



A Detail Investigation of Transportation in The Tourism Industry and Discussing the Challenges and Opportunities

Om Prakash Gusai, (Ph.D.), Department of Commerce,
Motilal Nehru College (University of Delhi), South Campus New Delhi, INDIA

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Corresponding Author

Om Prakash Gusai, (Ph.D.),
Department of Commerce,
Motilal Nehru College (University of Delhi),
South Campus New Delhi, INDIA

shodhsamagam1@gmail.com

Received on : 19/03/2022

Revised on : -----

Accepted on : 26/03/2022

Plagiarism : 07% on 19/03/2022



Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 7%

Date: Saturday, March 19, 2022

Statistics: 269 words Plagiarized / 4087 Total words

Remarks: Low Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Optional Improvement.

A DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AND
DISCUSSING THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES Dr. Om Prakash Gusai Associate
Professor, Department of Commerce, Motilal Nehru College (University of Delhi), South
Campus New Delhi-110021 E-mail: opgusai@gmail.com / opgusai@mln.du.ac.in
<mailto:opgusai@mln.du.ac.in> Mob.no.

- 9990123752, 9461301573 Abstract: Background: As a means of getting to and from

ABSTRACT

As a means of getting to and from tourist destinations, transportation is a critical component of any successful tourism operation. Travelling pathways must be linked to transport channels. Tourism relies on the preservation of environmental & traditional assets, as well as the preservation of local jobs & lifestyles. The administration has a major responsibility to perform in the development of transportation infrastructures for tourists. Tourism growth depends heavily on the quality of the mobility system or infrastructures. The distribution of tourism sites should be more reliant on mobility networks from main terminals to public transit locations. The primary goal of the study is to evaluate the transportation issues & opportunities in the tourist sector. Additional particular goals of the research are listed below. (i) The Tourism Industry's Formation (ii) Transportation's Contribution in Tourism (iii) Transportation is Key to the Growth of Tourist Industry (iv) Transportation Affects the tourism Sector (v) The Attraction and the Transportation (vi) Transportation and tourism Connections (vii) Transportation in order to Encourage Tourist (viii) Patterns and Challenges. In accordance with academics' conclusions regarding the critical nature of tourism-related transport as well as the unique challenges associated with tourism-related transportation. This study provides investigation concerns concerning the region's tourist & transportation issues, and also directions for tourism & transportation growth.

KEY WORDS

Tourism, Transportation, Travelling, Development, Impact.

INTRODUCTION

By boosting jobs or generating revenue, tourism contributes to the growth of a community (Szivas, Riley & Airey, 2003). So over the past several generations, tourism has grown to be a significant business, with a significant financial influence, comprising directly, indirectly & stimulated consequences, on the surrounding economy. The rise of global tourists seems to have had a significant influence on the geography of transportation (May 1993). Furthermore, the tourist industry has an impact on several elements of regional citizens' lives, including their political, financial, artistic, or ecological well-being (Kim, Uysal & Sirgy, 2013). Travel & tourism aided \$7,5 billion in 2015, which is comparable to 9.9 percent of worldwide (GDP), as well as offered 276,845,000 jobs, that is comparable to 9.5 percent of overall worldwide jobs, according to a 2015 set of information that included details from more than 180 nations. According to forecasts, tourism's financial impact will rise to an anticipated \$11 billion in the future years (10.5 percent of GDP), so operations related to the tourist industry are expected to generate 356,911,000 new opportunities by 2025.

The transportation network is critical to national and international growth but is a significant component in the support of financial activities (Brida, Deidda & Pulina, 2014). As mentioned above, transportation is an important component in supporting tourists' actions; even so, the town's travel framework is having troubles briefing the necessities from both the city's populace & tourists, even as a rise in tourists or citizens who are using the transportation framework has caused so much roadway jams & collisions, which have a negative impact on the nation's traveler pictures (Teye, 1992). The majority of visitors will not need a personal transport system in towns with adequate public transit networks; but, in towns with bad public mobility frameworks, the majority of visitors would have a greater desire for public transport structures and it will employ personal mobility. As a result, the number of tourists arriving in places is taken into consideration while designing urban mass transit systems (Albalate & Bel, 2010).

