

# Features of Sustainable Development in Tourism

Khurramov Keldiyor Muradullaevich<sup>1</sup>, Abdikhamitova Marjona Rozmat<sup>2</sup>, Utepova Shakhlo Nosirjon<sup>3</sup>,  
Khurramov Bekzod Ilhom<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Department of Management, Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan  
Correspondence: E-mail: [khurramov.muradullaevich@gmail.com](mailto:khurramov.muradullaevich@gmail.com)

---

## ABSTRACT

---

This study explores the evolving features of sustainable tourism development in response to environmental pressures, socio-cultural change, economic uncertainty, and governance challenges. Using a narrative literature review, this study reviews peer-reviewed journal articles, supported by selected books, institutional reports, and policy documents published between 2020 and 2025. The collected literature is analyzed through thematic content analysis to synthesize how sustainability is conceptualized and operationalized across tourism contexts. The findings show that sustainable tourism today extends beyond the conventional three-pillar framework of environmental, social, and economic sustainability. The emerging features include systemic integration and balance across pillars, emotional and identity-based motivations, youth engagement and eco-conscious behavior, and governance, trust, and inclusion. The study argues that sustainable tourism requires an intersectional and adaptable framework that recognizes both structural and relational aspects of tourism development and supports more inclusive, credible, and context-sensitive sustainability strategies.

---

## ARTICLE INFO

---

**Article History:**

*Submitted/Received 05 May 2025*

*First Revised 08 June 2026*

*Accepted 18 June 2026*

*First Available online 18 June 2026*

*Publication Date 18 June 2026*

---

**Keyword:**

*Sustainable Tourism*

*Development, Ecological,*

*Economic, Social, Governance*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has become a global imperative in response to accelerating environmental degradation, widening social inequalities, and persistent economic instability. These challenges require development approaches that integrate economic growth with environmental protection and social well-being. Within this context, tourism holds a paradoxical position (UNWTO, 2017; Khurramov et al., 2021). It contributes significantly to economic development through income generation, employment, and regional growth, yet it also generates environmental pressures and socio-cultural disruptions. The sector accounts for a substantial share of global GDP and employment while placing strain on ecosystems, local communities, and cultural heritage resources (Buhalis et al., 2023). This dual role positions tourism as both a driver and a challenge of sustainable development.

The importance of tourism in global sustainability is reinforced by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which frame sustainability as a shared global priority. Tourism is recognized for its potential to support inclusive growth, environmental protection, and cultural preservation, particularly in relation to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 13 (climate action) (Pintassilgo, 2024; Wayne & Frechtling, 2024). However, the integration of SDG principles into tourism policy and practice remains uneven. Governance limitations, fragmented stakeholder coordination, and competing priorities continue to hinder effective implementation (Buhalis et al., 2023). This gap between ambition and practice underscores the need for more integrated and robust conceptual approaches in tourism research.

The evolution of sustainability in tourism reflects a progression from narrowly defined environmental concerns toward increasingly comprehensive and integrative perspectives. Early conceptualizations were primarily rooted in environmental management, emphasizing conservation, resource efficiency, and impact mitigation, where sustainability was largely treated as a technical and managerial challenge. This foundation was formalized through the “triple bottom line” framework (Elkington & Rowlands, 1999), which introduced the integration of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural dimensions as the basis for sustainable tourism development (Bramwell & Lane, 2011; Buckley, 2012). Although this framework established a foundational structure for the field, it offered limited insight into the complexity and lived realities of tourism systems. As global tourism expanded, these limitations became more pronounced, when destinations experienced intensified overtourism, ecological strain, and cultural commodification (Jaroensutasinee et al., 2025). These pressures exposed the inadequacy of overly sectoral and impact-focused models and prompted a broader reconceptualization of sustainability that now incorporates social justice, cultural integrity, and psychological well-being as integral dimensions of tourism development (Ugwuanyi & Dieke, 2024).

Sustainable tourism scholarship has progressively shifted toward more integrated governance and implementation-oriented frameworks. Rather than treating sustainability as a static development goal, contemporary literature increasingly frames it as a dynamic governance challenge requiring coordination across institutions, policy levels, and stakeholder groups. This transition is reflected in growing emphasis on institutional capacity, long-term planning, and the need to address fragmented and inconsistent policy implementation (Sharpley, 2020). Building on this, governance-centered approaches highlight multi-level coordination and stakeholder collaboration as key mechanisms for embedding sustainability into tourism systems (Saarinen & Hall, 2025). At the same time, more recent studies extend these frameworks by incorporating behavioral and consumption dimensions,

demonstrating how tourist practices directly shape sustainability outcomes at destinations (Sinha et al., 2024). Complementing these developments, recent systematic and conceptual contributions further refine sustainability frameworks toward more adaptive, integrated, and context-sensitive governance models designed to improve their operational effectiveness in increasingly complex tourism environments (Loureiro & Nascimento, 2021; Rodrigues et al., 2025).

Despite these advances, existing sustainable tourism frameworks remain conceptually limited in several important respects. First, much of the literature continues to rely on static and linear models that inadequately capture the dynamic and adaptive nature of tourism systems. These models tend to privilege quantifiable indicators such as carbon emissions, visitor numbers, and economic performance (Arbelo et al., 2025; Khan et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2025; J. Zhang, 2021), while marginalizing less tangible but equally significant dimensions, including emotional engagement, identity formation, and experiential value (Font et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2020). As a result, they offer only a partial understanding of how tourism experiences shape sustainable behavior and long-term destination outcomes. Second, the social dimension of sustainability remains insufficiently theorized, particularly in relation to emerging forms of tourism. Although recent studies introduce the notion of destinations as “emotional spaces,” this perspective is not systematically integrated into broader sustainability frameworks (Li & Ma, 2025; Lu et al., 2017; Zhao et al., 2024). Emotional and affective dimensions, understood as the ways in which individuals form attachments, meanings, and personal transformations through travel, play a critical role in shaping values and behavioral intentions (Patterson & Balderas-Cejudo, 2025). Third, dominant frameworks inadequately account for mobility-driven and politically embedded forms of tourism. Diaspora tourism, for example, reflects patterns of travel shaped by identity, belonging, and cultural connection, where individuals often demonstrate strong place attachment and a heightened sense of responsibility toward local communities (Karakan et al., 2025). Similarly, the concept of resistance-informed mobility highlights how tourism can function as a form of agency through which marginalized groups challenge dominant power structures and assert alternative development trajectories (Hunt et al., 2023). Despite their significance, these perspectives remain marginal within mainstream sustainable tourism discourse, which continues to prioritize environmental and economic dimensions over relational, identity-based, and political processes (Subedi & Kubickova, 2025).

These limitations have become more visible in light of recent global disruptions. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed structural weaknesses in tourism systems by disrupting mobility, destabilizing tourism-dependent economies, and reshaping traveler expectations (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2020). While post-pandemic tourism is associated with increased demand for safety, authenticity, and meaningful experiences, these shifts also reveal the limited capacity of existing frameworks to respond to systemic change (Jaroensutasinee et al., 2025). In parallel, changing generational values and the rise of digital technologies are transforming tourism practices in ways that are not fully captured by current models (Adnan et al., 2025; Das et al., 2025). Taken together, these gaps indicate that prevailing approaches to sustainable tourism are insufficiently equipped to address the complexity, fluidity, and socio-political embeddedness of contemporary tourism.

Addressing these limitations, this article aims to develop a relational and dynamic sustainable tourism pillars framework that reconceptualizes sustainability as an interactive and evolving process rather than a fixed set of outcomes. Unlike conventional models that prioritize static indicators and segmented dimensions, the proposed framework integrates three interdependent domains: structural processes (governance, coordination, and

institutional trust), experiential dimensions (emotional engagement and meaning-making), and identity-based dynamics (values, belonging, and mobility patterns). By bringing these elements into a single analytical framework, this study seeks to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how sustainability is produced, negotiated, and transformed within tourism systems.

