

Figure 1. IPA model.

IPA model is proposed by Martilla & James (1977). Nature and technique of IPA model which is easy to handle and allowed to use in the different tourism sectors by different organizations for making long term marketing strategy by understanding important effective factors. (Hansen, 1999). A reliable perception of visitor behavior could be a determining portion which promotes national parks to enhance their command over marketing which draws and gains customer satisfaction (Kamenidou, 2009; Vassiliadis & Chiappa, 2013). Research shows in the context of the national park, tourist perceived service quality along with its safety & security positively correlated with tourist satisfaction for making revisited intentions. (Pikkemaat, 2006; Tsang, 2012). The method of measuring important factors of service quality which may improve organizations to accept the tourist perceptions, and it also helps to determine their requirements through expectations (Arabatzis & Grigoroudis, 2010). In Hong Kong, a contextual examination with 26 hotels done by Chu & Choi in the year 2000 showing that importance and performance attribute as perceived by any business and recreation explorers. Results of four quadrants helps marketing managers for making destination strategy namely destination branding. Application of IPA model also used to understand visitors' motivation towards a national park in Tanzania's (Wade & Eagles, 2003). To understand the quality of service gap, so much research has been continuously progressing but SERVQUAL fails to provide an explanation of strategic implementation for continuous enhancement in the area of service quality measurement. Furthermore, the researcher acknowledges that uses of IPA analysis can be an efficient determination model in future to experience effective variables for enhancement or affirmed of service quality strategy in national parks. Previous research evidence of other studies also showing incompetent to understand the dearth of the managerial association of IPA model in the context of the Indian tourism industry.

Research gap

Knowing the size of the two measurement determinants knowing 'significance and overall performance' of service exceptional gap analysis for the tourism industry (National Park Indian Tourism) could be an independent novel initiative. The managerial assumption of IPA model and its influence on tourist

satisfaction for creating decisive word of mouth has never been questioned in graphical representation has a very recently connection.

Provider satisfaction in the situation of the enterprise of journey and tourism in isolation (namely for a National Park in West Bengal tourism).

Objective of the study: From the extensive studies of the literature review, the researcher wants to identify the following objectives of the examined study are

- I. to discover foremost attributes of the Jaldapara national parks from the tourist perspective.
- II. to understand gap of the service quality through the implication of IPA
- III. to identify differences in importance-performance in the context of demographic differences among the tourists in Jaldapara.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The past examination was directed with the assistance of the SERVQUAL model yet none of the exploration has been led with the use of the IPA model in Indian the travel industry setting to comprehend administration quality data on the recreation center. Utilization of IPA variation on this association is broadly acknowledged due to recognizing and readiness of crucial by and large execution factors that make purchaser delight (Enright et al., 2004). Estimation of administration quality is essential for making and improving advertising procedure for a national park in India.

A mixed model of (Qualitative and Quantitative) strategy was applied for this exploration. A subjective strategy changed into sent inside the setting to perceive the basic qualities of the national park which charge explorers toward goal and vacationer desire from the administration viewpoint. Quantitative exploration was utilized to distinguish the dimensionality and unwavering quality of the scale utilized for significance for the recreation center and execution of the recreation center. The quantitative strategy turned out to be to a great extent used to perceive the transporter administration quality hole examination through the IPA form. Earlier consent was acquired from the recreation center authority before approaching any inquiry for the vacationer. To assess vacationer conduct and administration quality, a poll was developed essentially dependent on going before contemplates (Taplin, 2012). We utilized a comfort inspecting strategy which is anything but difficult to apply in this investigation.

The past examination dependent on the important point in the section of writing audit and a pilot study was led before determination in test size and inspecting strategy in a significant place of interest in West Bengal. For the size of the sample we utilized the Taro (Yamane, 1973) equation with 95% certainty level. (as per WBTDCC complete 1250 approx. vacationers showed up in the year 2018 between July and August) The figuring equation of "Taro Yamane is introduced as follows $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$ " $n =$ test size required $N =$ no of individuals in the populace $e =$ reasonable mistake in % $n = \frac{250}{1 + 250(0.05)^2}$ $n = 150$ (approx). All out 150 surveys were disseminated among the travelers who can at any rate remain 24 hours in Jaldapara national park. A systematic random sample was taken for a sample survey.

