

“Agro-Tourism as a Catalyst for Rural Development: A Comprehensive Analysis of Trends, Benefits, and Challenges from 2018 to 2024”

Rinkeshkumar G. Mahida

Research Scholar

Monark University, Vahelal

ABSTRACT:

As you'll discover, agro-tourism has become one of the essential tools for rural people's economic growth and an effective way to support culture and achieve sustainable development. This paper provides a systematic review of 19 research papers published in the last five years, 2018-2024 the study found that agro-tourism is fairly the newest area of research interest of most researchers highlighting that there is a gradual increase in the number of publications every year with a peak in the year 2023 where a significant number of 31.6% papers were published. Based on the previous literature, the roles of agro-tourism break into the following categories; the impacts of improved quality of existing rural income, employment generation, and lastly the impacts on promoting sustainable agriculture practices. Examples of India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka show how agriculture tourism smooths the rural-urban divide where farmers are locking tourism to earn extra bucks without compromising the authenticity or environment.

However, there are challenges that agro-tourism still experiences within Tanzania these include; infrastructural challenges, lack of clear policy blueprints, and low-level engagement of stakeholders. The paper focuses on state-led programs, capacity building, and sustainable development measures to overcome these barriers. Recommendations show that internet



marketing tools and online platforms are revealed as significant factors that need to be harnessed to enhance agro-tourism destinations around the world. It provides measures such as improving physical and financial access to rural markets, raising the number of farmers' support programs, developing PPP for commercialization of agro-tourism centers, and other measures. Moreover, the study follows a policy recommendation advocating for community use with sustainability incorporated to deliver long-term values.

Accordingly, the research establishes that agro-tourism has the potential to catalyze socio-economic change, only if the barriers are removed through more participatory approaches. Future research should be devoted to the further development of agro-tourism opportunities in the areas that have not been widely promoted so far, the coming of the progressive technologies, and the appropriate advocacy for the fair shareholders' profiles that would enable this sector to unfold further (Mahida R., 2024) (Mahida, 2024).

Keywords: Agro-tourism, Rural Development, Sustainable Tourism, Economic Diversification, and Community Engagement

INTRODUCTION

It is known that agro-tourism has become more and more popular as a source of stimulation for the rural economy in aspects of both agriculture and tourism. It is not only beneficial to farmers as a way of income diversification but also contributes to the improvements of rural standard of living by bringing tourists to have a taste of farming and culture. This paper acknowledges that the reason for the growth in global interest in agro-tourism is that it provides a mechanism to address the Rural and Urban divide while promoting economic and environmental development. The analysis will cover the developments of agro-tourism from the years 2018-2024, focus on important trends, advantages, and disadvantages, and look at successful examples from different areas of the world.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To Analyze the Economic Impact of Agro-Tourism on Rural Development.
- To Examine the Role of Agro-Tourism in Cultural Preservation and Community Engagement.
- To Identify Key Challenges Hindering the Growth of Agro-Tourism.
- To Recommend Strategies for Enhancing Agro-Tourism Development and Sustainability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology of this study is a qualitative research accumulation of 19 scientific articles published between 2018 and 2024. Documents were collected from Scopus, SSRN, ResearchGate, Web of Science, and government reports and journal articles. This paper also highlighted important trends, benefits, and challenges for agro-tourism through thematic analysis. To identify the successful practices, and the challenges, two Asian countries, namely India and Indonesia were compared with Thailand. The approach helps to cover a considerable amount of methods and varieties of approaches and sources, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects of agro-tourism business for further policy implications and strategies in rural development (Mahida R., 2024).

TIME HORIZON

The time horizon across the 19 research papers differs in the following studies: 2018 to 2024. Some of the papers explore the current trends of agro-tourism while others follow a cross-sectional design that measures progress as it happens. The huge range of years encapsulated by this period indicates changing patterns of agrotourism, major policy developments, and new opportunities in the rural economy.



