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THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ON TOURISM IN BRICS ECONOMIES: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF BRICS COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is crucial for a country's economic development, especially in emerging economies like that of the BRICS countries. As Tourism is a substantial industry with a large workforce and a considerable influence on society, culture, and the environment. This research is a qualitative study followed by a review of the existing literature. This study uses various existing literature from books, journals, and qualitative research papers. The findings of this thorough study are crucial reading for BRICS officials and stakeholders as they provide light on the connections among tourism, economic growth, sustainability, and institutional performance. This will help determine whether the BRICS countries' environmental sustainability has reached a tipping point, which is the point at which economic growth starts to have a beneficial impact on the environment and maybe on tourism. Policymakers may promote sustainable tourism and environmentally aware growth and development in these important and dynamic industries by understanding these relationships.

Keywords: Sustainable development; Institutional performance; Tourism; Environmental sustainability.

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a substantial source of revenue for the majority of countries worldwide. The potential economic benefits for tourist destinations are the primary driving reasons behind the growing interest in tourism. In 2012, the first-ever 1,035 million tourists crossed international boundaries. Currently, tourism is a substantial source of revenue for the majority of countries worldwide. The potential economic benefits for tourist destinations are the primary driving reasons behind the growing interest in tourism (Awan et al., 2023). In 2012, the first-ever 1,035 million tourists crossed international boundaries According to the UNWTO Secretary-General the fact that international tourism grew faster than expected "confirms that travel is now part of consumer patterns for an increasing number of people in both emerging and advanced economies" (Noti, 2013).

Tourism, given its significant beneficial influence on exports, jobs, and economic growth, must be regarded as a major pillar of socioeconomic development. Over the last 60 years, the tourism industry has grown and evolved, becoming one of the world's largest and fastest-growing. According to the UNWTO, emerging nations' market share would have increased from 30% in 1980 to 47% in 2012, with a projected increase to 57% by 2030. Tourism's potential contribution to the global economy was 9.5% in 2013, and it is

expected to expand by 4.3% in 2014. Council (2014) PREDICTS that the direct GDP contribution will increase to 4.3% in 2014 from its 2013 level of 2.9%. Tourism frequently contributes more to employment, which is thought to account for 6-7% of all jobs (direct and indirect) globally. Castañeda (2012) states that tourism makes a variety of economic contributions to the GDP of developed, diverse nations, ranging from a small industry that accounts for barely 2% of GDP to a significant economic pillar that accounts for over 10% of GDP.

The world's developing economies, particularly those in Asia such as China and India, remain the primary drivers of T&T growth. Both the economic importance and public knowledge of the T&T firm have grown rapidly. Tourism has seen substantial growth and job opportunities as a result of globalisation, particularly in developing and poor countries. Industrialised nations, notably in the T&T sector, drove economic growth in the second half of the twentieth century. However, it is expected that the growth engine will move to emerging and developing nations, particularly the BRICS, in the first half of the twenty-first century (Tutar et al., 2024).

BRICS Economies

The BRICS countries, which are possibly the greatest examples of new international powers, also claim to represent the developing world. The BRICS nations are not members of the participating group; rather, they constitute an independent group. Following South Africa's involvement at the BRICS summit in Sanya, China, in April 2011, Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill coined the term to refer to the five major rising economies: Brazil, Russia, India, the People's Republic of China, and South Africa. The two economies differ greatly in terms of overall size, total and per capita GDP, and other features. Despite their consistently strong GDP growth rates, China and India outpace the other BRICS countries. Furthermore, their economies differ greatly on a fundamental basis. With their largest populations, fastest growing economies, and strongest domestic markets, the BRICS nations have the potential to surpass the seven largest economies by the year 2040 (du Pont et al., 2016).

