



Effects of Poor Infrastructure on Tourism in Bangladesh

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Abstract

This research studies the negative consequences of subpar infrastructure on Bangladesh's tourism sector. The study aims to increase awareness of the significance of infrastructure development for the growth of the tourism sector by identifying and analyzing the unique issues experienced by tourists and tourism enterprises resulting from insufficient infrastructure. Additionally, the research offers perceptions and suggestions that can assist stakeholders and policymakers in making wise choices regarding these challenges. The results of this study will be useful to the operators of Bangladesh's tourism sector.

The theoretical framework emphasizes the importance of infrastructure to the expansion and advancement of the travel and tourism sector. It uses theories about the competitiveness of travel destinations, visitor satisfaction, and environmentally friendly tourism growth. The research examines the effects of inadequate infrastructure on traveler satisfaction, destination allure, and overall tourism performance in Bangladesh by integrating various theoretical approaches. This study uses a qualitative research approach. Information from a variety of stakeholders was gathered with a survey. Thematic analysis was carried out to discover recurring themes, problems, and difficulties relating to infrastructure in the tourism industry.

Several important findings are revealed by the analysis of the research data. First, Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure has a detrimental impact on tourists' experiences, and it lowers

their contentment. The accessibility and connectivity of tourist locations are also hampered by poor transportation infrastructure, which reduces the number of visitors and the length of their stays. Bangladesh's appeal as a travel destination is diminished by inadequate lodging and hospitality infrastructure, which affects the standard and variety of tourist services. These important findings demonstrate how critical infrastructure is in determining the competitiveness and sustainability of the tourism industry.

The results of this study highlight the negative consequences of subpar infrastructure on Bangladeshi tourism. The analysis demonstrates the urgent need for large expenditures in infrastructure connected to travel, lodging, and other aspects of tourism. By addressing these

problems, Bangladesh might become a more desirable and competitive travel destination, attract more visitors, generate more revenue, and encourage the growth of sustainable tourism.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Infrastructure, Tourism

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1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

Globalization, rapid technological advancement, and the growing global assimilation has contributed to significant economic and social growth. Developed and developing nations have experienced tremendous growth by breaking the traditional geographical barriers that curtailed sustainable growth and economic development. Among the massive beneficiaries of globalization has been the tourism industry which has grown tremendously in the 21st century. However, the tourism industry in Bangladesh has not experienced similar growth as other emerging and developed nations across the globe. Researchers and scholars have provided overwhelming evidence on the positive impact of infrastructure on tourism. According to Mazrekaj (2020), the investment in infrastructure makes remote tourist destinations accessible to tourists and offers greater convenience to visitors. Likewise, researchers and academicians acknowledge that poor infrastructure investment, including road infrastructure is a huge impediment to the growth and expansion of the tourism industry (Biswas & Mamun-Or-Rashid, 2019). However, there is limited empirical evidence revealing how the poor infrastructure in Bangladesh has affected the tourism industry given that the sector has been stagnant for decades despite infrastructure expansion.

Scholars such as Biswas and Mamun-Or-Rashid (2019) reveal that poor infrastructure has curtailed the growth of tourism and the attractiveness of the sector to international visitors. However, the existing studies fail to state whether poor infrastructure is the sole contributor to the stagnation of the tourism industry in Bangladesh and whether an investment in infrastructure investment can solve the challenge entirely. Likewise, modern researchers and think tanks have widened the examination of the relationship between infrastructure and tourism through the integration of the concept of environmental sustainability. The global climate change has attracted significant attention on environmental pollution as a result in the investment in modern practices, including infrastructure (Mazrekaj, 2020). Consequently, this has further cast doubt on the direct relationship of enhanced infrastructure and better tourism. As such, it is vital to assess the actual impact of poor infrastructure on the tourism sector in Bangladesh.

Poor infrastructure, particularly in terms of transportation networks, can limit accessibility to various tourist destinations within Bangladesh. Inadequate road conditions, lack of efficient public transportation systems, and insufficient connectivity between cities and rural areas can discourage both domestic and international tourists from exploring different parts of the country. Insufficient infrastructure can hamper connectivity in terms of communication networks, internet access, and availability of reliable transportation modes. This can affect tourists' ability to stay connected with their loved ones, access information

about tourist attractions, make online bookings, and utilize navigation apps. Limited connectivity can make it challenging for tourists to plan their trips effectively and may lead to frustrations and inconveniences.

1.2 Research Background

The research study on the negative consequences of subpar infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh examines the connection between subpar infrastructure and its repercussions on the sector. The expansion and improvement of the tourism industry are significantly aided by infrastructure. The development of the tourist business in Bangladesh, a developing nation in South Asia, may be hampered by the poor quality of the country's infrastructure. For Bangladesh's economy to thrive and grow, the tourism industry is crucial. It helps increase foreign exchange profits, create jobs, and fight poverty. The country's historical attractions, cultural landmarks, and natural beauty have the potential to draw both domestic and foreign tourists in large numbers.

Bangladesh has many infrastructure issues that have a direct impact on the travel and tourist industry. Among the crucial issues are: Barriers for travelers include inadequate road networks, ineffective public transportation, and poor connectivity to tourist areas. The comfort and pleasure of travelers are impacted by a lack of hotels, guesthouses, and resorts of suitable quality and quantity. The capacity of tourists to communicate and obtain information effectively is hampered by limited access to dependable internet services, a lackluster telecommunications infrastructure, and inadequate information centers. A poor waste management system, scarce water supply, and inconsistent electricity supply can ruin a vacation.

Certain regions may not attract tourists due to insufficient security measures, a lack of adequately resourced emergency services, and ineffective law enforcement. The research study on how Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure affects tourism acknowledges the crucial role that infrastructure plays in the growth of the travel and tourist industry. This study intends to contribute to the design of effective strategies and policies to address the infrastructural shortcomings in order to maximize Bangladesh's tourism potential by helping the industry understand the issues it faces and how they affect visitors' experiences.

1.3 Rationale - Reason for the Study

The COVID-19 pandemic produced significant economic shocks across Bangladesh and affected the well-being of the community. In response to this, the government rolled out various measures meant to guide the nation's economic recovery and restore the rapid economic expansion of the nation. Despite the integration of proactive macroeconomic policies, the government is yet to capitalize on the lucrative and high-potential tourism industry despite

the presence of rich sceneries across the expansive nation. For instance, the nation boasts the globe's longest unbroken sea beach, Cox's Bazar. Likewise, the nation hosts the largest mangrove forest and world heritage Tanguar Haor, Sundarbans, and many rivers and wetlands (Sarkar, 2022). Despite the vast tourist attraction sites and destinations, the nation ranks at the bottom of the world's tourism ratings. According to Sarkar (2022), Bangladesh's tourism industry has been stagnant for more than 50 years despite the rapid globalization and growth of tourism in other South Asian nations. Likewise, Islam et al. (2021) opine that the tourism industry in the nation is majorly reliant on domestic tourists that account for 98% of total visitors in key areas across the nation. This shows the neglect of the sector and the failure of the government to invest in the nation as an important economic pillar. As such, there is need for the examination of the key reasons behind the failure of tourism in the nation. The assessment of the impact of poor infrastructure on tourism will help reveal whether infrastructure investment can help revitalize the sector and make the nation a key tourist destination.

1.4 Relevance/ Expected Outcomes of the Study

Bangladesh is among the fastest growing economies in Asia and across the globe courtesy of some pro-active government measures. The government have invested in key strategic areas to steer economic growth and strengthen the economic outlook of the nation as it recovers from to pre-COVID levels. However, the tourism industry has failed to match the performance of the other industries of the economy, hence affecting the overall economic expansion goals of the nation. According to Hasan (2022), bureaucratic red tapes and poor infrastructure have curtailed the Notwithstanding the enormous potential, the tourism business has been expanding. For instance, in order to travel between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in 2017, cruise ships need to obtain authorization and clearance from at least 17 different ministries and departments (Hasan, 2022). Likewise, the nation has failed to attract external stakeholders to contribute to the expansion of the nation's infrastructure, including the construction and development of support infrastructure such as resorts and hotels (Hasan, 2022). The results of the study will show how the failure of both the public and private sectors has led to the tourism industry's sluggish growth and sparse expansion. The research's conclusions and suggestions may serve as a catalyst for governmental and private tourism stakeholders to increase infrastructure spending in order to provide the amenities and services that will help Bangladesh become a more popular tourist destination.

