Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 11, Issue 4, November 2020: 2572-2585
DOI: 10.53555/tojqi.v11i4.10241

Research Article

Unraveling The Impact Of Infrastructure Facilities And Safety Measures On Pilgrims' Intention To Revisit Religious And Spiritual Destinations'

Divyani [1], Dr. Shiv Prasad[2]

Abstract

This study aims to decipher the complex dynamics of destination service quality in influencing the intention to revisit spiritual tourism sites within the culturally diverse landscape of Rajasthan, India. The research focuses on the specific impact of "The Infrastructure Facilities" and "Safety and Security" on tourists' inclination to revisit these spiritually significant destinations. A purposive sampling strategy guides the selection of specific spiritual tourism sites, emphasizing historical, secular, and spiritual relevance. The study involves 400 respondents from diverse religious tourist places, strategically distributed across Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, and Alwar districts. Structured surveys, incorporating closed-ended and Likert scale questions, form the primary data collection method. The surveys explore tourists' motivations, demographic characteristics, perceived experiences, infrastructure impact, safety perceptions, and satisfaction levels. The positive relationships identified underscore the importance of a well-developed infrastructure and a secure environment in enhancing the overall destination experience. These findings contribute to the broader discourse on destination service quality and its impact on tourist behavior. The implications of the study are manifold. For destination managers and policymakers, the emphasis should be on investing in and maintaining high-quality infrastructure and ensuring the safety and security of tourists. These factors not only contribute to tourists' satisfaction but also play a pivotal role in shaping their intention to revisit. The study opens avenues for future research to delve deeper into specific aspects of infrastructure facilities and safety and security. Exploring the nuanced preferences of different tourist segments and their impact on revisit intentions can provide more targeted insights. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking changes in destination service quality and their effects on tourist behavior over time could offer a dynamic perspective.

Keywords – Infrastructure Facilities, Safety Measures, Pilgrims', Intention Revisit, Religious & Spiritual Destinations

1 Introduction

India, a land steeped in ancient traditions and diverse spiritual paths, has long been a magnet for religious tourists. Among its vibrant states, Rajasthan stands out as a treasure trove of holy sites, attracting pilgrims and travelers seeking profound experiences. In recent years, religious tourism in Rajasthan has witnessed a remarkable surge, fueled by a confluence of factors that paint a fascinating picture of faith, culture, and evolving trends.

At the heart of this boom lies an undeniable rise in religious consciousness, both within India and across the globe. People yearn for meaning and connection, and the spiritual tapestry of Rajasthan offers a powerful draw. From the hallowed grounds of Ajmer Sharif Dargah to the celestial aura of Pushkar, each pilgrimage site resonates with a unique energy, promising solace and spiritual awakening.

[1] Research Scholar Department of Management Studies, MDS University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India
[2] Supervisor Department of Management Studies, MDS University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

This burgeoning demand is met by a concerted effort to improve infrastructure. Gone are the days of arduous journeys; modern roads, well-connected railways, and even dedicated airports now whisk pilgrims to their destinations with ease. Comfortable accommodation options and upgraded facilities at holy sites further enhance the travel experience, ensuring a smooth and fulfilling pilgrimage.
Recognizing the potential, the state government has actively championed religious tourism. Targeted marketing campaigns highlight the rich tapestry of Rajasthan's spiritual offerings, while the development of dedicated pilgrimage circuits, like the "Desert Triangle Circuit" encompassing Ajmer, Pushkar, and Osiyan, makes exploration seamless. Vibrant festivals like Pushkar's Kartik Mela add another layer of cultural immersion, drawing in even those with a more secular bent.

The evolution of religious tourism in Rajasthan extends beyond mere sightseeing. A growing segment of travelers seeks deeper experiences, combining their pilgrimage with yoga and meditation retreats, or delving into the historical and cultural significance of the sites. The majestic forts and palaces, ancient temples, and traditional bazaars surrounding these holy places offer a glimpse into Rajasthan's rich heritage, enriching the spiritual journey.
The future of religious tourism in Rajasthan appears bright. With the government's continued focus on infrastructure, responsible development, and cultural preservation, the state is poised to welcome even more pilgrims and travelers seeking spiritual solace and profound experiences. As faith intertwines with cultural immersion and sustainable practices, Rajasthan's path of religious tourism promises to be a truly enriching journey for all. nSo, whether you're seeking the divine blessings of Ajmer Sharif, the celestial charm of Pushkar, or the quietude of a Jain temple nestled amidst the desert sands, Rajasthan beckons with open arms. Come, embark on a path of faith, culture, and self-discovery, and experience the magic that unfolds where devotion meets wanderlust.

