Re-Ranking of Tourism Economies of The World for Sustainable Development and Management of Tourism Industry

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Abstract

Tourism is significantly contributing to the economic growth and development of Economies across the globe. However, the sustainability of tourism is an important concern with its development. Therefore, merely by considering the volume of tourist arrival and ranking them is not best way of analysis. Various measures have been taken to rank the top tourism economies in the world especially on the basis of tourist arrival, tourism receipt and tourism expenditure etc. The present study is an attempt to re-rank the top tourism economies of World with the help of Density of Tourist Population (DTP) thereby providing simple suggestive measure for sustainable policy and planning. As far as tourism flow is concerned, it is found that the maximum inflow of tourists is in France, Italy and America. However, as per DTP estimation, Macau, Hong Kong and Bahrain are top ranked countries across five tourism zones. It is observed that the DTP is marked lowest for the countries like Algeria, Botswana, and Kenya. Most of the Countries of African zone and West Asia zone have minimum DTP therefore showing huge scope for further improvement in tourism and promotion of maximum tourism flows. The study urges for an immediate sustainable planning and research for the top DTP ranked economies and the Destination Development programs and policies for lowest ranked economies of the five different tourism zones of the World.

Keywords: Tourism, India, Density of Tourist Population, Sustainability, World Tourism, tourism ranking

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Tourism economics is the study of the economic aspects of the tourism industry, including its impact on local and national economies, the behavior of tourists, and the management of tourism destinations. Tourism generates employment in a wide range of industries, including hotels, restaurants, transportation, and attractions. This can provide job opportunities for local residents, especially in areas with high levels of unemployment. Tourism is main sector in any economy, today, to generate income for local communities and provide livelihood to people. It is including business owners and employees in the tourism industry, as well as for governments through taxes and other fees. Most governments encourage tourism for its ability to spread economic development and reduce inequalities in income distribution by providing jobs (Coccossis and Parpairis, 1995; Wahab and Pigrim, 1997).

Economic growth is an equally assisted or contributed by the industry. Tourism is significantly contributing to the economic growth and development of Economies across the globe. Increased spending by tourists in traveling is significantly stimulating the economic activity in local and national economies.

One example of economic growth resulting from tourism is the case of Bali, Indonesia. Bali is a popular tourist destination known for its beaches, temples, and cultural attractions. In recent years, tourism has played a significant role in driving economic growth in Bali.

According to a report by the Bali Tourism Board (2019) tourism contributed around 40% of Bali's gross domestic product (GDP) in the year 2019. This represents a significant increase in the GDP contribution of Tourism from just 14% in 1990. The tourism industry also employs over 3 million people in Bali, providing opportunities for local residents to participate in the industry.

However, the growth also have the negative consequences in the area. There are various negative effect out of which one important to address is carrying capacity. Carrying capacity in terms of accommodations, in terms of land capacity and in terms of environmental pressure. Therefore, just by examining the tourist inflows and revenue, as economic source, is always not sufficient in tourism for proper examination of growth of the industry, and for sustainable development and management.

The economies across the globe are ranked on the basis of tourists' inflows and revenue. Dinesh Das (2013) has pointed out that, India ranked 6th in terms of price competitiveness and 39th in terms of safety and security. The sustainability of tourism in India is possible if the comprehensive planning per state is undertaken. It is because some states are flourishing well and giving a threat, and some are still handicapped in tourism sector though they have immense tourism potential. Further, merely by considering the states on the basis of tourist arrival and ranking them is also not feasible (Praveen, 2014).

However, we also need alternative methodology for better policy implication for tourism sustainability. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency mandated with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