The study looks at how Bangladesh's tourism business is affected by inadequate infrastructure. The study will be limited to four important tourist areas in Bangladesh: Sonargaon, Cox's Bazar, Sundarban, and Bandarban because of the country's enormous size. To gather the necessary information regarding the relationship between subpar infrastructure

and the performance of the tourism business, the researcher will interact with a variety of tourism industry stakeholders, including the local community. A mixed research methodology that combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used by the researcher. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and tourist in Bangladesh, along with private resort owners and other tourist stakeholders, will provide the necessary qualitative data. To get their opinions on the research issues, the researcher will speak with private and public stakeholders in the tourism industry. Additionally, the local communities will be provided with questionnaires to obtain quantitative data that will help reveal the relationship between infrastructure and tourism. The study will be conducted over a period of six months and will involve 236 participants (200 survey participants and 6 interview participants).

2 Literature Review

This chapter's objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the pertinent primary literature, essential theories that guide the topic at hand, the research question that resulted, and recommendations for the proper investigation of the corresponding research on the effects of poor infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh (Mondal & Haque,2017). Bangladesh is a developing country with many tourist attractions, but its infrastructure is poorly developed. This results in several problems for tourists, including a lack of transportation, communication, and accommodation options. These problems can lead to a decline in tourism, as well as a loss of jobs and revenue for the country (Chowdhury,2020). The lack of infrastructure also has negative environmental effects. To increase tourism in Bangladesh, it is critical to address the concerns with the country's subpar infrastructure because they have a detrimental influence on both the economy and the environment.

The resource-based view of the firm is the theory to be applied. According to this view, a company's resources and capabilities are the main factors that determine its competitive edge. This theory suggests that businesses will allocate resources to areas where they believe there is a high return potential (Lockett et al.,29). If there are limitations on the availability of resources, such as a lack of transportation or hotels, businesses may choose to limit their operations in those areas. This could negatively affect tourism as potential visitors are discouraged from visiting because of the need for more options. This means that a lack of adequate infrastructure (such as airports, ports, and hotels) will hinder a country's ability to attract tourists and thus reduce its economic output. A 2006 study by the World Bank found that infrastructure development is critical to the success of tourism-based businesses in developing countries.

2.1 Impact of Poor Infrastructure on Tourism in Bangladesh

The effects of poor infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh are both significant and far-reaching. Not only does poor infrastructure make it difficult for tourists to get around and see the country, but it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate smoothly and efficiently (Roy & Roy,2015). This can lead to lost revenue and jobs, as well as a general decline in the quality of tourism in Bangladesh. In general, therefore, poor infrastructure has a negative impact on tourism in Bangladesh both directly and indirectly. Directly, poor infrastructure can make it difficult for tourists to get around the country (Das & Chakraborty,2012). This is especially true of areas that are relatively new or sparsely populated, where roads and other public transportation systems may not be well developed. This can lead to several tourist problems, including long waiting times and missed opportunities. Indirectly, poor infrastructure can also have a negative impact on tourism in Bangladesh. This is because it makes it difficult for businesses to operate smoothly and efficiently (Hassan et al.,2013). This can lead to lost revenue and jobs, as well as a general decline in the quality of tourism in Bangladesh. In addition, poor infrastructure can also make it difficult for tourists to get access to important tourist attractions. This can lead to a decline in the number of tourists visiting these areas and a corresponding loss of revenue for businesses operating in these areas.

Poor infrastructure can lead to several problems for tourists, including a lack of access to basic amenities, transportation difficulties, and safety concerns (Majumder,2015). These problems can deter tourists from visiting Bangladesh and lead to negative experiences for those who do visit (Chowdhury,2020). Bangladesh has some serious infrastructure issues, for instance, a lack of reliable roads and bridges to a dilapidated healthcare system; the country struggles to provide even the most basic services to its citizens. This lack of infrastructure can also be a serious issue for tourists, who may find themselves in a dangerous or difficult situation if they cannot get around easily (Mondal & Haque,2017). Additionally, faulty roads and bridges can lead to traffic accidents, which can cause serious injuries or death. Security is also a major concern for tourists in Bangladesh, and poor infrastructure can make it difficult for police to patrol areas safely. This can lead to increased crime rates in tourist areas and may make it unsafe for visitors to stay long-term.

2.1.1 Safety and Security

One of the main effects of poor infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh is safety. Visitors who cannot get around easily can find themselves stranded in remote areas and may be at risk of attack or theft if they are not careful. Some measures can be taken to improve infrastructure in the country. For example, the government could invest in new roads and bridges, making it

easier for tourists. Additionally, the government could work to improve healthcare services so that visitors can stay safe if they need medical attention.

According to Ghaderi et al. (2017), the issue of safety and security is the most crucial element that affects the development of tourism in the country since it is one of the most crucial infrastructures in the tourism sector that should be put into consideration. The prosperity of tourist sites is directly proportional to their capacity to present visitors with a risk-free and secure atmosphere during their time there. This is because travellers place a high priority on the safety of the areas they visit while on vacation. However, many tourist locations in developing nations are risky for travellers (Kim, 2003). Fears about security issues, such as terrorism, war, crime, and political turmoil, act as hurdles to the development of the tourism industry and can contribute to a skewed impression of tourists. If there is a lack of security in tourist sites, then travellers will not be motivated to visit or return. Consequently, the destination will not be able to generate a great impression on tourists (Jovanović & Ilić, 2016). According to Sandeep and Vinod (2014), it is possible to illustrate that if tourists experience any unwelcome incidents or political upheaval, it can harm their confidence in a place and disturb them from moving properly, both of which affect the perceptions that tourists have about the destination.

2.1.2 Poor Transport System

Poor transportation, including a lack of or inadequate passenger vehicles, intercity roads, shopping centers, access to power, water, and telecommunications, as well as sanitation and hygiene networks in tourist locations, is another significant hindrance to the development of the tourism industry, according to Parvaneh (2013). According to the findings of Taleghani and colleagues (2014), there is a clear connection between the deficiencies of infrastructure facilities, for instance, the transport system and the underdevelopment of the tourism business. Infrastructure in the tourism industry includes things like roadways, railroads, airports, and various medical care and public service systems (Okharedia, 2017). In addition, it consists of some ancillary and complementary facilities, equipment, systems, processes, and resources required to operate any tourist destination (Jovanovic and Ili, 2016). These are things that are necessary for the running of any tourist destination.

According to Kantawateera et al. (2015), a fundamental concern in many regions within developing countries is a lack of or an inadequate public transit system, as well as traffic bottlenecks. This is particularly true in urban areas. Even if some sites can be reached by air, there are not enough flight options available to meet the requirements of all the passengers, including tourists and other passengers. Additionally, the reliability of the bus services is in question, and the quality of the rail transit is below average. It is frequently challenging to access even the public transit system's infrastructure, which connects to the tourist attraction. The absence of appropriate transportation choices, according to

Kantawateera et al. (2015), is one of the main factors impeding the expansion of the tourism industry.

2.1.3 Hospitality

The hospitality industry in Bangladesh is insufficient and poor due to the lack of infrastructure development. This has a negative impact on tourism as tourists are not able to enjoy their stay in the country. The number of tourists visiting Bangladesh has decreased recently as a result of these difficulties (Bappy & Avi, 2021). To boost the number of visitors to the nation, infrastructure improvements must be done. This will enhance the standard of living for tourists as well as create more jobs and revenue for the people of Bangladesh. Therefore, the issue of inadequate and subpar hospitality and other related issues are also seen as major concerns for creating a negative opinion of tourists, which can be a barrier to the growth of tourism.

According to Gee et al. (1984), hospitality and other associated services include shopping for travel-related items, as well as providing lodging, food and beverages, amusement, entertainment, and other forms of amusement. In general, tourists have an expectation that they will receive lodging services of a high level, which many developing countries are unable to supply or which countries struggle to deliver due to a lack of available accommodation facilities (Arif et al., 2016). Even so, many of these nations have a shortage of high-end hotels and inns. In addition, most tourist locations either do not have any nearby restaurants or have some restaurants that do not meet the standards tourists expect.

