

POTENTIAL OF TOURISM IN PAKISTAN: UNRAVELING CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ramzan

Vice-Chancellor, Emerson University Multan, Pakistan

Email: vice.chancellor@eum.edu.pk

Dr. Muhammad Imdad Ullah

Assistant Professor, Institute of Banking and Finance Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Corresponding Author: Email: imdadbzu@gmail.com

Dr. Tehmina Sattar

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

Abstract

This study aims to explore the dynamic landscape of tourism in Pakistan, examining both the challenges hindering its growth and the opportunities that can drive its future development. Despite Pakistan's rich cultural heritage, diverse landscapes, and historical landmarks, the tourism industry has faced significant obstacles, including political instability, security concerns, underdeveloped infrastructure, and inadequate promotion. These factors have hampered the potential for tourism to become a key driver of the country's economy. Through a comprehensive analysis of current trends, this research identifies critical barriers to tourism growth while highlighting the potential opportunities for improvement. These include enhancing security measures, investing in infrastructure, promoting cultural and eco-tourism, and leveraging technology for better marketing and visitor engagement. The study also considers global tourism trends and their relevance to Pakistan's tourism sector. The findings suggest that with strategic investments, effective policy reforms, and global collaboration, Pakistan's tourism industry has immense potential to contribute significantly to economic growth, job creation, and international cultural exchange. This study provides actionable insights for policymakers, tourism professionals, and stakeholders in leveraging the country's untapped tourism potential.

Keywords: Tourism, challenges, opportunities

Introduction

Pakistan has four seasons and different types of land, such as mountains, rivers, and deserts. Furthermore, the country's cultural, historical, and religious landmarks, as well as a plethora of other attractions, demonstrate its potential as a tourist destination. The country has been mostly undiscovered despite its many tourist attractions. This is due to a number of systemic challenges, including security concerns, political unpredictability, inadequate facilities, and a general lack of publicity about Pakistan as a tourism destination. Nonetheless, the last few years have seen major shifts as the government has taken action to boost tourism from both domestic and foreign sources. Over the years, the idea of tourism changed, which led to the creation of many different kinds of tourism, such as cultural, religious, food, leisure, landscape, and many others (Kirilenko & Stepchenkova, 2018). In addition, Godovykh and Tasci (2020) defined tourism as a method of recreation that involves breaking from daily routine and visiting new places.

Every economy has a tourism industry that has a lot of potential and whose contribution to the economy grows every year. It has been observed that emerging countries, in addition to developed ones, are taking the required efforts to encourage the growth and spread of tourism within the country. According to the findings of research that was carried out by Streimikiene, Svagzdiene,

Jasinskas, and Simanavicius (2021), it is suggested that there are a number of obstacles that exist in each country that prevent the expansion of tourism. They also said that because the tourism industry depends on many other industries, countries that depend on tourism have seen growth in other industries as well. On the other hand, a number of academics have pointed out the detrimental effects that tourism can have on the lives of residents of the area (Higgins-Desbiolles et al., 2019; Audi & Ali, 2023). In addition, Higgins-Desbiolles et al. (2019) mentioned that when people from various cultures often move into a country, it has an effect on the mindsets of the people who were born and raised in that country. Additionally, an increase in tourism leads to an increase in the development of infrastructure, which propels the country toward an increase in its rate of urbanization. Additionally, the expansion of both transportation and infrastructure development causes an increase in the number of problems that affect the environment. This demonstrates that although tourism is beneficial to the development and progress of the country, it also has a negative impact on the environment of that country (Farhadi & Zaho, 2024).

Tourism can be found in every region of the world; however, the resources and potential of each nation determine the kinds of tourism that can be developed within its borders (Streimikiene, et al., 2021). Academics and industry professionals have been motivated to investigate tourism from a variety of perspectives because of the significant impact it has on economies and societies. There are many countries across the globe whose economies are thriving as a direct result of tourism because it is the industry that contributes the most to their economy (Ullah & Ali, 2024). In addition, scholars have found that the growth of tourism in a country and the stability of tourism within that country not only contribute to the growth of tourism itself, but also contribute to the growth and expansion of a wide variety of other businesses (Hampton et al., 2018). The dependence of economies throughout the world on tourism for economic growth and expansion is a direct result of the correlation that exists between tourism and economic expansion (Hampton, et al., 2018).