Because it links supplies (manufacturing) & consumption (marketing) immediately (Alkheder, 2015), transport is critical in the tourist business. The primary function of mobility in the tourist industry is to facilitate connectivity. Several academics have said that the tourist industry just cannot take action if it is not easily accessible (Chew, 1987), which is supported by evidence]. When it comes to availability, it is not just about giving visitors the opportunity to get to their locations, but also about the utilization of transport offerings whenever they reached their locations. These characteristics have an impact on visitors' perceptions of the place throughout their journey & serve as deciding elements of the destination's general appeal (Le-Klähn & Hall, 2014), as well. These Six are a complicated system for evaluating the quality of tourism sites, and they are as follows: (i) Hospitality frameworks (ii) Tourist spots, characterized as regional sights that draw requirement (iii) Facilities, or the facilities offered at the location (iv) Conglomeration, or the operation of journey carriers performers to create sophisticated proposals (v) Auxiliary assistance, that involve the operations of inbound organizations, (vi) Community centers, as well as helping organizations One of the most important of these considerations is access, which is emphasized as a vital aspect determining the location's place in the industry.

The Tourism Industry's formation

The number of foreign travelers has almost increased since the 1970s when travelling became very cheap. The growth of the global tourist industry has a significant influence on the subject of

mobility geographies because it connects traffic formation, connections at various levels, as well as the associated mobility options and hubs. In 2018, 1.8 billion foreign visitor arrivals were recorded, accounting for more than 12 percent of the world's population. This sector is also a significant worker, generating 12 percent of all worldwide jobs; 40 visitor trips are typically linked including one employment. Tourism accounts for 40 percent of worldwide commerce in industries. Tourists are mostly concentrated in Europe, Latin America or Asia, although regional diversity is occurring (Biggs, 2010).

Travelling was always an essential component, but its purpose has changed significantly. Traditionally, travelers were adventurers & traders on the lookout for new places, possible marketplaces, or commodities & materials. The dangers & otherness connected withdrew the privileged who can handle the high costs & duration necessary to go to various distant locations. Several people created genuine or even fictitious trip reports. Travelling became a much more ordinary action takes occurring in an organized atmosphere as time passed & transport got increasingly dependable. Travelling in the current globe is increasingly focused on yearly vacations & may be adequately anticipated.

The tourist industry, as an economic sector, has a significant amount of supply flexibility. Because transport expenses are substantial in global mobility, price variations have a considerable impact on demands. As a result, transportation is an important component of the tourist business. The need for worldwide or even regional transportation networks indicates that a huge number of individuals must be carried efficiently, quickly, and affordably. It necessitates large expenditures as well as a sophisticated organizational structure. Well-organized ports & scheduled timetables are critical in providing appropriate transit services for visitors, especially given the company's rapid growth (Hinch, 1990).

Tourism development is both a source and a consequence of transportation. Firstly, better amenities have encouraged tourism, so tourist growth has stimulated the construction of transportation infrastructures. The primary purpose underlying the fundamentals of tourist transportation is availability. Visitors have a variety of travel options available to them in addition to reaching desired places, which are often employed sequentially. Airline travel is the principal means of global tourists and often involves lengthy travelling. Overseas air traffic development levels are linked to global tourist development levels.

Visitor locations may be affected by transportation policy & Governmental restrictions. One component is the accessibility to the tourist industry, which is reflected in travelling visa limits, that vary significantly based on the counties of the provenance of visitors. Naturally, visitors from rich nations, notably Europeans, suffer the fewest limitations, but tourists from underdeveloped nations face a far more restrictive set of constraints. The additional aspect is the supply of equipment. If the official industry fails to meet demands for transportation facilities, the tourism industry's growth may be hampered. Yet, some nations' overland transport systems are intended to suit the demands of industrial activities required by tourists (Khodadadi, 2018).