According to Ardabili and Rasouli (2011), poor countries are much behind their more developed counterparts when it comes to the implementation of many successful strategies designed to draw the attention of tourists to the cuisine of their respective countries. This is because there is a lack of availability of restaurants, fast food establishments, and cafeterias in the vicinity of tourist lodging facilities in developing countries, which is another major concern for tourists in those countries.

2.1.4 Inadequate Water Supply and Improper Sanitation

One of the biggest problems facing tourism in Bangladesh is the lack of adequate water supply and proper sanitation. This lack of infrastructure can have a major impact on the health and safety of tourists, as well as the overall experience of visiting the country. Poor sanitation can lead to the spread of disease, and the lack of clean water can make it difficult to avoid getting sick. In both cases, this can lead to a decline in tourism rates, as visitors are unwilling to travel to locations where they are at risk of contracting serious illnesses or becoming ill (Tuli, 2014). The impact of inadequate water supply and improper sanitation on tourism is particularly evident in areas near the coast. These areas suffer from frequent flooding, which

can damage infrastructure and render areas inaccessible to tourists. This is especially problematic in coastal areas such as Cox's Bazar, where tourism is one of the main sources of income for local communities (Islam,2015). In many cases, flood damage has forced tourists to find alternative accommodation, which has had a negative impact on visitor numbers overall.

According to Frone and Frone (2013), the current state of affairs has many developing nations having issues associated with an insufficient water supply and poor sanitation, both of which constitute a risk to the growth of the tourism industry. Additionally, the current state of events has many developing nations facing challenges related to climate change, which has increased the likelihood of natural disasters. These problems, which include poor water treatment, restricted access to centralized water, inadequate sewage network and wastewater system, and limited access to centralized water, put the health and safety of tourists and the environment at peril.

According to Frone and Frone (2013), having a wastewater treatment system that is inadequate and inefficient has a direct negative effect on the perception that tourists have of a place, which in turn has an indirect negative impact on the tourism company. The severe lack of available workers in many developing nations has a negative impact on the effectiveness of water treatment facilities there, as a result of which they cannot fulfil their most fundamental obligations. According to Leung, Lam, and Wong (1996), this directly contributes to the challenges that tourists have about hygienic practices.

2.2 Marketing and Governmental Co-operation

The problem of a shortage of promotional campaigns and marketing representatives is an effect of poor infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh. The infrastructure in Bangladesh is not developed enough to support the tourism industry. There are not enough hotels, airports, and other tourist attractions to entice people to visit. This has led to a shortage of promotional campaigns and marketing representatives (Hossain et al.,2008). These individuals are responsible for advertising the tourism industry in their respective countries. They are also responsible for attracting tourists to specific destinations. However, because of the lack of infrastructure in Bangladesh, these individuals have difficulty reaching potential tourists. This has led to a shortage of tourism in Bangladesh.

According to Arabzadeh et al. (2015), there is a lack of marketing representatives and promotional efforts, particularly in many developing nations, which makes it difficult for these nations to advertise and sell their tourist attractions abroad. This is especially true for many of Africa's developing nations. According to Gnanapala (2015), a number of advertising and marketing campaigns have the ability to draw more visitors and enhance their perception of a destination. The growth of the tourism business is generally thought to be constrained by

two marketing problems (Samardali-kaki, 2013). These include a lack of geographic information in travel agent catalogs, a lack of international marketing representatives, and a lack of promotional activities.

2.3 Improving the Infrastructure to Enhance Tourism and Collaboration between the Government and the Private Sector

Several strategies can be used to improve the infrastructure to support tourism growth. One strategy is to ensure that any new development is in keeping with the existing built environment (Briassoulis,2002). This can be achieved through careful planning and design, which considers the existing character of the area. Another strategy is to ensure that any new infrastructure is designed to be minimally intrusive and not disrupt the natural environment. Finally, it is important to ensure that any new development benefits the local community in terms of jobs and income (Giannoni & Maupertuis,2007). These strategies can be implemented through various means, including lobbying, public consultation, and financial incentives. Ultimately, it is essential that the stakeholders involved in infrastructure development are aware of the importance of preserving the tourism sceneries and that they take steps to ensure that this is a priority.

The tourism industry in Bangladesh is growing at a rapid pace. The government has recognized the importance of promoting tourism as an engine for economic growth. It has worked collaboratively with the private sector to improve infrastructure and develop marketing strategies (Franco & Estevão,2010). Collaboration between the government and the private sector can help improve the nation's infrastructure and promote the growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh.

There are several ways that collaboration between the government and the private sector can help improve infrastructure and promote the growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh. For example, the government can improve access to major tourist destinations by upgrading road and railway networks (Augustyn & Knowles,2000). The private sector can invest in new hotels and resorts, create tourist attractions, and develop marketing strategies. This collaboration is critical for promoting the growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh (Zapata & Hall,2012). By working together, the government and the private sector can improve access to major tourist destinations, develop new tourist attractions, and create marketing strategies to attract more international tourists to Bangladesh.

The government of Bangladesh has taken considerable steps to promote tourism in the country in recent years. The government has worked with the private sector to improve the nation's infrastructure, and this has helped to promote the growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh (Lee & Chang,2008). The government has also provided financial and other support to the private sector to help it develop the tourism industry in Bangladesh. It has also

helped to improve the nation's infrastructure and promote the growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh (Sofronov,2018). This will benefit both businesses and citizens in Bangladesh.

The growth of the tourism industry in Bangladesh will have a positive impact on the economy of the country. The government of Bangladesh provides support to businesses and citizens to promote the growth of tourism in the country (Majumder & Hossain,2011). This will benefit everyone involved, including businesses, citizens, and the government. The government of Bangladesh has taken significant steps to promote the growth of the tourism industry in the country (Sultana,2016). By working with the private sector, the government has been able to improve infrastructure and promote the growth of tourism. This will benefit businesses and citizens in Bangladesh. The growth of tourism in Bangladesh will have a positive impact on the economy of the country (Roy & Roy,2015). The government supports businesses and citizens to promote tourism growth in the country. This will benefit everyone involved, including businesses, citizens, and the government.

3 Chapter 3 : Research Methods and Results

This section exemplifies the strategy and methods that were implemented to offer responses to the survey questions presented in this thesis research. The survey was conducted to determine the effect of poor infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh. In conducting the survey, I used Google Forms to generate the survey questions. The study took place from 5th April to 15th April 2023. I have sent out the survey to people working in both the private and government sector tourism sectors and the locals who interact with the tourists. I also used social media platform that is Whatsapp and Facebook groups named Traveler's of Bangladesh and got 104 responses.

The survey was designed to obtain information and viewpoints on how Bangladesh's tourism industry is affected by insufficient infrastructure. Any nation's economic success depends heavily on the tourism industry, and Bangladesh has huge room to grow in this area. However, inadequate infrastructure, particularly for travel, lodging, and tourist attractions, can seriously impede the development of the tourism industry. I wanted to know what travelers, tour guides, and other tourism sector stakeholders thought and experienced, so I conducted this poll. The data gathered will assist in identifying the main problems caused by inadequate infrastructure and offer useful information for decision-makers in the government and businesses to address these problems. The findings from the data gathered will be presented in the results part of a survey on the impact of inadequate infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh (Alauddin et al.,2014). A summary of the responses received, together with pertinent data and analysis, would normally be included. These findings demonstrate the pressing need to address the infrastructure issues Bangladesh's tourism sector is now

experiencing. All the questionnaire is demonstrated in appendix 1 with its results from various respondent.

3.1 Results of the Survey

The results of a survey asking respondents, "Do you agree/disagree that poor infrastructure is a significant obstacle to tourism development in Bangladesh?" show that a sizable majority of respondents agree that the lack of adequate infrastructure hinders the growth of tourism in the nation. 14.4% of those who responded strongly believe that a major barrier is inadequate infrastructure. This implies that a sizeable percentage of respondents firmly believe that insufficient infrastructure has a negative impact on the expansion and development of Bangladesh's tourism industry. Furthermore, 79.8% of respondents concur that inadequate infrastructure is a major barrier to the growth of the tourism industry. This significant proportion shows that most respondents know the negative consequences of poor infrastructure on the tourism industry. However, 5.8% of the respondents disagree that inadequate infrastructure is a substantial barrier to the growth of the tourism industry. Despite being a modest percentage, it shows that some people do not consider Bangladesh's poor infrastructure to be a significant barrier to the development of the tourism industry.