To achieve this aim, the study pursues several objectives. First, it examines how sustainability can be understood as an integrated system in which environmental, economic, and social dimensions are mutually shaping rather than independently operating. Second, it explores how tourists' emotional and experiential engagements influence sustainable behavior and destination outcomes. Third, it analyzes how identity-based motivations and shifting generational values reshape tourism practices. Fourth, it investigates how governance processes, including coordination, trust, and inclusion, mediate the effectiveness and equity of sustainable tourism development. By addressing these objectives, this study advances more comprehensive and adaptive approaches to sustainable tourism by integrating insights from sustainable tourism, mobilities theory, and diaspora studies into a unified framework that captures the dynamic and complex nature of contemporary tourism systems.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study adopts a narrative literature review (NLR) as its primary methodological approach to synthesize and critically interpret contemporary scholarship on sustainable tourism development. The selection of an NLR is methodologically justified by the complex, interdisciplinary, and conceptually diverse nature of sustainable tourism, which spans environmental, social, economic, and policy dimensions (Snyder, 2019). In such contexts, rigid and narrowly defined review methods may limit the ability to capture the breadth of theoretical perspectives and empirical approaches that shape the field (Turnbull et al., 2023). Narrative reviews are particularly suited for integrating heterogeneous forms of evidence, including qualitative, quantitative, and conceptual studies, thereby enabling higher-order interpretation and theory development (Paul & Criado, 2020). This method is essential in sustainability research, where the objective extends beyond summarizing findings to understanding the dynamic interactions between multiple dimensions of development within tourism systems (Sigala, 2020). Unlike systematic reviews, which typically address narrowly defined questions, narrative literature reviews (NLRs) enable broader and more flexible inquiry through interpretive synthesis. This approach not only facilitates deeper conceptual clarification but also helps identify emerging research gaps. Importantly, such flexibility does not preclude rigor; rather, rigor in NLRs can be maintained through transparency, systematic procedures, and clear methodological justification (Juntunen & Lehenkari, 2021).

### **2.2 Data Collection**

The data collection process in this study is grounded in a structured narrative literature review approach, focusing on the systematic identification and selection of relevant sources on sustainable tourism development across its environmental, social, and economic dimensions. In line with contemporary methodological standards for rigorous review research, the study primarily relies on secondary data derived from peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus and Web of Science, both of which are widely recognized as comprehensive and high-quality academic databases (Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2020). The

prioritization of indexed journal articles ensures consistency in scholarly standards, methodological rigor, and citation impact, which are essential for maintaining the reliability and academic integrity of the review (Martín-Martín et al., 2018). At the same time, to incorporate policy-relevant and practice-oriented insights, the review also includes selected books, institutional reports, and policy documents that specifically address the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of tourism, thereby complementing academic literature with applied perspectives.

A structured literature search strategy was implemented using Boolean operators and multiple keyword combinations to capture the multidimensional nature of sustainable tourism. The primary search strings included: “sustainable tourism”, “tourism sustainability”, “ecotourism AND sustainability”, “community-based tourism AND sustainable development”, and “sustainable tourism practices AND environmental social economic impacts”. This approach is consistent with established guidance on comprehensive literature retrieval, which emphasizes the importance of systematic keyword design in minimizing selection bias and improving coverage (Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2020). The temporal scope of the review was restricted to publications from 2020 to 2025 to ensure that the analysis reflects the most recent theoretical advancements and empirical findings. This timeframe is particularly relevant given the significant transformations in global tourism systems following the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the increasing prominence of sustainability within international policy agendas (Hall et al., 2021; Sigala, 2020).

To ensure transparency and reproducibility, explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied. Inclusion criteria comprised: (1) peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus or Web of Science; (2) books, institutional reports, and policy documents that focus on the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of tourism; (3) studies explicitly addressing at least one dimension of sustainable tourism (environmental, social, or economic); (4) empirical or conceptual works providing substantive analysis of sustainable tourism practices, impacts, or governance; and (5) publications written in English. Exclusion criteria included: (1) sources lacking a clear focus on sustainability in tourism; (2) non-scholarly or non-credible materials; and (3) duplicate records across databases.

### **2.3 Data Analysis**

The collected literature was analyzed using thematic content analysis (TCA), a qualitative approach that enables the systematic identification, organization, and interpretation of patterns of meaning across textual data (Nowell et al., 2017). TCA is particularly well suited to narrative literature reviews due to its methodological flexibility, allowing researchers to synthesize heterogeneous sources while maintaining both analytical rigor and contextual sensitivity (Braun & Clarke, 2022). This flexibility is critical in interdisciplinary fields such as sustainable tourism, where knowledge is dispersed across diverse theoretical and empirical traditions. In this study, an inductive approach facilitated the identification of recurring patterns emerging directly from the literature, while a deductive lens enabled the interpretation of these patterns in relation to established sustainability dimensions. This combined approach enhances both the descriptive richness and theoretical relevance of the analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2022).

The analytical process followed a structured multi-stage procedure. First, familiarization was achieved through repeated reading of the selected articles to develop an in-depth understanding of the data corpus (Kiger & Varpio, 2020). Second, initial coding was conducted by systematically identifying meaningful units of text related to sustainable tourism practices, impacts, and governance mechanisms. Third, codes were grouped into

broader categories based on conceptual similarity, facilitating the identification of higher-order patterns. Fourth, these categories were iteratively reviewed and refined to ensure internal consistency and clear differentiation between themes. Fifth, themes were defined and labeled to reflect their analytical significance in explaining sustainable tourism dynamics. Finally, a synthesis stage integrated the themes into a coherent narrative that elucidates how sustainability principles are operationalized across diverse tourism contexts.

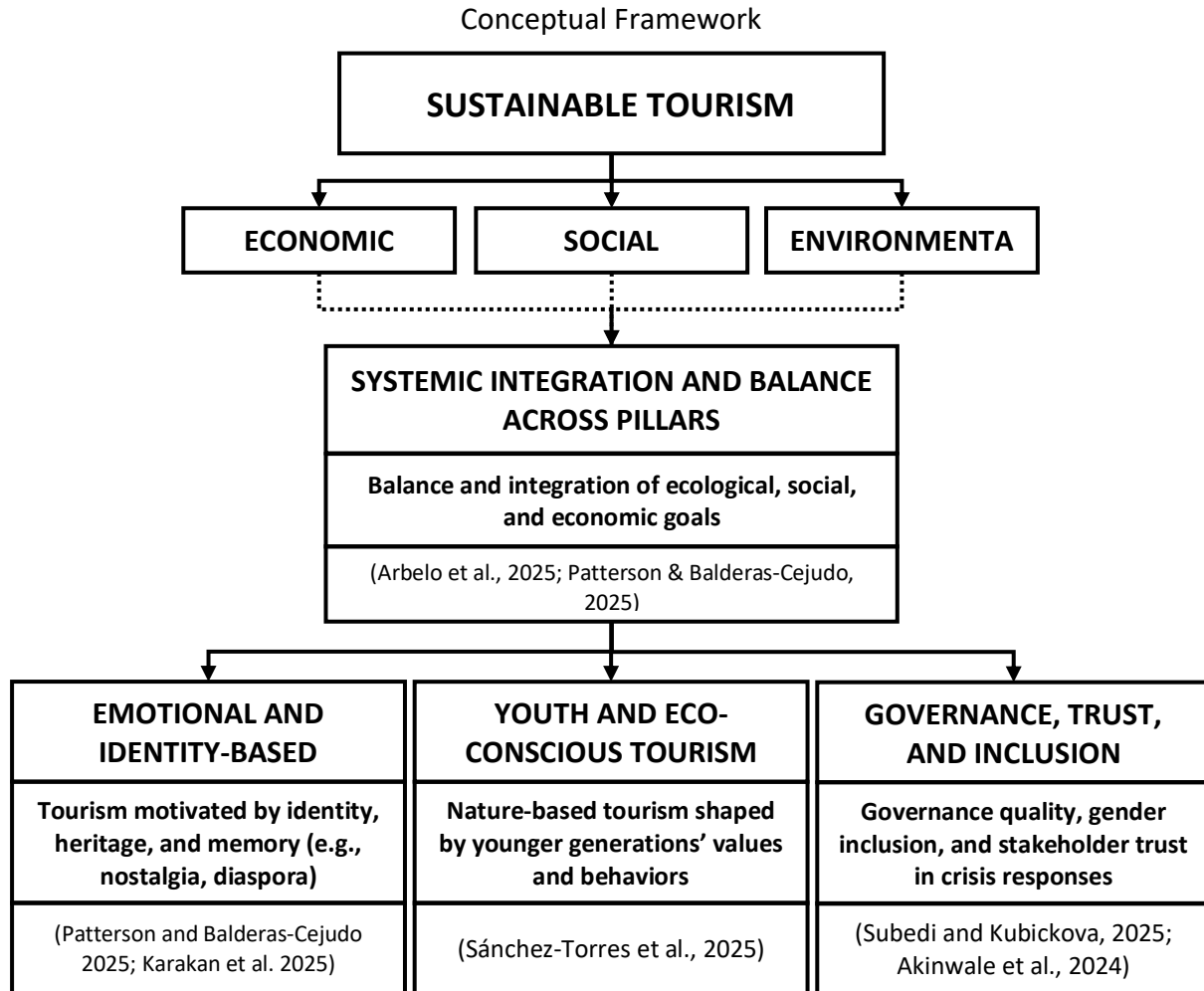
### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Debates on sustainable tourism have shifted beyond the traditional “triple bottom line” of environmental, social, and economic outcomes to include justice, governance, and the cultural and emotional factors that shape tourist behavior. These dimensions are closely interdependent and often in tension, requiring integrated frameworks and policies that balance ecological preservation, social equity, and local economic resilience (UNWTO, 2017). To achieve this, tourism development must respect environmental limits, support local people, and strengthen the local economy (Saarinen, 2006). Environmental sustainability remains a major issue. Tourism needs to protect biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions, manage waste and water use, and apply low-impact ecotourism practices (Ceballos-Lascuráin, 1996; Gössling & Hall, 2006). However, tourism growth can still lead to pollution, land overuse, ecosystem damage, and social vulnerability, especially when destinations focus too much on increasing visitor numbers (Baloch et al., 2023). Studies also show that ecotourism does not always protect nature effectively when governance, monitoring, community control, and benefit-sharing are weak (Khanra et al., 2021; Samal & Dash, 2023). Transport, food services, and supply chains can also create large ecological impacts, so tourism needs broader changes, not only small green programs (Mancini et al., 2022).

