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**Paranormal tourism planning [Recurso electrónico] : stakeholder views on development in South East Asia / Chonlada Pharino and Philip Pearce**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 331-334

Abstract: Activities of paranormal interest occur in many international destinations, but few empirical studies exist that would benefit the management of such sites. Bali, Indonesia and Udon Thani, Thailand are selected as examples to highlight the development potential of paranormal tourism in Southeast Asia. The study aims to explore tourism stakeholders' understanding of paranormal tourism in the context of theoretical ideas about developing destinations. This study applies three dimensions of a destination framework: destination capabilities, coordination at the destination level, and inter-destination bridge-ties. Face-to-face indepth interviews with tourism stakeholders supplemented by onsite observations and analysed by using content analysis. The study showed that tourism stakeholders uniformly view paranormal tourism as a niche market. However, different views emerge when inter-destination bridge-ties are considered. The results suggest that for a better tourist experience, tourism planners may also need to pay attention to designing and managing amenities and accessibility at destinations.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 3, may, p. 313-334

1. Paranormal tourism 2. Tourism stakeholders 3. Destination development framework 4. Special interest tourism 5. Tourism planning in Southeast Asia

2

**Promoting co-evolutionary adaptations for sustainable tourism [Recurso electrónico] : the "Alpine Convention" case / Matteo Cristofaro, Luna Leoni, and Silvia Baiocco**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 291-294

Abstract: The sustainable development of tourism destinations is the result of co-evolutionary adaptations between tourism firms and their environment. Recent tourism studies adopting the co-evolutionary approach – also fertilized by evolutionary economic geography literature – have looked at how these adaptations are promoted at the firm's level, while little has been said about how adaptations can be promoted at the environmental level, and especially the institutional level. Thus, this paper examines the role played by institutions for the sustainable development of a tourism destination, mainly looking at the mechanisms that promote co-evolutionary adaptations. In particular, the study focuses on the qualitative analysis of a longitudinal intrinsic case study concerning the Institution "Alpine Convention". Data are analyzed through a mixed thematic analysis. Findings highlight the pivotal role played by stakeholders' involvement in decision making processes and by the inter-organizational knowledge transfer in promoting effective co-evolutionary adaptations. The paper contributes significantly to the tourism literature and to the study of co-evolving mechanisms among macro-, meso-, and micro- levels. Implications for both policy makers and executives emerge, together with suggestions for future research.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 3, may, p. 275-294

1. Co-evolution 2. Adaptation 3. Tourism destination 4. Sustainability 5. Case study

3

**Slow philosophy in tourism development in Latvia [Recurso electrónico] : the supply side perspective / Zanda Serdane**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 309-312

Abstract: Slow philosophy, which has gained popularity in recent years, is used to inform tourism development. Yet, its actual implementation is limited mostly to Cittáslow (Slow Cities) and Slow Food related projects. Therefore, it is questionable whether the ideas of slow philosophy are viable in tourism development outside the Cittáslow and Slow Food contexts. This article attempts to identify opportunities and challenges for using slow philosophy in tourism development in Latvia focusing on the supply side perspective. This article contributes to the tourism destination development literature and gives practical insights for tourism destination managers.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 3, may, p. 295-312

1. Slow philosophy 2. Tourism development 3. Latvia 4. Destination management organizations

4

**A Socio-cultural perspective on yoga tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Ecem Öznalbant and Maria D. Alvarez**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 273-274

Abstract: Yoga has become an increasingly widespread activity, also becoming popular as a form of tourism. Many Westerners travel to the roots of yoga, to destinations in India, where yoga originated, or join yoga retreats in other countries. This is also the case in Turkey where yoga has become a well-known activity. Despite the growing popularity of yoga tourism, there is a dearth of studies on this topic, especially in relation to its socio-cultural impacts. Therefore the purpose of this investigation is to bring light on socio-cultural aspects of yoga tourism. The findings show that there are three types of yoga trips: (1) yoga focused, (2) cultural tourism focused, and (3) wellness focused. These include different emphases and varied experiences, as well as a diverse level of community interaction and potential benefits for the locals. The research also identifies some issues such as authenticity, especially in root destinations.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 3, may, p. 260-274

1. Yoga tourism 2. Socio-cultural aspects 3. Authenticity 4. Local community interaction 5. Trip typology

## 5

**Tourism as development aid [Recurso electrónico] : policies and challenges for tourism planning in Xinjiang, China / Yang Jiao, Yunzi Zhang, Zhenhao Meng**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 351-354

Abstract: The emphasis of the paper is an investigation about how tourism has been used to aid the development of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China. Xinjiang's tourism development is being achieved through the Chinese central government's top-down approach that aims to eliminate extreme poverty and reach long-term social stability. Through establishing partnerships with 19 municipalities and provinces, three sub-regions of Xinjiang receive assistance in various aspects of tourism development. Providing detailed narratives on the situation, the paper suggests that the development aid partnerships may not fully sustain Xinjiang's long-term tourism growth, due to the absence of voices from the local level. The paper calls for an all-inclusive approach that incorporates both the Han Chinese's and Uyghur minorities' perspectives. The paper also suggests several future research directions in documenting the progress of Xinjiang's tourism growth.

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1. Xinjiang 2. Development aid 3. Uyghur 4. Ethnic tourism 5. Chinese border tourism

## 6

**Towards a smart tourism destination development model [Recurso electrónico] : promoting environmental, economic, socio-cultural and political values / Mariana Brandão Cavalheiro ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 256-259

Abstract: The rapid increase in urban population poses significant challenges to the administration of cities worldwide. Thus, a growing number of initiatives are being implemented to alleviate such strain by attempting to transform urban centers into smart cities. Alongside the concept of smart city, a specific variation of this concept is emerging in the Tourism sector, namely smart tourism destinations (STD). Despite the growing number of STD initiatives in different countries, the extant literature remains silent on this growing phenomenon. As such, the objective of this paper is to propose a model—The Smart Tourism Destination Development Model—aimed at indicating a strategic path that a tourism destination should follow to become a smart one. As such, this study discusses the STD concept, and argues that besides enhancing the destination competitiveness, an STD project should also be grounded on a sustainable paradigm in order to create public value for the hosting community.

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1. Tourism destination 2. Smart destination 3. Smart city 4. Destination competitiveness 5. Public value 6. Information and communication technologies