These survey results show that most respondents agree that Bangladesh's tourism industry is being held back by inadequate infrastructure. Poorly maintained roads, few available modes of transportation, low lodging alternatives, and subpar utility services are just a few examples of inadequate infrastructure. These elements may discourage potential visitors and impede the overall growth of the tourism sector. It is crucial to consider the survey results as a representation of public opinion, which can offer policymakers and stakeholders in the tourist industry useful feedback. According to the findings, infrastructure needs to be improved to support Bangladesh's tourism industry's expansion. By addressing these issues, the nation can improve its appeal as a travel destination and realize the potential economic gains associated with a booming tourism sector.

According to the survey's findings, there are a variety of viewpoints on how Bangladesh's current infrastructure affects tourism. The responses are broken out as follows: According to 26% of respondents, Bangladesh's current infrastructure discourages tourists from visiting the nation. This group is probably aware that while there might be some infrastructure problems, they might not be the only thing impacting tourists' choices. 37.5% of those surveyed concur that tourists are discouraged by the infrastructure as it is. This group thinks that tourists' inclination to visit Bangladesh is affected by the infrastructure that is currently in place since it presents major obstacles or restrictions. The idea that the current infrastructure discourages tourism is rejected by 33.7% of respondents. This group is probably of the opinion that, despite some infrastructure issues, other elements like cultural

attractions, scenic beauty, or historical sites outweigh any detrimental effects on tourism. 2.8% of the respondents vehemently reject that the present infrastructure discourages tourists. This group is adamant that Bangladesh's infrastructure does not significantly impede travel.

According to the survey, 73.1% of participants know Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure affects tourism. This shows that a sizeable section of the sampled population is aware of the detrimental effects that poor infrastructure might have on the nation's tourism sector. Additionally, 20.2% of the respondents assert that they are extremely familiar with this idea, demonstrating a greater comprehension of the unique difficulties faced by poor infrastructure and its immediate effects on the tourism industry. These people generally have a more thorough understanding of how infrastructural shortcomings, such as poor transportation systems, few lodging alternatives, or a lack of facilities, can discourage tourists from visiting Bangladesh or negatively affect their trip.

A negligibly small proportion of respondents, 6.7%, claimed to be ignorant of the idea that Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure affects tourism. This may indicate that this group is unaware of or has limited knowledge of the potential effects that poor infrastructure may have on the nation's tourism economy. To help this group of people better comprehend the difficulties the tourism industry faces due to inadequate infrastructure, it may be necessary to educate and inform them.

According to the survey results, 69.2% of respondents strongly agreed that Bangladesh's tourism is negatively impacted by a lack of infrastructure. This shows that most polled people believe there is a connection between the country's poor infrastructure and the tourism sector. On the other side, a small percentage, 9.6%, disagreed with the assertion, indicating that they do not think Bangladeshi tourism is negatively impacted by a lack of infrastructure. This group may have different viewpoints, such as one that considers other elements that have a greater impact on the direction of tourism.

Furthermore, a sizable minority had a different opinion, as shown by the fact that 21.2% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. This group probably thinks that Bangladesh's tourism is not significantly or directly impacted by the country's lack of infrastructure. It is crucial to remember that these findings are the respondents' thoughts and may not necessarily reflect the general sentiment or the views of the entire population. Insufficient infrastructure, however, appears to have a detrimental influence on tourism in Bangladesh, according to the survey results, underscoring the need for more research and analysis on this matter.

There is a sizable majority in favor of increased government investment in tourism infrastructure, according to the survey's findings on the issue of "Do you think the government should invest more in tourism infrastructure to increase tourism levels in Bangladesh?" The survey's findings are summarized below: A sizable 78.8% of the respondents said they were in favor of the government making more investments in tourism infrastructure. This

demonstrates a strong conviction that such investments can raise tourism in Bangladesh. People that support it are probably aware of the advantages that could result from better infrastructure, like more tourism, economic growth, and job possibilities.

The quantity of investment made will determine the outcome. 9.6% of those surveyed had a conditional view, meaning they would favor more government investment if it were made, but only if it were made in a certain quantity. These people probably think that although investments are crucial, the government should carefully assess the size and distribution of funds to guarantee efficient and effective utilization.

Uncertainty over the government's investment in tourism infrastructure was indicated by a modest percentage, 6.6%. These people might need more information or be hesitant about the effects such investments might have. They can be unsure about whether further government participation in the tourism industry is feasible, sustainable, or would have any negative effects. 5% of respondents, a small minority, disagreed with increased government investment in tourism infrastructure. These people may have various objectives, worries, or viewpoints regarding the government's function in the tourism industry. They can contend that other sectors deserve more consideration and funding.

According to the survey's findings, 55.8% of participants think that the government ought to spend more money renovating or building new tourist facilities in Bangladesh. This suggests that the majority of people support increasing investment in this area. There appears to be a minority opinion against such investments based on the sizeable amount of respondents (6.5%) who indicated the government should not invest more in renovating or building new tourism facilities. To thoroughly comprehend, it would be crucial to comprehend the motivations behind their point of view.

Another significant percentage of respondents, 31.7%, claimed that their views on this issue rely on the amount of money invested. This suggests that while they know the potential advantages of improving tourism infrastructure, they think the amount or distribution of investment should be considered. To ascertain the variables affecting their stance, more investigation is necessary. Finally, 6% of the respondents were unsure if the government should increase spending on renovating or building new tourist infrastructure. These people could be undecided since they need more information or do not know enough about the subject.

According to the findings, 51.9% of those surveyed agreed that poor infrastructure hurts the nation's tourism industry. 32.7% of the respondents -- a sizable share -- selected "Cannot Say." This suggests that people might be hesitant or unclear about the connection between Bangladesh's poor infrastructure and tourism there. It can signify that they do not have enough information or experience to draw a firm opinion. Among the responders, 10% chose "Maybe." This implies that they know the possible impact of poor infrastructure on tourism but are unsure of its magnitude or relevance. 5.4% of respondents, a relatively small percentage, said "No," suggesting that they did not think Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure

impacted tourism. These individuals may believe that other factors have a greater influence on tourism than infrastructure or that infrastructure is not a major element in luring tourists. Overall, the survey's findings indicate that most participants know how Bangladesh's tourism is harmed by a lack of adequate infrastructure. However, some respondents showed ambivalence or conflicting views, highlighting the complexity and range of viewpoints surrounding the subject.

The responses to this survey question were interesting. 83.5% of those who responded indicated their support by selecting "Yes." This resounding majority implies that the questioned people strongly believe that more government infrastructure spending is required to boost tourism. The strong backing for increasing investment in tourism infrastructure suggests that people know the financial advantages of tourism for a region or a nation. Infrastructure improvements, such as the creation of better transit systems, lodging facilities, and tourist attractions, can increase tourism-related activity and increase revenue. Most of those who responded "Yes" believe that tourism has great potential for economic development and job creation. 7.8% of respondents -- a lesser percentage -- selected the option "Cannot Say." This group probably includes people who may not have a firm opinion or are uneasy about the possible effects of public investment in tourism infrastructure. Their reaction implies they need more knowledge or thought before developing an opinion. Finally, 8.7% of the respondents chose the "No" option to indicate that they opposed increased government investment in tourism infrastructure. This minority can be worried about how resources are allocated, how other industries are prioritized, or whether there could be unfavorable effects on the local economy or environment.

According to the survey's findings, there is disagreement on whether Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure is the primary cause of the country's low levels of tourism. Nearly half of the respondents, 49.5%, felt that inadequate infrastructure was one of the main causes of the decline in tourism. This group typically holds the opinion that factors like poor transportation, a lack of acceptable lodging options, and a lack of basic amenities have a detrimental impact on the tourism sector and deter potential tourists.

By selecting the "maybe" option, a sizable percentage of respondents (36.9%) indicated doubt or a neutral view. These people could agree that poor infrastructure impacts tourism numbers, but they might not see it as the only or main cause. They can think that other elements, such as political stability, marketing strategies, or cultural attractions, also have a significant impact on the volume of tourists. 6.8% of respondents disagreed with the idea that inadequate infrastructure is a major factor in the decline in tourism. This group probably thinks that other issues, such as safety worries, a lack of attractions, or poor marketing, have a bigger impact on turning away tourists. Another tiny percentage of respondents, 6.8%, did not express a strong view on the subject, indicating ignorance, disinterest, or a lack of sufficient data to take a position.

