
UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF NOSTALGIA, PLACE ATTACHMENT, AND TRAVEL INTENTIONS AMONG RETURNING MIGRANTS TO THEIR HOMELAND

Parvinder Kour*, Manik Arora**

**Principal and Associate Professor, Incredible Institute of Hospitality and Travel Management, Dwarka, New Delhi, India.*

Email: kourparvinder123@gmail.com;

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1284-744X>

***Assistant Professor, School of Management, Model Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India.*

Email: manikarora1986@gmail.com;

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5873-1277> (Corresponding author).

Abstract

The present study explores the relationship between nostalgia, place attachment, and travel intentions among migrants returning to their homeland. Drawing on a sample of 362 respondents aged 45 and above, who have migrated from their homeland, the study employs structural equation modelling to study the mediating role of place attachment in the relationship between nostalgia and travel intentions. The findings reveal a significant direct impact of nostalgia on travel intentions, confirming the hypothesized relationship. Moreover, the study demonstrates that place attachment, particularly through dimensions of place identity and place memory, mediates the relationship between nostalgia and travel intentions. The study provides insights into the psychological mechanisms underlying migrants' travel behaviour and suggests implications for people involved in policymaking and destination marketers to enhance tourism experiences and promote destination loyalty among returning migrants.

Keywords: *Nostalgia, Place Attachment, Travel Intentions, Migrants, Homeland*

Introduction

Kashmiri Pandits who were originally the natives of Jammu & Kashmir are now being labelled as ‘migrants’ and is one of the most identified internally displaced group in the region. Both central and state governments identify these displaced people as ‘migrants’ and have given a status distinctive from common masses (Datta, 2016). The 1989 insurgency in Kashmir resulted in the migration of their community (Bhat, 2023). Over the years, despite various uncertainties, Kashmiri migrants have been traveling to Kashmir for religious, social, and tourism purposes. The desire to relive the past and revisit places holds immense emotional significance for migrants. With the improved situation in Kashmir, the desire to travel to their homeland has become feasible and convenient. The landscape and environment tend to play a critical role in creating nostalgic reminiscences of these forced migrants (Datta, 2016). The emotional urge for something distant in space and time along with craving for home is included in the concept of nostalgia (Zeng & Xu, 2021). This term which originally meant ‘suffering or grief’ is also denoted as ‘returning to the native land’ has its origin from Greek word ‘nostalgias’ (Morse & Mudgett, 2017). Literature indicates that locations related to childhood hold special significance in creating nostalgia (Rishbeth & Powell, 2013).

Sedikides et al. (2015) advocated desire to revisit memorable experiences and recalling significant past tourism experiences is also a type of nostalgia. The travel behavior of migrants differs from that of tourists since migrants were once part of the place. Identity politics and concept of place has displaced the relation between oneself and place once central to geography (Antonsich, 2010). Nostalgia helps cope with present stress by stimulating positive emotions through reminiscing about the good past. The varied life of displaced people focuses on meanings, beliefs, memories and knowledge (Low et al., 2002). Scholars working on internal migration have started focusing on emotions generally associated with cross border movement and the same emotions to be found in people migrating in the same country from one place to another and other associated aspects of migration (Smith, 2017; Morse & Mudgett, 2017). To highlight the difference between present and past among nostalgic reminiscences in social associations, neighbourhood and materiality among Kashmiri pandits (Datta, 2016). Studies on the travel behavior of migrants to Kashmir are still very limited.

Few studies have explored the effect of nostalgia on behavioral intentions (Lu et al., 2022). It has been found that positive emotional connections with

destinations encourage tourists to return repeatedly, creating destination attachment. Previous studies have explored the positive effect of attachment on revisit intentions (Cho, 2021; Jian et al., 2021; Srivastava & Shandilya, 2023). The present study aims to explore the effect of nostalgia, destination attachment, and revisit intentions on the travel behavior of Kashmiri migrants.

