



Is the Threat Worth the Money? A Study on Sustainable Tourism

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Abstract. Tourism is one effective instrument to safeguard environmental, cultural exchanges as well as economic development. It generates employment, boosts the national economy, advances cultural understanding, and backs environmental programs. Still, tourism has some drawbacks. This research attempts to investigate ways to control hazards and threats as well as the benefits and drawbacks of tourism by means of an overview of present knowledge. The article also examines policies in several examples like Bali-Indonesia, Maldives and Japan, by implementing literature review. The findings show that although tourism continues to be a major economic factor, excessive tourism can also cause social and economic inequalities that extremists take advantage of for recruitment and radicalization. To solve this problem, a whole strategy, including prior security measures, community and stable travel policies, is needed. The key strategy to keep travel as a useful tool is sustainable tourism. This offers a sensible approach to ensure a dependable long-term road while preserving equilibrium of environmental, financial, and cultural aspects. Sustainable tourism can pave the road to a more ethical and successful global travel sector, thereby benefiting people in the present and preserving the places for next generations thanks to the growing awareness and commitment. With continuous investments in security and conscientious travel policies, the destination can reduce the impact of crime and maximize the financial advantage of tourism. Responsible tourism helps destination to keep its attractiveness while ensuring safety and social peace for people who live there as well as visitors.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Economic Growth, Eco-Tourism, Climate Change, Bali, Maldives, Japan

1 Introduction

After *Our Common Future* was published, the idea of sustainable tourism first appeared in the late 20th century (after the Brundtland report defined sustainable development in 1987). At first, he mostly focused on environmental and financial issues. The participation of the community received less attention [1]. The uncertainty about the concept and debates over the exact meaning and operationalization of the term have shaped its development [2, 3].

Sustainable tourism is a reaction to the harmful effects of mass tourism on the environment, culture, and local population [4, 5]. Although tourism is a main contributor to employment and economic growth, fast development certainly brought about environmental damage and social-political issues [6, 7]. Complicating the matter, two reciprocal variables—security from threats and tourism—determine each other. Furthermore, a list of various psychological elements including tourists' worries/fear concerning crime, political unrest, conflict, or even terrorism would be "calculated" anytime they are on their way to their foreign locations [8]. Therefore, with primary focus on the multilateral frameworks of security management, security has lately placed more importance on more worldwide and people-centered viewpoints. Notwithstanding this, security issues still center on the deterrent and containment against the world dangers, most especially those from the so-called "rogue states" [9].

This concept emphasizes the requirement of harmonizing travel needs with the use of sustainable resources [10]. Although it keeps the long-term cost of the environment under control, sustainable travel seeks to help economic development [11]; it provides businesses, communities, and guests with fantastic experiences and combines social obligations with commercial interests. This concept addresses the management of destinations, lodging, and transportation as well as other areas [5, 7, 10] considering environmental, social, and financial issues.

Sustainable tourism supports the community and conservation efforts by optimizing the use of resources and minimizing environmental and cultural impacts [7]. Sustainable development depends on the interaction between culture, heritage and tourism. Therefore, cultural heritage tourism can serve as a sustainability tool [12]. Still, sustainable tourism is a top concern for both financial and environmental aspects even if growing interest in community involvement raises [1]. Encouragement of sustainable consumer behavior and certification program operation forms part of the implementation plan [10]. Sustainable travel is the best way to maximize the socioeconomic benefits reducing the environmental impact [6].

Low carbon transportation and energy-efficient housing reduce sustainable tourism's environmental impacts and potentially reducing CO₂ emissions by 40% [13]. The situation of San Francisco Peak, which defends the rights of indigenous people, emphasizes the need of cultural preservation [14]. Sustainable tourism surely brings some economic benefits like employment development and 20% lower per capita tourist transport costs [13]. Since everybody is stressing on responsible travel and local community well-being, several types of sustainable tourism exist, which are ecotourism, green tourism, rural tourism, and community tourism [15]. Unlike conventional mass tourism, this approach focuses on maintaining the distribution of environmental, socioeconomic welfare and fair costs and benefit distribution among stakeholders [14, 16].

A lot of places around the world and companies support environmentally friendly travel. For example, Green Hotels and Resorts, Bhutan's High-Value Low-Impact Tourism Policy, Costa Rica's Ecotourism Model, and efforts at Galápagos Islands' preservation. Leading in ecotourism, Costa Rica's eco-lodges, Lapa Rios [17] contribute to preservation through certification programs. Another example is to apply high cost and strict visitation rules for the Galápagos Islands (Raveendran, 2024). Its sustainable methods cover waste reduction, energy and water conservation, and wildlife protection

[18]. The hotel industry also cooperates with green initiative company like Greccotel to implement sustainability policies (Weaver, 2006). In order to comply with stable value, a quality control system (i.e., ecolabels, awards, and certification programs) has been developed [19].