According to survey findings, 63.5% of respondents concur with the statement that "poor infrastructure is a significant obstacle to tourism development in Bangladesh." This indicates that a sizable portion of those polled believe that Bangladesh's tourism industry is being held back by a lack of suitable infrastructure. In addition, 23.1% of the respondents said they strongly agreed with the statement, showing a higher degree of certainty over the negative effects of poor infrastructure on tourism. According to this subset of respondents, infrastructure issues are a significant hurdle that must be resolved if the nation is to promote tourism growth. However, a lesser percentage of respondents, 9.6%, disagreed with the statement, showing that they do not see inadequate infrastructure as a major barrier to the growth of the tourism industry. Furthermore, 3.8% of respondents strongly disagreed, indicating a stronger denial of the idea that inadequate infrastructure hurts tourism.

The survey's findings on the subject show that respondents had a variety of opinions. Let us examine the results using the percentages given:

51% said Yes, it has had a seriously detrimental impact: This group, which includes the vast majority of respondents, indicates that a sizeable proportion of people think Bangladesh's tourism has suffered significantly due to a lack of infrastructure. They probably believe the country's tourism economy is hampered by a lack of suitable infrastructure, including transportation, lodging, and public facilities. Inadequate infrastructure may cause problems for visitors, impacting their experience and deterring future travelers. 10.6% said No, it has not made much of a difference: This smaller proportion of respondents believes that Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure has not significantly affected tourism. They can think that other elements—such as natural attractions, cultural heritage, or marketing initiatives overshadow infrastructure-related problems and enable tourism to thrive despite them. 31.7% said that depending on how the "negative effect" is defined, different people may perceive that Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure has a negative impact on tourism. They understand that while infrastructure problems may have some negative effects, it is difficult to gauge how they will ultimately affect tourism. Divergent viewpoints may exist within this category because different people may use different standards to gauge how serious the negative impacts are. 6.7% said I am not sure: This group shows a smaller proportion of respondents who acknowledge their ignorance or uncertainty about how Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure affects tourism. It implies that they might lack the knowledge or expertise necessary to render a firm judgment on the subject.

The survey's findings emphasize the importance of infrastructure for Bangladeshi tourism. There is a need for development in this area as most respondents (51%) think that the absence of infrastructure has had a very negative impact on tourism. It is important to note that a sizable portion (31.7%) indicated that the impact could change based on how one defines the adverse effect. This range of viewpoints highlights how difficult it is to evaluate how the nation's infrastructure and tourism interact.

The survey on travelers' propensity to travel to Bangladesh if infrastructure quality is raised offers some insightful data. If Bangladesh's infrastructure improves, 36.5% of survey participants said they would travel there with great frequency. This shows that a sizeable percentage of the participants consider the country's infrastructure to be a key factor in determining whether or not they will come. They are more likely to consider visiting Bangladesh with enhanced infrastructure. According to the study, 45.2% of participants indicated they would be more likely to travel to Bangladesh if the country's infrastructure improved. The fact that this group makes up the majority of participants shows much interest in visiting the nation if infrastructure conditions are improved.

The findings imply that better infrastructure would increase Bangladesh's ability to draw tourists. It is interesting to note that 13.5% of respondents said they would have no chance of visiting Bangladesh, even if the infrastructure quality were to increase. Even though this group only accounts for a small portion of the population, it suggests that infrastructure may not be the only aspect affecting their choice. They may base their choice on additional factors, such as personal preferences or opinions of the nation. 4.8% of respondents said they were hesitant to travel to Bangladesh despite the country's improving infrastructure. Before deciding, this group may need more information or persuasion. It can mean that extra marketing initiatives or carefully targeted campaigns are required to give them the knowledge they need to make an informed decision.

The survey findings on how the government may enhance infrastructure to serve Bangladesh's growing tourism industry offer insightful information about the preferences and viewpoints of the respondents. Three key viewpoints are shown by the survey: The majority of respondents, 32%, think the government needs to spend more money on infrastructure improvement. According to this point of view, the government should make direct investments in enhancing the nation's infrastructure to meet the demands of the tourism sector. More money can be used to improve transportation infrastructure, construct new highways, bridges, and airports, and provide tourist-friendly facilities and attractions.

The government should stimulate private sector investment in infrastructure, according to the second-most popular answer, which received support from 20.4% of respondents. This viewpoint emphasizes the potential contribution of private businesses to the expansion of the tourism infrastructure. The government can encourage private investment in infrastructure projects like hotels, resorts, transit services, and entertainment venues by offering incentives, fostering a positive investment climate, and establishing public-private partnerships. Most respondents, or 47.6%, think the government needs to work with international organizations to create a stronger tourism infrastructure. This point of view highlights the significance of enlisting outside assistance, finance, and expertise to improve infrastructure designed to meet tourism needs. The government can access resources, information, and technical assistance by working with foreign organizations to implement

initiatives that enhance transportation networks, modernize tourist attractions, and foster the growth of the tourism industry.

4 Chapter 4: Discussion of the Findings

One of the main barriers to tourism growth in Bangladesh is a lack of basic infrastructure. The nation's infrastructure is egregiously deficient, and this deficiency greatly restricts the ability for tourism to flourish. The results of the survey show that the majority of respondents agree that Bangladesh's poor infrastructure is a key obstacle to the growth of the country's tourism industry.

Poorly maintained roads, few viable options for transportation and subpar utility services are just a few examples of poor infrastructure as demonstrated by the respondent (Anika et al., 2020). These elements may discourage would-be travelers and impede the expansion of the tourism sector. In Bangladesh, there are extremely few paved roads, and those that exist are frequently in disrepair. The potential for tourism development is constrained by the difficulty of transporting passengers and cargo due to the absence of paved roads. In Bangladesh, there are few airports, and even fewer can handle big passenger aircraft. As a result, tourists must take the sluggish and clumsy bus or train to get about.

The scarcity of hotels and other lodging options in Bangladesh is another barrier to expanding the tourism industry. The few existing hotels are frequently crowded or in poor shape, and there are not enough rooms to handle the increasing number of tourists. This means that visitors to Bangladesh must locate alternative accommodations, which can be challenging in a place with few tourist attractions. The combination of these issues makes it challenging for Bangladesh to grow a robust tourism sector. While there are some tourist-friendly regions of the nation, overall, the infrastructure is subpar, and there are few attractions. If nothing changes, Bangladesh's tourism industry will continue to grow slowly and sporadically. In order to make the nation more welcoming to tourists, it will be crucial for the government to invest in infrastructure improvements.

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The idea that inadequate or underdeveloped infrastructure might impede the development of the tourism industry and repel potential tourists is at the center of the concept of poor infrastructure impacting tourism in Bangladesh. Poor infrastructure, especially transportation systems, can make it challenging for visitors to travel nationwide as shown by the respondents. Long travel durations and inconveniences can be caused by inadequate road networks, a lack of public transit options, and backed-up traffic. This inaccessibility may deter visitors who value comfort and speedy transportation. The visiting experience is greatly shaped by the infrastructure. Lack of services like lodging, bathrooms, and dining alternatives might affect visitors' comfort and enjoyment. Inadequate infrastructure at tourist destinations, such as a lack of visitor centers, interpretation tools, or inadequate signage, can make it difficult for visitors to experience and comprehend the attractions properly. These elements may help potential travelers get a bad opinion of the location.

The safety and security of visitors might also be affected by inadequate infrastructure. Risks might arise from inadequate illumination, unkempt facilities, and improper signs, particularly at night or in remote locations. This may make travelers nervous and deter them from going to particular areas or doing independent travel within the nation. Destinations with developed infrastructure frequently draw more tourists to the global tourism sector. Modern airports, effective transportation networks, high-quality lodging, and dependable communication infrastructure give nations a competitive edge. The deficiencies in Bangladesh's infrastructure can make it less alluring to potential tourists looking for ease, comfort, and seamless experiences than locations with superior infrastructure.