The growing economies of the BRICS have long been heralded as possible industry growth engines. In fact, the BRICS were extensively discussed in all three of the Global Tourism Sector Research Studies. Nearly a third (28.6%) of the industry thought the BRIC nations, which at the time did not include South Africa, would have the highest potential overall at that time, and more than half (47%) thought they would have one of the strongest growth prospects through 2014. (Glaesser, Kester, Paulose, Alizadeh, & Valentin, 2017) Sixty-five percent of the industry said that South Africa's role in the BRIC group was just as significant as the other markets. To take advantage of the potential in the BRICS countries, more than two thirds of businesses (63%) have changed or intend to change their business strategy (World Travel Market, 2012).

A flourishing travel and tourist industry supports the expansion and improvement of the economy in a variety of ways. For a number of reasons, poor countries are particularly interested in the potential economic advantages of tourism. Many developing nations are under pressure to focus on expanding their tourist industries rather than more conventional industries like manufacturing and agriculture. Of the BRICS countries, polls show that China has the most foreign visitors (Dong et al., 2024). In terms of inbound tourism, China leads the other BRICS countries, with Brazil coming in second with 42%. With 37% of the vote, Russia and India are ranked third and fourth, respectively. South Africa was ranked as the most and second-most important inbound tourism destination by 30% of respondents (Glaesser et al., 2017).

Many World Heritage sites and natural and cultural resources, as well as some of the most precious natural and cultural resources in the country, are still being exploited by China. The nation's transport infrastructure has been updated as a result of advancements in aviation and land travel. Relative price competitiveness nevertheless helps the nation. Brazil has a large protected land area, many World Heritage sites, and other natural resources. Additionally, it boasts the world's most varied biodiversity. Roads, ports, and trains are all examples of the nation's ground transportation infrastructure that has to be updated to

keep up with its economic growth. Russia's commitment to preserving its cultural heritage is demonstrated by the enormous number of World Heritage Sites in the country (Wu et al., 2024).

India's abundant flora and fauna, vibrant creative industries, various festivals and exhibits, and several cultural and natural World Heritage Sites are just a few of its many well-known features. There are several World Heritage Sites in South Africa, which is proof of the country's rich natural and cultural heritage. Since tourism is one of the five key industries in the nation's economic plan, the government has been working to make the rules controlling it more clear (InBev et al., 2013).

LITERATURE REVIEW

International political and economic experts are paying close attention to the BRICS countries. Recently, there has been much discussion and disagreement about their absorption into the organisation. Their rapid economic development and successful economic results are the primary causes of this. Some predict that the BRICS nations will eventually have a significant influence on both the economy and politics. Some analysts believe that these countries' distinct political, social, and economic traits will make it impossible for them to work together successfully. Developing economies currently have a more secure and robust position in the global economy as a result of their influence on macroeconomic transformation. The issue is critical and necessitates innovative solutions due to the rising importance of the developing economies of China, South Africa, India, Russia, and Brazil in global economic integration. The abbreviation BRICS refers to the economic centre that links the economies of the five nations. According to Goldman Sachs, these nations will rank among the world's leaders by the middle of the twenty-first century, along with the US and Japan. Today's world revolves around the topic of economic growth, which many emerging nations are now actively seeking due to structural change (Asif et al., 2024). In recent years, the BRICS group has garnered a lot of attention in the fields of international politics and global economics. The developing economies of the BRICS nations have a big impact on the current status of the global economy and industry. The BRICS nations collectively account for about 25% of global GDP, over 40% of the world's population, and a third of its surface. The BRICS nations support unfettered exchange in labour, money, products, and services.

International trade and financial inflows have increased dramatically as a result of the BRICS countries' free policies. In the global marketplaces for goods and financial services, the Asian region has emerged as a major investor and price-setter. Even with their remarkable economic achievements, the BRICS continue to confront a variety of obstacles that hinder their capacity to expand economically quickly, such as high unemployment rates, limited educational opportunities, or issues with the healthcare system. In actuality, living conditions in these five countries remain incredibly low when compared to Western norms. In addition, because the BRICS countries differ greatly in terms of social advancement, economic performance, historical background, and current political objectives, forming fruitful bilateral ties may not succeed (Guo et al., 2023).