SELECTIONS OF DATABASES

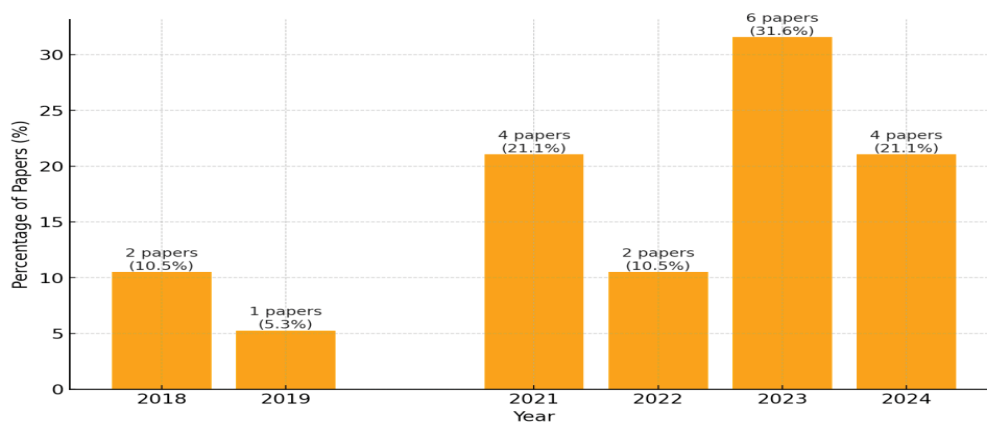
The databases used in the 19 research papers include Scopus, SSRN, ResearchGate, and Web of Science. Also, the papers used were government reports, academic journals, and institutional repositories. It also guarantees inclusive coverage of agro-tourism trends, sustainability, economics, and rural development, policies, and programs worldwide.

ARTICLE CLASSIFICATION

The 19 research papers on agro-tourism can be classified into four primary categories: Sustainable and Rural Development: Economic Influence and political Review, Communal Agroturism, and Technological and Analytical Impacts. Some of the papers based on sustainability address issues of environmental protection and social and economic development while others dealing with economics investigate income diversification and employment opportunities. A study on community-based agro-tourism reveals social justice and people participation. Analyzing the agro-tourism, technological papers employ data mining, predictive modeling, and SWOT analysis. The common categorization adopted here is consistent with this. In this classification, agro-tourism is analyzed in diverse ways to support the economic sustainability of rural communities.

PUBLICATION TRENDS

Graph 1.1 Yearly Distributions of Agro-Tourism Research Papers (2018-2024)





In the bar chart, we focus on the issue of publication for the period between 2018 to 2024. The year 2023 showed the greatest increase in papers published, with 31.6 % (6 papers), and the years 2021 and 2024 contributed 21.1 % (4 papers) each. Reduced outputs were in 2019 to be at 5.3%, in 2018 as well as in 2022 at 10.5% each.

Table 1.1: Comprehensive Analysis of Agro-Tourism Research: Key Studies, Methods, and Findings (2018-2024)

Sr. No.	Research Paper Title	Author (s) Name	Journal	Materials and Methods	Research Design Used	Sample Size	Data Collection Approach	Data Analyses	Key Findings	Citation
1	A Study on Agro-Tourism in India	Rinkesh Kumar G. Mahida	Vidya Journal	Descriptive research design using secondary data	Descriptive	Not applicable (Secondary data)	Reports, articles	Thematic analysis	Agro-tourism diversifies rural incomes and supports local development.	(Mahida, 2023)
2	Does Interconnectivity Matter? An Integration Model of Agro-Tourism Development	Ihwan Susila, Dianne Dean, Kun Harismah, et al.	Asia Pacific Management Review	Grounded theory and semi-structured interviews	Grounded Theory	17 respondents	Interviews and observations	Iterative coding and thematic development	Stakeholder collaboration is essential for sustainability.	(Susila et al., 2024)
3	Agritourism and	Emmanuel Ndhlovu	Journal of Outdoor	Bibliometric analysis	Bibliometric	78 articles	Scopus database	Co-occurrence and	Economic benefits	(Ndhlovu &