Environmental protection, financial benefits, cultural preservation, and improved experience of visitors depend on sustainable travel [20, 21]. This preserves the general expansion while reducing the "dark" effects on the surroundings and local culture [20]. Local communities are empowered by sustainable travel methods which support the careful protection of environment and cultural legacy as well as their economic development [21]. Sustainable tourism destinations are created depending on important elements, according to Saputra (2024), Attractiveness, Accessibility, Amenities, and Ancillary (4A) [22]. Well managed and planned sustainable tourism can improve quality of life, promote inclusivity, protect cultural legacy and natural resources, and expand global knowledge [23]. Understanding the need of reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8, 12 and 14 [23], the United Nations has designated 2017 as the International Year of "Sustainable Tourism for Development." Still, meticulous strategies are quite crucial to avoid unwanted consequences and damaging effects on local resources [23].

This paper seeks to analyze the equilibrium between the advantages and risks of tourism. Using literature study, this paper also examines policies in several examples like Bali-Indonesia, Maldives and Japan according to various criteria. This study may help academics and practitioners to determine the ideal model of sustainable tourism.

2 Benefits of Tourism

Tourism as a large-scale global industry has significant economic, social and environmental impacts. It contributes to economic growth, job creation and increased income for the host community [24, 25]. Moreover, tourism brings people from several backgrounds together thereby promoting cultural interactions [25].

2.1 Economic Benefits

As a major component of economic growth, tourism greatly contributes to the world GDP and employment [27]. Besides being a vital source of foreign exchange revenues [28], it makes money in retail trade, transportation and hospitality and other areas. Many countries think that tourism as a way to attract foreign funds, increasing income, creating employment, and diversifying the national economy [29]. For example, India, the expected increase of 8.8% by 2015, it becomes one of the fastest growing tourism economies [30]. Tourism can have both negative and positive impact on landscape, culture and economy, but the economic advantages that usually drives its development [28]. But the degree of financial impact on tourism is different nationwide. In bigger countries domestic travel sometimes exceeds foreign travel [28].

2.2 Cultural Exchange and Appreciation

Cultural tourism has become an important and rapidly growing field in the global tourism industry [31]. This plays a decisive role in maintaining cultural heritage and encourages investment in historical sites, museums and cultural festivals [32]. This kind of travel not only highlights locations but also enhances appeal and competitiveness in markets going more international [31]. Travelers actively participate in the stories of our common history by visiting old cities and landscapes rich in historical relevance, therefore engaging in immersive experiences [33]. The development of cultural tourism includes a variety of elements including demand cultivation, the incorporation of cultural and heritage aspects into tourism products, and the involvement of cultural producers [31]. Since the destinations improve its cultural assets to create a unique experience, cultural tourism contributes to both the development and cultural preservation of tourism, contributing to a deeper evaluation of various traditions and way of life [31, 32].

2.3 Environmental Conservation

Uncontrolled tourism expansion can damage the ecosystem [34], but properly controlled ecotourism can help preserving biodiversity and assist nearby cities [35]. Tourism income can support environmental initiatives in protected areas and provides financial incentives to help maintaining natural habitats [36]. When ecological principles are applied properly on resources, conflict to symbiosis, tourism and conservation can have physical, cultural, ethical, and financial benefits [37]. However, the environmental consequences of tourism range from local impacts on threatened species to global problems like climate change [36]. In order to achieve the best results, community-based tourism should surely be prioritized, over mass tourism [35]. Through appropriate and careful management, tourism can certainly increase environmental awareness, finance the preservation of the natural environment and support sustainable development [34, 37].

2.4 Infrastructure Development

Promotion of tourism and economic development mainly depends on the development of infrastructure [38]. Thanks to the sustainable practice, technology achievement, and socioeconomic factors that contribute to the development process, it greatly affects the capacity of a location to draw and host visitors [39]. Studies reveal that visitors in Europe, the United States and Asia, notably, are sensitive to the infrastructure of the destination, thus infrastructure of the destination is a crucial determinant of tourism demand along with income, distance and comparable pricing. The Karatu District in Tanzania has been favorably connected with improvements in basic infrastructure such roads, water supply, and health facilities, therefore benefiting local people as well as visitors [40].

2.5 Encouraging Global Peace and Understanding

Tourism has been widely recognized as a potential power to promote global peace and understanding [41, 42]. Tourism is considered to promote cross-cultural contacts, goodwill and dispelling stereotypes, as well as fostering empathy and lowering prejudice [41]. At the 1988 conference in Vancouver "Tourism - A Vital Force for Peace" [43], international organizations, including the United Nations, recognized that travel helps to promote peace. Thanks to cultural interactions and knowledge, tourism is considered as a tool to unite people [41, 42]. However, recent research, especially in medium and high income countries, question the assumption and implying that peace might be a prerequisite for tourism rather than the opposite [44]. The connection between tourism and peace looks complicated and can change depending on the financial situation.

3 The Negative Impacts of Tourism

Although it is economically profitable, tourism, as predicted, is faced with serious problems including environmental degradation, cultural commodification and social inequalities [45, 46]. This problem is especially shown in popular destinations like Bali and Caribbean Island, where rapid growth of tourism has resulted in resource overexploitation and cultural erosion, according to many scholars such as Januar [45] and Bhola-Paul [46]. The implementation of stable tourism practices has its own challenges, including higher costs, difficulties in measurement, and lack of industry incentives [47]. The interdisciplinary approach, including green technology, smart infrastructure and performance indicators are important for overcoming barriers and transitioning towards tourism with green economy [48].