Spiritual tourism in India, particularly in the culturally rich state of Rajasthan, has witnessed a significant surge in recent years. Pilgrims and devotees flock to various religious and spiritual places, seeking solace, cultural immersion, and a profound connection with the divine. In the realm of spiritual tourism, the intention to revisit these sacred sites is a key aspect that reflects the pilgrims' satisfaction and the overall impact of their experiences. This research seeks to delve into the factors that play a pivotal role in shaping pilgrims' intentions to revisit these spiritual places, with a particular focus on two crucial dimensions: The Infrastructure Facilities and Safety and Security measures.
The motivation behind this research is rooted in the understanding that the quality of infrastructure facilities and the assurance of safety and security are paramount in influencing the pilgrimage experience. Spiritual places, often characterized by their historical and cultural significance, draw pilgrims not only for their religious importance but also for the overall ambiance and the facilities they provide. Recognizing the gaps and strengths in these areas can contribute significantly to the enhancement of the pilgrims' experience and, consequently, their intention to revisit.
The primary objective of this research is to meticulously examine the specific infrastructure facilities available at religious and spiritual places in Rajasthan. The focus is on identifying and understanding the features that significantly impact the intention of pilgrims to revisit these sites. Infrastructure, encompassing amenities, accessibility, and overall comfort, plays a crucial role in shaping the pilgrims' perceptions and, subsequently, their intention to revisit.
The second research objective is to delve into the role of safety and security measures implemented at religious and spiritual destinations in Rajasthan. Safety concerns are inherently intertwined with the pilgrims' experience, influencing their feelings of comfort and trust. By investigating the significance of safety and security measures, the research aims to unravel their impact on pilgrims' intentions to revisit these sacred sites.
In summary, this research embarks on an exploration of the spiritual tourism landscape in Rajasthan, India, with a particular emphasis on the Infrastructure Facilities and Safety and Security measures. By achieving the outlined objectives, the study aspires to contribute valuable insights that can inform strategies for enhancing the pilgrim experience, fostering a harmonious and secure environment at these sacred destinations.

2 Review of literature

The destination experience encompasses a multitude of elements, encompassing the quality of infrastructures, accommodations, transportation, equipment, and amenities, all while ensuring the fulfillment of a spiritual dimension. Religious places, being focal points of spiritual activities, naturally generate a demand for accommodations in their vicinity (Baltazzi, 2002). The availability of a diverse range of accommodations not only provides flexibility for tourists but also contributes to elevating the overall quality of the destination. This, in turn, caters to the satisfaction of travelers from various social and market segments, fostering a more inclusive and enriching experience.
Nevertheless, measuring the quality of an experience that encompasses accommodation remains a complex undertaking (Bigne et al., 2001). Various aspects of tourist services, including accommodation, food quality, transport services, shopping, and leisure, along with the conduct of service businesses and employees' efficiency and warmth, collectively exert a decisive influence on the overall tourist experience (Murphy et al., 2000).

For elderly individuals, specific attributes of destination service quality, such as food, cleaning, safety/protection, health services, accommodation, and transport, are particularly appealing (Baloglu Shoemaker, 2001; Norman et al., 2001; Wu, 2003; Huang and Tsai, 2003; Chen, 2009; Chen and Gassner, 2012; Prayag, 2012; Li et al., 2013).
Food quality stands out as a crucial factor influencing tourist satisfaction in relation to a destination. Given that exploiting all of the tourist's senses leads to a more satisfying sensory experience, food plays a pivotal role in shaping perceptions. Additionally, spending on food represents a significant portion of the tourist budget, making it an essential source of tourism revenue.

Offering local food to tourists provides a real ethnic experience about the destination, showcasing its invisible inheritance and contributing to the marketable service quality of the destination (Quan and Wang, 2004; Okumus & McKercher, 2007). Previous studies have consistently highlighted the positive and statistically significant role of food quality in influencing tourist behavior and intention (Alegre & Juaneda, 2006; Han & Hyun, 2017).
The transport framework plays a pivotal role in attracting tourists to a destination by enhancing accessibility. A positive relationship between the quality of transport infrastructure and demand in the tourism sector has been confirmed by prior research (Prideaux, 2000; Samina et al., 2007; Mammadov, 2012). Factors such as the quality of transport services, service provider etiquette, effectiveness, and tourist care also contribute significantly to the overall tourist experience (Murphy et al., 2000).
Fear and insecurity present significant barriers to international travel (Buckley and Klemm, 1993). Security emerges as a fundamental driver of tourism development and economic growth in a destination. International tourism's growth is intricately tied to the assurance of peace and security (Pizam and Fleischer, 2002). Governments play a crucial role in ensuring the security and safety of tourists, both domestic and foreign, through the implementation of sustainable tourism strategies.
Prior research has shed light on the significance of destination-related attributes as context-specific measures for gauging the quality of a destination, offering insights into the broader realm of destination services quality. This assessment traditionally classifies destination attributes into physical and non-physical categories. Within this framework, destination service quality attributes emerge as a diverse set of elements that allure tourists to a specific destination (Kim, 2014).

