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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

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The Impact of the Travel and Tourism Sector on the Growth of the National Economy

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Abstract: Purpose – This study aimed to examine the interrelationship between the economic development of the country and the development of tourism. This study strived to conceptually categories in TandT sectors recent reports in India and Indonesia. Methodology – This study employed secondary data involving United Nations (UN) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports and highly-rated peer-reviewed scientific journal articles. Systematic deductive reasoning was employed to perform UN and IMF report reviews. Findings– The service sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is denoted as a progress predictor. Therefore, organizations are required to adapt tactics and operations in SCs to address current dynamic settings, possibilities, and threats. An essential procedural element involved adequate partner choice in SC to organize and provide competitive package tours. High service sector contribution to the national economy implied industrial advancement. As developing nations, Indonesia and India encompass rapidly advancing service industries on a global scale. Economically, the travel and tourism (TandT) sector proved essential in facilitating GDP and employment opportunities while a competent workforce vitally affected industrial growth and development. In this vein, human resource development is a crucial industrial component. Research limitation/implications – This paper provides several important points that need further research in the future. Some points have been presented regarding the Integration of technological engines and important factors of basic engines in tourism. Originality/value– This study shows the interrelationship between the economic development of the country and the development of tourism. Tourism helps in revitalizing the supply chain sector, which directly affects economic and industrial development and vice versa. This is beneficial for both governments and those in the tourism and economic sectors to make joint and effective cooperation. This research also mentions many important points that may help them to revitalize this relationship.

Keywords: travel and tourism; global ranking; India and Indonesia; business environment; national economy.

JEL Classification: F01; F02; F63; L83; R11.

Introduction

The travel and tourism (TandT) sector significantly impacted the world economy and community. Recently, the annual World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) study in collaboration with Oxford Economics indicated 3.5% of industrial growth in 2019 (consecutively outperforming the world financial growth of 2.5% for the ninth year) (WTTC, 2019). As TandT facilitated the creation of new employment (one in every four jobs) over the past five years, the sector reflected good partnership potential with government bodies for employment creation. Direct, indirect, and facilitated TandT effects in 2019 generated (WTTC Report, 2020) US\$ 8.9 trillion (10.3%) for the global GDP, 330 million employments, one in 10 jobs internationally, US\$ 1.7 trillion in visitor exports (6.8% of the total exports, 28.3% of global service exports), and US\$ 948 billion through investments (4.3% of total investment) (WTTC, 2020). As the industrial GDP contribution will predictably increase (by almost 50%) in the coming decades, policymakers, industry leaders, and other stakeholders must emphasize TandT competitiveness to manipulate the expanding market. Although governments and businesses needed to regard the competitive levers to activate market share sustenance or acquisition, special consideration proved necessary to maintain tourism facilities, services, and assets. With the global rise of business and leisure travelers, competitive advantages need to correspond to prudent tourism management planning and destination-carrying capacities (Zekan *et al.* 2022; Stumpf *et al.* 2022; Garad *et al.*, 2021).

Following the World Tourism Organization in 2018, the number of international tourist arrivals reached 1.4 billion (worldwide) two years in advance. The aforementioned year also denoted the seventh consecutive year where tourism export growth (+ 4%) exceeded the merchandise export counterpart (+ 3%). Following the rapid growth pace, the assumption of 1.8 billion international tourists by 2030 might be conservative. The prediction globally denoted tremendous industrial and economic potential with further travel democratization. Following the global trend, developing economies are encouraging more tourists to visit and gradually become favorable travel destinations with higher TandT competitiveness (UNWTO, 2020).