This study, therefore, is an attempt to draw the focus on alternative methodology and also try to put forward the same for better policy implication for sustainable tourism development and management across world.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Density of Tourist Population (DTP) is a simple measure of ranking Economies of the world in terms of Tourism. DTP is, indeed, an alternative methods of a new insight into the ranking of the country or state in terms of tourism. So far, various measures have been taken to rank the top tourism economies in the world. The ranking is made basically on the basics of maximum total volume of tourist arrival in the region or with the total tourism receipts, or on the basic of total tourism expenditure. Statistically these measures may seems significant, however there are certain things which these methods combine together also could not answers. Therefore measure of simple ranking along with some direct solution to some questions this DPT measures focus. The present study is a pioneer attempt towards the re-ranking of top tourism economies of the world with the help of DTP. DTP is a formulized to observe density of tourism population where tourist volume of tourism flow in a year and total land area availability are two main factors. It tells us about the number of tourists per square kilometre in the region at that particular year. It is the simplest method of ranking of tourism across region or state and to have a quick review of tourism across the nation thereby drawing some conclusions and adopting suitable policy and planning. It is an alternative method to rank the performance and status of tourism in states or countries. Using the available tourist data and total land area of the top tourism economies, the study comes to the conclusion of ranking first and thereby declares the economy having more threat and need immediate planning for its sustainable tourism. The DTP method of ranking is also simple and helpful to have a comparative study of tourism within country.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study is a pioneer attempt to re-rank different countries of the world on the basis of performance of tourism sector. A simple and basic way of looking into the sustainable management of tourism vis-à-vis re-ranking of tourism. It has been observed that the ranking, so far, is on the basis of volume of tourist arrival, expenditure, revenue receipt etc. However, people, organizations and economy, these days are advocating about the sustainable tourism. Sustainable in terms of Socio-economic and Cultural etc. Since, tourism is labor and nature based industry, one has to look over the importance of human resources and natural resources also to examine the rank of nations. The very basic requirement of every individual is natural resources of the country and that same is to tourists wherever they tour. Further, the population, as a very important resource, has also to be undertaken while ranking the tourism economy. This study is towards a new methodology to look into the ranking of tourism economy and this is an additional method to the field for sustainable management and development of tourism across the world.

Now the time has come to re-examine the simple and basic element of tourism to rank the countries. Density of Tourist Population (DTP) is a method totally on the basis of Land area of a visited country and the population size and the total tourist arrival to the land.

DTP= Total no. of tourists in a year/ Total land area of the region

In the previous studies by Rizal, Praveen & Asokan, R (2013 & 2014) the PCT and DTP has only been estimated and provided suggestions for tourism management the study highlighted the determinants of DTP. The study of determinants will help to provide simple approach to sustainable management of tourism industry. For DTP, determinants are tourist arrival and total land area of the region. One cannot increase total available land size of the region/nation, which is a fixed factor, so one need to increase tourist arrival to increase DTP. But this also not beyond the carrying capacity. That carrying capacity in terms of nature/environment and accommodation. This study will probe into these determinants and sub-factors affecting these determinants. This study is, therefore, examines in details the above mentioned areas for effective outcome of the study.

OBJECTIVES

1. Ranking of top tourism economies of the world.
2. To provide policy suggestions for sustainable development and management of tourism.

METHODOLOGY

Data and Sources

The present study is based on the secondary data which have been collected from United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and World Bank. Total volume of tourism is collected from UNWTO and the details of all selected countries related to total land area, its population, and population density have been taken from reports of from the World Bank data.

Period of Study

The study has used the data for the year 2018-19. The rationale behind the selection for the period 2018-19 is that after the COVID-19 phase the tourism industry across world have been affected and recovery after the phase was different for different regions. The data thereby collected might not be valid and clear enough for the proper re-ranking of the tourism

economies for which the study is probing into actual complete flow of tourism volume for analysis which was perfect for the year 2018-19 before COVID.

Selection of five zone and Countries

All five tourism region of the world it taken in this study. Further, top ten economies of each tourism region have been selected further. These top ten selected countries from each region is as per their tourism volume.
Selected countries from region are as follow;

Tourism Regions	Selected Countries *
American Zone	United States, Mexico, Canada, Argentina , Dominican Republic Brazil, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Colombia
Asia Pacific Zone	China, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Macau, India Vietnam, South Korea, Indonesia
European Zone	France, Spain, Turkey, Italy, United Kingdom, Germany Greece, Austria, Portugal, Netherlands
West Asia Zone	United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran Bahrain, Jordan, Israel, Oman, Lebanon, Qatar
Africa Zone	Morocco, Egypt, South Africa, Tunisia, Algeria Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Botswana

*Top ten selected countries as per tourism flow (Refer table no. 1,2,3,4, & 5 below)

Statistical Tools

Analysis has been made using simple statistical methods using Percentage and averages in the study. To have a comparative analyses of tourism economies across tourism region of the world, simple equation of DTP has been applied, where

DTP= Total number of tourist in a year/Total area of state

The rationale behind applying the DTP in the present study is that, though all the countries of the world are well equipped and furnished for tourism and recreational activities, their performances are different. They have different total land areas, different populations and the number of destinations also varies. It has been observed that, sometime small regions will have been doing significantly good in tourism activities and the return and contribution of tourism to the economy is significant in these regions as compared to other big states because of small land area and small population.