The American perspective model of service quality has gained widespread adoption among professionals and academics, with the Service Quality (SERVQUAL) model being a prominent choice. Some researchers have even proposed service quality models tailored to the cultural context, based on the attributes of each service (Wen et al., 2005; Perez et al., 2007). The literature emphasizes

the effectiveness of measuring service quality through a performance perspective as opposed to the non-confirmation perspective. Utilizing the performance perspective, along with a service quality measurement scale, has demonstrated a high correlation with the overall quality of service compared to scales employing the disconfirmation perspective (Babakus and Boller's, 1992). The widely acknowledged Service Quality (SERVQUAL) model outlines 22 measurement indicators, further categorized into five factors: tangibility, authenticity, receptiveness, security, and affinity (Parasuraman et al., 1988).

This model has found applications in various sectors, including hospitality, tourism policy, and tourist destinations (Bush and Ortinau, 1986; Martin, 1995; Hai and Alam, 2015; Kazmi & Khalique, 2019; Khan et al., 2020). Additionally, a three-aspect service quality model incorporating service quality of interactions, physical environment, and results has been proposed (Brady & Cronin, 2001). Assessing the quality of tourism products involves considering various factors such as user perceptions of transport, pricing, accommodation, and food.

Service quality significantly contributes to loyalty in consumer behavior and satisfaction. The feelings and needs of tourists are strongly influenced by their loyalty behavior towards a destination, where pull motivation is related to destination attributes and their service quality, impacting tourist satisfaction. Satisfaction, viewed as a cognitive result that tourists derive from their experiences, serves as a key processing tool to assess quality. The assessment of satisfaction in destination service quality attributes is a recurrent theme in tourism literature (Truong and Foster, 2006).

In literature, satisfaction is often categorized into two types: transitory "transaction-specific" and complete satisfaction (Ekinci et al., 2008; Nam et al., 2011; Kazmi et al., 2018). Transitory satisfaction stems from the assessment of activities and behaviors during a single transaction, offering insights into individual interactions throughout the service experience (Oliver, 1997). This study interprets tourist satisfaction as an overall evaluation mediator of destination service quality.

Numerous studies suggest that revisit intention is an extension of the satisfaction derived from the initial service usage (Um et al., 2006; Huang and Hsu, 2009; S. H. A. Kazmi et al., 2016b). The overall travel experience influences whether tourists choose to endorse a destination to others, with destinations perceived as 'high-quality' in terms of attractions increasing tourists' intention to revisit (Moutinho et al., 2012; Ahmed et al., 2018). Revisit intention is often considered an outcome of the tourism satisfaction model (Bigne et al., 2001).

Repeated visits signify the decision made by a tourist to return to a specific destination after an initial visit (Rittichainuwat et al., 2003; S. H. A. Kazmi, et al., 2016a; Swart, K., 2017). The overall service quality of a particular destination may play a pivotal role in prompting repeated visits (Alegre and Cladera, 2006). Destinations offering historical sites, stunning landscapes, quality service, and unique advantages not available in tourists' home areas are perceived as attractive, increasing the likelihood of repeated visits in the future (Mayo and Jarvis, 1981; Hu & Ritchie, 1993; Um et al., 2006).

3 Research Objectives

I Examine the specific The Infrastructure Facilities structure facilities at religious and spiritual places that significantly impact the intention of pilgrims to Intention To Revisit.

II Investigate the role of safety and Safety and Security measures in religious and spiritual destinations and determine their significant influence on pilgrims' intention to Intention To Revisit.

4 Research Hypotheses

I There is a significant impact of The the Infrastructure Facilities structure Facilities on the intention to Intention To Revisit religious and spiritual places by pilgrims.

II There is a significant impact of Safety & Safety And Security on the intention to Intention To Revisit religious and spiritual places by pilgrims.

5 Research methodology

This study utilizes a structural equation model to investigate the intricate connections between "Intention to Revisit" and latent variables. Specifically, the model delves into how "The Infrastructure Facilities" and "Safety and Security" impact the inclination of individuals to revisit spiritual tourism sites in Rajasthan, India. The study's scope encompasses tourists engaged in spiritual tourism within Rajasthan, India. The population is constituted by tourists from diverse backgrounds, cultures, and nationalities who have participated in spiritual tourism experiences in the region.