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Jaldapara national park, a remarkable get-away goal objective has been decided for the examination. A changed IPA model Proposed By (Martilla & James, 1977) has been used for this investigation work. The review gets disengaged into moieties other than the part engaged at the demography of the interviewees. The principle half changed into theoretical and changed into focused on making aptitude of the major properties of the Jaldapara countryside parks from the explorer's edge. The observers had been approached to rate their extensive level in and searching the objective and its characteristics particularly (a) Criticalness of the amusement place and (b) Execution of the entertainment community. The second piece of the review was dealt with utilizing a formed study. A 7-factor Likert scale creates to be applied. The survey contained scaled (7 focuses Likert scale) matters to have information of the dimensionalities of the point. For the point of view structure and data test, a SPSS 0.20 got applied.

Measurement of the factor construct

To measure the tourists' behaviour on service quality and association quality, a shrouded pool of 14 things were adjusted from literature (Martilla & James, 1997; Chien, Hong, Sheu & Hung, 2011; Tsegaw, 2017). The analyst chose to wrap up the pool of things assessing the vitality and execution of things which impacts guests essentially after the substance evaluation of hypothetical get-togethers.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE DATA

An exploratory factor analysis with varimax pivot transforms into crossed on to assess the dependability (De Vellis, 2003) and make a build validity (Netemeyer et al., 2003) with a 150 example length. The things having issue loadings lower than 0.6 or move-stacked on various perspectives had been disposed of. The inward consistency and ceaseless great injury up being enormous as Cronbach's alpha appeared as >0.7 (Hair et al., 2006). While 14 issues have been accumulated on Bartlett's investigate sphericity (a genuine investigation of the closeness of associations of a large portion of the factors) and the KMO (Kaisere Meyere Olkin) amount of looking at sufficiency had been evaluated to consider the factorability of the records. In this examination, content fabric realness depends absolutely upon writing evaluation and expert sentiment (Malhotra, 2006; Mc Tavish, 1997). Records acquired from examinations dispatched to seven pros comprehensive of dwelling managers and academicians and gives off an impression of being a crucial assessment device in putting aside explorer direct.

The KMO (Kaisere Meyere Olkin) proportion of testing samples had been estimated to evaluate the factorability of the records. The KMO feet at 0.883 surpasses the best possible least assortment that is 0.6 (Hair et al., 2006). The Barlett's register of sphericity turned out to be great measured (Chi-square-1265.654, df =one hundred sixty, 0.000 $p < 0.00$). The Cronbach's alpha score of unwavering quality extended from 0.899 to 0.935 (**Table 1**). To accomplish a more prominent great measured and interpretable final product, a few things which stacked on more than one thing had been erased.

Table 1. The 7-point Likert scale.

Item No	Scale no	Importance of the Park	Performance of the Park
1	7	Very Essential	Appreciable performance
2	6	Somewhat Essential	Almost Appreciable performance
3	5	Essential	Good performance
4	4	Average	Average
5	3	Not so Essential	Not so Appreciable performance
6	2	Almost not Essential	A poor performance
7	1	Totally not Essential	Very poor performance

Note: Reprinted from Wagnew Eshetie Tsegaw Journal of Tourism and Hospitality

Data analysis

The total data was investigated in the wake of coding, utilizing the SPSS for Windows. The technique for information investigation is as per the following. To start with, to characterize demographic data for the respondents to the questionnaire, a frequency analysis examination was directed. Second, Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which is a measure of internal consistency between queries, was determined to assess the reliability of the scales (**Table 2**). Both alpha coefficients were above the 0.7 cut-off point, suggesting that each build had a reasonable degree of reliability. Third, exploratory factor analysis was performed to assess construct validity. The results of the exploratory factor analysis are given in **Table 3**. Fourth, to verify the significance and performance through the IPA matrix of Jaldapara National Park service quality.

Table 2. Demographic profile.

Gender of the Tourist	Frequency	Percent
Male	92	61.3
Female	58	38.7
Total	150	100
Age of the Tourist		
20-30	51	34
31-40	30	20
41-50	42	28
>50	27	18
Total	150	100
Level of the Education		
Graduation	51	34
Masters	62	41.3
Professionals	37	24.7
Total	150	100
Levels of Income		
1-2	74	49.3
2.5-4	43	28.7
>5	33	22
Total	150	100

Table 3. Reliability Statistics.