Further, the percapita distribution share of tourism returns or tourist spending in the region will be more among the people of the small populated states. Therefore, mere looking into tourist inflows and its share in GDP is not reasonable to compare and rank the states. Keeping this point in view, the present study has been made using the above mentioned equation of DTP for the comparative study between the tourism economies of the world. Later the ranking using DTP put a light on the methods and policy to be adopted for the different states. Further, for calculating DTP tourist arrival data of year 2018-19 and for the population of the selected countries World Bank data have been used in the present study.

Framework of the study

The study ranks the top tourism economies of five tourism zone of the world using DTP measure, and thereby identifies the top ranked region as a most threat tourism destination which needs more sustainable tourism policies, projects, planning and research, and the lowest ranked economies which needs the Destination Development policy, projects and planning like development of tourism infrastructure like better transportation, accommodation, tourism destinations, advertisements etc. The present study is limited to the study of tourism as a whole.

Limitation of the study

The present study has undertaken the comparison of top ten tourism economies of five tourism region of the world. The study is not classified under sub-sectors of tourism industry and also not examined under socio-demographic factors, tourism types, and business types etc. Therefore, DTP can be well worked further to examine the same which is a research gap to be filled in future.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION
American Zone

The flow of tourism across world is different at different tourism region. The tourism volume in American zone has been observed and found that United States of America is having the first rank with maximum tourism flow followed by Mexico, Canada, and Argentina and so on. The volume of tourist is estimated highest in USA with 79700000 tourist inflow and also highest land area compared to other ten tourism economies of the zone. As far as total land is concerned, USA is having in

having maximum land area followed by Canada, and Brazil. Though Brazil is third largest in area but is in 6th position as per tourism. Out of 10, Dominican Republic and Cuba is having minimum land size.

Table 1. Country-wise Ranking of Total Tourist Arrival, Total Land Area, Density of Population and Density of Tourists Population in American Zone

Rank	Country	International tourist arrival 2018[a]	Total Land Area in Sq. km[b]	Rank	DTP[c]	Rank	Population density [d]	Rank
1	United States	79700000	9147420	1	8.712839249	4	35.73009646	5
2	Mexico	41300000	1943950	5	21.2454024	3	63.79477919	3
3	Canada	21100000	8965590	2	2.353442439	9	4.134148896	10
4	Argentina	6900000	2736690	4	2.521293972	8	16.2585101	9
5	Dominican Republic	6600000	48310	10	136.6176775	1	222.8427034	1
6	Brazil	6600000	8358140	3	0.789649372	10	25.14513899	8
7	Chile	5700000	743532	8	7.666112555	5	25.15217906	7
8	Peru	5300000	1280000	6	4.140625	6	25.15933125	6
9	Cuba	4700000	103800	9	45.27938343	2	109.1352987	2
10	Colombia	4000000	1109500	7	3.60522758	7	44.41366471	4

Source: (a) UNWTO 2018-19, © Calculated,
(b) & (d) World Bank report.

The table no. 1 shows that exposes about the comparative study of tourism in the American zone using DTP. As per the present study, the density of tourist population (DTP) is higher in the Dominican Republic and it is lowest in Brazil. Though the Dominican Republic is having smallest land size among top ten from American zone as per DPT ranking Dominican Republic is first with density of around 136. It is highest in the Dominican Republic because of being the smallest country among top ten in the zone with total area of only 48310 square kilometers. Further, in this country the inflows of tourist are increasing every year. DTP is second highest in Cuba with around 45 DTP and again the land size is small here with 103800 square kilometers with increasing flow of tourism.

Brazil is at tenth position with density of 52.81. Brazil is having the third largest land area in the region and tourism inflow is similar to the Dominican Republic. Because of which DTP of Brazil is estimated minimum compared to ten countries. Canada as 9th ranked among top ten tourism economics in American zone. It can accommodate huge numbers of tourists. The future prospect for development in tourism is more in these region because of its large area which strengthen their carrying capacity in terms of land and environment too. One important thing of concern for the Dominican Republic observed from the study is that the population density of the region is also highest. Therefore, if tourism is not planned closely and policies are applied, the region will be in a big management and resource problem. The same rank because of tourist arrival will have adverse impact on the region.