Sustainable Development in BRICS

Osinubi et al. (2023) Long known and promoted is the use of tourism as a development instrument (Sharpley, 2020). According to the "Sustainable Tourism Development Charter" that the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), United National Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNESCO jointly adopted, the fundamental tenet of environmentally friendly tourism is to "require tourism and nature, culture, and human living surroundings as a whole(Osinubi et al., 2023) According to the sustainable tourism theory, which is founded on the theories of ecology and sustainable development, the expansion of sustainable tourism would necessitate complete coordination of the three-dimensional economic-social-ecological system.

This simply suggests that tourism needs to rationally integrate with the environment, culture, and way of life of the inhabitants. Fairness, sustainability, and commonality should all be considered while creating sustainable tourism. But according to some studies, tourism is less sustainable now than it has ever been (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2023). Additionally, authorities have stated that ecotourism cannot grow. The steady

increase in both local and international tourism may cause problems for many areas. They contend that the only way to achieve sustainable development is to limit the types of tourism that produce significant emissions, such as travel that uses fossil fuels. An alternative approach to halting the rise of tourism is sustainable de-growth. Nonetheless, there are interactions between the environment, the economy, and society the three pillars of sustainable development. Due to this discrepancy between theory and practice, a thorough understanding of the connections between tourism and sustainable development is still required (Sharpley, 2020).

The environment and renewable energy resources are necessary for the economy, yet doing so may have a detrimental impact on the environment (Younas et al., 2023). Although Aligning the interests of the environment, travellers, and communities is the cornerstone of sustainable tourism development (Gössling et al., 2008). The desire to lessen the impact (Buhalis et al., 2023) are only a few of the principles in this approach that may be utilised as criteria for action. Improve the standard of living for people, protect biological diversity and habitats that support life, respect local traditions while preserving indigenous cultures encourage bottom-up responsibility and strengthen local decision-making capacities (Boluk et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2023; Sharpley, 2020). In terms of long-term development objectives, these recommendations offer the conceptual foundation for China's vision of sustainable tourism.

This means that when Chinese authorities develop their policies, guiding principles, and action plans, they should be guided by the idea of sustainable tourism. The government must intervene with both macro- and micro-control laws in order to carry out the sustainable tourism industry plan. In fact, China's tourist sector acts as a development centre for remote and underdeveloped areas to spur economic progress (Irfan et al., 2023). However, According to Li et al. (2023), the environmental effect worsens as China's tourism industry expands.

Increased traveller numbers won't be able to maintain the expansion of the tourism sector since they will impose a tremendous stress on the infrastructure and environmental issues of famous tourist spots. Even while the country's per capita tourist spending has only slightly grown, China's per capita GDP has significantly increased. In order to promote quick economic growth and reduce adverse impacts on the environment and scenic resources, the policymaker needs to put in more effort to increase per capita tourist expenditure. Although our understanding of resource-predatory growth has improved, change is still required (Addis & Cheng, 2023)

Institutional Performance and Tourism Arrival

The expanding tourism industry contributes significantly to employment creation, economic expansion, and foreign exchange profits. The importance of institutional performance among the various elements influencing tourism cannot be overstated. How hospitable a nation is to tourists depends on a number of institutions, including its laws, customs, government, and infrastructure. To get a better understanding of the relationship between tourist arrivals and institutional performance in the BRICS states, which are a group of emerging nations with substantial tourism potential. These two factors will be the main focus of our investigation. The countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, or BRICS, account for a significant share of the global population and GDP (Awan et al., 2023).

