

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA: AN OUTLOOK FOR THE NIGHT TIME TOURISM INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, India has experienced significant exponential growth in the tourism industry. India is a land of rich culture, traditions, diversity, and thereby, a history that runs 1000 years down the line. These nuances of India have made it one of the most preferred tourist destinations among both domestic and overseas travellers (Johnson, 2021). Tourism planning is growing as a specialist sort of development planning as tourism has grown to be a major global industry. Planners have a lot of expertise with professional approaches to tourism planning and development, and there have been a lot of research efforts in recent years. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the literature on tourist planning and development, with a focus on the night-time tourism industry and its problem and its prospects. Nightlife is a clustered term that is used to represent the entertainment activities one can access more popularly from the late evening into the early hours of the morning. It mainly consists of light and sound shows, live music, concerts, theatres, shows pubs, bars, cinemas, parties, nightclubs, and more (Eldridge and Smith, 2019). This article goes on to further detail on the Tourism, Leisure, And Hospitality Management Industry, including Attractions, Recreation, Clubs, and Nightlife, as well as numerous types of tourism planning and development methodologies. As tourism grows, the current study provides new insights and future research agenda that will be valuable in the ground of tourism planning and help to deal with the emerging challenges towards the planning profession.

Keywords: *Tourism, Tourism Planning, Nightlife Tourism, Tourism Development and Tourism Industry.*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Travel and Tourism Council WTTC in 2013 the entire beneficence of travel and also tourism to the world economy climbed to 9.5 percent of global GDP, (Nejc Jus&Tiffany Misrahi, 2021). This fact emphasises how important tourism is as one of the biggest sectors in the world. The four major world religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism which is originated in India. There are 38 world heritage sites exist in India. India draws travellers throughout the world. The number of foreign visitors to India is furthermore growing. (Ministry of Tourism 2019) 2017 in India, 10.04 million foreign sightseers were triumphant in 2018, 10.56 million guests were landed amid 5.2% boost. (IBEF-2019) (Nejc Jus& Tiffany Misrahi, 2021) From Rs 15, 24,000 crore (US\$ 234.03 billion) in 2017 to Rs 32, 05,000 crore (US\$ 492.21 billion) in 2028, the travel and tourism sector's overall contribution to India's GDP is anticipated to rise. During 2018 the sector's

overall revenue in India was US \$28.6 billion and it expects to reach US \$50 billion by 2022. (**Ministry of Tourism, 2019**) The foreign visitors coming for remedial assistance is moreover rising. These studies' information makes it abundantly evident that India prepared to progress Indian tourism to the next stage, which speed up the Indian tourism business. The most cutting-edge ideas to emerge in this decade include digital transformation of the tourism sector, technological advancements, and improved accessibility such as E-VISA, Visa on arrival, hassle-free VISA processes, and speedy check-in. Since it was unveiled in 2018, the statue of liberty, which is now the highest statue in the world, has become one of India's most popular tourist destinations. The Indian tourist business has a wide range of lodging options to meet the needs of visitors, from opulent nationalized and global hotel chains to home stay programmes is well-known for its hospitality abroad. One of the new trends in India's tourist sector includes meditation, yoga, and adventure travel. The northern, eastern, western, and southern regions of India are renowned for their diversity regards climatic conditions, flora fauna, cultural values and lifestyles. In the end of 2019, the Indian tourism industry was securely maintaining their rapid expansion speed with no worries about threats of any kind, but the COVID19 crisis in India also around the world has changed the picture (OECD, 2020).