Inadequate infrastructure might also discourage domestic and international investment in the tourism industry. In regions with poor infrastructure, developers may be unwilling to build hotels, resorts, or other tourism-related services. This lack of investment may make it even more difficult for Bangladesh's tourism sector to expand and prosper. It is crucial to remember that infrastructure improvement is a challenging and protracted process

that calls for considerable financial commitments, careful planning, and close collaboration. The Bangladeshi government has attempted to address these infrastructural issues and has started several development projects to improve accessibility, connectivity, and tourism amenities. Bangladesh can increase its competitiveness as a travel destination and draw more tourists in the future by giving infrastructure development priority.

Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure has hurt the country's tourism industry. According to the report, infrastructure is critical for enabling visitor movement, offering necessities, and ensuring a pleasant visiting experience. When the infrastructure is subpar or underdeveloped, tourists face difficulties, and the tourism sector's expansion is hampered (Islam & Akter, 2021). Poor transportation systems are one of the main problems brought on by infrastructural deficiencies. For visitors to the country to discover the various regions and attractions, efficient transportation is essential. However, it might be challenging for visitors to travel smoothly and pleasantly due to poor road systems, a lack of public transportation options, and excessive traffic. This may limit their options to a few well-known locations or deter them from seeing the entire nation, which would be detrimental to Bangladesh's total tourist potential.

The negative effects are also exacerbated by a lack of essential conveniences and services. Access to sanitary amenities, medical treatment, and stable communication networks are necessities for tourists. However, these utilities are either absent or of poor quality in many parts of Bangladesh, particularly in rural and isolated areas (Muneem et al., 2020). Tourists may become uncomfortable, worry about health, or experience safety issues. As a result, making them are reluctant to travel to or remain longer in certain locations.

Inadequate infrastructure contributes to the lack of developed tourist attractions and leisure amenities. Due to inadequate access to good roads, transit, and other necessary infrastructure, many prospective tourist destinations remain undiscovered or inaccessible. This restricts the variety of experiences that visitors can have, which lessens their motivation to travel and discover the nation. Infrastructure development investment is essential for overcoming these obstacles. The movement of tourists across the nation would be made easier, and connections would be improved by improving transportation networks, including highways, railways, and airports. Expanding the supply of high-quality lodging would satisfy the rising demand, particularly in newly developed tourist areas. In order to ensure the comfort and safety of visitors, additional efforts should be taken to guarantee the availability of essential amenities and services in all tourist locations.

In addition to the preservation of natural and cultural heritage assets, promoting and creating new tourist attractions will also help to increase the number of visitors (Horaira & Devi, 2021). To foster a welcoming atmosphere for visitors and increase the nation's tourism potential, the government, along with private sector organizations, should place a high priority on infrastructure development.

The government and commercial organizations can collaborate in several ways to enhance Bangladesh's tourism infrastructure. First, by constructing new highways and airports, for example, the government can spend on enhancing the transportation infrastructure. Second, the government can offer tax breaks to companies that make infrastructure investments in the tourism industry. In order to encourage the expansion of tourism, the government can prepare a plan for the industry's development and ensure that all necessary infrastructure is in place (Datta, 2021). The outcomes of these collaborations will be determined by Bangladesh's particular conditions, but overall, they will probably have a favorable effect on tourism. It has been demonstrated that one of the best methods to build infrastructure for tourism is through public-private partnerships.

One of the best methods to upgrade the infrastructure for tourism is through collaborations between public and private organizations. They can contribute to making Bangladeshi tourism more accessible to visitors worldwide and increasing its competitiveness. Partnerships can also aid in developing particular tourist sites, such as Bangladesh's Golden Triangle, which is noted for its stunning natural surroundings. These collaborations will probably boost tourism in Bangladesh (Hassan et al., 2013). This strategy does have some drawbacks, however. First, building and enhancing infrastructure requires assistance from the private sector; the government cannot accomplish this alone. Second, not all forms of tourism may be viable candidates for public-private partnerships.

For instance, cooperation between public and private organizations might not be possible for small-scale tour operators or those unable to make significant financial investments in their companies. Third, cooperation between public and private organizations might not be possible everywhere in the nation. Partnerships between public and private organizations, for instance, can be easier to implement in coastal regions than in rural ones. Fourth, not all forms of tourism may be viable candidates for public-private partnerships. For ecotourism or cultural tourism, for instance, partnerships between public and private groups are less likely to be practical (Hassan et al., 2013). Partnerships between public and private organizations might not always be practical. For instance, some companies might not want to cooperate with the government because doing so might reduce their earnings. Governments can enact regulations and provide incentives to entice private companies to fund tourism infrastructure. These include tax reductions, financial assistance, expedited approval procedures, and flexible rules. Private companies will be encouraged to engage in infrastructure development projects by fostering a welcoming business climate.

Collaborations might center on capacity building and training initiatives to improve the workforce's knowledge and skills in the tourism industry. This may entail educating the neighborhood's residents in hospitality, customer service, tour guides, and other pertinent professions. Private parties can help by offering knowledge, leading training sessions, and aiding technical education institutions. In order to ensure that infrastructure development complies with environmental protection and cultural preservation, partnerships can prioritize

sustainable tourism efforts. The partnerships can balance economic growth and environmental care by implementing eco-friendly methods, encouraging responsible tourism, and honoring regional traditions.

Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure has significantly impacted the country's economy and tourism. Research on how Bangladesh's lack of infrastructure affects tourism has helped to illuminate the difficulties the industry faces and the effects it has on the nation's economy as a whole. The survey's main findings demonstrate that one of Bangladesh's significant infrastructural problems is the country's low ability to reach popular tourism locations (Roy & Roy, 2015). Travelers' ability to properly explore the country is hampered by inadequate road networks, a lack of suitable transportation options, and inadequate connectivity between various places. The inaccessibility of some regions deters both domestic and foreign travelers, resulting in missed possibilities for tourism-related economic growth.

Tourists may be concerned about their safety and security due to inadequate infrastructure, including badly maintained roads and insufficient public transportation. Tourists may choose not to travel to certain locations or participate in particular activities due to unsafe transportation alternatives and insufficient emergency services. This damages the country's reputation as a travel destination and affects the entire tourism sector. The preservation and upkeep of cultural and natural heritage monuments, which are important tourist attractions, can also be badly impacted by inadequate infrastructure (Chowdhury, 2020). A visitor's entire experience may be hampered by inadequate infrastructure for the protection, restoration, and presentation of historical monuments, museums, and natural attractions. This negates any possible economic gains from tourism-related activities focused on these sites.

Bangladesh's inadequate infrastructure may deter domestic and foreign investment in the travel and tourist industry. The lack of adequate transportation, lodging, and support infrastructure required to operate profitable tourism operations will likely discourage investors. Inadequate infrastructure restricts employment prospects and economic growth by impeding the expansion of allied industries, including hospitality, transportation, and leisure pursuits.

The study on how Bangladesh's poor infrastructure affects tourism shows that several infrastructure-related issues have a negative impact on the industry. Accessibility, security, the standard of lodging and amenities, the preservation of tourist landmarks, and investment opportunities are all impacted by these problems. It is essential to address these infrastructure gaps if Bangladesh is to realize the full potential of tourism as a source of economic growth.

The country of Bangladesh stands to gain significantly from improving its tourism infrastructure. By drawing more tourists and boosting tourism revenue, improved tourism infrastructure can support economic growth (Roy & Roy, 2015). Travelers spend money on lodging, transportation, food and drink, shopping, and other tourism-related expenses. This

investment promotes local economies, encourages business expansion, and creates employment possibilities. The tourist sector is a significant employer, providing jobs in various industries, including hospitality, transportation, retail, and entertainment. More tourists mean more demand for services, which means more jobs for the community and improved infrastructure. This can assist in lowering unemployment rates and reducing poverty.

Taxes, entry fees to tourist attractions, and permits are just a few ways tourism makes money. More tourists can be drawn in by improved infrastructure, increasing tax revenue for the government. These revenues may be reinvested in additional infrastructure improvements, as well as in important services like education and healthcare. Building up the infrastructure for tourism enables economic diversification and lessens reliance on established industries like agriculture and textiles (Holland et al., 2003). Bangladesh may exploit its natural and cultural riches by increasing tourism and encouraging investment in hotels, transportation, and other industries. An economy that is more resilient and balanced benefits from this diversification.