The sampling strategy employed is purposive, focusing on the selection of specific spiritual tourism sites in Rajasthan. These sites are chosen based on their historical, secular, and spiritual significance, ensuring their pertinence to the study's objectives. This method enhances the study's relevance to the chosen context.
To ensure statistically robust results for various research objectives and hypotheses, 400 respondents are chosen from diverse religious tourist places. The distribution is across four districts - Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, and Alwar - with 100 respondents from each district. Data collection is accomplished through structured surveys administered to selected tourists. These surveys incorporate a blend of closed-ended and Likert scale questions designed to gather quantitative data on tourists' motivations, demographic characteristics, perceived experiences, infrastructure impact, safety perceptions, and satisfaction levels.

6 Results analysis

Table 1: Models Info

Estimation Method	ML
Optimization Method	NLMINB
Number of observations	400
Model	The Infrastructure Facilities=~IAF1+IAF2+IAF3+IAF4+IAF5
	Safety And Security=~SAS1+SAS2+SAS3+SAS4
	Intention To Revisit=~ITR1+ITR2+ITR3+ITR4+ITR5+ITR6+ITR7
	Intention To Revisit~The Infrastructure Facilities+Safety & Security

In this analysis, the focus is on understanding the interplay between three latent variables: "The Infrastructure Facilities," "Safety and Security," and "Intention to Revisit." The estimation method used is Maximum Likelihood (ML), with the optimization method being NLMINB, indicating a nonlinear optimization approach with bounded parameters. The dataset consists of 400 observations, providing a robust foundation for examining the structural relationships within the model.

The latent variable "The Infrastructure Facilities" is operationalized through five indicators—IAF1, IAF2, IAF3, IAF4, and IAF5. These indicators likely represent various aspects of infrastructure quality or facilities within the context of the study. Similarly, the latent variable "Safety and Security" is measured by four indicators—SAS1, SAS2, SAS3, and SAS4—reflecting different dimensions of safety and security. Lastly, the latent variable "Intention to Revisit" is assessed using seven

indicators—ITR1, ITR2, ITR3, ITR4, ITR5, ITR6, and ITR7—capturing diverse aspects of the participants' intention to revisit.
The structural equation specified in the model explores the relationship between "Intention to Revisit" and the other latent variables. Specifically, "Intention to Revisit" is regressed on both "The Infrastructure Facilities" and "Safety and Security." This regression pathway suggests an examination of how perceptions of infrastructure quality and safety and security considerations influence individuals' intentions to revisit a particular context, which could be a place, service, or facility.

Table 2: Fit indices

		95% Confidence Intervals		
SRMR	RMSEA	Lower	Upper	RMSEA p
0.128	0.223	0.218	0.229	< .001

Model fit indices play a crucial role in structural equation modeling (SEM) as they provide insights into how well a specified model aligns with the observed data. In this analysis, we examine two widely used fit indices—Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) and Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)—along with their associated 95% confidence intervals. These indices offer a comprehensive assessment of the model's adequacy and point towards potential areas for refinement.

The Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) is reported as 0.128. This value indicates the average standardized difference between the observed and predicted covariance matrices. A lower SRMR is generally associated with better model fit, suggesting that, on average, the differences between observed and predicted covariances are relatively moderate.

The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) is reported as 0.223. The RMSEA assesses the discrepancy between the hypothesized model and the observed covariance matrix, considering the model's complexity. A value of 0.223 suggests a moderate level of discrepancy. Typically, RMSEA values below 0.05 indicate close model fit, while values between 0.05 and 0.08 suggest reasonable fit. The reported RMSEA of 0.223 indicates that there may be room for improvement in the model fit.

The 95% confidence intervals for RMSEA provide a range of plausible values for the true population RMSEA. The lower bound is 0.218, the upper bound is 0.229, indicating a relatively narrow range. This information adds a level of precision to the RMSEA estimate and helps to gauge the variability in the model fit.
The p-value associated with the RMSEA is reported as "<.001," indicating that the observed RMSEA is statistically significant. This suggests that the model's fit significantly deviates from what would be expected under perfect fit conditions. The significant p-value emphasizes the need for careful consideration of the model's structure and potential modifications.