Literature Review

Cognitive Assessment Theory (CAT) Suggests Intertwined Relation of Memory and Emotions

Lu et al. (2022) advocated the arousal effect on activation of memory network. Nonetheless, majority of studies have focused on examining “the impact of nostalgia on the cognitive evaluation of tourism destinations by tourists”, paying little attention to its influence on affection or behavioral intention (Jian et al., 2021). Holbrook and Schindler (1996) indicate that psychographic attributes are more efficient than demographic attributes while predicting tourist’s behavioural patterns. Nostalgia, originally coined to describe a condition akin to homesickness, later came to be understood as “a painful yearning to return home” (Davis, 1979). It has been observed that nostalgia serves as a potent motivator for travel and fosters loyalty to destinations (Cho et al., 2019). Nostalgia has the remarkable ability to foster strong attachment to a destination. For instance, a visitor might develop a deep emotional bond with a destination visited during childhood vacations due to the fond memories associated with it. Consequently, the individual may experience nostalgic feelings whenever they reminisce about or revisit the place. According to Kim et al. (2022), positive emotions like nostalgia and attachment can be evoked from pleasant memories, which in turn influence intentions to revisit.

Nostalgia and Revisit Intentions: Defining Role of Place Attachment as Mediator

Emotion and memory play central role in this field, with considerable research exploring the connections between materiality, meaning, and identity (Morrison & Dowell, 2015). The term “place attachment” has been employed to depict the emotional, cognitive, and functional connections individuals establish with specific destinations (Scannell & Gifford, 2010; Li & McKercher, 2016). Destination attachment refers to the emotional bond between tourists and the tourism destination (Lu et al., 2022). It arises from various emotions tourists experience towards the destination, often stimulated by valuable and unforgettable travel experiences. Numerous research has

highlighted the implication of memory in fostering destination attachment (Sthapit et al., 2024). Additionally, previous studies have also established a meaningful relation between destination attachment and nostalgia (Dai, 2017).

The inclination of tourists to revisit destinations in order to relive cherished memories can be described as nostalgia (Sedikides et al., 2015). Positive past experiences lead to an attachment to the destination, generating positive emotions among tourists (Lu et al., 2022; Shandilya & Srivastava, 2024a). As time passes, individuals' recollection of travel experiences evolves (Lu et al., 2022). Tourists seldom return to the same destination in a short timeframe thereby confirm a relationship between place identity and revisit intentions (Su et al., 2020). Therefore, for repeat tourism, experiences which are retained and recalled over a long period are quite valuable (Marschall, 2012).

Lu et al. (2022) argue that the intention to revisit a destination is directly related to the strength of the emotional bond between the destination and the tourist. Gao et al. (2020) found in their study that tourist satisfaction is influenced by nostalgic experiences. When memories are vivid or hold emotional value, individuals are more inclined to revisit them, leading to nostalgia (Marschall, 2014). Additionally, memorable travel experiences, perceived destination value, and intentions to revisit are positively influenced by nostalgia. Whereas, place memory and place identity are amongst the major constructs for place attachment (Chen et al., 2014). Destination attachment reflects the strength of the emotional connection between individuals and the destination, potentially enhancing intentions to revisit (Jian et al., 2021).

Memorable experiences can evoke emotions such as nostalgia and attachment, which in turn, influence tourists' intentions to revisit (Kim et al., 2022). It's noteworthy that while brand nostalgia has been associated with consumer emotions, such as brand attachment, and behavioral intentions like purchase intention, these connections haven't been thoroughly investigated within the realm of tourism products or destinations (Kessous & Roux, 2008).

Consequently, the study recommends that over time, memorable travel experiences may trigger nostalgia, reinforce emotional connection between tourists and destinations, and encourage repeat visits. Even if a tourist's last journey was a long time ago, they can still choose to return there if they have strong long-term recollections of it (Zeng & Xu, 2021).

Nostalgia, has been found to effectively restore psychological balance (Sedikides & Wildschut, 2015) by evoking positive sentiments towards

past experiences, places, and people, thereby aiding in coping with an unsatisfactory present (Cho et al., 2019; Fairley, 2003; Shandilya & Srivastava, 2024b). It involves the cognitive process of recalling previous times and experiencing their emotional effects (Cho, 2021). Any past experience triggered by fragrances, places, music, or atmosphere is considered nostalgic (Fairley & Gammon, 2013), while a yearning to return home is a fundamental aspect of nostalgia (Davis, 1979). Overton (1984) argued that nostalgia encompasses the desire for a secure and stable existence stemming from discontent with modern-day life, extending beyond mere homesickness. Nostalgia encompasses emotions, memories, and expectations related to one's homeland (Low et al., 2002). Um and Yoon (2021) suggested positive autographical memories drive tourists' intentions to revisit the destination. Therefore, past memories are considered a crucial factor guiding visitors' decisions to revisit (Cho, 2021).