Infrastructure upgrades for the tourism industry are frequently concentrated in particular areas or locations. As a result, previously underdeveloped or isolated areas are developed, fostering regional growth and minimizing regional inequities. A rise in tourism activities may encourage the growth of regional businesses, fostering local entrepreneurship and infrastructural development. By investing in the protection and restoration of historical sites, monuments, and cultural landmarks, the government can safeguard and promote the nation's cultural identity. Tourism infrastructure development can help to preserve cultural heritage. This draws in tourists interested in culture, but it also makes the locals feel proud of themselves. The quality of life for residents can benefit indirectly from developing tourism infrastructure (Eslami et al., 2019). Infrastructure projects frequently result in renovated public spaces, better transportation systems, and easier access to necessities like power and water. Both people and visitors benefit from these improvements, raising the standard of living in the area.

A nation's image and reputation on the international stage are improved by improving the tourism infrastructure. It promotes Bangladesh as a charming and hospitable travel destination, enticing more tourists from abroad. Increased investments, partnerships, and collaborations with international organizations can result from having a good reputation, which is advantageous for many different economic sectors. Sustainable methods can be included in infrastructure upgrades, improving environmental protection. Protecting natural resources and reducing the damaging effects of tourism on ecosystems can be accomplished by creating eco-friendly tourism infrastructure, encouraging responsible tourism activities, and increasing public understanding of environmental issues.

4.1 Solution and Suggestions to Improve

According to the survey's findings from various respondents, Bangladesh's government should expand its investments in the nation's tourism infrastructure. Tourists can enjoy the natural beauty, historical landmarks, and welcoming people of Bangladesh. However, the lack of a developed infrastructure makes travel to the nation challenging for tourists. The government may increase the quality of services provided and simplify for tourists to navigate and discover what they seek by investing in tourism infrastructure (Kobra et al., 2018). The government and the people of Bangladesh will profit from a rise in tourism numbers.

Infrastructure development for the tourism industry is a long-term investment, but it will eventually pay dividends. The government will draw more tourists and raise much-needed funds by enhancing the accessibility, quality, and safety of tourist spots in Bangladesh. Additionally, by investing in tourism infrastructure, jobs will be created for those working in the industry, which is crucial considering Bangladesh's current unemployment rate. In the long run, the government of Bangladesh would be wise to increase its investment in tourism infrastructure because it would benefit both the populace and the economy (Amin, 2021). The Bangladeshi government could finance tourism infrastructure in a few different ways. For instance, funds might be invested in infrastructure like hotels, highways, and airports to make it simpler for visitors to travel. To draw more visitors to the nation, money might also be invested in marketing and advertising. All of these are long-term investments, but if they led to a rise in tourism, they would be worthwhile

5 Chapter 5: Recommendations and Conclusion

According to the report, the government should take steps to upgrade the infrastructure in order to encourage the expansion of the tourism sector. Since the private sector accounts for a sizable amount of tourism expenditure in Bangladesh, it should be included in this initiative as well. To assist people in understanding and valuing the advantages of traveling overseas, educational programs that concentrate on tourism development are required (Islam, 2012). Bangladesh's tourism industry may be significantly harmed by inadequate infrastructure. The development of the tourism business and its ability to draw local and foreign visitors can be hampered by inadequate transit infrastructure, unreliable utilities, and inadequate lodging options. There are a few suggestions that might be taken into consideration in order to address these problems and maximize Bangladeshi tourism.

For the development of tourism, the transportation network must be improved. In order to improve connectivity between popular tourist attractions, this includes repairing roads, bridges, and highways. Additionally, improving and extending airports, seaports, and rail networks can make travel more convenient and encourage tourism in isolated places. For

tourism-related enterprises to run smoothly, reliable utility services like electricity, water, and telecommunications are crucial. In well-known tourist locations, investments should be made to modernize the infrastructure and provide continuous utility services. For visitors to the country to experience the many regions, they need access to effective and reasonably priced public transit choices. Establishing dependable bus, train, and ferry services may greatly enhance the tourist experience and encourage more people to travel to other parts of Bangladesh, especially in places with heavy tourist foot traffic.

A healthy tourism industry requires enough varied lodging options. With strict respect to quality standards and environmental sustainability, encouraging private investment in the construction of hotels, resorts, guesthouses, and homestays can assist in fulfilling the rising demand for lodging. The growth of regional tourism should be encouraged rather than focusing on tourists only in certain areas. This entails locating and emphasizing the distinctive landmarks and cultural history of various Bangladeshi regions, enticing travelers to venture outside the well-traveled areas. For a destination to draw tourists, it is essential to offer a safe and secure atmosphere (Md Kashedul Wahab et al., 2011). Instilling confidence in tourists and allaying worries about personal safety can be achieved by stepping up law enforcement, enhancing emergency response capabilities, and implementing efficient tourist safety measures.

For the sake of protecting natural resources and cultural legacy, it is crucial to emphasize sustainable tourism practices. It is possible to contribute to environmental protection and guarantee the long-term health of the tourism industry by encouraging responsible tourism, supporting eco-friendly projects, and increasing awareness among visitors and local populations. Tourism attraction depends on efficient marketing and promotion campaigns.

To promote Bangladesh's distinctive charms and cultural variety, targeted marketing efforts should be made domestically and abroad. The visibility and accessibility of information connected to tourism can also be improved by working with travel companies, tour operators, and internet platforms. To give visitors exceptional experiences, tourist sites, and facilities must be continually improved (López-Guzmán et al., 2011). This entails creating and maintaining beautifully planned parks, monuments, museums, and recreational spaces. To keep these tourist destinations appealing, routine maintenance and infrastructure improvements should be given top priority. Establishing public-private partnerships can leverage resources, expertise, and investments to improve infrastructure, develop new tourism products, and improve the overall visitor experience. Collaboration between the government, private sector, and local communities is essential for effective tourism development

5.1 Conclusion

For various stakeholders, including policymakers, experts in the tourist sector, and local people, the findings of a study on the consequences of inadequate infrastructure on tourism in Bangladesh may have several ramifications. The research's study can help policymakers understand how crucial infrastructure development is to expanding the tourism industry (Khan et al., 2020). It might draw attention to the necessity of spending money on enhancing transit systems, accommodation options, sanitary facilities, and other essential infrastructure components. These findings can be used by policymakers to allocate resources wisely and set priorities for infrastructure development projects that will improve the overall tourism experience. Economic growth and tourism revenue can be negatively impacted by poor infrastructure. The study can highlight the economic effects of inadequate infrastructure on the creation of jobs, the generation of income, and the earning of foreign cash. In order to prioritize infrastructure development in tourist locations and adopt policies that do so, governments and local authorities may use this as a stimulus. This will promote economic growth.

The study results can explain how Bangladesh's tourist industry's competitiveness may be hampered by inadequate infrastructure. Tourism sector employees might be inspired to prioritize infrastructure improvements by realizing the detrimental effects of poor infrastructure on visitor happiness, destination image, and overall experience (Haneef, 2017). As a result, Bangladesh may become a more attractive and competitive travel destination on the international tourist scene. The significance of developing sustainable infrastructure for tourism can be highlighted by the research. It may serve as a reminder of the need to balance environmental protection, local community welfare, and infrastructure development. Bangladesh can secure the long-term sustainability of its tourism industry while reducing detrimental environmental and social effects by incorporating sustainability principles into infrastructure planning and construction.

The results of the study can highlight the advantages that better infrastructure can offer to nearby communities. The results may spur cooperation between the tourism sector and regional governments to create an infrastructure that satisfies the requirements of both visitors and locals (Puczko & Ratz, 2000). The importance of high-quality infrastructure in delivering a satisfying travel experience can be emphasized by the research. It can draw attention to the connection between properly functioning transit infrastructure, effective connectivity, cozy lodgings, and general visitor happiness. The research results may be used to improve infrastructure-related services and amenities, raising overall visitor satisfaction and boosting the possibility of return trips.

According to the study, Bangladesh's tourism is negatively impacted by several main concerns, including poor infrastructure. Traveling across the nation and having a good time there are tough due to poor roads, communication infrastructure, and lodging options. Bangladesh's tourism sector consequently experiences a lack of development and investment.

According to the study's Bangladesh's poor infrastructure is a significant barrier to tourism, and the government should act to change it in order to boost the nation's economy and benefit its people (Al Karim & Hassan, 2021). To ensure a smooth flow of tourists and prevent any potential confrontations, stronger communication between tourist attractions and the local community is especially important. To make it simpler for tourists to visit the nation, the government should also spend on enhancing the nation's transportation systems, communication infrastructure, and lodging options. This will boost the economy and be advantageous to both residents and visitors.