It is important to emphasise that solid planning is required for any endeavour to be successful. "An act and also the method of setting out blueprints or design for various plan or venture," according to **Ezeani (2015)**. In many ways, chaotic tourism expansion has demonstrated as harmful. In the long run, tourism contriver that concentrate solely lying on the monetary benefits of tourism with no taking into account a carefully planned and meticulously produced all encompassing plan frequently produce results are detrimental to business, host society, and also tourists. To highlight the significance of tourist planning, it is adequate to declare that each country should have national tourism strategy that deals with tourism related issues and uphold the need for tourism development. To certify tourism's long term feasibility, careful planning is essential. "The necessity for intended growth of magnetism is of vital import if they are to stay as desirability in the years to arrive," **Roday, Biwal, and Joshi (2010)**. They explain why tourism planning is necessary, among other things, by stating the following:

- **Integrated Tourist Development:** As previously said, the tourism business is made up of numerous industries. As a result, a plan aids in coordinating the operations of several sectors toward a shared aim. According to **Gee (1997)**, tourism must be planned in order to "create a common dream, course, and commitment for tourism during a participatory process counting many stakeholders".
- **Economic Advantages:** Sightseeing growth necessitates a large capital asset, and effective development is required to certify that such a large venture yieldeconomic benefit. Tourism planning that is inadequate or non-existent can result in significant economic losses or resource waste. "The information that tourism is by its environment slightly diverse from other parts of the economy demands cautious planning," writes **Bhatia (2006)**. One of the reasons for tourism planning, according to **Roday, Biwal, and Joshi (2010)**, is revenue generating. Tourism financial gains can be extracted with the use of planning.
- **Preservation:** Assured historic sites, cultural traits and activities, attractive surroundings, and also tourism attractions must preserved or else they will be irreparably damaged or extinction will occur. Planning aids in the establishment of rules, policies and laws will assure their continuing upkeep and survival. According to **Roday, Biwal, and Joshi (2010)**,

preparation aids conservation "optimising the benefits [of tourism] and as well preventing the problems".

1.1 NIGHT TIME TOURISM

To grow night tourism, we should pay attention to planning as a whole and putting things in the right places. Even though Guilin's big live shows at night attract a lot of tourists, products are well-known all over the world. The growth of night tourism products should take into account the needs of the tourism market, changes in future demand, come up with marketable ideas for the night. There are a variety of tourist products for people with different needs, explain the placement, goals, layout, and measures of tourism at night is getting better (Ali, & Frew, 2014). The first part of thoughts on how to help the development of night economy has made a good plan and set up a good industrial Night was made in a place that was good for its development tourism. Transportation and other public services in cities, The most important things are safety, information, and consultation. and can't be separated from night tourism. Government management departments should spend more resources and offer a full guarantee of basic service, People and business owners can tell that the business is good. environment.

Serra-Cantallops and Ramon-Cardona, (2016) in their paper aimed at analyzing as well as segmenting the attitudes of the residents of Ibiza towards nightlife tourism. The findings of the study revealed that although localities acknowledged the beneficial impact of nightlife activities in boosting their income, they were highly concerned with the issues that came along with it. The study also confirmed that other tourist activities must be promoted rather than nightlife activities as the potential long-run implications of promoting nightlife activities are detrimental.

On the other hand, Velikova and Dimitrova, (2019) through their study channelized those evening tourism events that can act as bait to enhance the direct financial revenues and alongside, create a positive image of the tourist destination. The study highlights that a lot of negative notions concerning nightlife tourism activities persists in the literature. However, from the other side, it can be observed that evening experiences could be a small portion offered to the visitors in the palette and yet, it has the capability to attract more tourists while developing the economy through stay substantially.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this paper, we have passed out asystematic reassess comparably with the chosen Reporting Items for methodical review and meta analysis reporting checklist (Liberati et.al., 2009) as shown in Figure 1. A thorough literature search was conducted for the objective of this manuscript was implemented from Petticrew & Roberts (2006) and Pickering & Byrne (2013). This review began with establishing the review targets and purpose, which have been meticulous in the earlier section. Assumed from review purposes, a reassess procedure was designed to direct the fiction search; it includes data of the search keywords, databases, and screening criterion. Seven academic databases were identified which include EBSCO Host, Scopus, ProQuest, Web of Science and Sage. In this paper, the literature hunt was undertaken utilising every seven databases to guarantee comprehensiveness, whereas past evaluations generally evaluated around three databases. Insure the excellence of this study also to facilitate effective combination, merely novel research articles available in English language and peer reviewed journals were examined. Search keywords including "tourism planning

and development”, “night time tourism”, “tourism management”, “Hospitality Management Industry” were used.