Social sustainability is about community participation, cultural preservation, fairness, and empowerment. Earlier research shows that local people must be involved in tourism planning and that cultural identity must be protected (Scheyvens, 1999; Cole, 2006). Newer studies add that emotional well-being, dignity, recognition, and attachment to place also matter because they help build trust, social connection, and meaningful participation (Nawijn & Biran, 2019; Chang et al., 2024; Scheyvens & van der Watt, 2021). Fair tourism should not only share economic benefits, but also make communities feel heard and respected in decision-making (Jamal & Higham, 2020). Tourist emotions, such as nostalgia and place attachment, can also encourage stronger bonds with destinations and more responsible behavior, including support for conservation and slower travel (Hosany et al., 2020; Patterson & Balderas-Cejudo, 2025). Economic sustainability is also more than earning revenue. It includes local business growth, entrepreneurship, decent jobs, green innovation, green finance, and eco-certification (Ashley et al., 2001; Aransyah et al., 2025). Green management can improve business performance when employees support environmental practices (Elshaer et al., 2023), while green bonds and circular economy policies can support wider change (Fu et al., 2024). Still, eco-certification faces challenges such as low public trust, high costs, and greenwashing risks (Arbelo et al., 2025; Velaoras et al., 2025).

The synthesis of the reviewed articles highlights a set of evolving features alongside persistent tensions that characterize the contemporary landscape of sustainable tourism. Central to this transformation is a growing shift toward more relational and justice-oriented paradigms, which reframe how sustainability is understood and operationalized. Building on this analysis, four major features are identified as key elements structuring the current discourse, as illustrated in the proposed conceptual framework in Figure 1.

Figure 1



### 3.1 Systemic integration and balance across pillars

The foundational triad of sustainable tourism ecological preservation, social empowerment, and economic inclusion remains analytically indispensable. However, its contemporary relevance increasingly depends on the degree to which these pillars are systemically integrated rather than treated as discrete domains (Roxas et al., 2020). Ecological sustainability, traditionally concerned with conserving natural resources, mitigating environmental degradation, and safeguarding biodiversity, must be understood within a broader socio-ecological system where environmental outcomes are co-produced through governance structures, market dynamics, and stakeholder behaviors (Gössling et al., 2021). This reflects a shift toward systems thinking, in which tourism destinations are conceptualized as complex adaptive systems characterized by interdependence, feedback loops, and nonlinear change (Hartman, 2023). Within such systems, ecological performance cannot be disentangled from social participation or economic incentives, reinforcing the need for integrative analytical frameworks.

Social sustainability, rooted in community empowerment, cultural preservation, and participatory governance, plays a central role in mediating these interconnections Scheyvens (1999) and Cole (2006). Recent scholarship demonstrates that inclusive governance structures enhance not only social equity but also ecological stewardship and economic resilience. Community participation facilitates the co-production of knowledge and strengthens local ownership of tourism initiatives, thereby increasing the legitimacy and

effectiveness of sustainability strategies (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2024). From a resilience theory perspective, such social capital constitutes a critical resource that enables tourism systems to absorb disturbances and reorganize in response to change (Cahyanto et al., 2021). Thus, social sustainability operates not merely as a normative objective but as a functional mechanism that underpins the adaptive capacity of tourism destinations.

Economic sustainability, similarly, extends beyond traditional indicators such as employment generation and income growth to encompass issues of equity, inclusivity, and long-term viability. While job creation, support for small and medium enterprises, and fair distribution of benefits remain central (Ashley et al., 2001), contemporary discourse emphasizes the importance of aligning economic activities with ecological constraints and social priorities. The emergence of circular economy models and responsible consumption practices illustrates how economic processes can reinforce, rather than undermine, environmental and social objectives (Camilleri, 2026). In this sense, economic sustainability is contingent upon its integration with the other pillars, supporting Saarinen's (2006) argument that the success of tourism destinations depends on the dynamic interaction among ecological, social, and economic dimensions.

Expanding this integrative framework, recent research highlights adaptability as a critical dimension of sustainable tourism. The COVID-19 pandemic, in particular, has underscored the vulnerability of tourism systems to external shocks while simultaneously revealing the importance of resilience and adaptive capacity (Hall et al., 2021). Tourism destinations that demonstrated flexibility in governance, strong stakeholder collaboration, and the ability to leverage digital technologies were better positioned to respond to the crisis and recover effectively (Gössling et al., 2021; Sigala, 2020). Adaptability, therefore, emerges as an inherent property of systems in which the three sustainability pillars are effectively aligned, enabling continuous adjustment to evolving conditions without compromising core functions.

In light of these developments, the concept of sustainability in tourism must be reframed as a function of systemic balance and adaptive capacity, reflecting the increasing recognition of tourism destinations as complex social–ecological systems. The interplay among ecological, social, and economic dimensions is not static but continuously evolving in response to changing environmental conditions, technological advancements, and socio-political contexts (McCool & Mandic, 2025; Tedesco et al., 2023). Systems-oriented approaches emphasize that tourism operates through nonlinear interactions and cross-scale linkages, where disturbances in one domain can generate cascading effects across others, thereby necessitating integrative and adaptive governance strategies (Bellato et al., 2022). This perspective has significant theoretical implications, as it calls for the integration of systems theory, resilience thinking, and behavioral approaches into sustainability frameworks, particularly to account for uncertainty, learning processes, and stakeholder agency.

From a practical standpoint, adaptive capacity is strengthened through collaborative governance, knowledge sharing, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. These elements enhance a destination's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from both sudden shocks and gradual transformations (Cahyanto et al., 2021; Prayitno et al., 2025). Consequently, policymakers and practitioners are encouraged to prioritize cross-sectoral collaboration, flexible governance mechanisms, and participatory decision-making processes, as these approaches foster innovation, trust, and collective responsibility in sustainability transitions (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2024). Such an approach is critical for negotiating

competing interests while preserving equilibrium among ecological integrity, social inclusiveness, and economic viability. The synthesis reinforces the original argument that the success of sustainable tourism lies in the dynamic interaction of its core pillars. By incorporating adaptability and recognizing the role of emerging factors such as governance innovation and experiential dynamics, the analysis deepens our understanding of sustainability as a complex, interconnected, and evolving process.