The researchers looked at the tourist industry primarily through the lens of its contribution to GDP growth. Suhel and Bashir (2018) found that tourism is a broad sector. It indirectly helps other businesses produce and manage resources. The influx of immigrants and the increased need for places to stay, modes of transportation, food, clothing, and places of worship both contribute to the development of the infrastructure necessary to serve the growing population (Roussel & Audi, 2024). Also, Santos and Khan (2018) found that tourism helps create jobs in the country. The researchers came to the conclusion that countries with fewer job opportunities tend to promote tourism within the country. Fahimi et al., (2018) did the research to find out what role tourism plays in the development of human capital. They found that tourism, along with the growth of different sectors and its contribution to the GDP has a big effect on the development of human capital. It helps by bringing in new industries, new skills, and new languages. It also helps by lowering cultural boundaries and increasing cultural exchange between people who come from a variety of backgrounds. This contributes to the expansion of the nation's human capital by enhancing its citizens' skills, abilities, and competencies (Tawari, 2024). However, a recent paper published by Tervo-Kankare (2019) found that the tourism industry's operations shifted in response to expanding environmental changes and their impact on the country's ecosystem.

Tourism Potential in Pakistan

The tourist business is a cultural phenomenon that has been discovered to have a substantial impact on economies all around the world (Curry et al., 2016). It has been shown that different nations

have varying degrees of influence on economic activity, and this can be attributed to the growth and potential of their respective economies. Nevertheless, not every country puts as much effort into developing its tourism industry as others do because of differences in how their governments organize their policies. One of these countries is Pakistan, which has both natural and cultural resources and a lot of potential to attract tourists (Khan, 2013). Pakistan has the resources to promote tourism both in its own country and around the world. However, there are a number of problems, such as a language barrier, the threat of terrorism, and a lack of built infrastructure, that are preventing the expansion of the tourism industry within the country. The lack of domestic tourism is leading to a waste of the numerous resources that the country possesses, which could make a significant contribution to the nation's overall GDP if more people visited the country (GDP). According to Meo et al., (2018), the geographical location of Pakistan confers an advantage on the nation in terms of increasing the number of tourists who visit the country. In addition, Pakistan's natural beauty and historical landmarks have the potential to entice visitors from all over the world. On the other hand, they came to the conclusion that there are not enough actions being taken at all levels to market these locations and boost the amount of tourists within the country. Arshad et al. (2018) stated in the context of tourism and revealed that while Pakistan enjoys the privilege of various tourism-attractive opportunities, on the other hand, terrorism has hindered the opportunity for the country. In other words, terrorism has made it more difficult for Pakistan to take advantage of the opportunity. They also noted that the country's increasing terrorist activity has a chilling effect on visitor numbers.

According to Arshad et al. (2018), in Pakistan, there are natural resources, cultural treasures, and wonders spread across 80 percent of the country's geography. On the other hand, Haq (2009) stated that in Pakistan, differences that exist within the growth of health, education, social, and economic development are also one of the elements that are negatively affecting the growth of tourism inside the country. In terms of tourism, Pakistan is not yet a fully developed country; however, residents are actively participating in the construction of infrastructure at regional levels to assist tourist-related endeavours. The diversity of Pakistan's landscapes is one of the country's greatest assets. The tourism industry reported contributing USD 9170 billion in 2019, however that number dropped to USD 4671 billion in 2020 due to COVID-19 and changes in activities occurring all over the world (WTTC, 2021). Even though this drop means that travelling activities all over the world are coming to an end, Pakistan's primary issue is that tourists do not have enough information about the options that are accessible to visit the country. The problem is that the country needs to figure out what is stopping international tourism from growing (WTTC, 2021). Researchers in the past have brought attention to the detrimental effect that terrorism has had on the expansion of the tourism industry in Pakistan. Pakistan's social, economic, and environmental difficulties have worsened during the last two decades due to the country's never-ending war on terrorism (Michael, 2007). Also, Rehman et al. (2020) found that in the past, Pakistani administrations did not make tourism a priority, which led to a lack of tourist development within the country. This is the reason that Pakistani governments did not experience a similar level of privilege while having the potential and chance to witness economic growth. Lack of proper planning, according to Shahbaz et al., (2017), is a major problem for tourism marketing in Pakistan. For this very reason, business in the country is not fulfilling its potential.