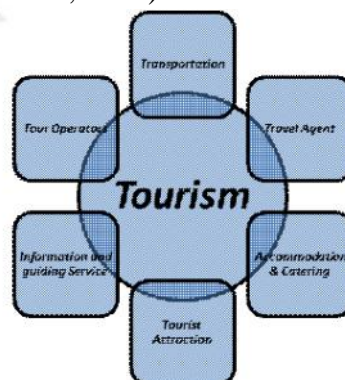


Figure 1: Tourism Industry

Transportation's Contribution to Tourism

Table 1 shows 12 transport elements that influence a location's connectivity (Nguyen & Su, 2021):

1. Transport choices: The level of excellence of mobility alternatives, including efficiency, convenience, or protection.
2. Accessibility of mobility networks: The frequency of linkage & route connectivity, or the straightforwardness of transit among places.
3. Economical or travelling expense.
4. Mobility may be defined as travelling velocity & length, endurance, or journey duration.
5. Unification of the transport system's linkages or types.
6. Need for transport.
7. Data for users: the accessibility of trustworthy data about transportation & connectivity alternatives.
8. Replacements for physically travelling include telecommunications & transport systems.
9. Transport administration.
10. Aspects of land usage.
11. Travel activity prioritization.
12. The significance of unavailability or remoteness.

Addressing those availability parameters may help a tourism location's financial performance (Currie & Falconer, 2014). New forms of transport have transformed the tourist business by increasing travelling distances, travelling velocity, journey duration, or luxury levels. The arrival of the railways created the groundwork for contemporary tourists, which was supported by the automotive revolutions, which altered the manner of the local or inter-regional tourist industry. Shortly afterward, advancements in lengthy aviation transport enabled tourists in formerly inaccessible locations, paving the way for the global tourist industry. Although power modes of motorized mobility are chosen for lengthy travelling and they save much more hours, riding motorcycles and wandering at the destinations might give visitors the desired on-site sensations, including such leisure or excitement (SHERWOOD, 2006).

Cruise ships & boats, which are classified as forms of aquatic mobility, not only regained travelling demands towards the close of the twentieth century's & throughout the 2000s, yet seem to have become tourist's attractions in themselves respective rights as well as, in certain instances, became tourist industry locations. In general, the availability of a tourism site may be increased by expanding the mobility system networks or enhancing the connection between both the networks or tourist's amenities. For instance, creating a straight connection between the 2 sites inside the transport networks might shorten the distances among a traveler's point of starting and the targeted destinations. Operations that promote connectedness between both the transport networks and lodgings, such as widening linkages or offering well-organized cab services for visitors near key bus or rail terminals, may help enhance the linkage between both the mobility networks & hotels (Buurman & Rietveld, 1999).

Improvements in transport infrastructures may, in certain cases, diminish availability. In crowded areas, for instance, establishing a fresh connection and strengthening a current linkage may raise averaged transport expenses owing to possible disparities among consumers' balance as well as the mobility service's optimal phase. This problem may be handled by incorporating administrative controls into well networking in order to minimize overall journey duration. Based on the function of the connection to the location, the effect of mobility upgrades on the tourist industry may vary for various sorts of passengers. For example, the establishment of a cross moderate railway connection may improve cross connectivity. This expansion will have an impact on tourist movements from the point of initial

to the final instead of increasing tourist levels produced at the destinations (Pagliara, La Pietra, Gomez & Manuel Vassallo, 2015).

A location's price is a crucial factor in influencing its popularity. Price of travelling & additional facilities at the location is the 2 most common components of a trip's expense. The number of duration visitors spends on the road is just a small part of the overall expense. These travelling expenses encompass both the real cash they spend for the conveyance or the price in regards of how long it takes them to get there. Travel expenses are reduced due to improved availability. The availability of a place or the interests of visitors may both be strengthened by improving the excellence of the associated tourist industry activities, such as messaging & data, reservation processes, cafes, lodging, or connected transport. The significance of transportation goods in attracting tourists has been well established in several research. The absence of premium accommodations, for instance, creates a challenge for a location's professional guests. They also pointed out that the tourist business has challenges due to the fact that there are fewer cafes open on weekdays. Only one internet booking & Visa Permit in the Bahamian enables travelers to make and alter their appointments digitally, as well as communicate with their travelling partners through electronic mail in live time. Created & developed by the Bahamian administration, the Visa Permit is meant to increase safety or streamline processes for visitors. As a result of this operation, the country saw an increase in visitors (Wallis, 1987).