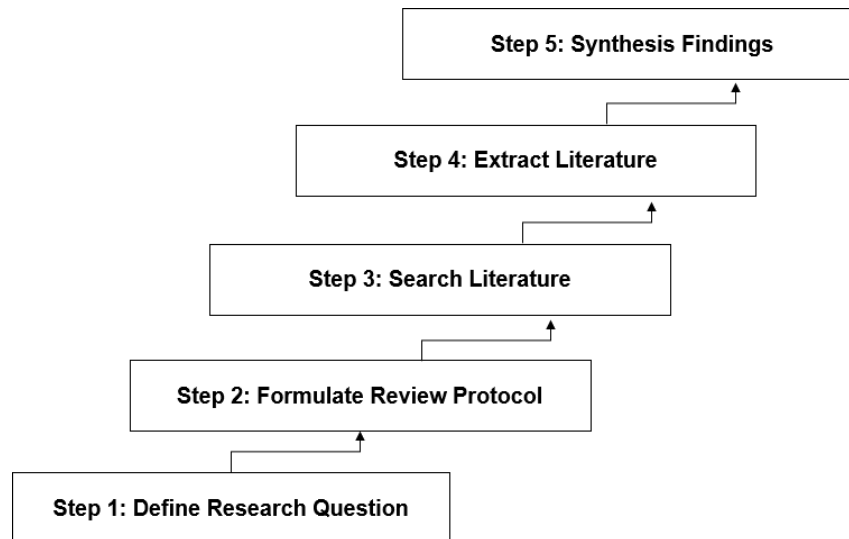


Figure 1. Systematic Review Process

2. LITEATURE REVIEW

2.1. TOURISM, LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY:

SI. No	Reference	Key Findings	Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	Edmund Goh, FevziOkumus (2019)	This paper's main goal is to offer practical recruitment tactics for attracting the brood of generosity talent, Generation Z.	The research presents ten essential talent management methods for attracting Generation Z to the hospitality industry.	The amount of time and language available to analyse the study are limited.
2.	Ante Mandić, Željko Mrnjavac, Lana Kordić (2018)	The relationship between tourism infrastructure, leisure amenities, and private sector tourism growth were	This study gives more insight and a supplier's perspective. Construction of infrastructure	The role of the public sector must also be highlighted.

		examined.		
3.	Joan C. Henderson (2016)	This paper explains the feats of Islamic tourism; along with the specific wants of Muslim tourists and the assiduity with that they are encountered.	It scrutinises emerging trends and underlying drivers, with a focus on the case of Japan.	Because of specific traits and demands of Muslims as religious pilgrims, it poses obstacles.
4.	Shih-Shuo Yeh (2020)	During Covid 19, a qualitative technique was used on government officials and industry practitioners in Taiwan to analyse the (tourism crisis and disaster management) TCDM, which revealed that transparent communication, loans, and vital to the tourism industry's survival.	Helps to tackle future pandemics like COVID 19	The sample selection can be extended. The qualitative research approach is the only method used in this study. It's also worth noting that the sample size is modest.
5.	Oriol Anguera-Torrell et.al., 2020	This research examines the stock showcase proceeds of the 20 leading and most widely traded inn firms responded to the COVID 19 pandemic by using regression techniques.	This paper demonstrates that the hotel industry is thriving, even in the midst of a pandemic.	Only looked at the major participants in the industry. Government policies aimed at boosting the industry will take time to bear fruit.

6.	Hyerim Yoon, David Sauri & Antonio Rico (2021)	Quantitative data with hotel management and workers were used to estimate by using WEN method to find the water and energy consumption in a model of three to four star hotels.	The alternate energy usage like biomass boilers is highly recommended.	Apart from WEN method other strategies need to be assessed.
7.	Galina Berjozkina, Yioula Melanthiou (2020)	The main focus is on determining how well viable concepts have been implementing in higher education programmes in the tourism and hospitality professions. Information on all tourism and also in hospitality programmes obtainable at the Bachelor level in Cyprus higher education institutions (HEIs) was acquired.	The goal is to see how far imperishable concepts have been included in tourism and hospitality higher education programmes.	The use of concepts in curriculum scholarship outcomes and programme metaphors is still narrow. Only focuses on a certain geographic area
8.	Elif Ulker-Demirel, (2020)	The purpose of this research is to reevaluate the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) in the perspective of Tourism Leisure Hospitality Management (TLHM) based on a complete review.	In TLHM investigations, this study presents an appropriate and practical evaluation of scientific advancement of the two fundamental theories TRA Theory of Reasoned Action and TPB.	Only articles from the tourism literature are considered.