Nostalgia significantly influences place attachment (Tsai et al., 2020), which further enhance intentions to revisit (Razzaq & Akhtar, 2024). In other words, if a destination evokes nostalgia, there is a greater likelihood that individuals will revisit it (Jian et al., 2021). Lu et al. (2022) suggested that nostalgia also involves cultural sentiments and enlightenment, alongside feelings of longing for one's homeland or home. Scholars in tourism have noted that both tangible and intangible elements can evoke nostalgia in tourism settings. While past studies have predominantly examined the cognitive assessment of destinations and tourists through nostalgia, limited attention has been paid to the emotional or behavioral implications of nostalgia. Nostalgia can arise during the process of socialization (Zeng & Xu, 2021). When tourists develop an attachment to a particular destination, the intensity of their emotional connection to the destination enhances their intention to revisit. In other words, the likelihood of revisiting increases as the attachment to the destination grows stronger (Jian et al., 2021; Japutra & Keni, 2020; Cho, 2021; Srivastava, 2023).

By addressing place identities and place memory through the lens of migrants (being part of a community at once), this research aims to deepen understanding of how these factors contribute to a personal sense of belonging (Armstrong, 2004). Though the research engages with participants for a discrete period within their personal histories, it contributes to theories of place attachment as a temporal process, acknowledging and potentially reflecting their intention to revisit their homeland (Rishbeth & Powell, 2013).

Considering the above discussion the following hypotheses are framed for this research:

- H1: Nostalgia evoked by a destination significantly increases tourists' intention to revisit.
- H2: Nostalgia positively influences tourists' intentions to revisit a destination by enhancing place attachment, which serves as a mediator in this relationship, thereby provide the layout for further two sub hypotheses:
 - H2a: Place identity mediates the relationship between nostalgia and tourists' intentions to revisit a destination.
 - H2b: Place memory mediates the relationship between nostalgia and tourists' intentions to revisit a destination.

Research Methodology

The current study draws upon both primary and secondary sources. Secondary information and data have been gathered from various sources including books, journals, and reports. Determination of the sample size was guided by recommendations from Krejcie and Morgan (1970), suggesting 10–15 responses for each variable and 384 for an unknown population, respectively. Osborne (2015) further advised employing larger sample sizes for more robust results. Consequently, 500 questionnaires were distributed, with 386 returned. Of these, 362 responses were deemed reliable and valid for further analysis.

Preliminary analysis involved consultation with industry experts and two professors specializing in tourism management. Based on their feedback, adjustments were made to the questionnaire before final data collection. Targeting individuals aged 45-60 and 61 and above, who have experienced migration, was deemed appropriate. According to Anton and Lawrence (2022), attachment to a place increase with prolonged residency. Therefore, a purposive sampling method was adopted, focusing on individuals with prior residency to ensure unbiased and valid responses.

Measurement Scale

The structured questionnaire comprised 22 items, with the first section dedicated to socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age, income, and education. Subsequent questions on nostalgic tourism (Zeng & Xu, 2021), travel intentions (Chen et al., 2014; Leong et al., 2015; Zeng & Xu, 2021), and place attachment (Hosany, Buzova & Sanz-Blas, 2020; Chen et al., 2014; Paez, 2013) utilized a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 as strongly disagree to 5 as strongly agree. Scale construction drew upon items from various

sources, were adapted and modified for current research.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis and interpretation were conducted using SPSS 22.0. The reliability and validity of the measurement scale were assessed through Cronbach’s alpha and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). All factors demonstrated satisfactory reliability (Cronbach’s alpha > 0.70) and internal consistency. Additionally, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Composite Reliability (CR) exceeded recommended thresholds, confirming the scale’s reliability and validity. Comparative analysis of the square root of the AVE for each construct further affirmed discriminant validity, surpassing correlations among the constructs (Hilkenmeier et al., 2020).