Transportation is Key to the Growth of the Tourist Industry

Transport is an essential component of the tourism sector; it connects travellers to numerous tourist destinations. Everyone agrees that improved transport networks would help tourists grow. The tourist industry has underperformed in several places of the globe when matched to the nation's unique assets. Poor mobility networks are among the items cited as being underperforming. Repair of current roadways, the building of new roads/rail track/sea & air transport, the building of regional airports, or augmentation of regional aircraft activity is one of the mobility demands for tourist advertising & growth. And it was proved that protection so reliability in transport networks really isn't awful, despite the fact that visitors believe transport prices to be expensive. Tourism growth may be boosted even further if more was undertaken to improve different aspects of transport infrastructure. To enhance tourists in their respective areas, all parties must participate.

The tourist industry is among the most significant in the budget. Several Governments make use of tourist income to help address their fiscal deficits. That's also why tourists are often referred to as a company without a smokestack. However, the tourist industry has certain characteristics that set it apart from the rest of the industry. Consumers, or visitors, travel to the place where tourism activities are supplied, just as they do in various operational businesses. It's difficult to imagine the tourist industry without mobility. Transportation is the primary mode of transport for travellers, i.e., vacationers, to the particular location wherein tourist industry activities are provided.

Tourist growth is accelerated by the growth of transportation, cars, infrastructures, & the use of innovative technology in this industry. If we look at the International Tourism Organization's data, we can observe that the tourist fundamentals have altered & expanded fast from 2005 to 2025. The key element here, however, is the fast expansion of the transport industry or the deployment of technology advancements that allow visitors to go to numerous sites throughout the globe.

The form of transportation & regularity of usage determines if mobility performs an essential part in enhancing a traveler's trip experiences (Alkheder, 2015). Carriers may be turned into a distinct visitor interest component; the finest instances of tourist's interests include cruisers, railroads, boat tours down the river, and so on. The following are the most important considerations to consider while selecting a form of transport for the tourist industry:

- Time constraint

- Range
- Condition
- Pleasure
- Protection
- Profit
- Cost
- Geographic location

Transportation affects on the Tourism Sector

Increased traffic as a result of global tourist expansion imposes a strain on transportation systems, which may have negative consequences (Jian, Pan, Xiong & Lin, 2017). Table 2 lists the unfavorable consequences.

1. **Protection & wellbeing:** Making sure that the means of transportation are comfortable & secured is a fundamental and crucial prerequisite for the tourist industry.
2. **Predictability:** Periodic variations of travelling demand result in congestion on occasions. At other times, residences or loading rates will be abnormally low.
3. **Environments:** An expansion in traffic might have had a negative impact on the ecosystem if the region doesn't even have the potential to accommodate extra visitors.
4. **Traffic:** Traffic causes delays, which wastes time & effort. Severe traffic may well have a significant impact on transportation options, particularly airlines & roadways throughout maximum hours.

The attraction and the Transportation

Transport is essential to the tourist sector as a whole. A motel in Paris, France, dedicated to visitors cannot exist if the travelers can reach there. As previously said, the traveller's trip pleasure begins & finishes with the car. Throughout this view, if Governments wish to achieve sustainable tourist growth, they should be paying emphasis to the transport industry, remove monopolies in this area, and give strong competitive chances for businesses (Zhang, Qi & Qi, 2021).

Tourists arrive by many kinds of transport, including:

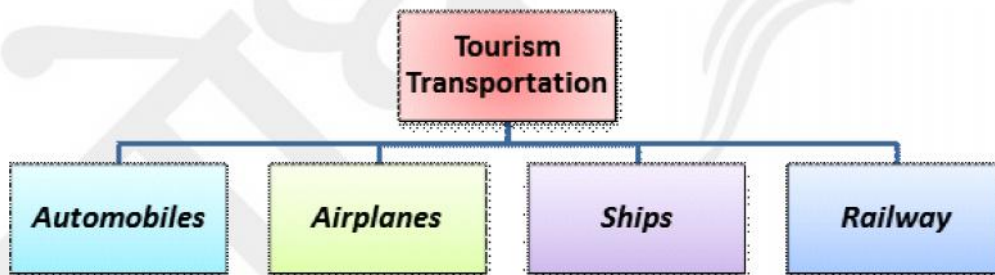


Figure 3: Tourism Transportation

Automobiles

Transportation via Automobile, Automotive mobility outperforms other means of transport over shorter ranges. Travelling by car allows you to experience regional cultures & countries. In comparison to other forms of transport, it offers a high degree of adaptability. This kind of transportation is also highly essential for tourists. This means of mobility is commonly employed by visitors because of its affordable rates when compared to air mobility. However, duration & range are the most important factors influencing this decision (Anonymous, 1985).