The International Labor Organization (ILO) denoted the 'tourism' sector aspect to encompass particular transportation, travel agency, and tour operator segments. For example, hotels, caterers, and restaurants were regarded as an 'industry characterized by tourism' by most companies and subsequently integrated with tourism (ILO, 2013; Brainard *et al.* 2007, Çakmak and Çenesiz, 2020). On another note, international tourism involves business, professional, and religious travel, visiting friends and relatives, and healthcare (for travelers crossing borders and spending over one night) in the host country. The hotel and restaurant subsectors assessed in this study encompassed data on accommodation (hotels, boarding houses, motels, tourist camps, holiday centers, resorts, and youth or backpacker hostels), hospitality outlets (restaurants, bars, cafeterias, snack bars, pubs, and night clubs), and similar businesses (Rogaly, 2008; ILO, 2013; Yacoub and ElHajjar, 2021).

Based on the above, this study aimed to examine the interrelationship between the economic development of the country and the development of tourism through the answer two questions as the following:

RQ1: How to revitalize TandT sector which directly affects economic and industrial development and vice versa?

RQ2: What are the important points that may help them to revitalize this relationship between governments and those in the tourism and economic sector to make joint and effective cooperation?

1. Research Approach and Methodology

Study reviews of a particular paradigm denoted an established inquiry form in tourism disciplines for knowledge consolidation. For example, researchers could consider past research accomplishments, trends, and patterns in specific study areas (Buhalis and Law, 2008; Wareham *et al.* 2005). The contributions facilitated a platform and indications for future studies following past conceptual mappings. This study strived to conceptually categorize TandT sectors following recent reports. Notably, this study employed secondary data involving United Nations (UN) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports and highly-rated peer-reviewed scientific journal articles. Systematic deductive reasoning was employed to perform UN and IMF report reviews. The deduction begins with an expected pattern 'that is tested against observations' (Babbie, 2010). In other words, the deductive approach is concerned with deducting conclusions from premises or propositions. Deductive reasoning can be explained as 'reasoning from the general to the particular' (Pelissier, 2008; Garad *et al.* 2020).

2. Descriptive Results

The evaluation was categorized into quantitative and qualitative sections. The quantitative outcomes concerning the systematic literature review of reports were presented in the quantitative section. Meanwhile, the findings

derived from the report reviews were presented (with the narrative descriptive technique) in the qualitative section.

The aforementioned assessment (accessible as part of the 2019 report or downloadable at <http://reports.weforum.org/ttcr/>) aimed to offer readers an advanced overview of TandT competitiveness among the five regional groupings encompassed in the 2019 index. Additionally, the evaluation highlighted the financial performance of the overall TandT Competitiveness Index (TTCI), four primary aspects (sub-indices), and all 14 pillars. On another note, financial performance elements (world rank and score) included all 90 TTCI predictors (as scores) from the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey on a 1 to 7 scale (7 as the most favorable result) (Calderwood and Soshkin, 2019).

Table 1. The TandT competitiveness rank

Items	India		Indonesia	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Subindex A: Enabling Environment	98	4.4	72	4.8
Subindex B: Travel and Tourism Policy and Enabling Conditions	69	4.5	4	5
Subindex C: Infrastructure	55	3.8	71	3.5
Subindex D: Natural and Cultural Resources	9	5	18	3.8
Pillar 1: Business Environment	39	4.9	50	4.7
Pillar 2: Safety and Security	122	4.5	80	5.4
Pillar 3: Health and Hygiene	105	4.4	102	4.5
Pillar 4: Human Resources and Labour Market	76	4.5	44	4.9
Pillar 5: ICT Readiness	105	3.6	67	4.7
Pillar 6: Prioritisation of Travel and Tourism	94	4.3	10	5.9
Pillar 7: International Openness	51	3.8	16	4.3
Pillar 8: Price Competitiveness	13	6.1	6	6.2
Pillar 9: Environmental Sustainability	128	3.6	135	3.5
Pillar 10: Air Transport Infrastructure	33	4.2	38	3.9
Pillar 11: Ground and Port Infrastructure	28	4.5	66	3.3
Pillar 12: Tourist Service Infrastructure	109	2.8	98	3.1
Pillar 13: Natural Resources	14	4.5	17	4.5
Pillar 14: Cultural Resources and Business Travel	8	5.5	24	3.2
TTCI 2019 and Overall Rank	34	4.4	40	4.3