The study results show that Bangladesh's tourism sites are much more difficult to reach due to poor transportation infrastructure, including sparse road networks, insufficient public transportation options, and inadequate airport facilities. Local and foreign visitors are discouraged from exploring various regions of the country due to poor connections between famous tourism destinations and unreliable transportation alternatives (Hossain & Wadood, 2020). The tourism industry's expansion is hampered by this lack of accessibility. According to the report, Bangladesh's total tourist satisfaction suffers due to the lack of high-quality lodging options such as hotels, resorts, and guesthouses. Tourists are frequently uncomfortable and dissatisfied due to the limited quantity, poor quality, and expensive accommodations.

As a result, potential visitors might select alternate locations with superior lodging choices, hindering Bangladesh's tourism industry's expansion. The research's conclusions highlight how Bangladesh's overall tourism experience suffers from a lack of proper public amenities, including restrooms, clean drinking water, and tourist information centers. The lack of these amenities not only compromises visitors' comfort and well-being but also raises questions about their health and safety. Without proper facilities, visitors may form unfavorable opinions of the location, harming the nation's reputation as a tourist-friendly location (Mahmod et al., 2020). The report emphasizes how Bangladesh's subpar infrastructure leads to tourists' negative opinions of the country. Online evaluations and word-of-mouth recommendations are vital in influencing tourists' choices, and the predominance of complaints about poor infrastructure can put off potential visitors. The study finds that these unfavorable opinions pose a substantial obstacle to Bangladesh's tourist industry's expansion and advancement.

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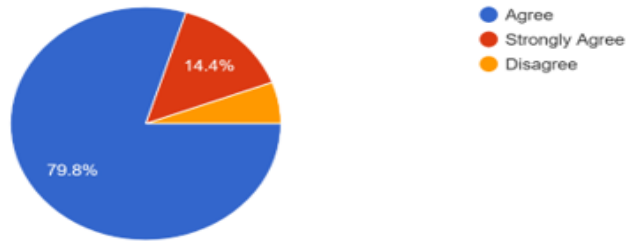
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Appendix1 : Survey Responses Result

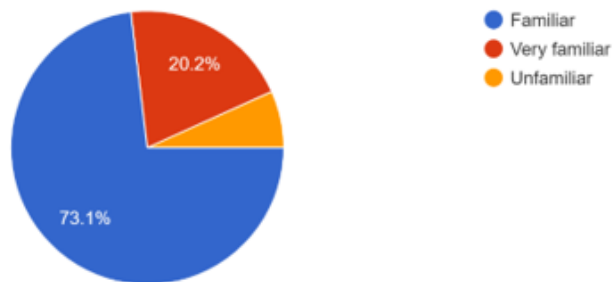
Do you agree/disagree that poor infrastructure is a significant obstacle to tourism development in Bangladesh?
104 responses



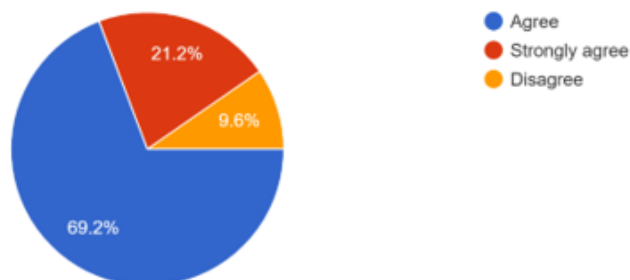
Do you think the current infrastructure in Bangladesh discouraged tourists to visiting the country?
104 responses



How familiar are you with the concept of poor infrastructure affecting tourism in Bangladesh ?
104 responses



Do you agree that lack of infrastructure has a negative effect on tourism in Bangladesh ?
104 responses



Do you think government should invest more in tourism infrastructure to increase tourism levels in Bangladesh ?

104 responses



Is the current level of infrastructure development in Bangladesh appropriate ?

104 responses



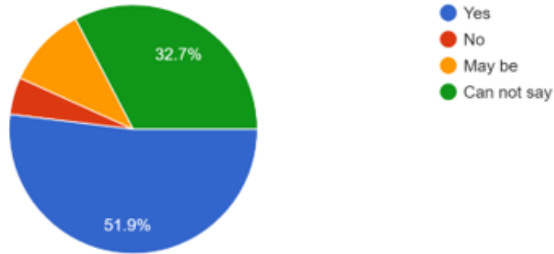
Do you think government should invest more to upgrading or constructing new tourist infrastructure to increase tourism levels in Bangladesh ?

104 responses



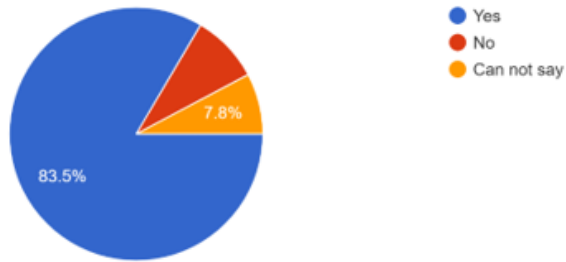
Do you agree that poor infrastructure affects tourism in Bangladesh?

104 responses



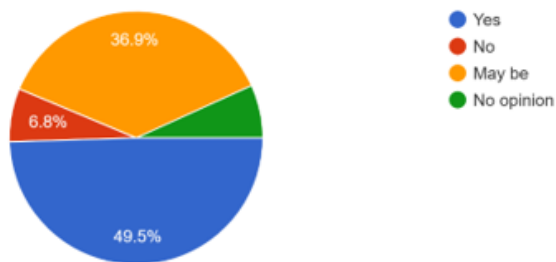
Do you think that the government should invest more in developing infrastructure to improve tourism?

103 responses



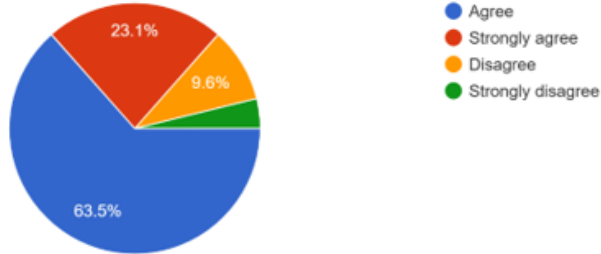
Do you agree that poor infrastructure is one of the main reasons for low tourism numbers in Bangladesh?

103 responses



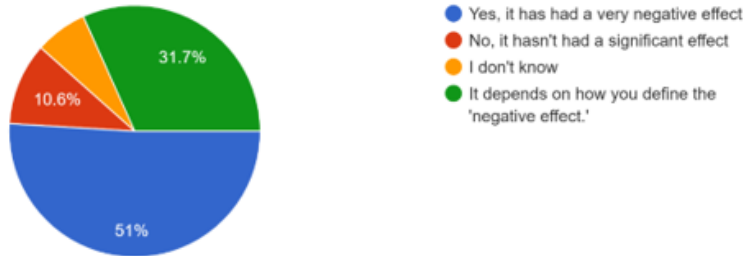
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Poor infrastructure is a significant obstacle to tourism development in Bangladesh?

104 responses



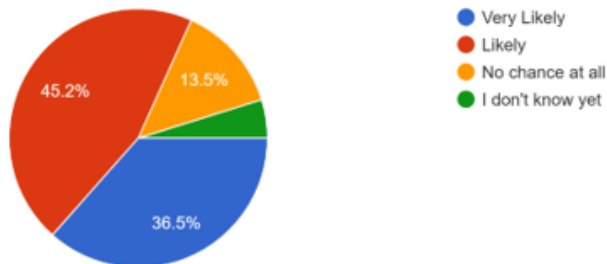
Do you think the lack of infrastructure has negatively affected tourism in Bangladesh?

104 responses



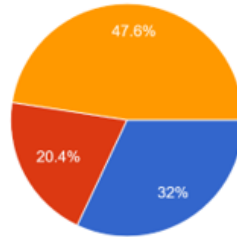
How likely are you to visit Bangladesh if the quality of infrastructure is improved?

104 responses



How do you think the government can improve infrastructure to support tourism development in Bangladesh?

103 responses



- The government should invest more money in infrastructure
- The government should encourage private sector investment in infrastructure
- The government should work with international organizations to develop better infrastructure for tourism