9.	Lucília Cardoso et al., 2021	Information that gets on Scopus catalogue was obtained as well as assessed using a mixed method approach, establishing quantitative administrator for Swiss TL & HM SR (Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management Scientific Research).	This research seeks to resolve a systematic breach by evaluating the Swiss TL & HM SR performance and analyzing and evaluating the most critical factors.	Only publications published in the relevant category were included in the analysis.
10.	Tarik Dogru et al., 2019	The goal is to use modern portfolio theory to see if the leisure and hospitality industry's base employee earnings means, employee earnings before tips are approximately competitive than other branch of the economy.	In this study, the leisure time and hospitality business and subsectors' base employee earnings are primarily influenced by economic conditions and do not grow in lockstep with total earnings.	The main flaw is that the study focused just on average weekly earnings, not tipping.

2.2 ATTRACTIONS, RECREATION, CLUBS AND NIGHTLIFE

Sl.No	Author Name	Key Findings	Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Ali Ozturen et al., 2021	Leximancer software was used to conduct a content analysis to find the topics related to the development of natural tourism attractions. Environment, infrastructure, location, activities, visitors, and residents were the most prominent themes in the data.	This study identifies the important aspects that contribute to the improvement of a normal tourism destination from the insight of visitors and also to managing natural tourism destinations, pro-environmental visitors, government obligations, and	The research area is restricted to single geographical location, Golden Beach, Karpaz

			visitor management difficulties are highlighted.	
2.	Vanessa Gaffar et.al., 2019	This study used quantitative research to evaluate the most important elements influencing participant outdoor leisure inspiration and their impact on outdoor activity inclination. Statistics was collected from 411 hikers on Ciremai Mountain and Papandayan Mountain in West Java Province by means of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Model (SEM).	Participants' motivation for outdoor activities and choices were influenced by this study.	There is no distinction made in this study between professional and amateur hikers.
3.	Takashi Nicholas Maeda et.al., 2016	This paper inspects the characteristics that foreign sightseers were anticipate from areas next to tourist attraction in Japan	The decision trees were used to explain the characteristics essential to pull towards foreign tourists and native tourists.	Algorithm used cannot be functional to geotagged tweet data.
4.	Gani, A.A et.al., 2019	The idea of this cram was to appraise the tourist experience at the National Mosque and the Islamic Arts Museum in Kuala Lumpur, as well as their intention to return to these attractions.	The objective of this article is to establish how familiar tourists are with tourist attractions and to assess the likelihood of return visits.	The geographical area chosen was constrained, and the sample chosen was similarly restricted to a specific demographic (Muslim Visitors)
5.	Francisco José Del Campo Gomiset et.al., 2010	The study analyzes by what means of the wine tourism produce clubs work in Spain.	The study data widen novel tourism products and increases the value of subsisting products in wine market	Study focused only on one club (the wine tourism product clubs)

6.	Recuero, M., et.al., 2010	This study looks at data from various years and seasons, and it's backed up with information from surveys aimed primarily at international tourists.	This study provides useful insight on how tourists perceive noise, as well as their behaviour and reactions to it. This data is valuable for Environmental Noise Authorities in developing noise action plans.	Only coastal tourism destinations are included in the surveys.
7.	Sébastien Tutenges(2012)	The prevalence and incidence of substance use, informal bonking, commercial copulation, and health difficulties among juvenile Danish tourists in Bulgaria are investigated in this study.	Compile a list of the tourist's health concerns.	The paper concentrated on a certain topic.
8.	Jordi Nofre (2020)	This paper presents an initial remark on the nightlife in tourism, which is erupting in many European towns as violent forms of material and heritage dispossession.	The goal of this study is to change the detrimental practise of disturbing nightlife.	The geographical scope of the project is restricted to European cities.
9.	Eldridge (2019)	This study considers disputes regarding tourists and inhabitants at night, concentrating on issues of belonging, site identification, and suburbanisation through night time activities.	This research aims to reconsider and criticise the night time study.	The research was limited to urban tourism night time.
10.	BidurDevkota et al., 2019	Using Twitter and OpenStreetMap, this study illustrates the geographic information of several touristic locations.	The findings of this study can be useful to a variety of stakeholders, including tourism planners, urban planners, and so on.	The trustworthiness and completeness of OSM (OpenStreetMap) data has been questioned.