These factors affect travellers' choices about where to go, how long to stay, and how much to spend while there. Given the distinctive features of the developing economies that comprise the BRICS nations, it is imperative to assess institutional effectiveness and visitor numbers. Each of these nations, which are in different phases of development, has unique opportunities and challenges in the travel and tourism sector. Policy development and implementation to promote sustainable tourism growth can be aided by an understanding of how institutions affect the travel industry in the BRICS countries. Understanding the intricate relationship between institutional performance and tourism in these developing economies is crucial if the BRICS countries are to promote sustainable tourist growth. By analyzing the institutions' advantages and disadvantages and studying international best practices, the BRICS countries may become

more competitive travel destinations, fostering economic expansion and expanding their worldwide significance in the travel industry because fuel prices fluctuations have a great impact on tourism as tourism is affected by the fuel prices. The fluctuations in the prices of all the products of tourism can be impacted due to fuel prices (Awan et al., 2023).

Economic Growth and Tourism

The goal of this study is to comprehend the intricate relationships that exist between tourism and economic development in the BRICS countries. It seeks to inform those interested in politics, business, and academics on the potential benefits of tourism for sustained economic growth. The results of the study are expected to contribute to the conversation on the importance of international travel to the global economy and the frequency of travel by the BRICS nations. The tourist industry contributes significantly to global economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, and the development of new jobs (Carvalho, 2023). One of the main industries with the potential to boost economic growth, according to the BRICS countries, is tourism. The intricate relationship between tourism and economic growth in the BRICS countries is the main topic of this study. The BRICS nations make up the majority of the world's population, land area, and economic activity (Group, 2023). Their diverse approaches to policy, growth rates, and development goals have resulted in a range of economic growth patterns (Balima & Sokolova, 2021). Due to their abundance of tourist attractions, such as historical landmarks and breathtaking natural beauty, these countries are well-liked travel destinations.

The BRICS countries' economies are becoming more and more reliant on tourism. For instance, according to (Fuchs, 2021) the tourist industry contributed almost 11% of China's GDP, compared to 8.1% of Brazil's GDP in 2019 (Nyaupane et al., 2020). By knowing how economic growth influences tourist arrivals, we may have a better grasp of how tourism affects these nations' economies. The BRICS countries have a lot of untapped tourist potential. The vast Russian landscapes, India's rich cultural legacy, and South African wildlife are a few examples of attractions that draw tourists from outside. By considering how economic growth affects tourism, planning for sustainable tourist development may help these diverse areas reach their full potential. The BRICS nations have a major impact on international tourist spending and arrivals (Amirullah, 2021; Romeo et al., 2021). Their changing travel habits might have a big impact on how the global tourism industry develops. We can gain a better understanding of the dynamics of international tourism by paying close attention to this relationship.

Environmental Sustainability and Tourism

The concept of environmental sustainability, particularly with respect to CO₂ emissions, has drawn attention globally due to the pressing issue of climate change (Altaf et al., 2023). The 2015 Paris Agreement and adherence to international climate agreements have underscored the significance of lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Given this context, the discussion turns to the extent to which CO₂ emissions in the BRICS countries have affected the travel and tourism industry. The United Nations World Tourism Organization's statistics indicates (UNWTO, 2002) that over 200 million international visitors visited the BRICS nations together in 2019, making up a sizeable portion of the world's tourism market. The intricate relationships between tourism and the BRICS countries' environmental protection capabilities—specifically, CO₂ emissions will be examined in this study. We will examine the complex dynamics to search for patterns, challenges, and opportunities. Furthermore, this research will examine the use of sustainable practices in the travel and tourist sectors of the BRICS nations and assess how effectively they contribute to economic expansion and lower CO₂ emissions.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative study followed by a review of the existing literature. This study uses various existing literature from books, journals, and qualitative research papers (Hyett et al., 2014). A collection of qualitative information was acquired. Presenting a thorough analysis of the literature on Tourism in BRICS

countries and its impact on economic growth, environmental sustainability, institutional performance, and sustainable development. In order to provide a strong foundation for the creation of theories and the progress of knowledge on a particular topic, systematic assessments are a technique for gathering and critically analyzing research and topics from selected studies over the previous ten years that addressed tourism in the BRICS economies and its impact on different indicators (Tutar et al., 2024).