3.1 Environmental Degradation

Relationship between tourism and the surroundings are complex and usually negative. Major environmental damage can result from the building of tourism infrastructure including highways, airports, resorts, yacht wharf [34, 49]. Mass tourism physically altered delicate landscapes, and cases of the Spanish Mediterranean coast underlined the worst possible effects of unrestrained development [50]. Negative consequences include pollution and damage of ecosystems as well as resource depletion [34, 51]. But tourism also benefits the surroundings by increasing knowledge of environmental values and supporting conservation initiatives [34, 51]. According to a recent survey, assuming that the environmental deterioration can ultimately harm the tourism industry itself, tourists are increasingly prioritizing cultural destinations and natural heritage [50]. This emphasizes the importance of integrating strategies to preserve a broader economic and social network to ensure sustainable tourism development.

3.2 Cultural Erosion and Commercialization

Travel greatly affects cultural identity and legacy, thereby offering local communities both possibilities and problems. While tourism often results in cultural commodification and authenticity issues [52], Mahendra, 2024 can offer financial gains and boost local businesses. In Timor-Leste, tourism balances modernism with legacy in post-independence nation-building, therefore helping to shape national and cultural identities [53]. Including intangible cultural legacy (ICH) into tourist development can improve cultural encounters and help to preserve regional customs [54]. But as Timorese cuisine [53] indicates, this process may also cause cultural traditions change to suit tourist expectations. Sustainable tourist plans including local people and balancing economic advantages with cultural integrity are absolutely vital to handle these issues [55].

3.3 Economic Inequality and Exploitation

Many times, tourism does not fairly help local residents in developing nations. Dominance of foreign-owned businesses and investors in the sector results in income repatriation and reduced pay for local employees [56]. Government policies favor large enterprises; links with nearby businesses remain poor [57]. Limited contribution to rural development and economic leakage follow from this [56, 57]. Economies powered by tourism are susceptible to outside events, so they could suffer greatly financially [58]. For some members of the community, however, tourism can also spur new economic possibilities and help to enhance infrastructure [57]. More inclusive policies and positive strategies is unquestionably necessary for solving these problems; in order to support sustainable travel and assist nearby towns [56, 59]. Moreover, this entails incorporating nearby communities in decision-making procedures, enhancing relationships with other area businesses, and emphasizing quality development above mere volume [57, 58].

3.4 Overcrowding and Infrastructure Strain

Overtourism in well-known locations presents major problems for metropolitan settings as well as nearby populations: the flood of visitors and short-term rentals helps to explain housing problems, displaced locals, and rising living expenses [60, 61]. This phenomenon changes the shape of cities when visitors enter residential neighborhoods and disturb the residents [60, 62]. Among the environmental effects include rising water use, trash output, and air pollution [61]. Airbnb aggravates these issues by converting residences into visitor accommodation [60]. Moreover, lifestyle migration from wealthy countries can initiate transnational gentrification efforts, therefore changing former metropolitan areas [63]. To manage these challenges, city administrations are required to apply policies and laws that help to lower conflicts and preserve local identity [62].

3.5 Displacement and Social Disturbance

Especially in indigenous communities, the growth of tourism could lead to social problems between visitors and surrounding people. Travel can upset customs of life even if it usually has financial benefits [64]. Between residents and guests, language barriers and cultural misinterpretations could lead to conflict [65, 66]. Sometimes the infrastructure supporting tourism could limit indigenous access to ancestral grounds or holy sites [67]. The flood of foreign visitors may bring opposing ideals and practices, therefore undermining regional customs [66]. Still, there is no always negative link between visitors and residents. Because of its financial benefits, several towns keep favorable opinions of tourism [65]. Researchers propose using socially appropriate tourism development policies that respect resident requirements while preserving the quality of the visitor experience to help to lower tensions [64]. Furthermore helping to avoid misunderstandings and disputes among visitors is their growing knowledge and cultural sensitivity [65].

4 Results & Discussion

4.1 The Security Risks Following Tourism

Crime affects both locations and individual travelers, therefore posing a major threat to the travel sector. Macro-wise, criminal activity can damage the reputation of a place, so lowering visitor demand and resulting in financial losses [68, 69]. Travelers run more danger of victimizing others; risks range from small-time crimes to more serious ones [70]. This increased sensitivity can affect visitors' choices to visit or return a location as well as their behavior [68]. Particularly in emerging island economies, empirical data shows that crime rates greatly reduce tourism demand [71]. Stakeholders in the tourism sector—local communities, national authorities, law enforcement agencies—must work together to guarantee a safe environment for visitors, therefore mitigating certain negative effects [68]. Maintaining sustainability and expanding the tourism industry definitely depends on effectively addressing the crimes [69].

The economy that relies on tourism understands the need to prevent crime and preventive measures to maintain guests and maintain the sector. In big tourism areas, law enforcement agencies can create professional teams and equipped personnel to focus on visitor's safety to provide the tourism industry priority treatment [72]. High crime rates and "dark" impressions in countries like South Africa can have a significant impact on tourism and economic growth [73]. Crime, disturbance, and security concerns not only harm visitors but also impact the wider travel industry, thus requires laws to assist victims and reduce crimes in the resort area [70]. Public-private partnerships, intra-governmental cooperation, investment in contemporary technologies, and legislative development of pertinent rules and regulations [74] are just a few of the ways African nations are using to improve tourism safety and security. These initiatives seek to increase the competitiveness of African tourism locations and make the surroundings safer for visitors.