Table 1

	Loading	Mean	S.D
Place Nostalgia (PN) (α Value = 0.768; AVE = 1.22; CR = 0.94)			
I visited my hometown.....			
to reminisce about previous experiences.	0.76	4.47	0.52
to reflect on fond memories from the past.	0.73	4.55	0.47
to enhance my understanding of my ancestral hometown.	0.69	4.51	0.47
to evoke pleasant recollections.	0.81	4.58	0.42
because it brings me a sense of enjoyment.	0.71	4.05	0.58
because it feels like presenting a gift to myself and my family.	0.86	4.22	0.61
because I hold significant value in the experience of returning home.	0.67	4.57	0.54
Revisit Intentions (RI) (α value = 0.791; AVE = 2.09; CR = 0.94)			
I will prioritize visiting my homeland as my top choice for travel.	0.76	4.04	0.57
I plan to visit my homeland at some point in the future.	0.83	4.42	0.50
I will take my children to visit our homeland.	0.77	4.72	0.68
Given the opportunity, I would extend my stay there.	0.69	4.55	0.42
Place Attachment [Place Identity (PI)] (α value = 0.821; AVE = 1.81; CR = 0.94)			
I have a deep emotional connection to my homeland.	0.84	4.51	0.54

	Loading	Mean	S.D
I feel a strong sense of identity with that place.	0.73	4.05	0.58
Visiting my hometown holds great significance for me.	0.81	4.41	0.52
I feel as though that place is ingrained within me.	0.68	4.39	0.49
Visiting my ancestral hometown speaks volumes about my identity.	0.75	4.42	0.53
Place Attachment [Place Memory (PM)] (α value = 0.775; AVE = 1.99; CR = 0.93)			
I have cherished and unforgettable memories from there.	0.74	4.65	0.46
My experiences here are unique.	0.71	4.41	0.55
The experiences and memories I have attached to that place make me love it even more.	0.80	4.50	0.62
I feel a strong sense of connection to my homeland.	0.78	4.03	0.50

In terms of descriptive analysis of the constructs, regarding Nostalgia, respondents indicated that it evokes positive memories (Mean = 4.5, S.D = 0.42) and holds significant importance as a travel experience (Mean = 4.57, SD = 0.54) (see Table 1). Regarding Place Attachment, respondents exhibited a strong attachment to their homeland (Mean = 4.51, S.D = 0.94) as it reflects their identity (Mean=4.42, S.D=0.53). Responses also indicated that respondents have very fond memories associated with their homeland (Mean = 4.65, S.D = 0.46) and these memories contribute to their affection for it (Mean = 4.50, S.D = 0.62).

Hypotheses Testing

Additionally, the structural model was examined to verify the current research hypotheses, taking into account the mediating influence of place attachment. The structural model demonstrated a satisfactory fit, with Normed $\chi^2 = 1.402$; GFI = 0.975; AGFI = 0.852; CFI = 0.959; NF = 0.982; TLI = 0.99; RMSEA = 0.043 and SRMR = 0.085 (Hair et al., 2015). Path analysis revealed that Nostalgia has a direct and significant impact on travel intentions ($\beta = 0.481$; $t = 5.131$; $p = 0.000$), thereby confirming the relationships between constructs and supporting Hypotheses 1 of the research (refer Fig. 1).