### **3.2 Emotional and identity-based motivations**

A noteworthy emerging feature in sustainable tourism discourse is the integration of emotional and psychological motivations, particularly nostalgia and identity, into its analytical core. Rather than framing sustainability as driven solely by rational choice or moral obligation, recent scholarship highlights affective attachments to the past and to place as key drivers of low-impact and socially embedded tourism practices (Wang, 2023; Wu et al., 2020). This shift reflects a broader move toward understanding tourism behavior as meaning-driven, where decisions are shaped by internalized experiences and identity formation. In this context, nostalgia extends beyond a simple longing for past experiences and instead functions as a mechanism through which individuals maintain continuity of self and reaffirm cultural belonging across time and space (Salgado Moreno et al., 2024; Zeng & Xu, 2021).

Patterson and Balderas-Cejudo (2025) further show that nostalgia can drive pro-social and environmentally responsible behavior, particularly among older tourists, by fostering emotional connections that encourage preservation-oriented actions. This dynamic can be understood through environmental psychology and the stimulus–organism–response framework, where emotionally charged stimuli such as memories or culturally meaningful places activate internal affective states that shape behavior (Razzaq & Akhtar, 2024). Empirical studies support this view, demonstrating that nostalgia strengthens place attachment and identity salience, which are closely associated with sustainable behavioral intentions (Li et al., 2025). Consequently, revisiting destinations tied to personal or collective memory often leads to low-impact practices, support for local economies, and greater respect for socio-cultural norms.

The concept of reverse diaspora tourism, as introduced by Karakan et al. (2025), further extends this emotional framework by reconfiguring traditional mobility patterns. Rather than diaspora populations returning to their homelands, reverse diaspora tourism involves residents of origin countries traveling to engage with diasporic communities abroad. This inversion creates a multidirectional flow of cultural exchange that is underpinned by shared identity and collective memory (Zeng & Xu, 2021). As recent systematic reviews indicate, diaspora tourism is deeply entangled with themes of nostalgia, belonging, and identity reconstruction, often serving as a mechanism through which individuals negotiate transnational identities (Chen et al., 2024). In this sense, reverse diaspora tourism does not simply replicate conventional heritage tourism but introduces a dynamic relational space in which identity is co-constructed across geographic boundaries.

The psychological bridge described in the original findings can be further elaborated through the concept of place identity, which refers to the integration of specific locations into an individual's self-concept. Nostalgic engagement with homeland or diasporic spaces reinforces this identity by providing continuity between past and present selves (Kamel & Said, 2024). This continuity is particularly significant in an era of globalization, where mobility and displacement can fragment traditional identity structures. By facilitating reconnection with culturally significant others and places, both nostalgia tourism and reverse diaspora tourism contribute to cultural sustainability, understood as the preservation and ongoing

evolution of cultural practices, values, and social ties (Salgado Moreno et al., 2024; Chen et al., 2024).

Importantly, these forms of tourism also have tangible implications for social cohesion. Emotional solidarity theory suggests that shared feelings of belonging and empathy between visitors and host communities can enhance mutual understanding and cooperation (Razzaq & Akhtar, 2024). In the case of reverse diaspora tourism, interactions between homeland residents and diaspora communities can strengthen transnational networks and foster a sense of collective identity that transcends national borders. This aligns with emerging evidence that such interactions not only encourage repeat visitation but also stimulate collaborative initiatives in cultural preservation and sustainable development (Kanca & Ertaş, 2026).

From a critical perspective, the integration of emotional and identity-based motivations into sustainable tourism discourse challenges the dominance of purely economic or environmental metrics. It suggests that sustainability must also be evaluated in terms of its capacity to nurture meaningful human connections and support identity continuity (Li et al., 2025). This shift has practical implications for destination management, as it underscores the importance of designing experiences that resonate emotionally and culturally with visitors (Christou & Simeli, 2026). For example, heritage interpretation, storytelling, and community engagement initiatives can be strategically employed to evoke nostalgia and strengthen identity ties, thereby promoting more responsible tourism behaviors (Zeng & Xu, 2021).

### **3.3 Youth and eco-conscious tourism**

Sustainable tourism development is increasingly influenced by youth engagement, particularly within the domain of ecotourism, where younger cohorts are often positioned as both current participants and future stewards of environmentally responsible travel practices. Sánchez-Torres et al. (2025) demonstrate that students' participation in ecotourism is primarily driven by a combination of pro-environmental attitudes and the desire for experiences that are simultaneously meaningful and enjoyable. This dual motivational structure aligns with broader theoretical perspectives such as the value-belief-norm (VBN) theory and self-determination theory, which suggest that behavior emerges not only from internalized environmental values but also from intrinsic motivations related to personal fulfillment and experiential satisfaction (Sharma & Gupta, 2020). Recent empirical work reinforces this interpretation, indicating that ecotourism engagement among youth is often shaped by the interplay between environmental concern and hedonic or experiential incentives, rather than purely altruistic considerations (Jayasekara et al., 2024).

However, while environmental attitudes constitute an important antecedent of behavioral intention, their translation into actual behavior remains inconsistent. This inconsistency is encapsulated in the so-called "green gap," as highlighted by Arbelo et al. (2025), wherein individuals who express strong environmental concern fail to engage in corresponding economic behaviors, such as paying premiums for sustainable tourism products or selecting certified eco-friendly services. The persistence of this gap has been widely documented in recent tourism research and is often interpreted through the lens of the attitude-behavior gap framework, which posits that favourable attitudes do not automatically lead to congruent actions due to intervening situational and psychological constraints (Carvajal-Trujillo et al., 2024). In the context of youth ecotourism, this gap becomes particularly salient, as younger travellers frequently exhibit high levels of environmental awareness yet remain sensitive to cost, convenience, and social influences (Konieczna & Trybuś-Borowiecka, 2025).

The mechanisms underlying this discrepancy can be further understood by drawing on the theory of planned behavior (TPB), which emphasizes the role of perceived behavioral control and subjective norms in shaping actual behaviour (Hanafiah et al., 2025). Empirical studies suggest that even when students hold positive environmental attitudes, their willingness to act sustainably in tourism contexts may be hindered by perceived financial limitations, lack of accessible sustainable options, or the influence of peer groups that prioritize affordability and leisure over environmental responsibility (Le et al., 2025). In this sense, the green gap is not merely a reflection of attitudinal inconsistency but rather an outcome of structural and contextual barriers that mediate the attitude–behavior relationship.

The experiential dimension identified by Sánchez-Torres et al. (2025) introduces an additional layer of complexity. The pursuit of “meaningful and fun” experiences suggests that sustainability-oriented behaviors among youth are embedded within broader consumption logics that prioritize enjoyment and personal enrichment (Shahzad et al., 2023; Shen et al., 2023). This reflects a shift toward what some scholars describe as “hedonic sustainability,” where environmentally responsible choices must also deliver affective and experiential value to be adopted consistently (Konieczna & Trybuś-Borowiecka, 2025). Consequently, the failure of eco-conscious consumers to support sustainable practices economically may stem from a perceived trade-off between sustainability and experiential quality, particularly when eco-friendly options are seen as less attractive or more costly.

Critically, this interpretation challenges simplistic assumptions that increasing environmental awareness alone will lead to behavioral change. Instead, it underscores the need for integrated approaches that align sustainability with the experiential expectations of young tourists (Schönherr & Pikkemaat, 2024). For instance, enhancing the visibility, accessibility, and perceived value of ecotourism offerings may help reduce the friction between attitudes and actions (Alarcón-del-Amo et al., 2023). At the same time, educational interventions that strengthen environmental knowledge and foster a sense of personal efficacy can reinforce the internal drivers of sustainable behavior (Syahreza et al., 2026). Such strategies are consistent with emerging research emphasizing the importance of participatory and experience-based learning in promoting pro-environmental behavior within tourism contexts (Lu et al., 2025). From a practical perspective, addressing the green gap among youth travelers has significant implications for the sustainability of the tourism industry. If environmentally conscious attitudes do not translate into economic support for sustainable businesses, the viability of ecotourism initiatives may be undermined (Fichter et al., 2023). Therefore, stakeholders must consider not only how to cultivate positive environmental attitudes but also how to design tourism products and policies that facilitate and incentivize sustainable choices (Nowacki et al., 2023). This includes pricing strategies, certification schemes, and marketing approaches that emphasize both the environmental and experiential benefits of ecotourism (Agag et al., 2020).