4.2 Relationship Between Over-Tourism and Extremism

Targeting Western visitors, the sad 2002 Bali bombings were examples of a major effect on tourism [75, 76]. Most likely carried out by religious radicals (Jamaah Islamiyah), these attacks targeted Western influence and globalization typified by travel destinations [77, 78]. Although tourism can bounce back in appealing locations [75], such events can cause spatial spillover effects, hence influencing travel in neighboring Islamic nations as Western visitors change their risk assessment. The attacks also made clear the vulnerability of informal sector workers and tourism-dependent economies [76]. The incidents underlined the need of tourism studies to concentrate more on symbolism and representation in travel since the sector has a great symbolic significance in the modern society and might be a target for political comments [77].

Studies show that religious and ethnic variety stunts global tourism and slows down economic development [79]. As visitor pressure on local communities increases and more coordinated and vocal protests against tourism growth emerge, the concept of "overtourism" has gained attention [80]. Sometimes, as shown in the Maldives, when events point to a rising intolerance of other cultures, extremism and terrorism seriously threaten tourism businesses [81]. The growing visibility of the externalities of tourism has resulted in anti-tourism protests at well-known locations and driven stakeholders to suggest policies to slow down the growth of travel [82]. These results underline the complicated link among tourism, cultural diversity, and social tensions and stress the need of using sensible strategies for the management and growth of tourism.

Many locations have seen rising tensions and anti-tourism resulting from over-tourism—characterized by too much visitor pressure on local populations [80]. Different elements drive this phenomenon, including environmental concerns, cultural conflicts, and social inequalities [83]. Particularly in areas where travel rules the economy, the socioeconomic component of over-tourism can lead to radicalism. Economic complaints include uncertain employment markets and rising living expenses might discredit the government and inspire people to join extreme groups [84]. Furthermore, the lack of governmental services in some places gives radical groups chances to get support by providing social assistance [84]. The obvious negative effects of tourism have led to anti-tourist protests in well-known locations, which forces stakeholders to suggest policies meant to slow down the growth of tourism and limit entering numbers [82]. Still, the success of these steps is dubious.

Overtourism unfortunately poses serious security issues since well-liked tourist sites attract targets for militant actions. Lack of positional power causes tensions between residents and guests to arise from the flood of visitors possibly turning into violence [85]. Terrorist attacks on tourist destinations can have terrible consequences on the social and economic levels of a destination, so tourism is a sensitive industry [86]. Since tourist destinations offer high-visibility sites for attacks and terrorists are considered as symbolic emissaries of their native countries, they sometimes target visitors [87]. The relationship between terrorism and tourism is quite complicated; terrorist events greatly affect travelers' risk impressions and destination decisions [87]. Particularly since the 9/11 attacks, terrorism has become a blended threat in travel, drastically changing the operational environment for the tourism sector in the current era [87].

4.3 Balancing Economic Gains and Security Risks

Tourism and crime have a complicated link whereby criminal activity presents major obstacles to the travel sector [69]. Crime could affect tourist locations, personal experiences of individual visitors, and the general sectoral viability [69]. Particularly vulnerable are tourism-dependent economies since crime and disorder can discourage guests and compromise the stability of the economy [70]. Studies show that resorts often have higher than normal crime rates [70]. Rising criminal activity can be attributed to the flood of visitors to somewhat small places and the arrival of "strangers" to nearby towns [88]. On the other hand, a greater sense of victimization risk can lower the appeal of locations [88]. Maintaining the sustainability of the sector and protecting local economies surely depend on policies in helping tourist victims and lowering crime in resorts addressing these problems [70].

4.4 Challenges and the Future of Sustainable Tourism

Overtourism, environmental damage, and economic disparity pose significant challenges to sustainable tourism [47]. Important problems are habitat damage, great water usage, and excessive energy use [48]. Affecting tourist investments, planning, and demand, climate change presents a major hazard to all around [89]. Many governments give economic advantages top priority over environmental issues, therefore juggling economic progress with sustainability remains challenging [47]. Adopting sustainable practices requires the following things: consideration of policy, institutional, financial, technological, and cultural factors [48]. Additionally, travel sector is facing overtourism and under-tourism issues [90]. Regardless, these challenges, sustainable tourism presents possible advantages for local communities including economic ones as well as preservation of environmental and cultural legacy [47]. The industry requires better communication, more research capability, and strategic policy involvement [89], if it is to overcome these obstacles.