2.3 NIGHTTIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES - PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS

Sl.No	Author Name	Key Findings	Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Hwasung Song et al., 2022	This study used an offline survey to investigate the viability of chronological and seasonal division as a remedy for night tourist over tourism by evaluating the readiness to pay for peak and non peak hours of visitors to Suwon Hwaseong, a UNESCO World Heritage site in South Korea.	These findings could be valuable for managing and developing night tourism at UNESCO World custom sites like developing plans used for peak and non-peak times.	The results cannot be indiscriminate to other tourism businesses.
2.	Parman. Bm Nainggolan et al., 2021	The night amusement business actors were immediately suffered by the Covid-19 outbreak in March 2020 in Indonesia and who discreetly open their enterprises for nighttime activity are described in this paper.	These articles advocate for strong legal guidelines to be followed in the event of a pandemic.	This material is only beneficial for activists in the tourist industry who have been affected by the pandemic.
3.	Jiping Liu et al.,2020	The spatial distribution of UNLSs in Beijing was examined by this study using NTL pictures and also publicly accessible social data to recognize UNLSs (Urban Nighttime Leisure Spaces).	The goal of this study is to aid government agencies enhanced to recognize the local nightlife scene and to offer fresh perspectives on how multisource data may be used for urban nighttime leisure spaces UNLS.	The parameters utilised and the linear model selected is both subject to uncertainty, therefore combining two different forms of data using a linear model shall not the best option.
4.	Selly Veronica et al., 2020	Using a descriptive qualitative method, this article tries to determine how the surroundings and atmosphere aspects of Berastagi Night Tourism are developing on the basis	The study recommends that the renowned tourist location in Karo Regency, Berastagi, which has Karonesse	This study simply makes a suggestion for Berastagi's progress.

		of local expertise.	tradition, be strengthened.	
5.	Yangyang Jiang & Fangzhe Hong (2021)	The current study analyses the relationship between customer-perceived value concerning nighttime tourism and location attachment among Generation Z visitors by conducting an online survey among Chinese customers.	The value variables examined in this study have a considerable impact on predicting destination attachment in the context of nighttime tourism.	The number of people in the sample is restricted. Because the data was collected during a pandemic, respondents' impressions of the tourism business may have been influenced.
6.	Meng Li and Ning Fan (2021)	In this study, night image and text comment feature extraction technology is added to convolutional neural networks, and mean absolute error is evaluated (MAE).	A more effective nighttime travel advice system is suggested.	Grey level merging and the average value of the image's grey level are the study's limitations.
7.	Wenwen Bao et al., 2021	This study uses an empirical research approach to discover that residents in Hohhot's nighttime cultural tourism experience.	Provide suggestions for enhancing Hohhot's and also for other similar areas for cultural tourism at night.	Restricted to a specific area (Hohhot). In order to develop Hohhot's evening cultural tourism, the city's coping strategies must adapt to local situations.
8.	Bình Nghiê m Phu, (2020)	The principal conclusion of the study, which evaluate the southeast asian cities of Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore were influential but unspecific although visual stimuli be vibrant and manifest.	The study used a sensory marketing method to recommend these cities for the development of tourism nighttime activities.	Data was obtained from ten envoy nightlife spots in every city, resulting in somewhat false results.
9.	An-Tien Hsieha and Janet Chang, (2004)	An exploratory research technique and implement a convenience sampling method to recognize travellers' driving motivations and favourite vacation activities when shopping at Taiwan's Tourist Night Markets.	Suggestions were made to the appropriate governmental and municipal authorities.	The results' applicability to other areas is debatable.
10.	Wei-Jue	This study compared the	This research fills	The findings of the