Variables	Cronbach's α	No of Items, N
Importance of the park	0.899	14
Performance of the park	0.935	14
Total	0.883	150

Demographic profile

By the use of SPSS 20, the overviews results are indicating that ninety-two are male i.e., 61% are male and fifty-eight female. 38% are female respondents. In terms of age 34% are between 20-30 years, 20% are between 31 to 40 years old and 21% tourists fall under the age group 41-50 years old and only 18% fall under above the age of 50. Regarding level of education most of the tourists almost 41% are holding graduation degrees and 34% are post graduate level with 24% are from professionals pass out. In terms of income most of the tourists 49% income group falls under 1 to 2 lac and only 22% holding more than 5 lac income. The survey reports are showing that 87% of tourists were the first-time visitors of Jaldapara national park and 9% had been in the park once before whereas only 4% previously visited the place twice. In terms of accompanied by partners 75%, staying with family 21% and only 4 % among tourists are staying alone.

From **Table 3**, we can understand four major important variables for tourist in the park in basic 'the direction of park map is well viewed (6.90), park safety & security are well equipped (6.28), parks are well maintained (6.21) and information from online and offline for the park (5.84). Four least important first-aid treatments are well available (3.5), location is the value for money (3.45), park conservation is well maintained (4.11), viewpoint location is well area (4.58). As a viewpoint of performance side park has very good performance of direction of park map (6.48), the scenery and unique natural features are well maintained (6.4), staff are well behaved ready to help (5.83), park safety & security are well equipped (5.8). Similarly, park has least performance scale like first-aid treatments are well available (3.1), park conservation is well maintained (3.14), location is value for money (3.24) (**Table 4**).

Table 4. IPA analysis.

S. No.	Items	Mean of 1 Importance	Mean of 2 Performanc e	Gap of 1&2
1	Parks are properly maintained (accommodations, motel, bathrooms etc.)	6.21	5 . 3 7	0.48
2	Viewpoint of the location	4.58	4	0.58
3	Location is value for money	3.45	3 . 2 4	0.21

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4	Availability of transport are well accessible	4.97	4 . 9 5	0.02
5	Availability of the park information(online/offline)are well informed	5.84	4 . 1 0	1.74
6	The direction of park map is well viewed-(need to be specific)	6.90	6 . 4 8	0.42
7	The scenery and unique natural features are well maintained	5.77	6 . 4	-0.63
8	Park safety & security are well equipped	6.28	5 . 8	0.48
9	Staff are well trained and knowledgeable	4.3	5 . 6	-1.35
10	Staff are well behaved & ready to	5.21	5 . 8 3	-0.62

	help			
11	Park safari are well designed with driving facility	4.77	4.23	0.54
12	Availability of foods for travelers are well equipped	4.68	5	-0.32
1 3	First-aid treatment are well available	3.5	3.1	0.04
1 4	Park conservation is well maintained.	4.11	3.14	0.97

From **Figure 2**, as we can see the management of Jaldapara national park must be aware and take extra care on several variables. Some of the variables like ‘staff are well trained and knowledgeable’. Availability of the park information (online/offline) are well informed and park safety & security are well equipped, have high importance and low performance. Information about the park in online mode has great importance nowadays for making destination branding and promotion of national parks. Better safety and security are making tourists feel relaxed. There are 4 factors in quadrant III with low priority and having low essentialness and by and large execution like Location is value for money, Viewpoint location is well area, First-aid treatment is well available, Park conservation is well maintained. There are two more cases on variables like availability of foods for travelers are well equipped, and Staff are well trained and knowledgeable are performance is high but with low importance.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LIMITATIONS

Analysis of the result has an effective managerial implication which can create destination branding to attract tourists from other states. The executives and Government should have the option to oversee guests desires and this national park should concentrate on some different factors which have some elite and low desires factors. In future some of the other attributes can be added like the economic factor of the tourist and tourist motivation can be analyzed. The research can be explored with a comparative analysis with two or more national parks on time. The incessant essentialness of ‘organization quality’ inside the movement business and organization segment can affect traveler return to reason and the organization office wishes to choose test methodologies which help to look an approach to improve the introduction