Data Collection

A systematic review of research papers, magazine articles, and trustworthy websites with related topics was conducted. From the selected papers, pertinent data was taken (Tranfield et al., 2003). In addition to a few common article types on the micro foundation of Tourism in BRICS countries that have an impact economic growth, environmental sustainability, institutional performance, and sustainable development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The economy of the BRICS nations seems to be the best places to travel, tourism is progressively dropping, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic (Pop, 2014). Governments, scholars, and other interested parties are interested in the rapidly expanding tourism industry in the modern world. Understanding the dynamics and effects of this intricate sector is crucial as tourism has emerged as a key driver of economic growth, particularly in developing nations like those represented by the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) alliance. The intricate relationships between tourism arrivals and a variety of independent factors, including GDP, institutional performance indicators, environmental sustainability, and sustainable development throughout the BRICS nations, are explained in this paper (Aziz et al., 2020).

One of the world's primary objectives is sustainable development, and tourism is seen as a way to accomplish this. There are still many facets to tourism, and there are complex relationships between it and sustainable development. This Study seeks to shed light on the complex relationships among the BRICS countries by analysing the potential advantages of tourism for sustainable development while limiting its drawbacks. The overall effectiveness of accomplishing sustainable development goals in the context of tourism will be evaluated using the Human Development Index (HDI) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as metrics (Zafar et al., 2023). Institutional performance has a major influence on the tourist industry's prospects for growth and sustainability. To assess how well the BRICS nations' governance, legal, and regulatory frameworks prevent the adverse environmental consequences of tourism, support sustainable development, and stimulate economic growth, this research will look at each of these areas. Its goal is to find best practices and policy suggestions for improving institutional performance and creating a balanced, sustainable tourist industry (Awan et al., 2023).

To sum up, this Study represents a thorough and ambitious attempt to understand the intricate connections between tourism arrivals and a range of independent variables, such as economic growth (GDP), sustainable development, environmental sustainability, and institutional performance indicators within the BRICS nations. Our goal is to shed light on these complex relationships in order to advance both academic knowledge and useful policy significantly. It also provides information and recommendations that might support the sustainable growth of the tourism sector in developing countries (Lal, 2023).

The BRICS countries' economy greatly benefit from the tourist sector. Travel agencies, hotels, and destination marketers may find the study's conclusions helpful as they strive to improve their sustainability programs and take advantage of the correlation between sustainability and visitor volume. Strategies for sustainable tourism the study can encourage the tourism industry to embrace sustainable practices by investigating the relationship between sustainability initiatives and visitor volume. This is essential for minimising negative environmental effects and guaranteeing the long-term financial viability of the tourism sector (Ullah et al., 2023).

Findings

The purpose of this study is to investigate the connections between international tourists visiting the BRICS nations and a number of significant independent variables, including sustainable development, environmental sustainability, and institutional performance measures. The first is that understanding how environmental sustainability affects tourism may improve destination management and marketing strategies. Because of their diverse regions and natural attractions, the BRICS countries may use this information to create eco-friendly tourism programs that protect their natural resources and attract environmentally conscious travellers (Singh & Biswas, 2024).

Second, the study's findings about the connection between tourism and sustainable development may have an impact on how funds are allocated for programs and projects that promote fair and balanced growth. By determining the development features that attract visitors, governments and businesses may prioritise investments in infrastructure, community development, and cultural preservation that enhance the visitor experience. Thirdly, there are direct financial consequences to the study's examination of GDP-based economic development and its impact on visitor numbers. Governments and tourist groups may benefit from the economic advantages of the sector by utilising it as a source of job development and income growth within their own economies. Fourth, improving governance and regulation may be facilitated by looking at institutional performance data. The tourist experience might be made simpler by improving the efficiency and transparency of administrative procedures. This will promote positive word-of-mouth advertising and customer loyalty, both of which are necessary for the tourism business to be long-term viable.