	Sustainability: A Global Bibliometric Analysis of the State of Research	u, Kaitano Dube	Recreation and Tourism	is from the Scopus database	Analysis	(Secondary data)	se search	bibliometric analysis	and knowledge gaps in agro-tourism.	Dube, 2024)
4	Spatial Characteristics and Restructuring Model of the Agro-Cultural Heritage Site	Ying Zhang, Qianqi an Zheng, Chengcai Tang, et al.	Heliyon	Classical grounded theory with field surveys and interviews	Classical Grounded Theory	30 in-depth interviews	Surveys and interviews	Qualitative coding and model development	Integrated cultural, ecological, and economic benefits.	(Zhang et al., 2024)
5	Data Mining Approach for Arranging and Clustering the Agro-Tourism Activities in Orchard	Krittipat Pitchayadejanant, Parinya Nakpathom	Kaset Sart Journal of Social Sciences	Data mining approach using FP-Growth algorithm	Data Mining	409 observations	Survey-based data	FP-Growth association rule mining	Fruit reaping is the most preferred activity.	(Pitchayadejanant & Nakpathom, 2018)



6	Prediction Model for Agro-Tourism Development Using Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System Method	Sri Ayu Andayani, et al.	Open Agriculture	Predictive modeling using ANFIS	Predictive Modeling	56 respondents	Structured questionnaire	ANFIS modeling and cross-validation	ANFIS predicts development effectively with 98.89% accuracy.	(Andayani et al., 2022)
7	Agro-Tourism: A Panacea for Rural Development	Lt. Seena V., Dr. Sheela M.C.	IJFMR	Secondary data analysis	Descriptive	Not applicable (Secondary data)	Reports and literature review	Thematic and policy review	Rural tourism promotes income and cultural heritage.	(Seena & Sheela, 2023)
8	Agro-Tourism: A Way of Sustainable Development	Hemani Kothari, Dr. Asif Perwej	Wesleyan Journal of Research	Qualitative and secondary data synthesis	Qualitative	Not applicable (Secondary data)	Reports and articles	SWOT analysis and thematic synthesis	Policy and infrastructure improvements needed for scaling.	(Kothari & Perwej, 2021)
9	Analysis of Community-Based	Fajar Rasyidi Hidayat,	Habitat	Mixed methods using survey	Descriptive Quantitative	141 respondents	Structured surveys and	Multidimensional	Sustainability depends on stakehol	(Hidayat et al., 2023)



	Coffee Agro-Tourism Sustainability in East Java, Indonesia	Luchman Hakim, Rita Parmawati		s and MDS analysis			interviews	scaling (MDS)	der integration.	
10	Development Prospect of Agro-Tourism and Positive Effects of Tourism Activities in Rural Regions	Galina Bakhmatova	E3S Web of Conferences	Statistical-economic and monographic methods	Mixed Methods	Secondary data	Reports and field observations	Economic and qualitative reviews	Agro-tourism aids rural development but faces infrastructural gaps.	(Bakhmatova, 2021)
11	Economic Empowerment of Agro-Tourism: Jawau Nik (Java Unique): A Case Study	Siti Nurlaela, Bambang Mursito, et al.	Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Businesses	Case study analysis with structured interviews	Qualitative Case Study	32 respondents	Interviews and focus groups	Descriptive thematic analysis	Community involvement drives empowerment and conservation.	(Nurlaela et al., 2021)