Role of Natural Reservoirs in Tourism

There is a lot of evidence to suggest that the tourism sector has a major role in fostering overall economic development, increased output, and expanded employment opportunities. However, Kocak et al., (2020) stated that despite the tourist potential for any country, the influence of tourism on the environment could not be overlooked. This was stated despite the fact that tourism might potentially benefit the country. For instance, the usage of fossil fuels for purposes such as transportation and hoteling has a detrimental effect on the ecosystem of the nation. In this connection, Bano et al. (2021) emphasized that nations who are already confronting difficulties and problems related to economic stability cannot turn toward the ways in which they could confront challenges from the environmental viewpoints. Tsai, Lin, Hwang, and Huang (2014) emphasized that from the environmental perspective, the growth in environmental issues can have an influence on the health and well-being of the people. This was said from the standpoint of the environment. As a result, in order for the country to see an increase in tourism, it is necessary to locate safe, renewable, or less destructive sources of energy in order to keep up with the rising demand of the population. In such a scenario, Pakistan is in a favorable position because it possesses a vast variety of natural resources, any one of which the population may contemplate using in order to provide a source of energy that does not deplete the earth's supply (Rehman & Ahmad, 2024). As a result of this, the rise and expansion of tourism in Pakistan would not result in the creation of any detrimental impacts on the environment of the country. There are many various kinds of natural resources in Pakistan, each one of which might be considered for the purpose of satisfying the rising demand for tourism within the country (Khan & Arshad, 2014).

Challenges

Pakistan has a large tourism potential, according to literature and facts. No matter how gorgeous the country, international tourists cannot visit without accommodations. Although Pakistan is rich in natural resources, Arshad et al. (2018) stated that the country lacks the infrastructure to handle the influx of visitors who are sure to come to see those resources. They also said that the lack of infrastructure makes things hard for the people who live there. Also, Baig et al. (2020) said that while CPEC is thought to help tourism grow, it is also thought to hurt small and medium-sized enterprises. They said that the agreements between the two governments will make it more expensive for local people to do things in the CPEC area, which will hurt Pakistan's small-scale industry. Since it has been demonstrated in previous research that tourism plays an important role in the expansion of small and medium-sized businesses, it is reasonable to anticipate that the CPEC will impede the expansion of tourism SMEs. One of the major future tourism potentials for Pakistan is projected to come from the country's coastline region. Askari, Tahir, and Shaheen (2020) found that the southern part of Pakistan has the potential to boost maritime tourism in the region. On the other hand, the difficulty is that the region of Balochistan is already seeing violence at the neighbourhood level. The government has implemented stringent new policies in an effort to improve the lives of the people living in the region. As a result of the political tensions, a large number of problems and occurrences have been documented in the region to this day. Because of this, the absence of peace and stability in certain regions of Pakistan is one of the most significant obstacles to the development and promotion of tourism within the country (Askari, et al. 2020). Also, another research article was published by Sayira et al., (2021), who discovered that in Pakistan, gender discrimination is one of the reasons that are preventing the expansion of the tourism industry. It has been shown that women confront a significant number of obstacles when