Businesses in the business sector, such as travel agencies, hotel chains, and transportation businesses, stand to benefit greatly from the research. They may be able to boost their profitability and competitiveness in the BRICS travel markets by adapting their business plans to match current economic trends and environmental goals. The study's potential to influence the policies and initiatives selected by the governments, corporations, and communities of the BRICS nations serves as an example of its practical value. This study enables stakeholders to make decisions that maximise economic gains while also promoting sustainable, ethical, and successful tourism within the BRICS states by highlighting the connections between these important variables and tourism. This information must be available to politicians who are trying to strike a balance between environmental preservation and the economic growth associated with tourism (Ventura et al., 2023).

It is essential to use institutional performance criteria when examining the BRICS countries. These nations usually have unique governance challenges that hinder the tourism industry's adoption of sustainable practices. The ways that institutional concerns, environmental sustainability, and economic growth interact to impact tourism can be clarified by your study. These findings might serve as a helpful guide for governments and organisations seeking to improve governance structures to support the sustainability of tourism. As Travel is impacted by the GDP, which is generally seen as a reliable measure of economic performance. There is usually more money available for leisure activities like holidays when the GDP is greater. We'll discuss overtourism, its potential negative effects on the environment, and the favourable correlation between visitor numbers and GDP growth. Institutions need to be productive in order to attract tourists and foster long-term development. Strong infrastructure, a trustworthy administration, and transparent policies may all help a country attract more tourists. This argument may focus on the relationship among tourism, sustainability, and institutional quality.

A balance between social, economic, and environmental concerns is necessary for sustainable growth. Sustainable development policies may encourage tourism by preserving cultural heritage, protecting natural resources, and ensuring the well-being of residents. The main topic of discussion would be how promoting sustainable development may lead to a more enticing and thriving tourism sector. Many individuals are employed in the tourist industry, which also makes a substantial economic contribution to

the country. If we want to attract both domestic and foreign tourists, we need to spend more in tourism infrastructure.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Study will provide readers with a better understanding of the scale of the BRICS economies. Despite the limitations of the market we examined, the research's findings provide us with a greater understanding of how other elements, such as institutional performance, affect visitor attendance. Finding out how internal and external performance metrics affect tourism in the BRICS nations is the aim of the current study. South Africa, Brazil, India, China, and South Africa are some of the nations selected for the study. Depending on how often they are updated, the macroeconomic variables that were part of the asymmetric testing were chosen. Among the figures discussed are the CPI inflation rate, the growth rate of industrial output, the exchange rate, the total amount of money in circulation, and oil prices. First, the results supported the conclusion of a previous study that there is no significant correlation between visitor expenditure and attendance. But the influx of tourists can also spur sustained development. There is proof that individuals find it more difficult to get there as power use increases. Moreover, there was no correlation between a college degree and a desire to travel. High institutional quality is characterized by capable leaders, a lack of corruption, and institutional honesty. These characteristics also impact a nation's political and economic stability. Visitors will select a stable nation. Improving institutional quality must take into account the significant issues with effective governance and information accessibility facing the BRICS countries. The findings suggest that increasing the use of high-quality institutional performance might improve the BRICS nations' reputation within the international community. In the end, the travel and tourism industries would benefit. Higher institutional quality will contribute to longer-term political and economic stability in a number of ways, in addition to increasing tourism. When developing policies, these factors need to be taken into account. Therefore, the unequal visitor arrival patterns must be addressed by the BRICS countries' governments. The results of the asymmetry study may be used by the BRICS nations to forecast their economy and develop strategies. According to the policy, suitable steps must be implemented to boost energy consumption and investments in reputable organisations. Economic liberalisation, the creation of suitable tax and regulatory frameworks, the building of port infrastructure, a road and rail network, and telecommunications facilities, the attainment of labour market flexibility and trade-related clarity, and the growth of energy infrastructure are some of these measures. Consequently, recommendations for new laws were made to aid respectable groups, encourage travel, and protect the environment. The recent analysis has given the BRICS countries a starting point for their efforts.