1 Resource: <http://reports.weforum.org/ttcr/>

2 Note 1: Index of countries (one to 140 countries).

3 Note 2: Score range from 1 to 7 (1 = worst and 7 = best).

In Table 1, The TandT Competitiveness Report denoted the World Economic Forum flagship product (a platform for future mobility development and world leader collaborations) for travel and transportation systems that complemented 21st-century requirements (Bank World, 2018). The report denoted a strategic benchmark for policymakers, organizations, and relevant industries to catalyse potential TandT sector development with novel insights into the national and economic development of specific advantages and areas for industrial competition (Garad and Qamari, 2021). The report also represented a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform to comprehend and expect developing TandT patterns and risks, policy, practice, and investment-related adaptations, and novel model acceleration for industrial sustenance. The index encompassed four sub-indices, 14 pillars, and 90 individual predictors across various pillars (Calderwood and Soshkin, 2019).

The TTCI (encompassing 140 world economies) assessed a set of factors and policies that promoted long-term TandT industrial development toward national competitiveness. The four sub-indices of the 2019 TTCI involved the following: 1) Enabling Environment, such as business environment, safety and security, health and hygiene, human resources, labor market, and information communication technology (ICT) readiness, 2) TandT Policy and Supporting Conditions, such as TandT priority, international transparency, price competitiveness, and environmental sustainability, 3) Infrastructure, such as air transportation, land and port, and tourism service infrastructure, and 4) Natural and Cultural Resources, such as natural and cultural resources and business travel (Calderwood and Soshkin, 2019; Rodríguez-Díaz *et al.* 2021).

The 2019 TTCI report implied the Asia Pacific region to be the second-most competitive region following Europe and Eurasia. Specifically, Japan (ranked 4th) topped the overall score while Bangladesh (ranked 120th) demonstrated the highest increase. In this vein, the region demonstrated optimal natural-cultural resource

combinations (highest regional performance for Cultural Resources and Business Travel sub-indices) and sophisticated air transportation infrastructure globally (ground service infrastructure, ports, and tourism) with the highest regional increase (Fernández *et al.* 2020). Notably, East Asia Pacific was the most competitive sub-region while South Asia has been the most advanced counterpart since 2017 (Augustin *et al.* 2017).

Table 2. Overall national economy statistics in TandT sector

Indicator	Sub-indicator Type	2016	2017	2018	2020
India					
International tourism and expenditure (current US\$)	Value	19,184,000,000	21,856,000,000	25,790,000,000	15,777,000
International tourism and expenditure for passenger transport items (current US\$)	Value	2,808,000,000	3,413,000,000	4,471,000,000	3,203,000
International tourism and expenditure for travel items (current US\$)	Value	16,376,000,000	18,443,000,000	21,319,000,000	12,574,000
International tourism and number of arrivals	Value	14,570,000	15,543,000	17,423,000	7,914,000
International tourism and number of departures	Value	21,872,000	23,943,000	26,296,000	6,915,000
International tourism and receipts (current US\$)	Value	23,111,000,000	27,878,000,000	29,143,000,000	13,413,000
International tourism and receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)	Value	684,000,000	513,000,000	575,000,000	377,000
International tourism and receipts for travel items (current US\$)	Value	22,427,000,000	27,365,000,000	28,568,000,000	13,036,000
International tourism and expenditure (% of total imports)	Value	4.06	3.89	4.01	3.2
International tourism and receipts (% of total exports)	Value	5.37	5.70	5.43	2.8
Employment in services (% of total employment)	Value	30.87	31.25	31.72	31
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Value	47.57	47.18	46.79	46
Employment in services and female gender (% of female employment)	Percent	24.98	26.13	27.19	25
Employment in services and male gender (% of male employment)	Percent	32.39	32.56	32.87	32
Indonesia					
International tourism and expenditure (current US\$)	Value	9,932,000,000	10,945,000,000	11,629,000,000	1,980,000
International tourism and expenditure for passenger transport items (current US\$)	Value	2,366,000,000	2,656,000,000	2,857,000,000	327,000
International tourism and expenditure for travel items (current US\$)	Value	7,566,000,000	8,289,000,000	8,772,000,000	1,653,000
International tourism and number of arrivals	Value	11,519,000	14,040,000	15,810,000	4,053,000
International tourism and number of departures	Value	8,340,000	8,856,000	9,468,000	2,918,000
International tourism and receipts (current US\$)	Value	12,566,000,000	14,691,000,000	15,600,000,000	3,533,000