they are directed toward the establishment of a business in order to promote and play their role in the expansion of tourism within the region. On the other hand, a different study that was conducted by Saad et al. (2020), found that the underdeveloped districts of Hunza will be helped by CPEC because it will create possibilities for the women in the region to play their role in the economic activities that are taking place. According to the findings of the study, there are few chances for women in the area, which prevents them from making a significant contribution. Nevertheless, this demonstrates that different regions of Pakistan are plagued by a unique set of challenges and obstacles. There is speculation that these obstacles also slow the expansion of tourism in the area. Tourism has been found to be a very promising industry for any country after much research and study. It has been noticed that nations whose economies are struggling or which are falling behind in the global competition are more likely to capitalize on tourism and want to become global icons in the tourism industry, like Dubai. It has been discovered that various nations make use of various resources within their potential to boost tourism within their nations.

A limited hotel business, poor road accessibility, underdeveloped tourist routes, and a shortage of visitor services are some of the most significant problems Pakistan's tourism industry is now dealing with. Quality infrastructure is crucial for boosting tourism, including airports, access to roads, vehicles, trains, aircraft, services, dining establishments, lodging options (hotels, motels), and local tour operators. For instance, Pakistan has some of the world's most picturesque landscapes and landmarks in its northern regions. They can attract millions of tourists from around the world. Unfortunately, these undeveloped northern regions have not been able to capitalize on their tourist potential (Arif, 2019). According to international standards, the hotel industry is still undeveloped because of inadequate facilities, a lack of government programmers, and security-related problems. Currently, several of the country's operating hotels and restaurants have not put in place sufficient certification criteria that provide excellent services. The regulations' application guarantees innovative services, which are essential to upholding the standards of the hotel business, which in turn reflect changes in the travel and tourism sector. Pakistan is home to several religious sites, particularly those that are devoted to "Buddhism, Sikhism, and Christianity". The earliest Buddhist sites in Pakistan date from between 300 BC and 200 AD. Sirkap, Jindal Temple, and Jaulian Monastery are some of Pakistan's most well-known Buddhist landmarks (200–600 AD). One of the most well-known and revered religious landmarks in Pakistan is the tomb of "Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion", which is also the largest. Another three of Pakistan's most well-known Gurudwaras are "Gurdwara Panja Sahib in Hasan Abdal, Gurdwara Rori Sahib in Eminabad, and Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Kartarpur", Narowal. Pakistan never completely explored or developed the industry on this sustainable basis, despite its diversity and appeal (Arshad, 2018)

The Pakistani tourist industry has suffered greatly as a result of terrorism. After 9/11, there was an increase in terrorism, which led to the worldwide designation of Pakistan as "unsafe" and eventually damaged its reputation. The regular bomb explosions, targeted assassinations, drone attacks, and carnage across the nation continued to be a hindrance to the expansion of Pakistan's tourism sector and economy. Therefore, despite the fact that visitors from all over the world desired to visit Pakistan, Many were apprehensive about doing so due to the country's existing law and order issues (Baker, 2020). The country office's blatant carelessness is the fifth element contributing to Pakistan's dismal tourist situation. In the past, successive governments ignored the construction of hotels or other potential locations for tourist routes that could attract both residents

and visitors. Most of the time, travellers are forced to camp or cook for themselves, and not everyone appreciates it. In order to transform stunning locations into popular tourist attractions, hotels or resorts are needed. Consider “Tolipeer”, one of the most famous tourist spots in Pakistani Kashmir. The location itself is an example of poor government work. The area is frequently littered, the roads are in bad shape, and there are not any hotels or other accommodations for travellers. These factors all point to government carelessness. The Pakistani community is honourable, welcoming, and compassionate. However, this is not always the case. For instance, if you travel alone to the north, you may encounter locals who will make every effort to overcharge you for their services. The second issue is how people behave in specific places, like Murree, where there have been numerous instances of tourists being beaten by locals on social media (Arshad, 2018). Finally, the media’s influence has fueled the flames. The way the media has portrayed Pakistan by just emphasizing the accidents, bombs, killings, and other social concerns has damaged Pakistan’s reputation across the world. There was a stage where Pakistan’s breathtaking scenery was shown on television programs for the rest of the world to see. But at that time, the media was governed by the government. The media began to advocate for anything they pleased without considering the effects that would have on the state’s reputation.