Though the DTP ranking is highest it is a point of concern for the countries. Density of tourist found higher with limited area availability. It shows that there is an inverse relationship between land area and DTP ranking i.e., smaller the land size higher will be the DTP ranking with increasing total number of tourist arrivals in the region. An additional increase in tourist volume is resulting in higher rank with limited land size.
However, as the DTP ranking USA is 4ith in position with only 8 density. It has further scope for tourism development. Countries like Brazil, Canada and Argentina have a huge scope and prospects of tourism growth and development.

Asia Pacific Zone
It is clear from the table no.2 that ranking because of tourist arrival is totally different from the ranking estimated with the help of DTP. China is ranked 1st as per the tourist volume and Indonesia is lowest among selected top ten economies of the Asia Pacific zone. However, China is 9th in position and Indonesia is in 8th. It shows that the estimation is different and an interesting way of generating ranking for further analysis. As far as total land size is concerned, China and India are having the highest land area, and as per DTP both are in last positions.

Table 2. Country-wise Ranking of Total Tourist Arrival, Total Land Area, Density of Population and Density of Tourists Population in Asia Pacific Zone

Rank	Country	International tourist arrival 2018[a]	Total Land Area in Sq. km[b]	Rank	DTP©	Rank	Population density [d]	Rank
1	China	62900000	9424702.9	1	6.6739504	9	148.838644	7
2	Thailand	38200000	510890	4	74.771477	6	139.2233201	9
3	Japan	31200000	364500	5	85.596708	4	347.9039781	5
4	Hong Kong	29300000	1050	9	27904.762	2	7097.714286	2
5	Malaysia	25800000	328550	6	78.52686	5	98.61290823	10
6	Macau	18500000	32.9	10	562310.03	1	19786.96049	1
7	India	17400000	2973190	2	5.8523001	10	460.4493174	4
8	Vietnam	15500000	313429	7	49.452986	7	302.825616	6
9	South Korea	15300000	97520	8	156.89089	3	528.9690115	3
10	Indonesia	13400000	1877519	3	7.1370782	8	142.2445488	8

Source: (a) UNWTO 2018-19, © Calculated,
(b) & (d) World Bank report.

The table shows the comparative study of tourism in the Asia Pacific zone using DTP. Asia Pacific zone, one of the prominent tourism region of the world is having different picture to depict as per the study under DPT estimation. As per the present study, the density of tourist population (DTP) is higher in Macau with highest 562310.03. It is highest because very small land resources available to the economy which is falling insignificant for tourism capacity. Macau is having total area of only 32.9 square kilometers and the increasing tourism in the region is far above India, Vietnam, South Korea and Indonesia. Its population density is also found highest in the zone i.e., 19786.9. It is obvious that the region like Macau has to implement tourism in more sustainable and responsible way. Followed by Macau, DTP is second highest in Hong Kong with around 279045 density. It is true that highest of tourist volume is economically more beneficial to the region with creation of income and employment but the same with small increase in DTP shows that increase in tourism in a way will hamper the region in long run. This result in resource constraints, meeting tourism demand, illegal marketing and transactions etc. However, tourism types plays a significant role. Therefore, choice of tourism, proper management and planning is required. Similar in the case of Hong Kong.

In Asia Pacific Zone, India (around 6 DTP) , China (around 7 DTP) and Indonesia (around 7 DTP) is ranked 10th, 9th and 8th among top ten in the region despite having maximum land size and tourism flow. It is all because of their huge land capacity. It is observed that the tourism inflow of China for 2018-19 was estimated as 62900000. It is highest in the Asia Pacific Zone among all countries. Though the tourism in the region is increasing these countries can further growth to highest potential as per the DTP rankings. The countries like India, China, Indonesia and Vietnam have huge space and scope for further tourism development, implementation and growth.

Europe Zone

The tourism in European Zone is one of the most dynamic in five zones. It is results of proper planning, sharing of tourism across the boundaries of the nation. Among top ten tourism economies of the zone, France, Spain and Turkey in the top positions with maximum tourism arrivals. These three countries have largest land area available in the zone. However, as per the DTP, rank is again different and area of concerns.