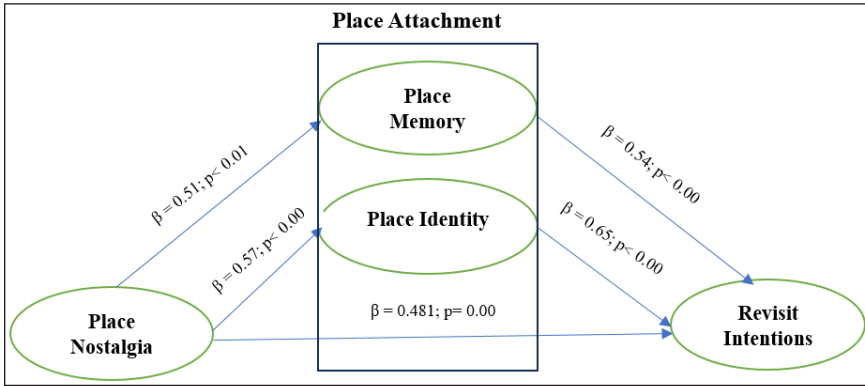


Fig. 1: Tested Research Model

Furthermore, we investigated the mediating influence of place attachment between Nostalgia and Intentions to visit. The SEM analysis indicated a significant model fit summary (i.e. $\chi^2 = 1.050$; IFI = 0.984; TLI = 0.997; CFI = 0.988; SRMR = 0.08 and RMSEA = 0.022), defining the mediating influence of place attachment in the tested model. The relationship was tested, revealing that two aspects of place attachment, namely place identity and place memory, significantly influenced travel intention behavior among travelers attached to their native place ($\beta = 0.651$; $t = 2.142$; $p < 0.00$ for place identity, and $\beta = 0.538$; $t = 2.012$; $p < 0.01$ for place memory) (Li et al., 2021) (H2a, H2b) (refer Fig.1). These outcomes align with the threshold criteria suggested by Hair et al. (2015), validating the hypothesis of the research (H2, H2a, H2b) that place attachment mediates the relationship between nostalgia and revisit intentions (Jin et al., 2021; Cho, 2021).

Conclusion and Suggestions

In conclusion, this study explored the intricate relationship between nostalgia, place attachment, and intentions to revisit one’s homeland among migrants. The findings revealed that nostalgia plays a significant role in shaping travel intentions, with individuals often seeking to revisit places associated with fond memories from the past. Moreover, the study uncovered the mediating influence of place attachment, particularly through aspects such as place identity and place memory, which further strengthen the link between nostalgia and intentions to revisit. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying travel behavior among migrants and highlight the importance of emotional connections to destinations in driving repeat visits.

Based on the findings of this study, several suggestions can be made for both researchers and practitioners in the field of tourism:

- *Develop Targeted Marketing Strategies:* Tourism marketers can leverage the emotional appeal of nostalgia and place attachment to design targeted campaigns aimed at migrants. Highlighting the emotional significance of revisiting one's homeland and emphasizing the unique experiences associated with it could attract more visitors.
- *Enhance Destination Offerings:* Destination managers should focus on preserving and promoting the cultural heritage and historical significance of migrant's homelands. Creating authentic and immersive experiences that resonate with visitors' nostalgic sentiments can enhance destination appeal and encourage repeat visits.
- *Foster Community Engagement:* Engaging local communities in tourism development initiatives can help preserve cultural traditions and strengthen the sense of place attachment among migrants and visitors alike. Involving residents in tourism activities and promoting cultural exchange can enrich the overall visitor experience.
- *Continued Research:* Further research is needed to explore additional factors influencing travel behavior among migrants, such as socio-economic factors, personal motivations, and the role of social networks. Longitudinal studies could provide valuable insights into the long-term effects of nostalgia and place attachment on travel patterns.

By incorporating these suggestions into future tourism planning and development efforts, stakeholders can create more meaningful and sustainable tourism experiences for migrants and visitors alike, fostering greater socio-cultural exchange and economic prosperity in destination communities.

Implications

The findings of this study deepen our understanding of the psychological mechanisms driving travel behavior among migrants. Recognizing the powerful influence of nostalgia and place attachment can inform destination marketing strategies and help tailor tourism experiences to better meet the needs and desires of migrant populations. Destination managers can use the insights gained from this study to develop more effective destination management strategies. By focusing on preserving and promoting the cultural heritage and emotional connections to a place, destinations can enhance visitor satisfaction and loyalty, ultimately leading to sustainable tourism development.

Policymakers can use the findings of this study to inform policies related to migrant tourism. By recognizing the importance of emotional connections to one's homeland, policymakers can support initiatives that foster cultural exchange, community engagement, and heritage preservation, thereby contributing to social cohesion and economic development. The identification of nostalgia and place attachment as significant factors influencing travel behavior suggests opportunities for market segmentation within the tourism industry. By targeting specific segments of the migrant population based on their emotional connections to particular destinations, marketers can develop tailored products and experiences that resonate with their unique needs and preferences.

Educational institutions and organizations involved in tourism training and development can incorporate the findings of this study into their curriculum. By providing students with a deeper understanding of the psychological drivers of travel behaviour, educators can better prepare future tourism professionals to create meaningful and impactful experiences for travellers. Overall, the implications of this study extend beyond the academic realm to offer practical insights that can inform decision-making and contribute to the sustainable development of migrant tourism destinations. By recognizing the importance of nostalgia and place attachment, stakeholders can work together to create more authentic, engaging, and memorable tourism experiences that benefit both visitors and destination communities alike.