The future of sustainable tourism presents various interesting opportunities. The future opportunities of sustainable tourism are as follow [91–94]:

1. Embracing ecologically friendly technologies. In this era of amazing technologies/AI, improvements in waste management, electric mobility, and renewable energy sources assist to drastically reduce the impact of tourism on the surroundings. Although reducing negative effects, smart tourism initiatives such carbon footprint monitoring and AI-driven visitor flow management will enable to maximize visitors' experiences.
2. More robust government rules and policies. Enforcing visitor caps, controlling hotel expansions, and applying eco-tourism fees can help control the influence of travel. More locations are likely to provide sustainable certification programs for companies aiming at promoting ethical behavior.
3. Growing attention on community-based travel. Community-based tourism (CBT) guarantees that the local people directly gain from travel activities. Future travel plans could give locally owned companies, cultural activities, and community-led

projects top priority. While conserving cultural legacy, this change will assist to promote social justice.

4. Responsible travel and tourist education. Travel campaigns stressing ethical wildlife tourism, understanding on law/regulation/local norms, environmentally friendly lodging, and responsible travel can inspire visitors to make deliberate decisions. Extensive and intensive awareness of sustainable tourism can be raised by schools, media, and travel agencies as well as by others.
5. Climate change resilience development. Governments need to invest in environmentally-friendly infrastructure, restoring natural environments, and diversifying tourism offers to meet evolving conditions (to be part as their policies).
6. Cooperation among the stakeholders. Sustainable travel calls for cooperation between governments, companies, nearby communities, and visitors. Development and execution of sustainable policies will depend on multi-sector alliances.

4.5 Bali Case

Rapid expansion of Bali's tourism sector has come with a paradox as it brought both major obstacles and financial gains. In many studies on Bali, mass tourism has resulted in cultural commercialization, environmental damage, and social inequality [45, 95]. Particularly freshwater sources and coastal ecosystems, the flood of visitors has unfortunately taxed natural resources [96]. For local communities, tourism comes at the terrible expense of environmental, cultural, and social meaning, even after it presents financial prospects and stimulates infrastructure development [95]. Januar [45] describes that sustainable tourism programs (e.g., the "Decarbonization Roadmap for the Tourism Sector" and community-based tourism projects) are one of government's efforts to build Bali. Still, other than these initiatives, balancing economic development with environmental protection and cultural appreciation still brings difficulties [55]. Stakeholders need to work together to create some plans that guarantee tourism helps to preserve the cultural and social fabric of Bali, along with handling security issues and resource conflicts [55, 96].

Bali's economy depends heavily on tourism, which also helps to explain much of its GDP and jobs. With employment in tourism rising from 26.24% to 27.64% over the same period, the sector's share to Bali's economy rose from 27.82% in 2010 to 31.35% in 2014 [97]. Travel employment has grown quickly over the previous two decades. The relocation of agricultural land and the rather fast increase of tourists even caused harm to the rice irrigation system. Increased income, job creation, economic diversification, and new product development—among other industry economic effects—are listed by [98]. Because of its fame (Bali is even more famous than its country, Indonesia), better infrastructure, and more visitors than in other areas, Bali shows more notable economic advantages from tourism than other islands/areas [99]. Still, issues such as regional development disparities, migration to southern resorts, and the need of cultural preservation are existing [99, 100].

Despite its economic value, Bali's tourism sector has great difficulties. The ecosystems of the island are under danger from environmental degradation including pollution and deforestation [45, 101]. Over-tourism has caused local infrastructure to be stressed

and crowded [45]. Commercializing cultural traditions unfortunately comes with the danger of diminishing traditional authenticity, Januar [45] explains. Urban sprawl and traffic congestion appear from the Bali fast development [45]. Tourist arrivals and impressions have also been greatly changed by natural disasters, civil upheaval, and terrorism. Still, there are chances for sustainable tourism development including green travel projects, ecotourism, and community-based travel [45, 101]. Dealing with these issues calls for combined methods to balance between cultural respect and environmental preservation against economic development, as well as create thorough crisis management plans [45].

Crucially important to Bali's economy, tourism suffered greatly following the terrorist assaults on the island in 2002 and 2005 [76, 102]. These events resulted in a significant drop in tourism, which put local businesses and employees—especially those in the unofficial sector like beach vendors—particularly under financial difficulty [76]. The bombings also brought attention to the dangers of too depending too much on tourism for growth and revealed the susceptibility of tourist sites to outside shocks [76, 103]. Authorities responded with a variety of plans to rebuild tourism, including discounting [102], domestic and regional promotion, and safety assurances both inside and outside of their borders. Increased securitization of the travel sector resulting from the old attacks also brought visitors, employees, and infrastructure under the purview of worldwide counter-terrorism initiatives [103]. These incidents highlight how closely tourism, growth, and terrorism interact in Bali and many tourist areas [104].

Targeting tourist locations in Southeast Asia, the 2002 Bali bombings conducted by the radical Islamist group Jemaah Islamiyah represented a notable increase in terrorist activity [105]. Along with later assaults, this incidents highlighted the vulnerability of the travel sector to terrorism [103]. The bombings had major effects on tourism in Indonesia and the surrounding area, which led authorities to discover recovery plans including safety guarantees and marketing campaigns, Henderson [102] explains. Studies indicate that terrorist acts directed against Western visitors in Islamic nations might cause spatial spillover effects, therefore influencing travel not only in the targeted nation but also in other Islamic countries as visitors change their risk perceptions [106]. These incidents highlight the complicated link between terrorism and travel as well as the difficulties Southeast Asian nations have in stopping the dissemination of extreme Islamist ideas [105].