Airplanes

Transportation via Air Airline travelling is among the most essential types of transport in the

tourist industry. People's perceptions of duration & range have shifted significantly as a result of air transportation. Flights invest billions of dollars & implement innovative technology advances to fulfill the ever-increasing demands. The airline travel business is quickly developing, owing to its unrivaled significance in lengthy travelling. The global aviation business consists of 5000 companies, 26,100 airplanes, 9,733 airfields, 30.5 million planned departures per year and 2.9 billion travelers. The biggest airplane manufacturers are Boeing & Airbus (Anonymous, 1998), who divide the marketplace.

Ships

Cruise travelling, boat take trips, boating, ferries take trips, and other forms of marine transport are all examples of sea transport. Cruise travelling has a unique niche in the tourist industry. The increasing popularity of cruise travels around the globe or in the United States. We may conclude that ship travelling is far more established in the United States. Floating hotels on cruise liners give travellers with essential travelling options. Visitors who travel by cruise liner might visit many nations at the same moment. Since a cruise liner costs more than \$100 million, this mode of mobility is among the highest costly. And over thousands of personnel operate on a cruise liner at any one moment, as it is possible to observe that corporations have achieved enormous achievement in cruising travelling from North/South Americas to Asia, Europe, as well as the Gulf Region (Schwab, 1918).

Railways

Transportation by Rail, Railway mobility is another form that has an impact on tourists. This kind of transport is said to be the earliest. Trains were widely employed throughout the nineteenth century. However, technical advancement & creativity have resulted in the development of rapid trains that competes with air or automotive transit modalities. Railways are now utilized to move freight in numerous nations. This is due to tourists' preference for air or automotive mobility. However, similar railways do operate and are incorporated in tourism bundles ("Trains", 1967).

Transportation and Tourism Connections

The tourist industry contributes significantly to socio-economic & cultural advancement via the establishment of employment, business, or infrastructures, as well as income gains. Tourists, without a doubt, need the coordinated growth of essential infrastructure elements, one of which is transportation. Transportation plays an essential role in the tourist industry & is a major engine of socioeconomic advancement. It is essential since visitors would be unable to access numerous tourism attractions absent it. It serves as a vital connection among locations of source and destinations. It helps the activities of tourists, company individuals, those contacting colleagues & family, as well as those participating in academic or healthcare tourists. Travel has had enormous expansion throughout the decades & is now among of the globe's quickest expanding financial industries. Tourists' development & trends are shifting as a result of new transportation advances. Nowadays, we require a method of transportation that is secure, accessible, & economical (Law, 2021).

Transportations in order to Encourage Tourist

Transportation is an essential component of tourism, linking visitors & destinations places. The capability of a transportation system impacts the speed with which tourists move. Aside from increasing the capacities of the transportation system, attractions include the providing of luxury, moderately fast velocities and security, price savings, or lighter consumables. It boosts tourist activity in certain places. Occasionally, excellent or terrible encounters with transportation services leave an effect on travelers' minds for the rest of their lives. As a result, it is apparent that a tourist transportation infrastructure is critical for the expansion & advancement of tourism (Lickorish, 1958).

Several steps are also required to increase the tourist industry:

- Arriving & departing data must be maintained on data panels, the web, and by phones.

- A common system of signals & icons must be designed & put on roads, rail stations, or airports.
- Environmentally sustainable modes of transport must be created.
- Tough penalties must be imposed on those who mislead or defraud visitors.
- Tourist mobility facilities must be built & enhanced.
- Visitors who are elderly or physically disabled must be handled with respect.
- Accurate data regarding position, length, & pricing for tourist destinations, as well as a schedule and data regarding linking busses, train or airline methods of transport, must be provided.

Patterns and Challenges

This chapter delves into current transport challenges, such as environmental implications. For further details on some of the most significant developments in tourist, internet travelling organizations, & how they affect the transport industry.

