, 2007), economic pressures (Shinde, 2012), socio-cultural impacts (Timothy, 2021), and comprehensive policy frameworks (Shackley, 2001) is emphasized in the literature on pilgrimage site management. Effective administration is crucial not only to enrich the pilgrimage experience but also for safeguarding the sanctity of these holy sites. Kedarnath, as described by Howley (1996) is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, which are self-manifest symbols of creation

71

^{*} Department of Business Administration, Tezpur University, Tezpur, Assam, India; vaishali.july7@gmail.com, bap21003@tezu.ac.in

5. Influencing Sacred Spaces: The Impact of Social Media Influencers on Pilgrimage Sites in India



Modern Social Challenges Impacting Tourism: Ethics, Societal Disruption, and Intimacy

Engin Bayraktaroglu (Anadolu University, Turkey) and Barış Çıvak (Anadolu University, Turkey)

Release Date: March, 2025 | Copyright: © 2025 | Pages: 344

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-8794-8

ISBN13: 9798369387948 | ISBN13 Softcover: 9798369387955 | EISBN13: 9798369387962



Chapter 8 Influencing Sacred Spaces:

The Impact of Social Media Influencers on Pilgrimage Sites

Vaishali Singh

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6738-1093

Tezpur University, India

Anjan Bhuyan

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5124-262X

Tezpur University, India

ABSTRACT

This study looks into the impact of the presence of social media influencers in pilgrimage sites. Using a combination of literature review and empirical data from eighty-nine tourists at the Jyotirlingas, the study investigates tourists' perceptions of influencers as both facilitators of virtual access and disruptors of sanctity and peace in these holy sites. While some tourists believe that influencers undermine authentic experiences, others value the digital visibility they bring for these sites. The study emphasises the importance of balanced management that maintains cultural integrity while meeting the expectations of modern digital inclusion. This study highlights the intricacy of social media's involvement in contemporary religious tourism using MAXQDA analysis, and it proposes strategic policy measures to manage the relationship between tradition and digital modernity in a sustainable manner.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-8794-8.ch008

Copyright © 2025, IGI Global Scientific Publishing. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global Scientific Publishing is prohibited.





Back

Influencing sacred spaces: The impact of social media influencers on pilgrimage sites

 $\underline{\mathsf{Modern}\,\mathsf{Social}\,\mathsf{Challenges}\,\mathsf{Impacting}\,\mathsf{Tourism};}\,\mathsf{Ethics},\allowbreak\mathsf{Societal}\,\mathsf{Disruption},\allowbreak\mathsf{and}\,\mathsf{Intimacy}}\,\bullet\,\mathsf{Book}$

Chapter • 2025 • DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-8794-8.ch008

Singh, Vaishali; Bhuyan, Anjan

Tezpur University, India

Show all information

This document is one of the chapters of a book series. See all chapters

6. Fragile Foundation: Tourism, Culture, and Environmental stability in Joshimath and Kedarnath



Q Search

Back

Fragile foundation: Tourism, culture, and environmental stability in Joshimath and Kedarnath

<u>Balancing Mountain Tourism, Cultural Heritage, and Environmental Stability</u> • Book Chapter • 2025 • DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-8764-1.ch016

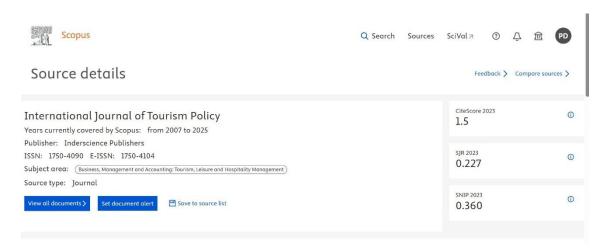
Singh, Vaishali^a; Bhuyan, Anjan^b

^a Christ University (Deemed), India

Show all information

This document is one of the chapters of a book series. See all chapters

7. How Tourist Motivations Shape Perceptions of Service Quality at Pilgrimage Sites





Back

How tourist motivations shape perceptions of service quality at pilgrimage sites

 $\underline{International\ Journal\ of\ Tourism\ Policy} \bullet Article \bullet 2025 \bullet DOI:\ 10.1504/IJTP.2025.147440 \ \boxed{\ } \\ \underline{Singh,\ Vaishali}^a \ \boxtimes \ ; \ \underline{Bhuyan,\ Anjan}^b \ \boxtimes$

Show all information

^a Department of Professional Studies, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bangalore, 560029, India



<u>Home</u> > International Journal of Tourism Policy

International Journal of Tourism Policy





Editor in Chief

Prof. Konstantinos Andriotis

ISSN online

1750-4104

ISSN print 1750-4090

6 issues per year Subscription price

CiteScore

1.5 (2023)

Submitting articles

Scopus'

UTP provides a forum for scholars and policy makers to exchange views and ideas at an international level on key issues that shape the growth of today's tourism industry. UTP takes the view that tourism activity takes place within a socio-cultural, political, economic and environmental context. Therefore, groups involved with tourism need to be sensitive to emerging issues which may affect the industry and future policy-making.

Topics covered include

About this journal

- Advances in tourism policy-making
- Tourism development and planning
- Public administration of tourism development
- Local government role and responses to tourism development

Editorial board

- European Union policies in tourism
- Tourism education and its role in managing tourism development
- Tourism research and methodology
- Terrorism, safety and security in tourism
- $\bullet \ \, {\sf Economic/social/environmental/cultural\ impact\ of\ tourism}$
- Cross-cultural differences
- Sustainable tourism
- Alternative and special forms of tourism
- Industry's role in managing growth
- Future of tourism
- Globalisation and tourism

More on this journal...

Browse issues

Vol. 15

Vol. 14

Vol. 13

Vol. 12

Vol. 11 Vol. 10

https://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijtp

1/3

Certificates of conferences attended







INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT SHILLONG



CERTIFICATE OF PRESENTATION

This is to certify that Vaishali Singh

presented the paper titled

Sustainable Practices in Pilgrimage Sites: An Empirical Study of

Supply Side Stakeholders

in the ${\bf 10}^{\rm th}$ International Conference on Sustainability ${\bf 22}^{\rm nd}$ - ${\bf 24}^{\rm th}$ November, 2023.

Prof. Sanjeeb Kakoty Chairperson - Suscon X Prof. Sanjoy Mukherjee Chairperson - Suscon X