### **3.4 Governance, trust, and inclusion**

Governance, trust, and inclusion form the core institutional foundations that determine whether tourism systems can function in a sustainable, equitable, and resilient manner. In contemporary tourism research, governance is increasingly understood not as a static administrative structure, but as a dynamic and relational process shaped by interactions among public authorities, private actors, and local communities (Camilleri, 2026). Within this process, trust operates as a critical mechanism that enables coordination, reduces uncertainty, and strengthens the perceived legitimacy of policy interventions (Nunkoo, 2017). When trust in governing institutions is strong, stakeholders are more likely to interpret

sustainability policies as credible and aligned with collective interests, which in turn increases compliance and cooperative behavior (Subedi & Kubickova, 2025).

The relationship between governance, trust, and inclusion is central in institutional theory and social legitimacy perspectives, which argue that compliance with policies depends not only on formal enforcement but also on shared norms and perceived legitimacy (Stupak et al., 2021). In this context, trust acts as a key mediating mechanism between institutional authority and behavior, shaping whether governance decisions are meaningfully translated into practice (Belay, 2025). When institutional trust is weak, even well-designed sustainability policies often lead to resistance, selective adherence, or symbolic compliance rather than substantive behavioral change (Mohamad & Bucciatti-Barakat, 2026). This challenge becomes more acute in crisis conditions, where heightened uncertainty increases reliance on trust as a governance resource, enabling institutions to sustain coordination and embed sustainability practices into everyday operations within hotels and tourism businesses (Robina-Ramírez et al., 2022).

From a socio-ecological systems perspective, the interaction between governance, trust, and inclusion can also be understood as a mechanism that shapes system resilience. Tourism systems operate in complex and often unstable environments where external shocks, such as crises or environmental disruptions, require rapid collective responses (Zhang et al., 2024). In such contexts, trust functions as a stabilizing force that enhances cooperation, reduces uncertainty, and facilitates stakeholder coordination across governance networks (Farsari, 2023). At the same time, inclusive governance ensures that diverse stakeholder perspectives are incorporated, enabling responses that are socially grounded, context-sensitive, and more adaptive to local conditions (Abdelmalak, 2025). Without trust, coordination breaks down. Without inclusion, responses risk reinforcing existing inequalities and failing to address the needs of all stakeholders. Together, they determine the adaptive capacity of tourism governance systems (Cardoso, 2020).

However, governance effectiveness cannot be explained by trust alone. Inclusion represents an equally important dimension that determines whose voices are heard, whose interests are prioritized, and how equitably benefits and responsibilities are distributed within tourism systems. Inclusive governance expands participation beyond dominant actors and ensures that marginalized groups are not excluded from decision-making processes (Fresnoza et al., 2024). This is particularly significant in tourism contexts, where power asymmetries often shape access to resources and influence over policy outcomes. Studies show that governance systems lacking inclusivity tend to experience reduced legitimacy, weaker stakeholder engagement, and lower long-term effectiveness (Seyfi et al., 2025).

Inclusion strengthens this relational quality by enhancing the perceived fairness and representativeness of governance structures. When stakeholders observe that decision-making processes reflect diverse perspectives, including those of women and other underrepresented groups, they are more likely to perceive governance as legitimate (Wang et al., 2025). Conversely, exclusionary governance structures can reinforce perceptions of bias and inequality, which may further erode trust. Akinwale et al. (2024) highlight that the underrepresentation of women in tourism leadership remains a persistent barrier to inclusive governance, particularly in developing regions where structural inequalities are more deeply embedded. This imbalance limits not only equity but also the effectiveness of sustainability strategies, as it reduces the diversity of knowledge and perspectives in policy formulation (Russen et al., 2021).

Gender inclusion has been increasingly recognized as a driver of innovation and sustainability in tourism governance. Studies suggest that diverse leadership structures are

more likely to adopt holistic and socially responsive approaches to sustainability challenges. This is not simply a normative argument for equality but a functional one, as diversity in leadership enhances problem-solving capacity and broadens the range of policy solutions considered (Dhar et al., 2026). Evidence from tourism and corporate governance literature further indicates that gender-diverse leadership contributes to improved crisis management, stronger ethical orientation, and more sustainable organizational outcomes (Wang et al., 2025). Therefore, addressing inclusion gaps is directly linked to improving governance performance and strengthening institutional trust.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This study set out to critically examine how contemporary sustainable tourism discourse moves beyond the traditional tripartite model by incorporating relational, emotional, and governance-oriented dimensions. The findings indicate that sustainable tourism is increasingly conceptualized as a complex adaptive system in which ecological, social, and economic outcomes are co-produced through dynamic interactions among governance structures, stakeholder behavior, and cultural and emotional drivers. Persistent tensions, such as the gap between pro-environmental attitudes and actual behavior and the gap between sustainability ideals and implementation, emerge as systemic rather than purely individual challenges. The identification of key features, including systemic integration, emotional and identity-based motivations, youth engagement and the green gap, and the centrality of governance, trust, and inclusion, reflects a broader paradigmatic shift toward more relational, justice-oriented, and behaviorally informed approaches. Theoretically, this study contributes by synthesizing insights from systems theory, resilience thinking, and environmental psychology into an integrated framework that captures interdependence, adaptability, and the role of affect in shaping sustainable tourism practices.

From a theoretical perspective, the findings challenge the continued dominance of fragmented and pillar-based models of sustainable tourism by demonstrating the necessity of a more integrative, systems-oriented, and relational framework. By foregrounding the interplay between governance, emotional drivers, and behavioral dynamics, this study extends existing sustainability frameworks beyond static conceptualizations toward a more process-oriented understanding that incorporates adaptation, feedback loops, and stakeholder agency. It also contributes to bridging disciplinary silos by integrating insights from systems theory, resilience thinking, and environmental psychology, thereby offering a more comprehensive lens for understanding how sustainability is negotiated in practice. Importantly, the inclusion of affective and identity-based dimensions calls into question purely rationalist assumptions in tourism behavior and suggests that future theoretical developments must more explicitly account for meaning-making processes, emotional attachment, and issues of justice and legitimacy.

From a practical and policy perspective, the findings underscore that incremental and compliance-driven approaches are insufficient to address deeply embedded sustainability challenges. Effective interventions require governance systems that actively build trust, enhance inclusivity, and redistribute decision-making power, rather than relying solely on regulatory or market-based instruments. At the same time, bridging the green gap demands a structural reconfiguration of tourism offerings, where sustainability is embedded into the design, pricing, and accessibility of products and experiences, making responsible choices both attractive and feasible for tourists. This implies a shift from awareness-based strategies toward more systemic interventions that align market incentives, institutional frameworks, and consumer experiences. Without such transformation, sustainability efforts risk remaining

symbolic and constrained by growth-oriented economic logics and limited institutional capacity.

This study is subject to limitations inherent in narrative literature synthesis. While this approach enables integrative and interpretive insights, it may privilege dominant academic perspectives and underrepresent context-specific realities, particularly from the Global South and marginalized communities. Consequently, the proposed framework should be interpreted as a heuristic rather than a universally generalizable model, as it does not fully capture the political economy of tourism development, including power asymmetries, informal governance dynamics, and structural inequalities that shape sustainability outcomes. Furthermore, although the incorporation of emotional and identity-based dimensions provides valuable theoretical insights, these aspects remain empirically underdeveloped and may risk overgeneralization without sufficient cross-context validation.

Future research should prioritize empirically grounded and context-sensitive investigations to test and refine the proposed framework across diverse socio-cultural and institutional settings. Longitudinal and mixed-method approaches are needed to capture how governance, trust, emotional drivers, and behavioral change interact over time, especially under conditions of uncertainty or crisis. Further research should also engage more explicitly with structural dimensions such as global supply chains, platform economies, and unequal power relations, while exploring digital mediation and intersectional perspectives to advance more context-responsive and equitable sustainable tourism models.