Opportunities

The early stage of development of the tourism industry does not need for a significant financial commitment from the government. By preserving their natural and cultural heritage, countries are extending a warm welcome to tourists from their own country as well as from around the world. In the same way, Pakistan has a lot of opportunities where tourism can grow without the country having to spend a lot of money (Manzoor et al., 2019). According to the findings of one of the research projects carried out by Bano et al., (2021), tourism is seen as an indicator that has the potential to boost economic growth, promote the effective usage of energy, and solve environmental problems. Manzoor et al. (2019) also argued that the growing trend of sustainable tourism is also beneficial for Pakistan because by preserving the natural resources, the country can enjoy the privilege of international tourists and offer a life that is different from the traditional city life to the people. In other words, sustainable tourism is beneficial for Pakistan because it allows the country to enjoy the privilege of international tourists. Academics have been studying the expansion of tourism over the past few years using data collected from active projects. One study of this kind was carried out by Baig et al., (2020). They investigated the possibilities for tourism resulting from the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and they came to the conclusion that the projects that are anticipated to be developed as a result of CPEC will assist in increasing the amount of tourists who visit the country. In a study quite similar to this one, Manzoor and Wei (2018) found that CPEC is expected to bring a large increase in tourism to Pakistan. They added that the anticipated infrastructure development within Pakistan will help in easing the access of tourists to various far-flung areas of Pakistan that are expected to attract tourists, such as Azad Jammu Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, and numerous other projects that are currently in the works. In addition, the expansion of commercial operations and interaction across international borders as a result of the construction of CPEC roads would contribute to the promotion of the development of hotels and other similar types of infrastructure in the regions. According to Rehman et al., (2020), tourism can bring significant economic growth to Pakistan. They disclosed that by inviting visitors from other countries to visit Pakistan, the country can also highlight its natural riches; as a result, investors who put their money into this sector stand a good chance of seeing a healthy return on

their investments. One of these resources is the natural mineral that may be found in Pakistan, as well as ancient stones. In a manner comparable to this, Pakistan is home to a plethora of other riches that may be displayed to the rest of the globe. Additionally, increasing tourism in Pakistan has the potential to generate a considerable increase in the amount of economic activity there (Rehma et al., 2020). One of these resources is the natural minerals and old stones of Pakistan. In the same way, Pakistan has a lot of other resources that could be shown to the rest of the world. Promoting tourism in Pakistan could create a lot of economic activity (Rehma et al., 2020).

As we previously said, Pakistan's security and terrorist problems have had a severe influence on tourism. However, it is now widely accepted that Pakistan is increasingly becoming a pleasant and secure environment for everybody (thanks to the security forces of Pakistan). As a result, Pakistan is no longer considered a dangerous location, and the world has accepted this. The tourist destinations that were previously dangerous, particularly those in the north, are now safe for women and international visitors, as well as males and locals. A female foreigner named "Eva Zoo Beck" recently travelled the entire length and width of Pakistan by herself. She did it safely and soundly, and she departed the nation with many happy memories that she shared on her social media pages. Without a doubt, her tourism-related stories have inspired others to travel to Pakistan and see its breathtaking scenery. The Pakistani government has fresh opportunities to develop the country's mostly undeveloped tourism industry. The potential for tourism in Pakistan has received considerable attention from the prime minister. The government of Pakistan is dedicated to doing everything it can to promote tourism, including making it simpler to get visas, facilitating tourist entry and providing them with safety and security while travelling. The value of media in boosting tourism in Pakistan cannot be overstated. People who use social media in Pakistan are rapidly promoting the most alluring and engaging websites in the country. These days, more individuals are promoting Pakistan's stunning and lovely locations on various social media platforms. Today, a lot of blogs, vlogs, and tourist organizations are highly active in spreading a favourable impression of Pakistan throughout the world and encouraging travel to Pakistan. In fact, the detrimental impact of Pakistan's electronic media that we previously addressed has been overwhelmed by social media. We already discussed the issue of inadequate connection infrastructure. The construction of new roads and highways as part of CPEC, which will increase connectivity throughout the nation, would have an impact on Pakistan's tourism industry in a positive way. Rail and road projects will integrate Pakistan's rural areas with the rest of the country. Visits to popular tourist destinations will be easier. In addition, Pakistan's hitherto undiscovered and undeveloped beauty would be brought to the public's attention through the CPEC projects (Kakar, 2007). Since Pakistan's administration has launched e governance, also known as the "Pakistan Citizen Portal," it will be useful in reporting any possible social issues and mismanagement across the nation. Economic exploitation instances can be submitted to the authorities with only one click, as was previously mentioned. As a result, using e governance can assist travellers in reporting any form of an undesirable situation.