References

- Antonsich, M. (2010). Searching for belonging – An analytical framework. *Geography Compass*, 4(6), 644-659.
- Anton, C. E., & Lawrence, C. (2022). Home is where the heart is: The effect of place of residence on place attachment and community participation. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 40, 451-461.
- Armstrong, H. (2004). Making the unfamiliar familiar: Research journeys towards understanding migration and place. *Landscape Research*, 29(3), 237-260.
- Bhat, N. (2023). Insurgency and migration: Examining the experiences of home and belonging among non-migrant Kashmiri pandits living in Indian Administered Kashmir. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 44(4), 472-487.

- Chen, N., Dwyer, L., & Firth, T. (2014). Effect of dimensions of place attachment on residents' word-of-mouth behavior. *Tourism Geographies*, 16(5), 826-843.
- Cho, H. (2021). How nostalgia forges place attachment and revisit intention: A moderated mediation model. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 39(6), 856-870.
- Cho, H., Khoo, E. C., & Lee, H. W. (2019). Nostalgia, motivation, and intention for international football stadium tourism. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 24(9), 912-923.
- Dai, Y. D. (2017). Do you want LOHAS? From the viewpoint of recreationist-environment fit and place attachment. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation Study*, 30(2), 53-89.
- Datta, A. (2016). *Translocal geographies: Spaces, places, connections*. Routledge.
- Davis, F. (1979). *Yearning for yesterday: A sociology of nostalgia*. New York.
- Fairley, S. (2003). In search of relived social experience: Group-based nostalgia sport tourism. *Journal of Sport Management*, 17(3), 284-304.
- Fairley, S., & Gammon, S. (2013). Something lived, something learned: Nostalgia's expanding role in sport tourism. In *Sport Tourism* (pp. 50-65). Routledge.
- Gao, J., Lin, S. S., & Zhang, C. (2020). Authenticity, involvement, and nostalgia: Understanding visitor satisfaction with an adaptive reuse heritage site in urban China. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 15, 100404.
- Hair, N. L., Hanson, J. L., Wolfe, B. L., & Pollak, S. D. (2015). Association of child poverty, brain development, and academic achievement. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 169(9), 822-829.
- Hilkenmeier, F., Bohndick, C., Bohndick, T., & Hilkenmeier, J. (2020). Assessing distinctiveness in multidimensional instruments without access to raw data—A manifest Fornell-Larcker criterion. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 504969.

- Holbrook, M. B., & Schindler, R. M. (1996). Market segmentation based on age and attitude toward the past: Concepts, methods, and findings concerning nostalgic influences on customer tastes. *Journal of Business Research*, 37(1), 27-39.
- Hosany, S., Buzova, D., & Sanz-Blas, S. (2020). The influence of place attachment, ad-evoked positive affect, and motivation on intention to visit: Imagination proclivity as a moderator. *Journal of Travel Research*, 59(3), 477-495.
- Japutra, A., & Keni, K. (2020). Signal, need fulfilment and tourists' intention to revisit. *Anatolia*, 31(4), 605-619.
- Jian, Y., Lin, J., & Zhou, Z. (2021). The role of travel constraints in shaping nostalgia, destination attachment and revisit intentions and the moderating effect of prevention regulatory focus. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 19, 100516.
- Kim, Y., Ribeiro, M. A., & Li, G. (2022). Tourism memory, mood repair and behavioral intention. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 93, 103369.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30(3), 607-610.
- Kessous, A., & Roux, E. (2008). A semiotic analysis of nostalgia as a connection to the past. *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 11(2), 192-212.
- Leong, A. M. W., Yeh, S. S., Hsiao, Y. C., & Huan, T. C. T. (2015). Nostalgia as travel motivation and its impact on tourists' loyalty. *Journal of Business Research*, 68(1), 81-86.
- Li, T. T., Liu, F., & Soutar, G. N. (2021). Experiences, post-trip destination image, satisfaction and loyalty: A study in an ecotourism context. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 19, 100547.
- Li, T. E., & McKercher, B. (2016). Effects of place attachment on home return travel: A spatial perspective. *Tourism Geographies*, 18(4), 359-376.