## 5. REFERENCES

- Abdelmalak, F. (2025). Smart Tourism Governance: An Institutional Perspective on Sustainability, Innovation, and Resilience. *Journal of Smart Tourism*, 5(4), 185–202. <https://doi.org/10.1177/27652157251380629>
- Adnan, N., Rashed, M. F., & Ali, W. (2025). Embracing the metaverse: Cultivating sustainable tourism growth on a global scale. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 28(20), 3264–3283. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2024.2390678>
- Agag, G., Brown, A., Hassanein, A., & Shaalan, A. (2020). Decoding travellers' willingness to pay more for green travel products: Closing the intention–behaviour gap. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(10), 1551–1575. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1745215>
- Akinwale, O. E., Akinwale, O. E., & Kuye, O. L. (2024). Gender, religion and politics: A qualitative analysis on the role of women to a sustainable quality of work-life (QWL). *IIMT Journal of Management*, 1(2), 186–215.
- Alarcón-del-Amo, M.-C., Lorenzo-Romero, C., & Crespo-Jareño, J.-A. (2023). Heterogeneous attitudes and behaviors in relation to participation in the ecotourism: Do customer segments play a role? *Heliyon*, 9(7). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17930>
- Aransyah, M. F., Hermanto, B., Muftiadi, A., & Oktadiana, H. (2025). Exploring sustainability oriented innovations in tourism: Insights from ecological modernization, diffusion of innovations, and the triple bottom line. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1), 2447396. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2447396>
- Arbelo, A., Arbelo-Pérez, M., De Vera, V., & Bilgihan, A. (2025). Green premiums: Assessing the revenue impact of eco-certification in the hospitality sector. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 37(13), 64–83. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-04-2024-0534>
- Ashley, C., Roe, D., & Goodwin, H. (2001). Pro-poor tourism strategies: Making tourism work for the poor. *Pro-Poor Tourism Report No. 1*, Overseas Development Institute.
- Baloch, Q. B., Shah, S. N., Iqbal, N., Sheeraz, M., Asadullah, M., Mahar, S., & Khan, A. U. (2023). Impact of tourism development upon environmental sustainability: A suggested framework for sustainable ecotourism. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 30(3), 5917–5930. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-22496-w>
- Belay, H. (2025). Tourism governance as a driver of sustainable development: Insight from Harar city, Ethiopia. *Injibara Journal of Social Science and Business*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.82112/ijssb.v2i1.31>
- Bellato, L., Frantzeskaki, N., Briceño Fiebig, C., Pollock, A., Dens, E., & Reed, B. (2022). Transformative roles in tourism: Adopting living systems' thinking for regenerative futures. *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 8(3), 312–329.
- Bramwell, B., & Lane, B. (2011). Critical research on the governance of tourism and sustainability. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 19(4–5), 411–421. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.580586>

- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2022). Conceptual and design thinking for thematic analysis. *Qualitative Psychology*, 9(1), 3.
- Buckley, R. (2012). Sustainable tourism: Research and reality. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 39(2), 528–546. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2012.02.003>
- Buhalis, D., Leung, X. Y., Fan, D., Darcy, S., Chen, G., Xu, F., Wei-Han Tan, G., Nunkoo, R., & Farmaki, A. (2023). Tourism 2030 and the contribution to the sustainable development goals: The tourism review viewpoint. In *Tourism review* (Vol. 78, Issue 2, pp. 293–313). Emerald Publishing Limited. <https://www.emerald.com/tr/article/78/2/293/459544>
- Cahyanto, I. P., Liu-Lastres, B., & Edwards, C. (2021). Developing a resilience-based adaptive co-management framework: Public sectors' insights on the role of tourism. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 13(2), 204–221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2020.1759611>
- Camilleri, M. A. (2026). Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Factors for Sustainable Tourism Development: The Way Forward Toward Destination Resilience and Growth. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 35(3), 4057–4082. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.70366>
- Cardoso, C. (2020). The contribution of tourism towards a more sustainable and inclusive society: Key guiding principles in times of crisis. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 12(6), 679–689. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-07-2020-0065>
- Carvajal-Trujillo, E., Pérez-Gálvez, J. C., & Orts-Cardador, J. J. (2024). Exploring tourists' pro-environmental behavior: A bibliometric analysis over two decades (1999–2023). *Journal of Tourism Futures*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JTF-02-2024-0033>
- Chang, L., Moyle, B. D., Vada, S., Filep, S., Dupre, K., & Liu, B. (2024). Re-thinking tourist wellbeing: An integrative model of affiliation with nature and social connections. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 26(2), e2644. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2644>
- Christou, E., & Simeli, I. (2026). Engines of Memory: A Model of Mobilized Nostalgia Tourism Through Historic Automotive Events. *Heritage*, 9(3), 103. <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage9030103>
- Cole, S. (2006). Information and empowerment: The keys to achieving sustainable tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 14(6), 629–644
- Das, P., Mandal, S., Nedungadi, P., & Raman, R. (2025). Unveiling sustainable tourism themes with machine learning based topic modeling. *Discover Sustainability*, 6(1), 280. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-025-01065-4>
- Dhar, S. S., Karim, R., Islam, Md. J., Roshid, Md. M., Akter, N., & Miah, Md. R. (2026). Gender Diversity in Corporate Governance and Sustainable Firm Performance: Evidence From Selected SAARC Countries. *Business Strategy & Development*, 9(1), e70314. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsd2.70314>
- Elkington, J., & Rowlands, I. H. (1999). Cannibals with forks: The triple bottom line of 21st century business. *Alternatives Journal*, 25(4), 42.
- Elshaer, I. A., Azazz, A. M. S., & Fayyad, S. (2023). Green Management and Sustainable Performance of Small- and Medium-Sized Hospitality Businesses: Moderating the Role

- of an Employee's Pro-Environmental Behaviour. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(3), 2244. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20032244>
- Farsari, I. (2023). Exploring the nexus between sustainable tourism governance, resilience and complexity research. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 48(3), 352–367. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2021.1922828>
- Fichter, T., Martín, J. C., & Román, C. (2023). Young Segment Attitudes towards the Environment and Their Impact on Preferences for Sustainable Tourism Products. *Sustainability*, 15(24), 16852. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su152416852>
- Font, X., English, R., Gkritzali, A., & Tian, W. (Stella). (2021). Value co-creation in sustainable tourism: A service-dominant logic approach. *Tourism Management*, 82, 104200. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104200>
- Fresnoza, E. P., Balcombe, D., & Choo, L. (2024). Social justice in tourism recovery: Examining equity, diversity, and inclusion in Canadian tourism restart policies. *Tourism Critiques*, 5(2), 154–178. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TRC-07-2023-0018>
- Fu, M., Huang, S., & Ahmed, S. (2024). Assessing the impact of green finance on sustainable tourism development in China. *Heliyon*, 10(10). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e31099>
- Gössling, S., Scott, D., & Hall, C. M. (2021). Pandemics, tourism and global change: A rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1758708>
- Gössling, S., & Hall, C. M. (2006). *Tourism and global environmental change: Ecological, social, economic and political interrelationships*. Routledge.
- Gusenbauer, M., & Haddaway, N. R. (2020). Which academic search systems are suitable for systematic reviews or meta-analyses? Evaluating retrieval qualities of Google Scholar, PubMed, and 26 other resources. *Research Synthesis Methods*, 11(2), 181–217. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.1378>
- Hall, C. M., Scott, D., & Gössling, S. (2021). Pandemics, transformations and tourism: Be Careful what you wish for. In *Global tourism and COVID-19* (pp. 123–144). Routledge. <https://api.taylorfrancis.com/content/chapters/edit/download?identifierName=doi&identifierValue=10.4324/9781003223252-13&type=chapterpdf>
- Hanafiah, M. H., Patwary, A. K., Hussein, A. S., & Azwar, H. (2025). Glamorous green tourism: Exploring the intersection of green marketing practices and tourist planned behavior in glamping tourism. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*, 8(9), 3419–3439. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHTI-10-2024-1088>
- Hartman, S. (2023). Destination governance in times of change: A complex adaptive systems perspective to improve tourism destination development. *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 9(2), 267–278. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JTF-11-2020-0213>
- Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2020). The “war over tourism”: Challenges to sustainable tourism in the tourism academy after COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(4), 551–569. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1803334>