	in Indone sia									
12	Agro- Touris m	Chandr a Shekha r	Researc h Gate Publica tion	Conce ptual secon dary data synthe sis	Conce ptual	Not applic able (Seco ndary data)	Archiv al resear ch	SWOT and thematic analysis	Agro- tourism has untappe d growth potential in India.	(Shekhar , 2022)
13	Role of Agro- Touris m in Rural Devel opmen t	M. Sunitha	IJRAR	Secon dary data analys is	Descri ptive Analy tical	Not applic able (Seco ndary data)	Report s and article s	SWOT and comparat ive policy analysis	Rural tourism promote s cultural and economi c sustaina bility.	(Sunitha, 2021)
14	The Scenar io of Agro- Touris m in India: An Overvi ew	Vikas Dangi	JETIR	Explor atory resear ch on secon dary data	Explo ratory	Not applic able (Seco ndary data)	Literat ure review	Themati c and SWOT analysis	Agro- tourism grows at 20% annually in India.	(Dangi, 2018)
15	A Revie w on Agro- Touris m: An Emerg ing Trend	Swati Suman, Vineeta Chandr a, Atanu Deb, et al.	The Pharma Innovat ion Journal	Secon dary data review and SWO T analys is	Descri ptive Analy tical	Not applic able (Seco ndary data)	Acade mic public ations and case studies	Qualitati ve comparat ive analysis	Effectiv e policy can harness agro- tourism potential .	(Suman et al., 2023)
16	The Comp etency Devel	Pattara wit Theera	Asian Admini stration and	Mixed metho ds with	Partici patory Actio n	23 respo ndents	Intervi ews and action	Pre-post analysis and AIC	Training improve s rural capaciti	(Theerap aksiri et al., 2019)



	opment to Manag e Agro- Eco Touris m of Pla Ba Comm unity, Loei, Thaila nd	paksiri, et al.	Manag ement Review	partici patory action resea rch	Resea rch		resea rch	framewo rk	es in tourism manage ment.	
17	A Cross road for Sustai nable Devel opmen t in Sri Lanka: Embra cing Sustai nabilit y throug h Agro- Touris m Initiati ves in Nuwar a Eliya	S.S. Nisayu ru Ariyaw ardana	SSRN Preprin t	Descri ptive analyti cal review of secon dary data	Descri ptive Analy tical	Not applic able (Seco ndary data)	Archiv al second ary source s	SWOT and FAO principle s	Nuwar a Eliya has untappe d agro- tourism opportu nities.	(Ariyaw ardana, 2024)
18	Devel opmen t of the Conce pt of Sustai nable Agro-	Dragan Vukolić, Tamara Gajić, Marko D.	Sustain ability	Surve y- based mixed metho ds approa ch	Mixed Metho ds	607 valid respo nses	Surve ys and field data	MANO VA and regressio n analysis	Local gastrono my is vital for destinati on competit iveness.	(Vukolić et al., 2023)



	Tourism Destinations — Exploring the Motivations of Serbian Gastro-Tourists	Petrović, et al.								
19	The Role of Agro-Tourism in the Development of Socio-Economic Infrastructure in Rural Areas	Khodjaev Anvar Rasulovich	Science and Education Today	Secondary data synthesis and statistical evaluation	Descriptive Analytical	Not applicable (Secondary data)	Reports and statistical data	Statistical-economic and SWOT analysis	Uzbek agro-tourism fosters rural income and cultural preservation.	(Khodjaev, 2023)

DISCUSSION

This paper defines agro-tourism as the link between agricultural and tourism sectors and examines the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural value of such ventures in rural areas. At the same time, agro-tourism entails the interaction between farming production and tourists, supports the sustainable development of rural areas, provides farmers with other sources of income, and allows maintaining cultural values in modern communities. This paper integrates



different research and presents the results including the advantages, problems, and solutions to promote agro-tourism in the world.