A. Ecological Issues

In addition to the price of fuels & employees, as well as the laws previously mentioned, the transport industry has a considerable influence on the surrounding ecosystem (Joumard, Gudmundsson & Folkesson, 2011).

B. Railway Issues

Because of its minimal carbon dioxide emissions, train service is usually recognized as one of the more ecologically beneficial means of transport. Beyond the tourist industry, railroads face criticism for posing healthcare risks to residents, such as an elevated chance of getting cancers or sound contamination (Gorcun, 2017).

C. Ships or Cruise Issues

Black liquid, grey liquid, sewage liquid, solid wastes, or industrial wastes may all contribute significantly to contamination aboard cruise liners. Each day, a ship may generate about a million liters of untreated wastewater, around 114,000 gallons of black liquid, & over 145,000 gallons of ballast water. Ships may easily drop this debris straight into the sea, dependent on the rules in the operational locations. Sediment containers, which are used to maintain ships floating, may get polluted with species, that are subsequently moved to certain other locations and affect delicate environments (MacNeill & Wozniak, 2018).

D. Automobiles Issues

According to current research, the effect of ground travelling is strongly reliant on the number of travelers. Although travelling inside a big SUV may result in significant pollutants per individual, raising the number of people or travelling in a shorter vehicle can reduce the effect to that of rail transportation.

E. Air Issues

The airline sector is accountable for 5 percent to 11 percent of global warming consequences, whereas pollutants of greenhouses gases from aircraft have increased by 85 percent. Per passenger's kilometers, air transport emits more pollution than driving or riding the trains.

CONCLUSION

The Study extensively discusses the significance of transportation in tourism. Among the most important aspects of tourism is transportation. The link connecting transportation & tourist growth is critical since it plays a vital role in the growth of the tourist industry. It thwarts individual physical, cultural or financial progress. It bypasses natural range limits & serves individual demands for transportation across regions. It connects the point of source & endpoint of the tourist industry. People's migration occurs on a local or worldwide scale as a result of many modes of transportation. Millions of

visitors are securely, efficiently, & pleasantly carried to their locations at a fair rate. Indeed, transportation and its related structures have greatly aided global movement. The ecology is impacted by tourist transportation. Numerous studies have demonstrated that tourist transportation is associated with accidents, traffic delays or air contamination, as well as having a detrimental influence on nearby inhabitants. The public transport system is indeed an important ecological issue since it may bring a large number of individuals around in one location or even on a train and bus, while simultaneously reducing traffic congestion or the frequency of personal automobile accidents. The experts highlighted the significance of tourism-related local mobility throughout this article. When developing tourist strategies & techniques, authorities must ensure that adequate transportation regulations & infrastructure are in place. Furthermore, in effort to promote tourists and local inhabitants, transportation must be developed.

REFERENCES

1. Albalate, D., & Bell, G. (2010). Tourism and urban public transport: Holding demand pressure under supply constraints. *Tourism Management*, 31(3), 425-433. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2009.04.011
2. Alkheder, S. (2015). Transportation and tourism sustainability in major Jordanian tourism cities. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 13(3), 253-273. DOI: 10.1080/21568316.2015.1074098
3. Automobiles. (1985). Suicide And Life-Threatening Behavior, 15(4), 273-274. DOI: 10.1111/j.1943-278x.1985.tb00037.x
4. Airports, Airlines, Airplanes. (1998). *Reference Reviews*, 12(7), 16-17. DOI: 10.1108/rr.1998.12.7.16.371
5. Brida, J., Deidda, M., & Pulina, M. (2014). Tourism and transport systems in mountain environments: analysis of the economic efficiency of cableways in South Tyrol. *Journal Of Transport Geography*, 36, 1-11. DOI: 10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2014.02.004
6. Biggs, D. (2010). The Tourism Society's Dictionary for the Tourism Industry. *Tourism Management*, 31(4), 556. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2009.06.013
7. Buurman, J., & Rietveld, P. (1999). Transport Infrastructure and Industrial Location: The Case of Thailand. *Review Of Urban & Regional Development Studies*, 11(1), 45-62. DOI: 10.1111/1467-940x.00004
8. Chew, J. (1987). Transport and tourism in the year 2000. *Tourism Management*, 8(2), 83-85. DOI: 10.1016/0261-5177(87)90003-3
9. Currie, C., & Falconer, P. (2014). Maintaining sustainable island destinations in Scotland: The role of the transport-tourism relationship. *Journal Of Destination Marketing & Management*, 3(3), 162-172. DOI: 10.1016/j.jdmm.2013.10.005
10. Gorcun, O. (2017). Impacts of High-Speed Trains on Tourism Development: A Case Study of Ankara Konya High-Speed Rail Lines. *Journal Of Tourism & Hospitality*, 06(06). DOI: 10.4172/2167-0269.1000321
11. Hinch, T. (1990). Cuban tourism industry — its re-emergence and future. *Tourism Management*, 11(3), 214-226. DOI: 10.1016/0261-5177(90)90044-a
12. Jian, H., Pan, H., Xiong, G., & Lin, X. (2017). The Impacts of Civil Airport layout on Yunnan Local Tourism Industry. *Transportation Research Procedia*, 25, 77-91. DOI: 10.1016/j.trpro.2017.05.383
13. Joumard, R., Gudmundsson, H., & Folkesson, L. (2011). Framework for Assessing Indicators of Environmental Impacts in the Transport Sector. *Transportation Research*