- Hosany, S., Hunter-Jones, P., & McCabe, S. (2020). Emotions in tourist experiences: Advancing our conceptual, methodological and empirical understanding. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 16, 100444. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100444>
- Hu, Y., Sun, S., Chen, Y., & Yang, Z. (2025). Role and Challenges of Rural Tourism in Promoting Sustainable Rural Development. *International Theory and Practice in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(3), 16–30. <https://doi.org/10.70693/itphss.v2i3.145>
- Hunt, C. A., Barragán-Paladines, M. J., Izurieta, J. C., & Ordóñez L, A. (2023). Tourism, compounding crises, and struggles for sovereignty. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(10), 2381–2398. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2022.2108431>
- Jamal, T., & Higham, J. (2021). Justice and ethics: Towards a new platform for tourism and sustainability. In *Justice and Tourism*. Routledge.
- Jaroensutasinee, K., Hussain, A., Jaroensutasinee, M., & Sparrow, E. B. (2025). Tourism Resilience and Adaptive Recovery in an Island's Economy: Evidence from the Maldives. *Tourism and Hospitality*, 6(5), 282. <https://doi.org/10.3390/tourhosp6050282>
- Jayasekara, K. D. D. S., Rajapaksa, D., & Gunawardena, U. A. D. P. (2024). Impacts of Environmental Knowledge, Motives, and Behavior on Ecotourism. *Sustainability*, 16(11), 4724. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16114724>
- Juntunen, M., & Lehenkari, M. (2021). A narrative literature review process for an academic business research thesis. *Studies in Higher Education*, 46(2), 330–342. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2019.1630813>
- Kamel, N. A., & Said, H. M. (2024). Can Nostalgic Advertisements Promote Travel Intention and WOM Among Egyptian Diaspora? Testing Multiple Moderators. *The International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.21608/ijthsx.2024.297487.1101>
- Kanca, B., & Ertaş, Ç. (2026). Emotional Returns and Diasporic Belonging: Identity, Memory, and Generational Change among Bulgarian Turks. *European Journal of Tourism Research*, 42, 4210–4210. <https://doi.org/10.54055/ejtr.v42i.4267>
- Karakan, H. I., Çolak, O., & Mete, M. (2025). Reverse diaspora tourism as a new concept in tourism: A study on Turkish-Kazakh diasporas. *SAGE Open*, 15(1), 1–20.
- Kay Smith, M., & Diekmann, A. (2017). Tourism and wellbeing. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 66, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2017.05.006>
- Khan, A., Bibi, S., Ardito, L., Lyu, J., Hayat, H., & Arif, A. M. (2020). Revisiting the Dynamics of Tourism, Economic Growth, and Environmental Pollutants in the Emerging Economies—Sustainable Tourism Policy Implications. *Sustainability*, 12(6), 2533. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12062533>
- Khanra, S., Dhir, A., Kaur, P., & Mäntymäki, M. (2021). Bibliometric analysis and literature review of ecotourism: Toward sustainable development. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 37, 100777.
- Khurramov, O., et al. (2021). Features of sustainable development in tourism. *Journal of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 45–57.
- Kiger, M. E., & Varpio, L. (2020). Thematic analysis of qualitative data: AMEE Guide No. 131. *Medical Teacher*, 42(8), 846–854. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2020.1755030>

- Konieczna, P., & Trybuś-Borowiecka, K. (2025). Touristic Behaviors of Generation Z: Reasons Behind the Reduction in Travel Among Young People. *Sustainability*, 17(17), 7919. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su17177919>
- Le, N., Vo, Q. N., Bui, T. T., & Vu, L. Q. (2025). Determinants of Green Travel Intention: The Interplay of Green Marketing Strategies and Subjective Norms. *Challenges in Sustainability*, 13(1), 78–96. <https://doi.org/10.56578/cis130106>
- Li, M., Liu, W., Zhang, C. X., & Dai, Z. (2025). National Identity and Attachment Among Overseas Chinese Children: Diaspora Tourism Experiences. *Journal of Travel Research*, 64(3), 632–648. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00472875231221673>
- Li, T., & Ma, R. (2025). Study on Tourist Emotional Space of Island-type Tourist Destinations: A Case Study of Changhai County. *International Journal of Global Economics and Management*, 8(1), 222–231. <https://doi.org/10.62051/ijgem.v8n1.25>
- Liu, D., Ji, J., & Wu, M. (2025). Tourism Carbon Emissions: A Systematic Review of Research Based on Bibliometric Methods. *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism*, 26(4), 833–853. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1528008X.2023.2266861>
- Loureiro, S. M. C., & Nascimento, J. (2021). Shaping a View on the Influence of Technologies on Sustainable Tourism. *Sustainability*, 13(22), 12691. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212691>
- Lu, C. Y., Suhartanto, D., Amalia, F. A., & Chen, B. (2025). Modelling sustainable behaviour in Mangrove ecotourism: Cross-national insights from Indonesia and Taiwan. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 0(0), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2025.2604492>
- Lu, D., Liu, Y., Lai, I., & Yang, L. (2017). Awe: An Important Emotional Experience in Sustainable Tourism. *Sustainability*, 9(12), 2189. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9122189>
- Mancini, M. S., Barioni, D., Danelutti, C., Barnias, A., Bračanov, V., Capanna Piscè, G., Chappaz, G., Đuković, B., Guarneri, D., Lang, M., Martín, I., Matamoros Reverté, S., Morell, I., Peçulaj, A., Prvan, M., Randone, M., Sampson, J., Santarossa, L., Santini, F., ... Galli, A. (2022). Ecological Footprint and tourism: Development and sustainability monitoring of ecotourism packages in Mediterranean Protected Areas. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Sustainably Managing Outdoor Recreation and Nature-Based Tourism as Social-Ecological Systems*, 38, 100513. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2022.100513>
- McCool, S. F., & Mandic, A. (2025). A Social-Ecological Systems Perspective on Working toward Resilience in Nature-Based Tourism Planning. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 22(5), 632–654. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2024.2364622>
- Mohamad, F., & Bucciatti-Barakat, L. (2026). Rural Tourism Development Under Weak Governance in Lebanon: Challenges and Opportunities. *Tourism and Hospitality*, 7(2), 56. <https://doi.org/10.3390/tourhosp7020056>
- Nawijn, J., & Biran, A. (2019). Negative emotions in tourism: A meaningful analysis. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 22(19), 2386–2398. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1451495>
- Nowacki, M., Kowalczyk-Anioł, J., & Chawla, Y. (2023). Gen Z's Attitude towards Green Image Destinations, Green Tourism and Behavioural Intention Regarding Green Holiday

- Destination Choice: A Study in Poland and India. *Sustainability*, 15(10), 7860. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15107860>
- Nowell, L. S., Norris, J. M., White, D. E., & Moules, N. J. (2017). Thematic Analysis: Striving to Meet the Trustworthiness Criteria. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16(1), 1609406917733847. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406917733847>
- Nunkoo, R. (2017). Governance and sustainable tourism: What is the role of trust, power and social capital? *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 6(4), 277–285. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2017.10.003>
- Patterson, I., & Balderas-Cejudo, A. (2025). The effect of nostalgia on the travel decisions of older tourists to visit socially sustainable tourist destinations. *Journal of Humanities and Applied Social Sciences*, 7(2), 189–201.
- Paul, J., & Criado, A. R. (2020). The art of writing literature review: What do we know and what do we need to know? *International Business Review*, 29(4), 101717.
- Pintassilgo, P. (2024). Green Tourism. In *Encyclopedia of Tourism* (pp. 453–454). Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1\\_264](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1_264)
- Prayitno, G., Fikriyah, F., Rahmawati, R., Dinanti, D., Nisak, F. F., Wijayati, W. P., & Nugraha, A. T. (2025). Does governance matter? Social pathways from reciprocity to sustainable tourism in rural Java, Indonesia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1), 2572348. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2572348>
- Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Wang, M., Ragavan, N. A., & Poulain, J.-P. (2024). Tourism governance towards sustainability: A review and a metagovernance model. In *The Elgar Companion to Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals* (pp. 260–283). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://www.elgaronline.com/edcollchap/book/9781802203219/book-part-9781802203219-27.xml>
- Razzaq, S., & Akhtar, N. (2024). The role of emotional solidarity–driven tourists’ nostalgia in shaping advocacy intentions. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*, 7(2), 889–913. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHTI-07-2023-0466>
- Robina-Ramírez, R., Sánchez, M. S.-O., Jiménez-Naranjo, H. V., & Castro-Serrano, J. (2022). Tourism governance during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis: A proposal for a sustainable model to restore the tourism industry. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 24(5), 6391–6412. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-01707-3>
- Rodrigues, C., Liberato, D., Brandão, F., Liberato, P., & Mendes, T. (2025). Sustainable Tourism Development: Literature Review for a New Conceptual Model. In V. Katsoni & C. Costa (Eds.), *Innovation and Creativity in Tourism, Business and Social Sciences* (pp. 769–796). Springer Nature Switzerland. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-78471-2\\_35](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-78471-2_35)
- Roxas, F. M. Y., Rivera, J. P. R., & Gutierrez, E. L. M. (2020). Framework for creating sustainable tourism using systems thinking. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(3), 280–296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1534805>
- Russen, M., Dawson, M., & Madera, J. M. (2021). Gender diversity in hospitality and tourism top management teams: A systematic review of the last 10 years. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 95, 102942. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2021.102942>