Benefits of Agro-Tourism

- **Economic Diversification and Growth:** The economic activity keeps farmers afloat during the off-harvest season and creates new business models like agriculture-tourism ventures, farm stays, farm tours, and local farm produce sales among others, (Mahida, 2023; Shekhar, 2023). This diversification relieves the pressure from traditional farming and protects from market fluctuations (Khodjaye, 2021). Panyaweyan agro-tourism site in Indonesia helps various economies serve tourists and employ individuals showcasing the potency of a sustainable economy (Andayani et al., 2022).
- **Employment Generation:** The implication is that agro-tourism leads to employment in hospitality, transportation, and local products (Nurlaela et al. 2021). In Uzbekistan for example, through the "Tourism Village" project that has provided more than 450 people with jobs, the rate of people moving from rural areas to the cities has been controlled while supporting increased rural business (Khodjaye, 2021). On a similar line, the Maharashtra Agriculture Tourism Development Corporation (MATDC) has developed many centers of agriculture tourism which directly results in rural employment (Shekhar, 2023).
- **Cultural Preservation:** Thereby turning customers into willing conservers of traditional agricultural practices, craft products, and regional foods by providing cultural tourism services (Seena & Sheela, 2023). Tourists interact with rural experiences, for example, going carting in bullock carts, and taking cooking classes and it gives people a place to หรือ strengthen their cultural bond and learn from other generations (Kothari and Perwej, 2021).
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Risks elaborated: Agro-tourism boosts environmental conservation, particularly in the agricultural sector, increases production of ecological farming, and is an encouraging factor in organic farming (Sunitha, 2021). In East Java, agroforestry requires the element of tourism to support sustainable land management and therefore increase the capacity of the environment to cope with distinct adversities



(Hidayat et al., 2023). It also provides visitors with information on enduring climate farming practices to enhance the protection of the environment (Mahida, 2023).

- **Educational Opportunities:** From the methodological approach followed by Agro-tourism, urban consumers, especially children, can learn about farming and rural life (Suman et al., 2023). Learning through fun and engaging educational sessions on farms and workshops improves understanding of sustainable agriculture and farming systems as well as environmental conservation (Sunitha, 2021).

Challenges in Agro-Tourism Development

- **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Lack of access roads, scarce accommodation, and unavailable basic amenities remain critical challenges to agro-tourism (Soh et al. 2021; Dangi 2018). Thai orchard tourism faces the challenges of inadequate visitor amenities and social transport systems (Pitchayadejanant & Nakpathom, 2018).
- **Policy and Financial Constraints:** Lack of consistent and comprehensive policies towards agro-tourism business, scarce governmental encouragement, and complex bureaucratic procedures are reported to slow development (Shekhar, 2022; Khodjaye, 2021). Farmers have challenges of permit and financial support for agro-tourism initiatives hence less investment on these initiatives (Mahida, 2023).
- **Lack of Awareness and Training:** Farmers are usually devoid of suitable skills and adequate knowledge in regard to the operational management of agro-tourism enterprises (Mahida, 2023; Kothari & Perwej, 2021). Lack of awareness of the opportunities that exist in agro-tourism coupled with poor advertising and marketing of the concept still encourages more constraint on growth. (Seena & Sheela, 2023).
- **Community Engagement Issues:** Lack of equal representation in decisions and the management process leads to low involvement of the community and thus, the little positive impact of agro-tourism (Khodjaye, 2021). Successful initiatives have to rely on the local communities and call for participative actions to be effectuated in the long run (Andayani et al., 2022).



- **Environmental Risks:** Wildlife tourism when not properly controlled can have negative impacts on on-site resources, fauna, flora, water sources, and overall site quality (Sunitha, 2021). Tourism when done in rural areas with high sensitivity may affect the ecology and history of the region (Hidayat et al., 2023).