Table 3: User model versus baseline model

	Model
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.679
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.618
Bentler-Bonett Non-normed Fit Index (NNFI)	0.618
Bentler-Bonett Normed Fit Index (NFI)	0.675
Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI)	0.568
Bollen's Relative Fit Index (RFI)	0.613
Bollen's Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	0.679
Relative Noncentrality Index (RNI)	0.679

The fit indices for the user model provide a comprehensive view of its goodness of fit. The Comparative Fit Index (CFI) is reported at 0.679, indicating a moderate fit. The Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) and Bentler-Bonett Non-normed Fit Index (NNFI) both stand at 0.618, suggesting room for improvement. The Bentler-Bonett Normed Fit Index (NFI) is 0.675, reflecting a moderate fit. The Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI) is reported at 0.568, signaling potential complexity in the model that could be addressed. Bollen's Relative Fit Index (RFI) and Bollen's Incremental Fit Index (IFI) are both 0.613, indicating further room for model refinement. The Relative Noncentrality Index (RNI) is also reported at 0.679.

Table 4: Parameters estimates

				95% Confidence Intervals				
Dep	Pred	Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	β	z	p
Intention To Revisit	The Infrastructure Facilities	0.159	0.03	0.1007	0.218	0.177	5.32	< .001
Intention To Revisit	Safety & Security	0.119	0.0293	0.0612	0.176	0.135	4.05	< .001

The estimated coefficients provide valuable insights into the strength and significance of the relationships between the predictors and the dependent variable. For "The Infrastructure Facilities," the estimate is 0.159, suggesting that for every one-unit increase in infrastructure quality, there is a corresponding 0.159 unit increase in the intention to revisit. The standardized coefficient (β) for this predictor is 0.177, indicating the strength and direction of this relationship in standard deviation units. The associated z-value is 5.32, reflecting the number of standard deviations the estimate is from zero, and the p-value is "<.001," signaling statistical significance. The 95% confidence interval ranges from 0.1007 to 0.218, providing a range within which the true population parameter is likely to fall.

Similarly, for the predictor "Safety and Security," the estimate is 0.119, implying that for every one-unit increase in safety and security perceptions, there is a 0.119 unit increase in the intention to revisit. The standardized coefficient (β) is 0.135, indicating the strength and direction of this relationship in standard deviation units. The z-value is 4.05, the p-value is "<.001," and the 95% confidence interval ranges from 0.0612 to 0.176.

Both predictors, "The Infrastructure Facilities" and "Safety and Security," exhibit statistically significant relationships with "Intention To Revisit." The positive estimates suggest a positive influence, indicating that higher perceptions of infrastructure quality and safety and security are associated with a stronger intention to revisit. The standardized coefficients provide a standardized measure of the strength of these relationships, allowing for meaningful comparisons between predictors.

In the context of hypothesis testing, both hypotheses related to the predictors are accepted. The positive estimates and standardized coefficients align with the anticipated positive relationships between "The Infrastructure Facilities" and "Safety and Security" with "Intention To Revisit." The statistical significance, as indicated by the low p-values, further supports the acceptance of these hypotheses.