Economic growth and tourism have a positive relationship, suggesting that growth-oriented policies might benefit the BRICS countries. Governments may consider investing in the marketing plans, regulatory framework, and infrastructure that facilitate the growth of the tourism sector in order to foster economic development. There may be an increase in tourism as a result of the BRICS nations' initiatives to promote sustainable development. If nations offer eco-friendly lodging and ethical tour guides, they could be able to stand out and attract eco-aware tourists. The study's conclusions might be used to emphasise how crucial institutional performance is to attract clients. Since these variables may increase investment and growth in the tourist sector, governments should prioritise improving business accessibility, lowering corruption, and fortifying governance. The potential financial benefits of protecting natural resources and restoring environmental damage are shown by the favourable correlation between tourism and environmental sustainability. If the BRICS countries wish to draw more visitors, they should enforce environmental laws, encourage ecotourism, and safeguard their natural riches.

Directions for Future Research

There is a need for greater study in this area, as evidenced by the unbiased statistics from the selected countries that reveal that there is an unequal influence on tourism. More indicators must be incorporated into the research in order to expand the application of the results. It is essential to compare the stock

markets of industrialised and emerging countries in order to better understand how macroeconomic dynamics affect and run these markets. Tourism is predicted by institutional quality in this study, and more people than ever are presently travelling to the BRICS countries. The impact that these traits have on visitor attendance is considered when determining the significance of institutional excellence.

However, a recent study tries to cover a few unexplored aspects of sustainable tourism. The new study will provide a unique viewpoint on the discussion surrounding tourism-led sustainable development for the BRICS countries by taking into account more elements and expanding on the body of earlier research. Future study may be able to add to the body of knowledge by using data that has been separated for other developing countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa, and accounting for new confounders like demographic and economic globalisation. In a recent study for the BRICS countries, consider using dynamic panel data models (such as Arellano-Bond or Generalised Method of Moments) to account for potential endogeneity and delayed effects across variables. These models are able to make predictions for dynamic connectivity that are more precise. Researchers may utilise sensitivity analyses to judge how well their findings stand up to various model assumptions, variable definitions, or estimate techniques. This might provide credibility to your conclusions. Future comparisons between the data from BRICS and non-BRICS countries might look for any unexpected patterns or links in the relationship between the independent variables and Tourism. The authors may combine panel data analysis with time series methodologies in order to better capture seasonal or cyclical changes in visitor arrivals and examine how they interact with the independent factors.

The scientists think of conducting research in the BRICS nations at the subnational level. Analyse how tourists are distributed throughout the cities and regions of these nations, as well as the impacts of local institution efficacy, economic growth in the region, and environmental sustainability. They can assess how the COVID-19 epidemic has affected the number of tourists visiting the BRICS nations. To Analyse how changing visitor behaviour, rules governing health and safety, and plans for economic recovery may affect the link between these independent factors and tourism. Future studies may focus on specialised ecotourism programs and other environmentally conscious travel habits in the BRICS nations.

Limitation

There are several limitations to the study you quoted that need to be considered. Here are some potential limitations: We call attention to the study's shortcomings, one of which is the lack of thorough data for a number of BRICS nations. When it comes to metrics like Tourism, economic growth, sustainable development, institutional performance, and environmental sustainability, the BRICS nations may have fundamentally different data that is reliable and easy to obtain. This study looked at the relationship between visitor numbers and institution quality. A wider range, according to the researcher, would have painted a more accurate image of the circumstance. The non-linear autoregressive distributed lag. Due to the unique environment and features of these nations, the results of this study might not be readily extrapolated to other areas or states outside the BRICS. The results of the investigation might be time-sensitive. Since economic and environmental conditions are subject to rapid shifts, the research's findings could not be applicable for periods longer than the information's time horizon.

Authors Contribution

Asad Ali Malik Presented the Main Idea and wrote the introduction. Naheed Akhtar wrote the literature review and Literature overview of the research. Salman Imtiaz wrote the Methodology and analyses. Hafiz Mohsin Ali wrote the conclusion.

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