Indicator	Sub-indicator Type	2016	2017	2018	2020
International tourism and receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)	Value	1,360,000,000	1,552,000,000	1,490,000,000	221,000
International tourism and receipts for travel items (current US\$)	Value	11,206,000,000	13,139,000,000	14,110,000,000	3,312,000
International tourism and expenditure (% of total imports)	Value	6.22	5.99	5.32	1.2
International tourism and receipts (% of total exports)	Value	7.49	7.56	7.36	2.0
Employment in services (% of total employment)	Value	46.46	47.19	48.08	49
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	Value	63.33	64.21	64.47	64
Employment in services and female gender (% of female employment)	Per cent	53.94	54.52	55.5	58
Employment in services and male gender (% of male employment)	Per cent	41.77	42.53	43.27	43

Resource: <https://data.worldbank.org/>.

Essentially, Table 2 illustrates the overall national economic statistics in TandT (annual number of international tourist arrivals and inbound receipts in US\$ millions) and the ratio between both measures in 2017. The study data corresponded to the Tourism Satellite Account framework under UNWTO (developed by OECD and Eurostat), the UNWTO Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, and the Compendium of Tourism Statistics (Stats, 2018). Specifically, international tourism inbound receipts denoted visitor expenditure, such as payments to national carriers for international transportation and other goods or service pre-payments obtained in the destination country (receipts from same-day visitors) unless justified otherwise (Pratt *et al.*, 2018; Sethukumari *et al.*, 2021). For example, some economies excluded passenger transportation item receipts. This section also presents the TandT industry GDP value, value additions as the overall economy share, employment, and employment share of the overall economy.

Tourism denoted a promising growth sector that potentially unlocked private investments, expanded inclusive growth and employment, elevated export incomes, and navigated targeted infrastructure investment programs in tourism destinations. Globally, tourism was acknowledged for strong backward and forward connections with other economic sectors and the substantial employment of female staff (54% of qualified hotel and restaurant workers) and youths. With effective planning and management, the tourism sector could produce more employment and revenues towards poverty mitigation and mutual prosperity (Leung *et al.* 2018; Alisa *et al.* 2020).

Both private and public tourism-oriented companies encompassed the manufacturing, sales, and promotion of diverse tourism products or services (flights, accommodation at front desks, and tourism product sales in attraction spots). In this regard, tourist SC corresponded to a defined tourism product that potentially encompassed specific regions and cities. Tourism SC operators collaborated to 1) simultaneously offer particular materials, products, and services with sound relationships and 2) highlight a substantial source of organizational value in achieving a long-term competitive advantage. An essential procedural element involved adequate partner choice in SC to organize and provide competitive package tours (Goldberg, 2018; Garad *et al.* 2021).