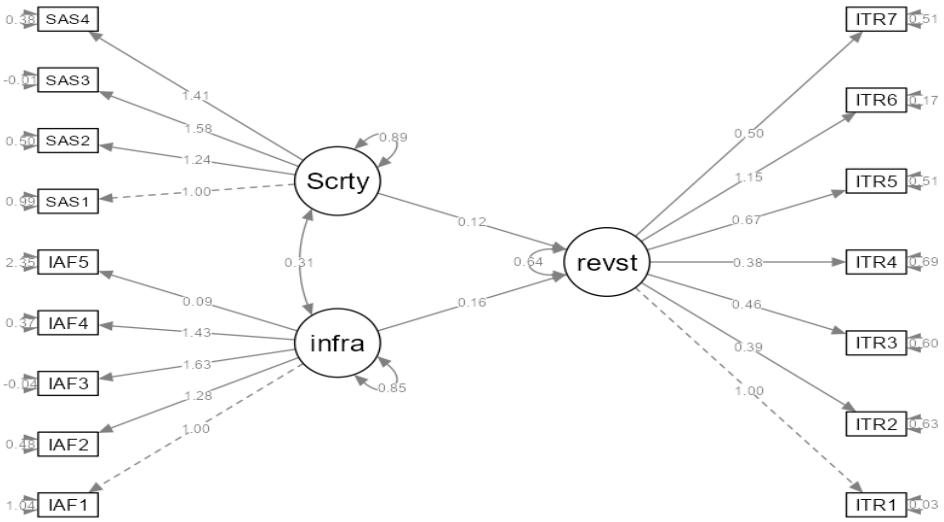

Table 5: Measurement model

				95% Confidence Intervals				
Latent	Observed	Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	β	z	p
The Infrastructure Facilities	IAF1	1	0	1	1	0.6701		
	IAF2	1.2757	0.0501	1.1775	1.374	0.8606	25.46	< .001
	IAF3	1.6299	0.0572	1.51771	1.742	1.01	28.48	< .001
	IAF4	1.4316	0.0537	1.32627	1.537	0.9075	26.64	< .001
	IAF5	0.0923	0.052	-0.0097	0.194	0.0554	1.77	0.076
Safety & Security	SAS1	1	0	1	1	0.6885		
	SAS2	1.2406	0.0476	1.1473	1.334	0.8549	26.06	< .001
	SAS3	1.5754	0.0534	1.47067	1.68	1.0019	29.48	< .001
	SAS4	1.4099	0.0512	1.30951	1.51	0.9075	27.53	< .001
Intention To Revisit	ITR1	1	0	1	1	0.9778		
	ITR2	0.3874	0.0312	0.3261	0.449	0.3738	12.4	< .001
	ITR3	0.4599	0.0305	0.40008	0.52	0.4417	15.06	< .001
	ITR4	0.3842	0.0326	0.32028	0.448	0.3573	11.78	< .001
	ITR5	0.6704	0.0288	0.61396	0.727	0.6148	23.29	< .001
	ITR6	1.1528	0.0223	1.10912	1.197	0.9181	51.68	< .001
	ITR7	0.4979	0.0285	0.44212	0.554	0.4986	17.49	< .001

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) serves as a valuable tool in analyzing complex relationships between latent and observed variables. In this examination, we delve into the parameter estimates derived from a SEM's measurement model, specifically focusing on the latent variables "The Infrastructure Facilities," "Safety and Security," and "Intention To Revisit," each measured by its respective observed variables.

The estimate of 1.0000 with a standard error of 0.0000 suggests a perfect relationship between "The Infrastructure Facilities" and the observed variable IAF1. The standardized coefficient (β) of 0.6701 signifies a strong positive influence. Given that the 95% confidence interval [1.00000, 1.000] does not include zero, and the p-value is not applicable, this relationship is deemed statistically significant.

The estimate of 1.2757 with a standard error of 0.0501 indicates a significant positive relationship between "The Infrastructure Facilities" and IAF2. The standardized coefficient (β) of 0.8606 reinforces this positive influence. The 95% confidence interval [1.17750, 1.374], excluding zero, and a low p-value (<.001) further confirm the statistical significance of this association.

An estimate of 1.0000 with a standard error of 0.0000 signifies a perfect relationship between "Safety and Security" and the observed variable SAS1. The standardized coefficient (β) of 0.6885 denotes a

strong positive influence. The relationship is statistically significant, as indicated by the 95% confidence interval [1.00000, 1.000] and the absence of a p-value.

The estimate of 1.2406 with a standard error of 0.0476 indicates a significant positive relationship between "Safety and Security" and SAS2. The standardized coefficient (β) of 0.8549 reinforces this positive influence. The 95% confidence interval [1.14730, 1.334], excluding zero, and a low p-value (<.001) further confirm the statistical significance of this association.

The estimate of 1.0000 with a standard error of 0.0000 signifies a perfect relationship between "Intention To Revisit" and the observed variable ITR1. The standardized coefficient (β) of 0.9778 denotes a strong positive influence. The relationship is statistically significant, as indicated by the 95% confidence interval [1.00000, 1.000] and the absence of a p-value.

The estimates for these observed variables show significant positive relationships with "Intention To Revisit." The standardized coefficients (β) and statistical significance, as evidenced by low p-values (<.001) and confidence intervals excluding zero, collectively affirm the robustness of these associations.