Innovative Approaches and Strategies

- **Policy Reforms and Institutional Support:** Policies to support agro-tourism should be initiated and elaborated by governments; They should contain definite recommendations, financial stimuli, and smooth bureaucratic practices (Shekhar, 2023; Khodjayevev, 2021). Governments should incorporate agro-tourism into other programs covering overall rural development, for example, the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in India (Mahida, 2023).
- **Infrastructure Development:** Facilities such as communication, transport, accommodation, and utilities in rural areas must be improved to support better agro-tourism (Dangi, 2018; Seena & Sheela, 2023). He identified that infrastructure investments have led to the establishment of agro-tourism centers in Maharashtra (Shekhar, 2023).
- **Capacity Building and Training:** Education and training programs regarding tourism, hotel, farming management, and other sustainable farming practices can improve the farmer and rural community knowledge (Nurlaela et al., 2021). Other examples of efficiency improvement of management curriculum for agro-tourism include the Competency-Based Training (CBT) model of Thailand that helped strengthen the skills of agro-tourism managers (Theerapaksiri et al., 2019).
- **Community-Based Tourism Models:** Various models of community-based tourism (CBT) stress community involvement in planning implementing and assessing agro-tourism ventures (Hidayat et al., 2023). In East Java, such Community-Based Tourism (CBT), programs have developed community participation and fairness in distribution outcomes effectively (Andayani et al., 2022).



- **Technology Integration:** The preparation of Google Maps can increase the virtual exposure of spots and facilitate the organization of the flow of tourists in enterprises (Kothari & Perwej, 2021). In Indonesia, several indices named the Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) are used to determine the agro-tourism prospect for development (Andayani et al., 2022).
- **Marketing and Promotion:** Effective marketing strategy and more so the use of social media can appeal to a wider market for agro-tourism sites (Pitchayadejanant & Nakpathom, 2018). Local branding and product packaging also boost the market attractiveness even more (Kothari & Perwej, 2021).
- **Sustainability Measures:** It is recommended that agro-tourism activities involve the use of technologies like organic farming, agroforestry, and ways of handling waste (Hidayat et al., 2023; Sunitha, 2021). Some of the recommendations developed through multisectoral approaches include farmers, policymakers, and Non-governmental organizations' cooperation to advance run sustainability and resilience.
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):** Sensitizing private players in the development of agro-tourism can lead to more investment and ideas (Seena and Sheela, 2023). In the sphere of human resources, PPPs are used for infrastructure, training, and marketing (Mahida, 2023).
- **Conclusion and Future Directions:** Tourism in agricultural areas is one of the most promising areas of activity: it can become a basis for the socio-economic development of rural territories, for the preservation and support of cultural and historical traditions, and for the promotion of environmentally friendly forms of activity. This potential can be realized when infrastructure, policy, and training requirements that have not yet been met in most organizations are addressed. Thus, the necessary use of innovative technologies, participation, and sustainable processes make agro-tourism an inspiring example in the framework of comprehensive rural development. The findings of this research should be extended by future research in further examining the socio-economic effects of agro-tourism and in analyzing the softie business models for agro-tourism business applicable in different regions.



KEY FINDINGS IN AGRO-TOURISM

- **Economic Empowerment:** Through the integration of tourism into agriculture, agro-tourism helps to diversify Farmer's income other than through conventional farming. This income is obtained from accommodation from farm stays, agricultural-related travel, tours, and also from the sale of farm products thus supplementing economic sustainability in the rural areas (Mahida, 2023; Shekhar, 2023). Secondly, agro-tourism is an employer of labor, especially for women and youths in rural areas (Sunitha, 2021).
- **Cultural Preservation:** As a result of promoting Agro-tourism cultural preservation of agricultural practices, crafts, and food is enhanced. Through establishing an association with visitors about local culture and way of living, agro-tourism directly supports rural culture and enhances cultural values (Shekhar, 2023; Khodjayev, 2021).
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Eco-tourism supports organic production, wildlife conservation, and ecological utilization of land through support of agri-tourism. This cuts down the impact of conventional tourism on the environment and is in support of the United Nation's sustainable development (Seena & Sheela, 2023; Kothari & Perwej, 2021).
- **Educational Value:** First of all, agro-tourism plays the role of educating a city-dweller about farming practices and rural lifestyle. They provide information about the practice of sustainable agriculture and help to build an understanding of rural environments (Shekhar, 2022; Dangi, 2018).
- **Challenges:** Challenges of agro-tourism are infrastructure weaknesses such as; bad roads, lack of accommodation, and fewer services. Lack of financial cover, inadequate policy, no funding, and limited promotion hamper advancement (Sunitha, 2021; Shekhar, 2022). Also, farmers have poor competence and little knowledge of how to properly manage agro-tourism ventures (Mahida, 2023).