- Low, S. M., Taplin, D., Scheld, S., & Fisher, T. (2002). Recapturing erased histories: Ethnicity, design, and cultural representation - A case study of Independence National Historical Park. *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*, 282-299.
- Lu, Y., Lai, I. K. W., Liu, X. Y., & Wang, X. (2022). Influence of memorability on revisit intention in welcome back tourism: The mediating role of nostalgia and destination attachment. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 1020467.
- Marschall, S. (2012). 'Personal memory tourism' and a wider exploration of the tourism - Memory nexus. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 10(4), 321-335.
- Marschall, S. (2014). Tourism and remembrance: The journey into the self and its past. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 12(4), 335-348.
- Morrison, M., & Dowell, D. J. (2015). Sense of place and willingness to pay: Complementary concepts when evaluating contributions of cultural resources to regional communities. *Regional Studies*, 49(8), 1374-1386.
- Morse, C., & Mudgett, J. (2017). Longing for landscape: Homesickness and place attachment among rural out-migrants in the 19th and 21st centuries. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 50, 95-103.
- Osborne, J. W. (2015). What is rotating in exploratory factor analysis? *Practical Assessment, Research, and Evaluation*, 20(1).
- Overton, J. (1984). Coming home: Nostalgia and tourism in Newfoundland. *Acadiensis*, 14(1), 84-97.
- Paez, D., Basabe, N., & Gonzalez, J. L. (2013). Social processes and collective memory: A cross-cultural approach to remembering political events. In *Collective Memory of Political Events* (pp. 147-174). Psychology Press.
- Razzaq, S., & Akhtar, N. (2024). Bridging perceived psychological and social risks with shared beliefs: unveiling tourists' behavioral intentions through nostalgia. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*.

- Rishbeth, C., & Powell, M. (2013). Place attachment and memory: Landscapes of belonging as experienced post-migration. *Landscape Research*, 38(2), 160-178.
- Scannell, L., & Gifford, R. (2010). The relations between natural and civic place attachment and pro-environmental behavior. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 30(3), 289-297.
- Sedikides, C., Wildschut, T., Routledge, C., Arndt, J., Hepper, E. G., & Zhou, X. (2015). To nostalgize: Mixing memory with affect and desire. In *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology* (vol. 51, pp. 189-273). Academic Press.
- Shandilya, G., & Srivastava, P. (2024a). Regenerative tourism at the culinary crossroads. In P. K. Tyagi, V. Nadda, K. Kankaew, & K. Dube (Eds.), *Dimension of Regenerative Practices in Tourism and Hospitality* (pp. 106-122). IGI Global. doi:<https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-4042-4.ch007>
- Shandilya, G., & Srivastava, P. (2024b). Past, present, and future of community-based tourism: A perspective article. In *Achieving Sustainable Transformation in Tourism and Hospitality Sectors* (pp. 258-267). doi:<https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-3390-7.ch015>
- Smith, J. S. (2017). Introduction: Putting place back in place attachment research. In *Explorations in Place Attachment* (pp. 1-16). Routledge.
- Srivastava, P. (2023). An empirical investigation of the motivational factors underlying religious tourism. In S. K. Gupta, L. C. Aragon, P. Kumar, & R. Ramasamy (Eds.), *Management and Practices of Pilgrimage Tourism and Hospitality* (pp. 44-60). IGI Global. doi:<https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-1414-2>
- Srivastava, P., & Shandilya, G. (2023). Pilgrimage tourism: A look at travelers' opinions. In S. K. Gupta, L. Aragon, P. Kumar, M. Singh, & R. Ramasamy (Eds.), *Prospects and Challenges of Global Pilgrimage Tourism and Hospitality* (vol. 1, pp. 1-17). IGI Global. doi:<https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-4817-5.ch001>
- Sthapit, E., Bjork, P., Coudounaris, D. N., Jiménez-Barreto, J., & Vo-Thanh, T. (2024). Antecedents and outcomes of memorable

volunteer tourism experiences. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*, 7(1), 56-75.

- Su, L., Lian, Q., & Huang, Y. (2020). How do tourists' attribution of destination social responsibility motives impact trust and intention to visit? The moderating role of destination reputation. *Tourism Management*, 77, 103970.
- Tsai, C. T., Hsu, H., & Chen, C. C. (2020). An examination of experiential quality, nostalgia, place attachment and behavioral intentions of hospitality customers. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 29(7), 869-885.
- Um, J., & Yoon, S. (2021). Evaluating the relationship between perceived value regarding tourism gentrification experience, attitude, and responsible tourism intention. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 19(3), 345-361.
- Zeng, Y., & Xu, R. (2021). An exploration of the relationships between nostalgia, involvement, and behavioral intention in diaspora tourism. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 12273.