Record: Journal of The Transportation Research Board, 2242(1), 55-63. DOI: 10.3141/2242-07

14. Kim, K., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. (2013). How does tourism in a community impact the quality of life of community residents? *Tourism Management*, 36, 527-540. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2012.09.005
15. Khodadadi, M. (2018). The emergence of cruise tourism in Iran. *Journal Of Tourism Futures*, 4(3), 275-281. DOI: 10.1108/of-04-2018-0012
16. Le-Klähn, D., & Hall, C. (2014). Tourist use of public transport at destinations – a review. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 18(8), 785-803. DOI: 10.1080/13683500.2014.948812
17. Law, C. (2021). The Relationship Between Air Transport and Rural Tourism in Thailand. *Tourism*, 69(3), 395-405. DOI: 10.37741/t.69.3.5
18. Lickorish, L. (1958). Transport and tourist policy. *The Tourist Review*, 13(3), 93-94. DOI: 10.1108/eb059810
19. May, V. (1993). Tourisme et transport. *Tourism Management*, 14(6), 494. Doi: 10.1016/0261-5177(93)90108-w
20. MacNeill, T., & Wozniak, D. (2018). The economic, social, and environmental impacts of cruise tourism. *Tourism Management*, 66, 387-404. DOI: 10.1016/j.tourman.2017.11.002.
21. Nguyen, C., & Su, T. (2021). The Vulnerability Effect of International Tourism on a Destination's Economy. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 1-21. DOI: 10.1080/21568316.2021.1958916.
22. Pagliara, F., La Pietra, A., Gomez, J., & Manuel Vassallo, J. (2015). High-Speed Rail and the tourism market: Evidence from the Madrid case study. *Transport Policy*, 37, 187-194. DOI: 10.1016/j.tranpol.2014.10.015
23. Szivas, E., Riley, M., & Airey, D. (2003). Labor mobility into tourism. *Annals Of Tourism Research*, 30(1), 64-76. DOI: 10.1016/s0160-7383(02)00036-1
24. Schwab, C. (1918). Ships, Ships, and More Ships. *Journal Of Education*, 88(11), 286-286. DOI: 10.1177/002205741808801102
25. SHERWOOD, P. (2006). 16th International Research Conference Council for Australian University Tourism and Hospitality Education (CAUTHE) Conference. *Anatolia*, 17(1), 118-119. DOI: 10.1080/13032917.2006.9687031
26. Teye, V. (1992). Land transportation and tourism in Bermuda. *Tourism Management*, 13(4), 395-405. DOI: 10.1016/0261-5177(92)90007-t
27. Trains. (1967). *Transportation Research*, 1(2), 200. DOI: 10.1016/0041-1647(67)90194-3
28. Wallis, M. (1987). Vulnerability. Small states in the global society Commonwealth Secretariat, London. 1986, 126 pp. *Public Administration and Development*, 7(4), 408-409. DOI: 10.1002/pad.4230070412
29. Zhang, D., Qi, H., & Qi, N. (2021). Transportation image: Place-based vehicles for destination branding. *Journal Of Destination Marketing & Management*, 19, 100541. doi: 10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100541