Indonesia put several counterterrorism policies in place following the 2002 attacks at Bali. These included bolstering security in sensitive regions, strengthening anti-terrorism laws, and increasing intelligence-sharing with other/foreign countries [107, 108]. Combining law enforcement with ideological efforts to combat religious extremism, the administration embraced both "hard" and "soft" approach policies [108]. Along with community empowerment, deradicalization and disengagement programs, and rehabilitation projects (involving religious leaders and civic society) efforts, problems in properly implementing and executing anti-terrorism laws still exist [109]. The complicated nature of terrorism in Indonesia calls for context-sensitive methods since effective plans from other nations might not be immediately relevant [109]. Dealing with radicalism/extremism in Bali depends critically on alertness, community involvement, and

international cooperation [107, 110]. Further, environmental damage, cultural commodification, and socioeconomic inequality are unfortunately only a few of the major issues facing Bali's tourism sector [45]. Sustainable travel projects are under way to help with these problems. These comprise environmentally friendly lodging, lessening of plastic waste, community-based travel, and programs of cultural preservation [45, 101]. Launching a "Decarbonization Roadmap" the government is advocating the ancient Tri Hita Karana concept to strike a balance between environmental and cultural preservation and economic progress [45, 111]. Nonetheless, never ending problems regarding unequal distribution of tourism gains, poor waste management, and risks to biodiversity remains existing [101]. Effective application of sustainable tourism practices will need combined approaches, stakeholder cooperation, and adaptive management strategies [101, 111].

Studies show that tourism can result in higher crime rates since visitors are often disproportionately targeted relative to native citizens [112, 113]. Research done in Hawaii and Barbados found higher rates of property crimes, robbery, and certain violent acts among visitors [112, 113]. Property-related crimes against visitors were concentrated in St. Lucia's locations with significant tourism infrastructure [114]. Crime can have a significant influence on tourism, therefore influencing visitor numbers as well as the sustainability of the sector [69]. Characteristics of visitors themselves and elements of the travel business could be among the elements causing tourist victimization [112]. Several studies propose to improve tourist safety and lessen the negative consequences of crime on travel in Bali, in order to handle these difficulties [69, 113]. Moreover, the continuing Russia-Ukraine war has affected the travel sector of Bali even after the epidemic.

Reducing crime in Bali calls for a multimodal approach using several techniques. With attempts to prevent terrorism via coordinated policies and tactics involving police, government agencies, and community organizations, law enforcement plays a vital part [115]. Map locations prone to crime using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), therefore supporting public order control and security. Gang violence calls for better law-enforcement capability, inter-institutional cooperation, and youth empowerment programs (for crime prevention) in Bali [116]. Moreover, fighting and particular crimes such as vehicle registration certificate forgery, calls both public awareness campaigns and quick reporting of suspected activity [117]. These several strategies indicate the complexity of crime control in Bali and the necessity of coordination amongst several sectors (including private sector) to ensure public safety as well as preserve the attractiveness of the area as a travel destination.

Petty crimes, frauds, drug-related offenses, and violent crimes are only a few of the several forms of crime that Bali witnesses. Studies show that theft (especially in well-known spots like Ubud) is worryingly common in the island. Crime rates in Bali have been observed to be influenced by socioeconomic elements including education, per capita income, and the COVID-19 epidemic [118]. Popular tourist Nusa Penida reports that the most often reported crimes are assault and theft; traditional crimes predominate here. The type of the criminal act determines how crime affects demand for tourism; so, efficient prevention and recovery plans are very vital for preserving tourism [119].

Underreporting and jurisdictional uncertainty are two issues law enforcement deals with that could impede attempts at crime prevention in tourist destinations.

Popular as a travel destination, Bali suffers difficulties with transnational organized crime and terrorism [115, 120]. Therefore, authorities in Bali have set up specialized task forces, strengthened national and international cooperation, and improved constant information sharing [120]. Crime-prone locations have been mapped using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and Gianyar has shockingly been recognized as a "hotspot" for theft and gambling incidents, especially in areas like Ubud [121]. A time between 12 am and 6 pm is critical as criminal activity has the highest frequency (32% of all crimes) [121]. Good crime prevention surely requires collaboration among government policies, law enforcement actions, and community involvement [115].

Overall, although tourism has improved Bali's economy significantly, it has brought environmental serious damage, cultural commodification, and social inequality [45, 101]. Currently negotiating between decline and renewal, the island has gone through all phases of Butler's tourism area life cycle model [122]. Unprofessionalism, inadequate law enforcement and local authorities, and ignorance of stakeholders contribute to the list of challenges in Bali [123]. [101] argue that stakeholder cooperation, sustainable tourism norms, environmentally friendly infrastructure development, and awareness-raising activities should be the main priorities of future action plans.