- **Policy and State Initiatives** Maharashtra, especially Kerala and Rajasthan have led the onset of a new form of tourism by establishing agro-tourism centers and motivating farmers through various incentives towards agricultural tourism. This paper identifies a pivotal role of state-level policies and agendas in agro-tourism development and rural reanimation (Shekhar, 2022).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- **Infrastructure Development and Investment:** For agro-tourism to realize its full potential, considerable investments in infrastructure programs must be made in rural areas. Developing better roads means better access to all tourist attractions and spokes, better lodgings also mean satisfaction among the tourists, as well as better access to vital amenities a plus to the tourists. Governments should come up with special funds to be used in developing structures for agro-tourism, and areas with high tourism indices should be targeted.
- **Policy Framework and Financial Incentives:** The development of these policies is needed and required for lacking complete measures for agro-tourism's constant and future development. Such should include monetary-based strategies such as reimbursement for cash back, tax exemptions, and minimal interest rate costing for farmers who are experiencing agro-tourism. Making the regulation and permitting less complex should help to attract more participation from the rural regions.
- **Capacity Building and Training:** Farmers and the local people should receive appropriate training in matters concerning tourism, hotels, and sales to enable them to run agro-tourism businesses. To improve their skills, there must be a rise in capacity-building programs, workshops, and certifications. Relations with educational establishments are long-term and can afford constant training.
- **Community Participation and Engagement:** About this, the agro-tourism projects should ensure that all the stakeholders in the community are involved in order to distribute the benefits in a fair manner. Engaging people's participation in the planning,



management, and operation of community-based tourism is sustainable. Governments should actively encourage and support policy frameworks that espouse participation in development that strengthens the hand of recipient communities.

- **Technological Integration and Digital Marketing:** The use of ICT and other online platforms would go a long way in increasing the uptake of agro-tourism as consumers' engagement would be promoted online. Creating new concepts of mobile applications, websites and social networks for the promotion of agro-tourism services targets international consumers. Teaching farmers to adopt digital communication tools means that farmers will be able to market their agro-tourism services.

CONCLUSIONS

Exploring agro-tour as an organic process that improves the economic base and diversifies the economy in rural communities, revitalizes and continues a positive culture legacy, and encourages the use of sustainable methods. Thus, though currently faced with several issues including a lack of infrastructure and weak policy incentives, the growth prospects of the sector are high. In this case, promoting agro-tourism entails having employee-friendly policies, airport construction, continued development of rural accommodation, and the use of computers and the Internet. The present paper argues that through pp collaboration with the private sector and active involvement of the community, the agro-tourism sector needs to be promoted. Due attention in the future should be paid to diversifying geographically the development of agro-tourism and to developing new ideas for its effective use in the processes of socio-economic development.