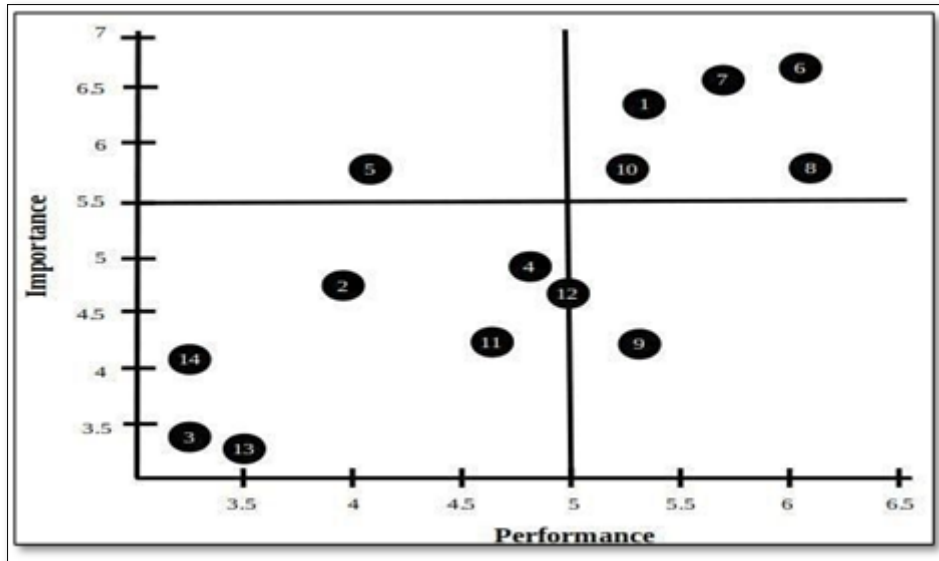


Figure 2. Graphical depiction of mean of importance and mean of performance.

of the nationwide park. For the long term, retaining in tourist attractions national parks need to focus on several variables on service quality. Management can utilize research output for understanding tourist behavior through important variables of the national park. For creating destination branding management needs to improve the performance level of low importance variables. The social proximity instigated by traveler WOM as yield leads to traveler satisfaction which provoking spot association should be truly considered by the objective publicizing the administrators to appreciate wayfarer directly. An extensive assessment of factors could be unbelievably valuable for DMOs to see sections to separate and feature travel offers. A clearing evaluation of variables will be incredibly loved for DMOs to peer parts to separate and highlight venture offers. The result of this outcome can investigate a few territories of exploration for research researchers who can profoundly examination the impacts of a portion of different factors like voyages thought process, the portion of wallet in the national park the travel industry sector. Accordance with IPA, the estimations which fall inside the quadrant (Q3) have the best needs and the scale inside the ensuing quadrant are arranged after them. Results of the principal assessment ensure the disclosures. For example, Qu and Sit down (2007) used IPA in their look at identifying the characteristics and weaknesses of the passed-on organizations could be incredibly fundamental for chiefs. With simply controlled assets available, they have to confirm that they use what they have as beneficial as reasonable (Lin, 2009). The current exploration transformed into an undertaking to give an all the more away from of the components which have a more essential critical employment in extending the first rate of organization from clients' factor of view. in any case, it become speculated that seeing that individuals change broadly in phrases in their persona designs and furthermore concerning reality that the best effortlessly of records is the reviews of those individuals on their emotions and attitudes, it might be mutilation to simply remove each client's craving score from his/her acumen after which process the induce cost for each carrier quality Dimension, hereafter.

Geographical limitation with confounding with one point of location for sample survey might be key limitation for these studies. Size of the sample may not be adequate for these studies. The assessment can be taken up for more broad

geographical incorporation with a gigantic guide to have a more summarized idea of a national park in the movement business interest. Cutting-edge assessment can be explored from this assessment by joining a couple of significant promoting and travel questions, namely travel personalization, destination brand, destination communication, destination behaviors etc. New co-relation may be incorporated by understanding the relation between attachment of the destination and new advancing perfect models focused on journeying and travel rehearsals.

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