4.6 Maldives Case

Renowned for their tourism sector, the Maldives suffers from growing terrorism and radicalism [81, 124]. The nation has seen violent extremism despite its homogeneous population and geographical isolation; examples of this include the 2007 Sultan Park attack, which compromises its booming tourism industry [124]. With around 500,000 yearly visitors, the biggest economic engine in the Maldives, tourism has expanded dramatically and enormously since the 1970s [125]. Tensions then have been generated between Islamic practices (which suggest people to avoid drinking alcohol, and so on) and the travel business (which allowing alcohol to attract tourists) [124]. Political instability, civil disturbance, and government neglect in sectors including education and employment—among other areas—are elements fueling extremism [124]. The Maldivian government feels the need to take actions to safeguard its tourism industry and uphold national security in order to offset these challenges [81]. Dealing with these issues has led to local efforts to temper extreme ideas and global cooperation (such as with the UN) [81, 124].

Since the 1970s, tourism has been a major factor in the Maldives' economic growth; it now ranks as the biggest industry and main source of foreign exchange profits [125, 126]. From just two resorts, the sector has expanded to include over 80,000 hotels with more than 500,000 visitors yearly [125]. Although tourism has greatly added to GDP and given displaced fishermen especially alternative employment possibilities, questions have been raised concerning its sustainability and fair distribution of benefits [126, 127]. Identified are issues including seasonality of demand, environmental effects, and geographical constraints on development [126]. Furthermore, despite the industry's economic success, there remain questions regarding cash leakage and limited

local job possibilities, therefore contradicting the idea of tourism as a totally sustainable development instrument for the Maldives [127].

The "one island, one resort" idea that drives geographical separation between visitors and indigenous populations defines the Maldives' tourism sector long ago [128]. Acting as a kind of designed heterotopia [128], this model gives guests privacy and exclusiveness. With staff living and working in the same distant location, the isolation of resort islands creates particular difficulties for workforce development [129]. There are barriers, between tourists staying in resort islands and local residents; hence, the Maldivian government has lately started pushing projects to enhance integration between resorts and nearby towns [128]. Legislative changes have also made it possible for guesthouses on inhabited islands to open, hence increasing interaction between visitors and local people [130]. Although this change has several social and financial advantages, it has also caused disputes, arguments, and difficulties in running the expanding guesthouse business [130].

Though it presents a picture of a tranquil travel destination, the Maldives has struggled with increasing issues with radicalism since 2007 [81]. The homogeneous population and geographical isolation of the nation have not protected it from these dangers, which seriously jeopardize its economy depending on tourism [124]. Events such as the bombing of Male Sultan Park and the conflict of Himandhoo island mosque point to a change from the society's usually accepting character [81]. One of the main issues is the tourism sector's susceptibility to possible attacks or hostages scenarios [81]. Political instability, civic upheaval, and long-standing government neglect in sectors such education, housing, jobs, and justice [124] are elements driving this increase in extremism. The islands' geographically scattered character hinders attempts to resolve ideological conflicts and refute radical narratives even more [124].

For a variety of reasons, the Maldives has major security and extremist threats. Tensions between the Islamic character of the nation and its tourism-driven economy have been produced by religious conservatism [124]. Though the Maldives is the richest nation in South Asia, economic inequalities still exist due to government negligence in important sectors that causes discontent particularly among young people [124]. Religious opposition (brought from/inspired by external religious leaders, i.e., from Saudi Arabia) has proliferated in Maldivian society [131]. The geographically scattered character of the separated islands interestingly has led to/created ideological opinions in Islamic practices in Maldives [124]. Further aggravating the situation is the rise of authoritarianism, religious militancy, and domestic strife based on imagined divisions between Islam and the West [132]. These problems along with the nation's strategic location in the Indian Ocean make the Maldives a more and more relevant topic for targeted scholarly research and security assessments [132].

The Maldives struggles to balance people's Islamic beliefs (rituals and practices) with its tourism sector (welcoming non-Muslims), which fuels extremism and security concerns [124]. Hence, the government has taken a multifarious approach akin to the UK's policy in counteracting these dangers (performing four things: prevention, pursuit, protection, and preparation) [133]. Crucially important to the Maldivian economy, the tourist industry needs to strike a careful balance between religiosity and cosmopolitanism to appeal to Muslims [134]. Furthermore, maintaining consumers and promoting

economic development in the travel and tourism sector depend on employee satisfaction. There is another challenge in raising job satisfaction among resort staff which includes psychological empowerment and employee involvement [135]. It is not easy to make everyone happy (visitors, staff in the hotel sector, and residents) as well as to address security issues. There is a complicated interaction among national security, tourism, and economic development in the Maldives [135].

Ensuring guest safety and happiness depends on security policies at tourist resorts. Several studies show that while choosing locations, visitors put critical calculation on safety from hazards and risks [136]. Effective security measures, according to visitors, comprise several factors such as visible police presence, security personnel, and correct food safety procedures [136]. Higher-quality hotels, according to star online ratings, usually offer more safety through more security actions [137]. Nonetheless, visitors from different nations have different tolerances to security measures; some are ready to compromise on safety for less travel expenses [137]. Training courses for tourism managers covering CCTV systems, fire extinguishing systems, guest room security [138] have been instituted in order to raise security standards. These steps help to make tourist sites and lodging establishments more generally competitive.