- Saarinen, J., & Hall, M. C. (2025). Towards good governance in tourism. In *Handbook on Tourism Governance* (pp. 384–393). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://www.elgaronline.com/edcollchap/book/9781800374287/chapter26.xml>
- Saarinen, J. (2006). Traditions of sustainability in tourism studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(4), 1121–1140.
- Salgado Moreno, A. L., Mora Forero, J., García Revilla, M. R., & Martínez Moure, O. (2024). Trends and perspectives of nostalgia in tourism: A systematic review and bibliometric. *Sustainability* 2024, 16(13). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16135651>
- Samal, R., & Dash, M. (2023). Ecotourism, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods: Understanding the convergence and divergence. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 11(1), 1–20.
- Sánchez-Torres, J. A., et al. (2025). Factors influencing university students in conducting ecotourism. *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 11(1), 82–95.
- Scheyvens, R. (1999). Ecotourism and the empowerment of local communities. *Tourism Management*, 20(2), 245–249.
- Scheyvens, R., & van der Watt, H. (2021). Tourism, Empowerment and Sustainable Development: A New Framework for Analysis. *Sustainability*, 13(22), 12606. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212606>
- Schönherr, S., & Pikkemaat, B. (2024). Young peoples' environmentally sustainable tourism attitude and responsible behavioral intention. *Tourism Review*, 79(4), 939–952. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-01-2023-0022>
- Scott, N., & Campos, A. C. (2024). A critique of authenticity: How psychology can help. *Tourism Critiques: Practice and Theory*, 5(1), 44–64. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TRC-10-2023-0027>
- Seyfi, S., Kimbu, A. N., Vo-Thanh, T., & Zaman, M. (2025). Tourism, consent, and resistance: A Gramscian lens. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 115, 104056. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2025.104056>
- Shahzad, M. F., Xu, S., Rehman, O. ul, & Javed, I. (2023). Impact of gamification on green consumption behavior integrating technological awareness, motivation, enjoyment and virtual CSR. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 21751. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-48835-6>
- Sharma, R., & Gupta, A. (2020). Pro-environmental behaviour among tourists visiting national parks: Application of value-belief-norm theory in an emerging economy context. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 25(8), 829–840. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2020.1774784>
- Sharpley, R. (2020). Tourism, sustainable development and the theoretical divide: 20 years on. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(11), 1932–1946. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1779732>
- Shen, S., Yang, F., & Sotiriadis, M. D. (2023). Experiential consumption dimensions and pro-environment behaviour by Gen Z in nature-based tourism: A Chinese perspective. *Tourism Review*, 79(4), 877–902. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-04-2023-0207>

- Sigala, M. (2020). Tourism and COVID-19: Impacts and implications for advancing and resetting industry and research. *Journal of Business Research*, 117, 312–321. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.06.015>
- Sinha, R., Soliman, M., Batabyal, D., Mahmood, S., & Hawas Al-Aamri, M. S. (2024). A comprehensive framework of sustainable consumption behaviour in tourist destinations: A cross-country study. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 14673584241310039. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14673584241310039>
- Snyder, H. (2019). Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 104, 333–339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.07.039>
- Subedi, S., & Kubickova, M. (2025). Political trust and support for local government actions during crisis. *International Hospitality Review*, 39(1), 168–189.
- Stupak, I., Mansoor, M., & Smith, C. T. (2021). Conceptual framework for increasing legitimacy and trust of sustainability governance. *Energy, Sustainability and Society*, 11(1), 5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13705-021-00280-x>
- Syahreza, R. I., King, H., & Wang, J. (2026). Education-Based Tourism: An Effort to Increase Environmental Awareness among the Younger Generation. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 2(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.70716/thr.v2i1.209>
- Tedesco, A. M., López-Cubillos, S., Chazdon, R., Rhodes, J. R., Archibald, C. L., Pérez-Hämmerle, K.-V., Brancalion, P. H. S., Wilson, K. A., Oliveira, M., Correa, D. F., Ota, L., Morrison, T. H., Possingham, H. P., Mills, M., Santos, F. C., & Dean, A. J. (2023). Beyond ecology: Ecosystem restoration as a process for social-ecological transformation. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 38(7), 643–653. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2023.02.007>
- Turnbull, D., Chugh, R., & Luck, J. (2023). Systematic-narrative hybrid literature review: A strategy for integrating a concise methodology into a manuscript. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 7(1), 100381. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2022.100381>
- Ugwuanyi, J. K., & Dieke, P. U. C. (2024). Sustainability. In *Encyclopedia of Tourism* (pp. 1016–1017). Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1\\_844](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1_844)
- UNWTO. (2017). Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030, Highlights. In *World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) eBooks*. <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284419340>
- Velaoras, K., Menegaki, A., Polyzos, S., & Kotzamani, K. (2025). Exploring tourist willingness to pay for sustainability certifications in the hospitality industry: Evidence from a sample in Athens. *European Journal of Tourism Research*, 41, 4103–4103. <https://doi.org/10.54055/ejtr.v41i.3897>
- Wang, J. (Feng). (2023). Nostalgia in Tourism. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 49, 101552. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2022.101552>
- Wang, Z., Leung, X. Y., & Huang, X. (2025). Empowering women through tourism: A systematic literature review. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 0(0), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2025.2556985>

- Wayne, S., & Frechtling, D. C. (2024). Sustainable Development Goals (UN). In J. Jafari & H. Xiao (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Tourism* (pp. 1018–1020). Springer Nature Switzerland. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1\\_795](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-74923-1_795)
- Wu, Z., Chen, Y., Geng, L., Zhou, L., & Zhou, K. (2020). Greening in nostalgia? How nostalgic traveling enhances tourists' proenvironmental behaviour. *Sustainable Development*, 28(4), 634–645. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2014>
- Xiaolian Chen, S., Chen, Z., & Gui, Q. (2024). Entanglements in diaspora tourism: A systematic review. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 49(6), 1548–1567. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2022.2163554>
- Zeng, Y., & Xu, R. (2021). An Exploration of the Relationships between Nostalgia, Involvement, and Behavioral Intention in Diaspora Tourism. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 12273. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112273>
- Zelenskaia, A. (2024). 'Love is not tourism': Navigating immobility through (migrant) resistance. *Critique of Anthropology*, 44(4), 513–532.
- Zhang, F., Lv, Y., & Sarker, M. N. I. (2024). Resilience and recovery: A systematic review of tourism governance strategies in disaster-affected regions. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 103, 104350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2024.104350>
- Zhang, G., Chen, X., Law, R., & Zhang, M. (2020). Sustainability of Heritage Tourism: A Structural Perspective from Cultural Identity and Consumption Intention. *Sustainability*, 12(21), 9199. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12219199>
- Zhang, J. (2021). Impacts of the emissions policies on tourism: An important but neglected aspect of sustainable tourism. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 47, 453–461. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2021.02.006>
- Zhao, C., Shang, Z., & Pan, Y. (2024). Beauty and tourists' sustainable behaviour in rural tourism: A self-transcendent emotions perspective. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 32(7), 1413–1432. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2023.2238135>