Effective collaborations with various SC networks crucially determined SCA (Du *et al.* 2021; Centobelli *et al.* 2020). Various requirements were identified at the beginning of the offer to ensure unique and appealing TandT packages (McKercher, 2003; Kandampully, 2000). Tourism types in India and Indonesia are distinct based on ecology, mythology, history, geographical diversity (mountains, fields, and highlands), and homeopathic medication (Ayurveda) (Arunmozhi and Panneerselvam, 2013; Hampton *et al.* 2016; Salnikova, 2022; Garad *et al.* 2022). Both countries reflected different tourism alternatives, such as ecological, pilgrimage, historical, adventure, medical, and Ayurveda tourism (in India). The variety of tourist activities provided are as follows:

Table 5. Types of Tourism in India and Indonesia

No	Items	India	Indonesia
1	Leisure Tourism	√	√
2	Business Tourism	√	√
3	Ecological Tourism	√	√
4	Pilgrimage Tourism	√	√
5	Historical Tourism	√	√
6	Adventure Tourism	√	√
7	Sports Tourism	√	√
8	Wildlife Tourism	√	√
9	Rural tourism	√	√
10	Medical Tourism	√	
11	Ayurveda and Yoga Tourism	√	

1. Leisure Tourism: Denoted as a leisure period (in the absence of work) to engage in activities beyond daily routines. Recreational tourism implied holiday activities as follows:
 - a. Relaxation (sleeping, relaxing, reading, walking on the beach, and scenic drives);
 - b. Sports (hiking, swimming, surfing, and running);
 - c. Visiting interesting areas and local attractions;
 - d. Visiting friends and relatives;
 - e. Shopping for items of interest.
2. Business Tourism: Indicated as 'travel for business purposes' and categorised into three aspects, such as a) trading goods for wholesale resale, b) performing business transactions (visiting clients and negotiating contracts), and c) participating in business conferences, exhibitions, or events.
3. Ecological Tourism: An exploration of diverse and rich flora and fauna, natural beauty, forest views, wildlife reserves, mountains and hills, and scenic beaches for all nature lovers.
4. Pilgrimage Tourism: India is known as the 'Land of Gods and Goddesses' following a strong mythological background, whereas Indonesia displayed the cultural wealth of kings from various islands who significantly influenced the spread of religion beyond local sites and cultures. As culturally developed nations and the birthplace of multiple saints, poets, and philosophers, both India and Indonesia have supported the growth of pilgrimage tourism from ancient times.
5. Historical Tourism: As a nation that produced multiple notable rulers and warriors with famed historical backgrounds, each Indian city or site encompassed historic significance. Popular tourist locations in India include the Taj Mahal in Agra, Ajanta Ellora and Khajuraho caves, forts in Delhi, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, and the historic Madurai city. Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms in Indonesia include the Borobudur, Prambanan, Gedhong Songo, Kalasan, and Mendut temples in Central and East Java and the Sumatra and Kalimantan islands.
6. Adventure Tourism: As nations with high geographic diversity, India and Indonesia were suitable for adventure tourism. For example, Indian terrains offer hiking, skiing, and trekking in the Himalayas, camel safaris in Rajasthan, rafting on the Ganges near Rishikesh, rock climbing, wind rafting, and other tourist adventures. Meanwhile, Indonesia encompassed many islands and attractive adventure locations, including Mount Krakatau and Bromo Tengger Semeru in East Java, Mount Rinjani in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara, trekking in Bali, the Ijen crater in Banyuwangi, East Java, and Komodo island, rafting in Citarik Sukabumi, the Alas Aceh River, and the Elo River in Magelang, Central Java, and cave tours in Gunungkidul (a special Yogyakarta region), Pacitan in East Java, and Maros in South Sulawesi.
7. Sports Tourism: denoted international travel to spectate or engage in sporting events, including the Olympics, World Cup (football, rugby, and cricket), tennis, golf, and the Formula 1 Grand Prix.
8. Wildlife Tourism: indicated wild animal observations in natural settings or captivity, including wildlife photography, observation, and feeding. The tourism type provided customized wildlife tours and safari packages closely associated with ecotourism and sustainable tourism.
9. Rural tourism: a tourist activity that occurs in areas with rural attributes. Specifically, agro-tourism was one of the latest concepts that revolutionized the Indian travel sector with authentic and interactive rural experiences in natural contexts. On another note, rural tourism in Indonesia reflected

a combination of excitement, adventure, natural beauty, and enriched culture with novel possibilities to integrate with surrounding environments (traveling to locations with conventional lifestyles).