4.7 Japan Case

Although travel boosts Japan's local quality of life and cultural preservation as well as employment possibilities and economic progress [139, 140], over-tourism in Japan has grown to be a major issue, for example in Kyoto and Tokyo. The fast expansion of tourism has resulted in confrontations between visitors and locals, therefore producing annoyance and environmental damage [139, 140]. Low-cost travel choices, middle-class income rising, and social media influence—all of which fuel this phenomena [141]. The explosion of cheap hotels and holiday rentals in Kyoto has affected residential areas, therefore influencing land values and maybe causing urban social changes [142]. To better grasp and handle these problems, managing over-tourism becomes especially important as Japan wants 40 million yearly visitors by 2020 [141].

Particularly in its historical heart, Kyoto has faced major difficulties from overtourism. The flood of visitors has resulted in a boom in the construction of hotels, therefore aggravating local home affordability problems. According to a research, every new hotel in a neighborhood district surprisingly raised average housing values by over JPY 2 million [143]. Especially in residential areas, the explosive expansion of holiday rentals sadly makes the issue even worse [142]. With visitors often advising early trips to avoid crowds, overcrowding at well-known religious places has unfortunately become a big issue [144]. While the explosion of short-term rentals has put strain on housing availability and driven real estate speculation, the infrastructure and services of the city sadly have failed to keep pace with the increasing number of tourists [142]. These problems show us how careful tourism should be managed to protect Kyoto's cultural legacy and quality of life for its people.

Japan's famous mountain, Mount Fuji, has so many visitors so that it creates environmental problems and management difficulties. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park includes the mountain; about half of Japan's 6.7 million inbound national park visitation

in 2019 came from this area [145]. Authorities have set visiting limits and conservation policies to handle problems including trash and trail damage. Mount Fuji is under management by Japan through an integrated national park system comprising government and local entities [146]. With research demonstrating that brief conservation messages can successfully encourage behavioral changes, attempts at conservation include deploying cleaning mats to remove non-native plant seeds from visitors's shoes [147]. Attracting a more varied tourist profile including more female and foreign climbers, the mountain's tourism has moved from pilgrimage to peak-hunting [145]. This trend shows a general rise in nature-based tourism among mountainous protected areas all throughout Asia [148].

The cultural legacy of Japan presents difficulties for reconciling economic gains with preservation. The flood of visitors at Shirakawa-go, a UNESCO World Heritage site, has had severe effects on local life and calls for a different kind of tourism stressing cultural awareness [149]. This echoes a larger trend in Japan, where fast economic expansion has inspired the building of nostalgic "furusato" villages, therefore emphasizing the importance of careful study of local settings in heritage tourist development [150]. World historical site designation can have a major effect on nearby populations, therefore influencing social dynamics, privacy, and historical preservation [151]. Kyoto's experience with its many World Heritage sites [152] shows, however, how well managed cultural legacy preservation and sustainable tourism may support urban renewal and local economic development. This research highlights the need of striking a balance between community well-being and tourism expansion with regard to cultural preservation.

Japanese cities face difficulties in reconciling environmental sustainability with tourism. Yakushima, a city which is well-known for its historic cedars, has instituted eco-tourism projects and access limits to guard its delicate ecosystems against too heavy foot traffic [153]. Emphasizing green travel and sustainable development, other Japanese cities interestingly are also moving from contaminated industrial areas to eco-cities [154]. While liberal allocations may create pollution havens, several researches indicate that better environmental quality through limited emission licenses might lead to tourism-led growth [155]. Some places are even thinking about user-restriction rules to preserve sustainable tourism in order to solve these problems, especially in underdeveloped areas experiencing possible amenity level declines owing to post-pandemic travel. Emphasizing the need of integrated conservation measures and balanced economic growth via tourism, these efforts illustrate us Japan's continuous struggle to balance its industrial past with a sustainable future.

Different Japanese cities have taken different steps to counteract the detrimental consequences of mass travel. With Kyoto using fresh ideas and Kamakura enforcing entrance rules [156]. Kyoto and Kamakura have taken different ways to handle overtourism. The fast rise in foreign visitors in Kyoto has resulted in a profusion of holiday rentals in residential districts, possibly resulting in social and urban changes in local communities [142]. As loose short-term accommodation rentals have grown, the city has also faced some huge pressure on real estate speculation and housing availability [142]. City governments have introduced restrictions and guidelines in tourism, real estate, and urban planning [62] in order to help to offset these problems. These steps

seek to control the influx of visitors while simultaneously resolving conflicts, preserving identity, and keeping the quality of urban life for locals.

5 Conclusion

Tourism creates jobs, strengthens the national economy, and promotes understanding between culture. Unfortunately, although tourism continues to be a major economic factor, excessive tourism can also cause social and economic inequalities that radicals take advantage of for recruitment and radicalization. The conditions arising from cultural destruction, economic inequality and security defects that could stimulate more extreme behavior.

The key strategy to keep travel as a useful tool is sustainable tourism. This provides a practical way to guarantee a reliable long-term journey while maintaining a balance of cultural, financial, and environmental factors. It is difficult works, but conscientious and sustainable travel habits help to ensure that the advantages exceed negative results. Travel is still a major driver of good changes in the world since it encourages sustainable development and worldwide relationships. Responsible tourism will maximize its benefits because the consumers and industry players give it top priority, therefore benefiting both current and next generations.

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