Huang, Philip Wang (2016)	tourist view during the day and at night, and looked at how awareness relates to sightseer characteristics.	the gap by comparing and contrasting the perspectives of Chinese and American guests.	study are limited to young adults and cannot be applied to other age groups.
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2.4 TYPES OF TOURISM PLANNING & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Sl.No	Author Name	Key Findings	Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Nermin Kisi 2019	This study develops a strategic plan that can aid in the development of sustainable tourism in Zonguldak, in Northwest Turkey, using the A'WOT (AHP-SWOT) hybrid approach, SWOT analysis, and the AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) method.	The technique employed in this study has the benefit of offering an integrated perspective that can help in the design of a strategic planning process and strengthen the quantitative aspect of strategic planning.	This paper's intended audience should be expanded.
2.	Martins, M. (2018)	This study aims to learn how Barcelona dealt with the tourismphobia issue through planning, including how it was done and what outcomes were reached in the end.	This study demonstrates a significant disconnect between the planner's intent and the plan's execution.	It's difficult to conclude by using a single case study.
3.	Giacomo Del Chiappa Giuseppe Melis 2015	This study compares cruise tourism to other types of tourism to see how inhabitants in Cagliari recognize the economic, environmental and socio cultural benefits of cruise tourism and if they would accept the notion of additional cruise tourist development within the region.	The findings have aided policymakers in developing a sustainable strategy for cruise tourism locations and have added to the scholarly discussion on community-based tourism.	Limitations of the research Despite the fact that interviewers were told to conduct interviews in various areas, neighbourhoods throughout the city, a convenience sample was used. On the other hand, it could be claimed that 'area sample' is preferable.

4.	Obidjon Khamidov 2017	Using comprehensive studies, investigates the tourism sector in Uzbekistan. The benefits of modernization and diversification were mentioned.	The country's eco-tourism perspective has been examined and emphasised as one of the most rapidly increasing directions of tourism as a whole.	The geographical area chosen may widen.
5.	Tarik Dogru et.al., 2020	Shift share analysis, a regional economic policy technique, was used to look into the competitiveness of tourism destinations around the world.	According to the findings of the study, the competitiveness of countries and regions varies depending on the aggregated measure of tourist development, implying that destinations should concentrate on growth mechanisms and maximise their tourism potential.	Political systems, tourism development resources, natural resources, and marketing efforts, among other things, were not investigated.
6.	Irena SKËNDO 2021	This article intends to investigate the various types of tourism supplied to foreigners using a quantitative and qualitative method, and as a result, a corpus of tourism travel guidebooks published in Albania and utilised for the country's promotion was examined.	The many sorts of tourism given through this data analysis lead to the belief and assumption that this text is attempting to attract prospective tourists of all ages and interests.	Albania alone is the sole focus of the research.
7.	Jing Sun et.al 2021	The study compares inhabitants' and tourists' environmental consciousness with forest habitats in China's natural forest reserves (NFRs).	Tourists are favourably associated to forest greenness, according to a regression analysis.	Environmental issues related to natural resource tourism, such as carbon emissions and water contamination, are not addressed.
8.	Wei-Jue Huang	The goal of this project is to learn more about	This study revealed two	This research does not look at heritage

	et.al., 2016	visitors' choices for secondary heritage sites and to look into the relationship between heritage tourism and non-heritage tourism.	layers of inspiration for visiting heritage sites: erudition and leisure.	sites such as religious or agricultural heritage sites.
9.	Giacomo Del Chiappa & Tindara Abbate (2013)	The purpose of this study is to address some important topics concerning cruise tourism progress and community views in a port of cruise destination on the island of Sicily in Southern Italy. A quota random sample was used for this study	The goal of this study was to look at a relatively understudied area of tourism research, namely citizens' perspectives and attitudes regarding cruise tourist development in Messina, a port of call in Sicily. Both policymakers and destination marketers can benefit from the study's conclusions.	The quota sample was created using just two of the numerous socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the local population.
10.	Rula A. Hamid et.al., 2020	Using content model-based, hybrid, and context-based techniques, the current study assesses all major components of the e-tourist management system useful to smart tourism ideas.	This study is a useful reference for researchers and practitioners, providing opportunities for future research and addressing the complexity of etourism and smart tourism development.	The intended recommendation has flaws like, it is required to manually update information on new tourist attractions and the overall reaction time is determined by the bandwidth available on the Internet.