10. Medical Tourism: a tourism type where visitors intend to receive medical treatment. Given that most foreign tourists visited India following affordable and effective treatment facilities, the country was globally regarded as a better medical treatment option.
11. Ayurveda and Yoga Tourism: a 'life science' established in 600 BC. India has documented high tourist arrivals following Ayurveda tourism. For example, the state of Kerala in South India is a renowned Ayurvedic tourism site. Meanwhile, Indian Yoga denoted yogic practices and basic meditation for mind, body, and soul revitalization in many Indian ashrams. The Himalayas, Rishikesh, Kedarnath, and Gangotri in North India are some of the renowned Yoga tour destinations that promote perpetual peace and spiritual quests.

Other minor tourism types involve luxury, Agro, Culinary, Meditation, and Geo-tourism. Summarily, tourism implied profitability for the following sectors: accommodation, tour guide, recreation, tourist attraction, events and conferences, food and beverage, transportation, and the travel trade.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings show that the SCA which demonstrated within the tourism sector was able to potentially maintained tourism sector growth and development. Denoted tourism as a promising growth sector that potentially unlocked private investments, expanded inclusive growth and employment, elevated export incomes, and navigated targeted infrastructure investment programs in tourism destinations. The service sector contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is denoted a progress predictor. For emerging destinations, high-quality goods and service standards served as the appealing suppliers of world-class hotels and tourism operators. Therefore, organizations are required to adapt tactics and operations in SCs to address current dynamic settings, possibilities, and threats. An essential procedural element involved adequate partner choice in SC to organize and provide competitive package tours.

High service sector contribution to the national economy implied industrial advancement. As developing nations, Indonesia and India encompass rapidly advancing service industries on a global scale. Economically, the travel and tourism (TandT) sector proved essential in facilitating GDP and employment opportunities while a competent workforce vitally affected industrial growth and development. In this vein, human resource development is a crucial industrial component.

This study shows the interrelationship between the economic development of the country and the development of tourism. Tourism helps in revitalizing the supply chain sector which directly affects economic and industrial development and vice versa. This is beneficial for both governments and those in the tourism and economic sectors to make joint and effective cooperation. This research also mentions many important points that may help them to revitalize this relationship.

Integration of technological engines in tourism, the incorporation of engines in tourism is listed as follows: Introduce novel programs and plans for high tourism investments; Increase public and private sector collaborations; Offer government incentive packages for industrial support; Waive and reduce tourist establishment fees; Initiate planned investment following potential industrial requirements; Promote investments for domestic tourism projects; Allocate specific tourism investment areas; Present holistic tourism investment databases; Organize a promotional list of promising investment possibilities; Present a novel and integrated model for hotel licenses following the surrounding environment attributes.

Future research: Several titles were proposed for future studies upon reviewing a broad range of tourism-related studies and reports: The role of sporting events in marketing and promoting tourism; Individual economic level predictor on tourist site selection; Tourism sector development prospects as follows: High-end tourism: luxury tourism that emphasized service quality over quantity; Meditation tourism: one of the most reputable international tourism form (a novel tourism product worldwide). The tourism required experts on meditation and cognition to select suitable activity sites upon due examination and exploration.

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Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

Ika Nurul Qamari: has contributed as first author by working on Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Visualization.

Mohsin Shaikh: has contributed ideas especially on Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal Analysis, Writing – original draft, Visualization.

Askar Garad: contributed as third author with relevant acts, such as: Conceptualization, Investigation, Data curation, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Visualization.