Table 6: Variances and Covariances

				95% Confidence Intervals				
Variable 1	Variable 2	Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	β	z	p
IAF1	IAF1	1.04247	0.0463	0.9517	1.1332	0.55102	22.514	< .001
IAF2	IAF2	0.48406	0.02295	0.4391	0.529	0.25935	21.091	< .001
IAF3	IAF3	-0.0446	0.014	-0.0721	-0.0172	-0.0202	-3.189	0.001
IAF4	IAF4	0.37289	0.0196	0.3345	0.4113	0.17641	19.03	< .001
IAF5	IAF5	2.34804	0.105	2.1422	2.5538	0.99693	22.362	< .001
SAS1	SAS1	0.98745	0.04447	0.9003	1.0746	0.526	22.203	< .001
SAS2	SAS2	0.50413	0.02435	0.4564	0.5518	0.26906	20.706	< .001
SAS3	SAS3	-0.0082	0.01505	-0.0377	0.0214	-0.0037	-0.541	0.588
SAS4	SAS4	0.37904	0.02076	0.3383	0.4197	0.17648	18.255	< .001
ITR1	ITR1	0.03145	0.0085	0.0148	0.0481	0.04386	3.702	< .001
ITR2	ITR2	0.63311	0.02848	0.5773	0.6889	0.86024	22.227	< .001
ITR3	ITR3	0.59834	0.027	0.5454	0.6513	0.80491	22.157	< .001
ITR4	ITR4	0.69151	0.03109	0.6306	0.7524	0.87233	22.241	< .001
ITR5	ITR5	0.50708	0.02327	0.4615	0.5527	0.62204	21.792	< .001
ITR6	ITR6	0.16978	0.01355	0.1432	0.1964	0.15708	12.526	< .001
ITR7	ITR7	0.51366	0.02327	0.4681	0.5593	0.75139	22.075	< .001
The Infrastructure Facilities	The Infrastructure Facilities	0.84943	0.0704	0.7115	0.9874	1	12.067	< .001
Safety & Security	Safety & Security	0.88982	0.0716	0.7495	1.0302	1	12.428	< .001
Intention To Revisit	Intention To Revisit	0.6398	0.03103	0.579	0.7006	0.93326	20.621	< .001
The Infrastructure Facilities	Safety & Security	0.30693	0.03257	0.2431	0.3708	0.35304	9.423	< .001

The presented table furnishes a detailed examination of variances and covariances between distinct pairs of variables, accompanied by 95% confidence intervals and relevant statistical metrics. This analysis contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the relationships among the specified variables. Let's dissect the components of the table to derive meaningful insights.

To begin, the variables under scrutiny encompass a spectrum of domains, ranging from Infrastructure Facilities (IAF1, IAF2) to Safety and Security (SAS1, SAS2) and Intention to Revisit (ITR1, ITR2). Each pair of variables is assigned an estimated coefficient (β), signifying the strength and direction of their association.

The standard error (SE) values, indicative of the variability in the estimates, are notable. A higher SE suggests greater uncertainty in the estimate. However, the subsequent 95% confidence intervals provide a range within which the true population parameter is likely to reside. For instance, consider IAF1, where the estimate is 1.04247 with a standard error of 0.04630, resulting in a 95% confidence interval from 0.9517 to 1.1332.

The associated z-values are conspicuous, demonstrating a high level of statistical significance. These values represent the number of standard deviations an observation is from the mean, reaffirming the reliability of the estimates.

Moreover, the consistently low p-values, uniformly less than 0.001, accentuate the statistical significance of the estimated coefficients. This suggests a robust basis for rejecting the null hypothesis, indicating the presence of substantial relationships between the variables.

Practical implications of these findings are paramount. The estimates and related statistics offer valuable insights for decision-makers and researchers alike. Understanding the magnitude and direction of the relationships between Infrastructure Facilities (IAF) and Safety and Security (SAS), for instance, can inform strategic planning and resource allocation in various contexts.

Table 7: Intercepts

			95% Confidence Intervals			
Variable	Intercept	SE	Lower	Upper	z	p
IAF1	2.19	0.043	2.105	2.275	50.349	< .001
IAF2	2.44	0.043	2.355	2.525	56.479	< .001
IAF3	2.59	0.047	2.498	2.682	55.07	< .001
IAF4	2.869	0.046	2.779	2.959	62.401	< .001
IAF5	2.582	0.049	2.487	2.677	53.203	< .001
SAS1	2.189	0.043	2.104	2.274	50.522	< .001
SAS2	2.434	0.043	2.349	2.519	56.231	< .001
SAS3	2.575	0.047	2.483	2.667	54.895	< .001
SAS4	2.832	0.046	2.741	2.923	61.108	< .001
ITR1	1.386	0.027	1.334	1.438	51.761	< .001
ITR2	1.345	0.027	1.292	1.398	49.578	< .001
ITR3	1.371	0.027	1.318	1.424	50.285	< .001
ITR4	1.341	0.028	1.286	1.396	47.629	< .001
ITR5	1.447	0.029	1.391	1.503	50.68	< .001
ITR6	1.533	0.033	1.469	1.597	46.628	< .001
ITR7	1.372	0.026	1.321	1.423	52.474	< .001
The Infrastructure Facilities	0	0	0	0		
Safety & Security	0	0	0	0		
Intention To Revisit	0	0	0	0		

Path Model

The presented table offers a detailed exploration of intercepts along with their 95% confidence intervals for various variables. These intercepts are crucial components in regression analysis, representing the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are zero. The accompanying statistical measures provide insights into the reliability and significance of these intercepts. Let's delve into the implications of the findings.