Analysis of Pakistan's Tourism

The whole of Pakistan is blessed with top-notch tourist attractions. In an extremely attractive way, historical locations blend with natural scenery. At the confluence of civilizations, Pakistan is a treasure trove for tourists and academics. The 2019 "Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index from the World Economic Forum" placed it at 121st overall. The most well-known American travel and lifestyle magazine, Conde Nast Traveler, selected Pakistan among their top travel

destinations for 2020. The British Backpacker Society termed Pakistan “a travel treasure,” placing it as the number one adventure travel destination for 2018 and third for 2020. Several recent initiatives, such as the ability to get a visa upon arrival and the rehabilitation of abandoned tourist locations, are seen as genuine beginnings toward the development of a national tourism culture. Encourage the formulation of policies, plans, frameworks, etc., in order to create and enhance collaboration between provinces, federal ministers, and private actors, the National Tourism Board (NTCB) develops actions and strategies in the respective areas of cultural, heritage, and archaeology tourism via working groups. A cross-country standardization for hotels is being introduced to ensure excellence in hospitality, in line with the highest standards of tourism marketing. Similarly, programs like Brand Pakistan, a unique tourist portal, a ten year policy, and a five-year action plan are being developed by the “Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation” (PTDC) to highlight the nation as a distinctive brand throughout the world. The portal will provide easy access to all of Pakistan’s tourist resources and the full spectrum of travel options offered by foreign airlines and airports. Through the pandemic, the implementation phase could need to respond to the uncertain environment (Ullah et al., 2023). Numerous jobs in the tourism industry were lost as a result of COVID-19. Additionally, PTDC came under fire for restructuring and departing from the traditional systems of governance. The new structure, however, complies with international best practices. PTDC hotels will be leased out for 33 years to prestigious national and international chains with a track record in the industry in accordance with best practices throughout the world. The organization in charge of managing the country’s tourism is called the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation. It has locations in Karachi, Abbottabad, Islamabad, and Lahore. It creates papers, brochures, and pictures of tourist destinations related to tourism. It offers assistance and guidance to travellers in a number of languages. It also provides tour guides who show visitors around well-known tourist destinations and explain their benefits (Ali et al., 2020). Terrorist attacks against tourists, particularly those from Western countries, have had a significant impact on the tourism industry. Currently, Pakistan is ranked number 103 out of 124 nations that provide tourist services. Popular tourist locations have limited hotel and transportation choices. Then, the general social, political, and economic conditions were not good for the inhabitants either. On tourism and sightseeing, the warlike conditions in Swat have had a big influence. The public should assist the government in eradicating terrorism. The government should take all appropriate steps to strengthen the law and order situation. Then, the government needs to provide a range of services in resorts. Travelling should be easy and comfortable. All of this will lead to a spike (a significant increase) in tourism. The nation’s tourism sector must adhere to the strictest international standards. As a result, Pakistan would become a more inviting country for travellers. (Sadiq, 2021).