Table 3. Country-wise Ranking of Total Tourist Arrival, Total Land Area, Density of Population and Density of Tourists Population in Europe Zone

Rank	Country	International tourist arrival 2018[a]	Total Land Area in Sq. km[b]	Rank	DTP©	Rank	Population density [d]	Rank
1	France	90900000	547557	2	166.0101	7	122.6508802	5
2	Spain	83500000	499603.479	3	167.1325	6	93.66979208	9
3	Turkey	51200000	783562	1	65.34263	10	106.55	8
4	Italy	64500000	295718	5	218.1132	5	204.3222259	4
5	United Kingdom	39400000	241930	6	162.857	8	274.7089819	2
6	Germany	39600000	349380	4	113.3436	9	237.2940123	3
7	Greece	31300000	128900	7	242.8239	4	83.26518231	10
8	Austria	31900000	82520	9	386.573	2	107.1318589	7
9	Portugal	24500000	91605.6	8	267.4509	3	112.261936	6
10	Netherlands	20100000	33670	10	596.9706	1	511.7797446	1

Source: (a) UNWTO 2018-19, © Calculated,

(b) & (d) World Bank report.

The table no. 3 shows the comparative study of tourism in the European zone. As per the present study, the density of tourist population (DTP) Netherlands is in ranked first with density of around 596. It is followed by Austria and Portugal with around 386 and 267 respectively. The table depicts that these countries are having minimum tourism flow among top ten economies but also having minimum land area. Result of small land availability and good tourist arrival push the rank up. Increase in tourist volume with given land size results in increase in DTP.

Turkey is at tenth position with density of around 65 and among these top ten economies of the zone Turkey is having maximum land area and third highest flow of tourism. Germany (around 113 DTP) and United Kingdom (around 163 DTP) is 9th and 8th ranked among the top ten economies in the region. It is not because of limited tourist inflow. It is clear from the given table that the volume is significant. However, the big land area gives the country huge opportunity and space for further expansion of the industry. In Turkey, though tenth position, DTP is highest compared to most of the top DTP ranked economies of the Africa zone and American zone. It can be observed that the travel and tourism activity is maximum the European zone. Dynamics in tourism result in higher tourism activities. Dynamics in tourism is related to maximum tourism supply and other tourism related services.

Economies in top rank seems significant but it is a matter of concern and threats. It is because the tourism is already in pick position and land resource is limited. Rather one can say as point of extreme height. Further pushing of same will ruin the region. Therefore, it is a concern and region of focus for total care, management and sustainable planning.

West Asia Zone

The table no. 4 shows the comparative study of tourism in the West Asia zone. In this zone, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Egypt are among the top countries in terms of tourist arrival. However, DTP rank is different and presenting different picture and suggestion for the tourism in the zone.

Table 4. Country-wise Ranking of Total Tourist Arrival, Total Land Area, Density of Population and Density of Tourists Population in West Asia Zone

Rank	Country	International tourist arrival 2018[a]	Total Land Area in Sq. km[b]	Rank	DTP[c]	Rank	Population density [d]	Rank
1	United Arab Emirates	15900000	71020	6	223.8806	2	128.6985215	5
2	Saudi Arabia	15500000	2149690	1	7.210342	9	16.28985249	9
3	Egypt	11300000	995450	3	11.35165	7	104.214943	7
4	Iran	7300000	1622500	2	4.49923	10	52.76891341	8
5	Bahrain	4400000	780	10	5641.026	1	1906.846154	1
6	Jordan	4200000	88780	5	47.30795	6	117.8178081	6
7	Israel	4100000	21640	7	189.464	4	410.4805915	3
8	Oman	2300000	309500	4	7.431341	8	14.86642003	10
9	Lebanon	2000000	10230	9	195.5034	3	581.7046921	2
10	Qatar	1800000	11490	8	156.658	5	240.7947781	4

Source: (a) UNWTO 2018-19, © Calculated,
(b) & (d) World Bank report.

As per the present study, the density of tourist population (DTP) Bahrain is ranked first. It is having around 5641 which is quite huge in the region where the total land area available is only 780 square kilometres. It followed by United Arab Emirates as second ranked and Lebanon as third ranked with around 223 and 195 respectively. The table depicts that both these countries are having good potential and scope in tourism for growth. Tough ranked highest in the region, they have area of scope because of huge land resources which further expand tourism resources. United Arab Emirates is maximum tourist arrival along with 2nd position in DTP is because of its different tourism policy and promotion to attract tourists.

Iran and Saudi Arabia is at tenth and ninth position with density of around 4 and 7 DTP. Flow of the tourism is good these countries and also huge land area. This gives the country huge opportunity and space for further expansion of the industry. Apart from Bahrain, almost all countries of West Asia zone is having scope for significant improvement and promotion in tourism. Travel and tourism within the zone, like in case of European zone, will boost tourism growth and distribution of benefits among each other.