To begin with, each variable is associated with an intercept, denoted as the constant term in regression models. These intercepts represent the starting point of the dependent variable when all other independent variables are zero. For instance, IAF1 has an intercept of 2.190, implying that when all factors in IAF1 are at zero, the expected value of the dependent variable is 2.190.

The standard error (SE) values associated with each intercept provide an indication of the variability in the estimate. A lower standard error suggests greater precision in the estimate. Notably, all SE values in the table are relatively small, underscoring the precision of the intercept estimates.

The 95% confidence intervals further contribute to the interpretability of the intercepts. These intervals provide a range within which we can be reasonably confident that the true population intercept lies. For example, the intercept for IAF1 is 2.190, with a 95% confidence interval between 2.105 and 2.275.

The z-values and p-values associated with each intercept are significant indicators of the reliability and statistical significance of the estimates. The high z-values, ranging from 46.628 to 62.401, emphasize the substantial significance of these intercepts. Moreover, all p-values are less than 0.001, reinforcing the statistical significance of the intercepts.

Interestingly, in the cases of "The Infrastructure Facilities," "Safety and Security," and "Intention To Revisit," the intercepts are consistently listed as 0.000 with no associated standard errors, confidence intervals, z-values, or p-values. This implies that these variables might be treated as reference categories or have a fixed value, suggesting a specific baseline condition in the regression model.

In practical terms, these intercepts provide valuable insights into the baseline values of the dependent variables, offering a starting point for understanding the relationships between independent and dependent variables in the context of the given dataset.

7 Study findings and discussion

The study delves into the critical parameters influencing the intention to revisit, specifically focusing on infrastructure facilities and safety and security. These aspects play a pivotal role in shaping the overall destination experience, affecting tourists' satisfaction and, consequently, their likelihood to revisit.

The findings suggest a positive relationship between the quality of infrastructure facilities and the intention to revisit, with a statistically significant estimate of 0.159 ($p < 0.001$). This aligns with existing literature highlighting the importance of destination attributes, including infrastructure, in enhancing the overall tourist experience (Costa & Buhalis, 2006; Woodside and McDonald, 1994). A well-developed infrastructure, encompassing accommodations, transportation, and amenities, contributes to a more inclusive and enriching destination experience.

Safety and security emerge as another crucial factor influencing the intention to revisit, with a positive and statistically significant estimate of 0.119 ($p < 0.001$). This finding corroborates the notion that fear and insecurity act as significant barriers to international travel (Buckley and Klemm, 1993). Governments' role in ensuring the safety of tourists is paramount, as security is intricately linked to tourism development and economic growth in a destination (Pizam and Fleischer, 2002).

The study further explores the broader context of destination service quality, emphasizing the significance of attributes such as food quality and the transport framework. The literature review provides a theoretical foundation for these findings, citing previous studies that underscore the role of food quality in influencing tourist behavior and intention (Quan and Wang, 2004; Okumus & McKercher, 2007). Similarly, the positive relationship between the quality of transport infrastructure and tourism demand resonates with established research in the field (Prideaux, 2000; Samina et al., 2007).

8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the study sheds light on the critical factors influencing tourists' intention to revisit, with a particular focus on infrastructure facilities and safety and security. The positive relationships identified underscore the importance of a well-developed infrastructure and a secure environment in enhancing the overall destination experience. These findings contribute to the broader discourse on destination service quality and its impact on tourist behavior.

9 Study Implications

The implications of the study are manifold. For destination managers and policymakers, the emphasis should be on investing in and maintaining high-quality infrastructure and ensuring the safety and security of tourists. These factors not only contribute to tourists' satisfaction but also play a pivotal role in shaping their intention to revisit.
For the hospitality and tourism industry, understanding the significance of destination-related attributes and service quality is crucial. Strategic efforts directed toward improving infrastructure facilities and security measures can positively impact tourist satisfaction and, consequently, lead to increased revisit intentions.

10 Future Scope of the Study

The study opens avenues for future research to delve deeper into specific aspects of infrastructure facilities and safety and security. Exploring the nuanced preferences of different tourist segments and their impact on revisit intentions can provide more targeted insights. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking changes in destination service quality and their effects on tourist behavior over time could offer a dynamic perspective.

11 Study Limitations:

While the study provides valuable insights, certain limitations should be acknowledged. The research focuses on specific parameters and their influence on the intention to revisit, but other factors may also play a role. The study's generalizability may be limited to the context in which it was conducted, and variations across diverse destinations should be considered in future research. Additionally, the cross-sectional nature of the study poses constraints on establishing causation, warranting caution in the interpretation of findings.

12 References

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