Leli Joko Suryono: contributed as the fourth writer by carrying out activities: Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization.

Nuryakin: contributed as the fifth author by working on activities: Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors state that they have no known competing financial interests or personal ties that could influence the work disclosed in this article. The document was unanimously agreed upon as a form of international collaboration.

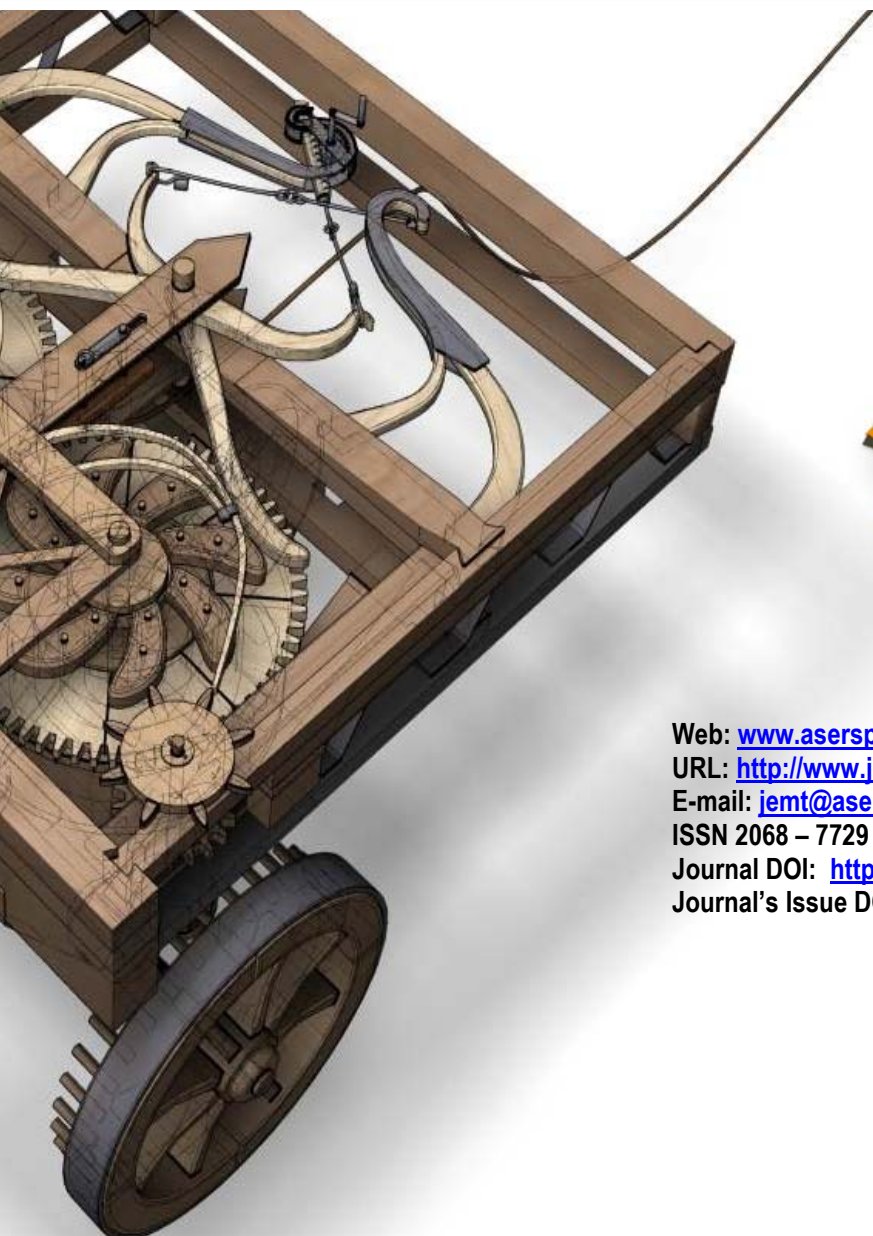
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