Africa Zone

The table no. 5 depicts the comparative study of tourism in the African zone. As per the present study, the density of tourist population (DTP) Tunisia is ranked first. It is having around 53 DTP which is quite huge in the region where the total land

area available is only 155360 square kilometres. It followed by Morocco as second ranked and Egypt as third ranked with around 28 and 11 respectively. The table depicts that these countries are having good potential and scope in tourism for growth. Tough ranked highest in the region, the DTP is very small double digit. The potential in tourism could be explored using all its resources within the huge land area of the countries. Exchange of tourism across boundaries also enhance the further induced impact of tourism in the zone.

Algeria is ranked tenth followed by Botswana and Kenya with very insignificant DTP of average 2. Algeria is having highest of land area among ten economies. Land area is big for the countries like Egypt and South Africa. Their tourism flow is also good but DTP is very low compared to most of the top ranked economies of other zone. Indeed, all the countries of African zone have a huge potential for tourism growth. They need not worry about sudden engagements of tourism restrictions and limitation in tourism.

Table 5. Country-wise Ranking of Total Tourist Arrival, Total Land Area, Density of Population and Density of Tourists Population in Africa Zone

Rank	Country	International tourist arrival 2018[a]	Total Land Area in Sq. km[b]	Rank	DTP[c]	Rank	Population density [d]	Rank
1	Morocco	12300000	446300	7	27.55994	2	80.50080887	3
2	Egypt	11300000	995450	3	11.35165	3	104.214943	1
3	South Africa	10500000	1213090	2	8.655582	4	47.26742039	6
4	Tunisia	8300000	155360	10	53.4243	1	76.80896627	5
5	Algeria	2700000	2381741	1	1.133625	10	17.6035123	9
7	Mozambique	2700000	786380	4	3.433455	7	37.41686971	8
6	Zimbabwe	2600000	386850	8	6.720951	5	38.90961355	7
8	Ivory Coast	2000000	318000	9	6.289308	6	80.16977358	4
9	Kenya	1900000	569140	5	3.33837	8	87.76980005	2
10	Botswana	1700000	566730	6	2.999665	9	4.32553244	10

Source: (a) UNWTO 2018-19, © Calculated,
(b) & (d) World Bank report.

The most interesting things has been observed from the estimation of DTP from the African zone is that the top countries with highest of DTP in zone is actually quite small in density compared to most the top and average DTP estimated economies of five different zones. Tunisia is having maximum DTP of 53 followed by Morocco and Egypt with only 27 and 11 density.

It is clear from the analysis that the African zone is still having fresh and huge scope for tourism promotion and advantages thereby. This will enhance the economy along with the development in the region. However, it is depend in the proper planning and policies of countries within and across boundaries.

CONCLUSION

The present study concludes that the tourism industry in across five different tourism zones of the World is different. The rank of top ten economies as per tourism arrival different from that of the rank estimated with the help of the DTP. Though these selected top ten economies of five zones are providing special care for the tourism in the region, it is still the matter of concerned and need more planning and formulation of policies according to DTP analysis. It is also because of various constraints. Among all the top selected tourism economies of five zones, the tourism scenario is totally different per region and zone. Study revealed that the maximum inflow of tourists is in France, Italy and America. However, as per DTP estimation, Macau, Hong Kong and Bahrain are top ranked countries across zones. Further, DTP is marked lowest for Algeria, Botswana, and Kenya. Most of the Countries of African zone and West Asia zone have minimum DTP therefore having huge scope for further improvement in tourism and promotion of maximum tourism flows. Though the DTP ranking is highest it is a point of concern for the countries. Density of tourist found higher with limited area availability. It shows that there is an inverse relationship between land area and DTP ranking i.e., smaller the land size higher will be the DTP ranking with increasing total number of tourist arrivals in the region. The countries with highest DTP is, therefore, focus on proper management, planning and policy formulation for sustainable tourism. Countries with minimum DTP is clear to have a huge scope and prospects for expansion of tourism.

Furthermore, this study is not focusing for the stopping of the tourist inflows. Rather, it urges the planner to have a proper plan and necessary care. An immediate sustainable planning and research for the top DTP ranked economies and the Destination Development for lowest ranked economies of the five different tourism zones of the World. It puts light on countries which needed immediate treatment for sustainable tourism development thereby economic benefit to the people.

And this is also to highlight the countries which needed more improvement and a comprehensive planning for tourism development as per the DTP ranking approach.

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