References

- Mahida, R. (2023). A STUDY ON AGRO-TOURISM IN INDIA. *VIDYA-A JOURNAL OF GUJARAT UNIVERSITY*, 2(2), 323-330.
- Mahida, M. R. G. (2023). A STUDY ON AGRO-TOURISM IN INDIA.
- Susila, I., Dean, D., Harismah, K., Priyono, K. D., Setyawan, A. A., & Maulana, H. (2024). Does interconnectivity matter? An integration model of agro-tourism development. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 29, 104-114. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2023.08.003>
- Ndhlovu, E., & Dube, K. (2024). Agritourism and sustainability: A global bibliometric analysis of the state of research and dominant issues. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 46, 100746. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2024.100746>
- Zhang, Y, Zheng, Q., Tang, C., Liu, H., & Cui, M. (2024). Spatial characteristics and restructuring model of the agro-cultural heritage site in the context of culture and tourism integration. *Heliyon*, 10(4), e30227. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e30227>
- Pitchayadejanant, K., & Nakpathom, P. (2018). Data mining approach for arranging and clustering the agro-tourism activities in orchard. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, 39(3), 407-413. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2017.07.004>
- Andayani, S. A., Umyati, S., Dinar, Tampubolon, G. M., Ismail, A. Y., Dani, U., Nugraha, D. R., & Turnip, A. (2022). Prediction model for agro-tourism development using adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system method. *Open Agriculture*, 7(1), 644–655. <https://doi.org/10.1515/opag-2022-0086>
- Seena, V., & Sheela, M. C. (2023). Agri tourism - A panacea for rural development. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*, 5(6), 1-8. <https://www.ijfmr.com/>
- Kothari, H., & Perwej, A. (2021). Agro tourism: A way of sustainable development. *Wesleyan Journal of Research*, 13(68), 93-101.
- Hidayat, F. R., Hakim, L., & Parmawati, R. (2023). Analysis of community-based coffee agro-tourism sustainability in East Java, Indonesia. *Habitat*, 34(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.habitat.2023.034.1.1>



- Bakhmatova, G. (2021). Development prospect of agro-tourism and positive effects of tourism activities in rural regions. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 273, 09001. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202127309001>
- Nurlaela, S., Mursito, B., Shodiq, M. F., Hadi, P., & Rahmawati, R. (2021). Economic empowerment of agro-tourism "Jawaunik" (Java Unique): A case study in Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(5), 741–748. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no5.0741>
- Shekhar, C. (2022). Agro-tourism. *Go Vocal for Local: Make in India*, 1-34. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27005.03045>
- Sunitha, M. (2021). Role of agrotourism in rural development. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 8(2), 56-61. Retrieved from <https://www.ijrar.org/>
- Dangi, V. (2018). The scenario of agro-tourism in India: An overview. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*, 5(5), 796-801. Retrieved from <https://www.jetir.org/>
- Suman, S., Chandra, V., Deb, A., & Mahapatro, S. (2023). A review on agro-tourism: An emerging trend. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, 12(9), 324-327. Retrieved from <https://www.thepharmajournal.com/>
- Theerapaksiri, P., Trakansiriwanich, K., Tanupol, N., & Inthajak, M. (2019). The competency development to manage agro-eco tourism of Pla Ba Community, Loei, Thailand. *Asian Administration and Management Review*, 2(2), 189-200. Retrieved from <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3655017>
- Ariyawardana, S. S. N. (2024). A crossroad for sustainable development in Sri Lanka: Embracing sustainability through agro-tourism initiatives in Nuwara Eliya. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4781982>
- Vukolić, D., Gajić, T., Petrović, M. D., Bugaričić, J., Spasojević, A., Veljović, S., Vuksanović, N., Bugaričić, M., Zrnić, M., Knežević, S., Rakić, S. R., Drašković, B. D., & Petrović, T. (2023). Development of the concept of sustainable agro-tourism destinations—



Exploring the motivations of Serbian gastro-tourists. *Sustainability*, 15(2839).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032839>

- Mahida, R. (2024). the G7 summit 2024: A comprehensive overview. *Int. J. Manag. Public Policy Res*, 3, 48-57.
- Mahida, R. G. (2024). A Leading the Way: Sustainable Development and Economic Dynamics in Viksit Bharat@2047. *Vidhyayana-An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal-ISSN 2454-8596*, 9(si2).
- Mahida, R. (2024). A study on the impact of digital marketing on the Indian economy. *Vidya—A Journal of Gujarat University*, 3(1), 24-34.
- Data sourced from "Index Dashboard DEC 2024".
- Khodjaye, A. R. (2023). The role of agro-tourism in the development of socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas. *Science and Education Today*, 13(1), 13-14.