3.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This present article aims to answer the following research enquiries through a organized review.

- Despite the popularity of hospitality, leisure, and tourism, the industry however faces new challenges in recent years this enable our 1st research question “*What is the present, past and future state of Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management Industry?*”
- Recreation can be defined as the hobby of leisure activities in one’s spare time

(Tribe, 2011) and can comprise immensely unusual activities such as golfing, sport fishing, and rock climbing. Defining recreation as it pertains to tourism, however, is more demanding. A nightspot which includes music club, discothèque, disco club, or simply club is an activity spot in nighttime encompass dance floor, light show and also stage for live music or disc jockey (DJ) plays proof music. Nightclubs usually limited access to people like age, apparel, personal belongings and inappropriate behaviors. Nightclubs have dress codes to forbid people wearing informal, filthy, offensive or gang allied attire from entering. Different other entertainment venues, nightclubs are further expected to use bouncers to monitor approaching. The next research question therefore arises as “*Which are the different types of Attractions, Recreation, Clubs and Nightlife can be added to tourism planning?*”.

- Nightlife is an important part of the tourist industry, particularly in large cities and capitals of nations with a strong tourism offering. Despite its benefits in terms of business and revenue production, nightlife tourism has a number of detrimental consequences for society. It has the potential to have an impact on the cultural system and social conduct, as well as family relationships, individual behaviour, and communal lives. It also jeopardises society's safety, traditional rites, and the long-term viability of community groups. Many security concerns have arisen in places where nightlife tourism is popular (Sue, 2006). As a result, our next question is to *review the current challenges and extent of night tourism*.
- Integrated system planning for tourism is an essential idea in tourist planning, which views the tourism industry as a system of demand and supply aspects that are interconnected. Global and domestic tourist bazaars, as well as the confined resident community that utilizes tourist amenities and facilities, comprise the demand elements. The variables comprising the supply side are tourism attraction and activities (include natural and manmade attractions like waterfalls, forests, beaches, monuments, zoos, etc.). Thus, our final research question is to identify “*what are the different types of tourism planning and development methods in the existing literature?*”

4. CONCLUSION

As previously noted, systematic reviews provide an essential channel for researcher and practitioners to utilise the known knowledge for advance action (i.e. policy) and research. In this paper, the processes that comprise organized reviews certify that the review itself is precise in order to offer feasible (both objective and reliable) debate and conclusions that may prompt future achievement.

The findings of this review suggest that tourism is recognised to have both beneficial and negative effects on host communities in a given area. It is critical to explore the socio-cultural implications of tourism on host communities while discussing the topic of nightlife tourism. The outcome of direct and indirect connections with tourists, besides involvement among the tourism sector, on host communities are referred to as socio-cultural tourism impact. Local citizens should be active in all stages of tourism development, using their skills and experience, and considering the area's success. This could be accomplished by

implementing an effective stakeholder participative strategy, in which stakeholders gather, discuss their views, build scenarios, and establish acceptable strategies for field implementation.

One the other hand, many vacation sites and businesses are truly concerned about environmental issues. They implement water, waste management methods, and also recycling systems furthermore promote a "green" and "mindful tourism". Many tourist stakeholders, on the other hand, seek to ensure that the ecological certification method results in equivalent customer demand. As a result, ecological sustainability can be implemented by Tourism companies as well as destinations can use social media as strategic marketing tool and a marketing plan. Differentiate their contribution to maintain a competitive benefit Tourists interested in eco-friendly tourism merchandise and services destinations will progressively prefer environmentally friendly products, services, destinations and pay a higher price for them.

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