Conclusion

Tourism is important to the economy of every country, and Pakistan has the potential to rank among the most popular tourist destinations worldwide. Even though Pakistan is a “growing country,” the tourism sector has the potential and motivation to turn this deficiency into a strength. Therefore, the government must discover the delights Pakistan’s tourist industry has to offer if it hopes to compete on a global scale. The development of tourism in Pakistan will be a process of defining the future of mobility and hospitality through co-ordination between various stakeholders

on crucial issues like branding, marketing, promotion, infrastructure development, and encouraging private sector investments that can draw more foreign tourists who are seeking to visit Pakistan. All roads must inevitably lead to sustainable and inclusive tourism growth in Pakistan after using the finest methods and after taking the necessary actions. This includes all available options, such as adding authorities at the provincial level to improve tourism organizations, adopting a framework for policy development, preserving current locations, and adding new ones to increase revenue, expand, and provide more to tourists who come to our country. Pakistan will soon be able to realize its great tourist potential by devising comprehensive and original solutions to promote a variety of tourism types.

Recommendations

- **Improve Infrastructure Development:** Invest in better road networks, transportation facilities, and connectivity between major tourist destinations, especially in remote areas. Enhance airport facilities, improve flight connectivity to major international markets, and introduce budget-friendly airlines to cater to tourists from different income segments. Focus on eco-friendly infrastructure, including waste management, energy-efficient accommodations, and low-impact transportation options to preserve the natural beauty.
- **Government and Policy Support:** Provide tax breaks, grants, or subsidies to foreign and local investors willing to develop tourist resorts, hotels, and other hospitality ventures in lesser-explored regions. Establish or strengthen a national tourism development body that works alongside regional authorities to streamline policies, offer support, and oversee the industry's growth. Simplify visa processes for international tourists, offering e-visa options or visa-on-arrival services, especially for high-potential tourist markets.
- **Promotion of Local Culture and Heritage:** Promote Pakistan's rich cultural diversity, from ancient civilizations like Mohenjo-Daro to vibrant contemporary cultures. Host festivals, exhibitions, and cultural events that highlight regional traditions. Leverage UNESCO World Heritage Sites and lesser-known historical gems to attract tourists interested in history, architecture, and archaeology.
- **Sustainable and Responsible Tourism:** Encourage eco-tourism that emphasizes conservation of wildlife, forests, and marine ecosystems. Create educational campaigns on the importance of sustainability. Involve local communities in tourism development. Encourage homestays, rural tourism, and local-guided tours, ensuring that the benefits are shared equitably with the residents.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Develop training programs for the local workforce, from hotel management to tour guiding that improves service quality in the tourism industry. Establish dedicated centers for training in hospitality, tourism management, and language proficiency (especially English and other relevant languages for international tourists).
- **Leveraging Digital Marketing and Technology:** Develop a strong digital presence through official tourism websites, social media channels, and online platforms, showcasing the diverse destinations, activities, and experiences Pakistan has to offer. Launch tourism apps that offer real-time information on attractions, accommodation, dining, and itineraries, helping tourists navigate the country with ease. Promote Pakistan's tourist destinations virtually through 360-degree videos, virtual reality, and interactive content to attract global audiences.

- **Safety and Security:** Ensure that tourist destinations are safe and secure by enhancing law enforcement and taking proactive steps to prevent any negative incidents that may harm Pakistan's image. Create tourist assistance hotlines and emergency services to provide on-ground support, offering travelers peace of mind during their visit.
- **Strengthening International Partnerships:** Partner with international travel agencies, airlines, and tour operators to increase awareness and package tourism experiences to Pakistan. Sign agreements with neighboring countries to facilitate cross-border tourism, making it easier for tourists to visit multiple countries in one trip.
- **Seasonal Diversification:** Develop strategies to attract tourists throughout the year, not just during peak seasons like summer. Promote winter tourism in the northern regions, such as skiing, snow trekking, and mountain adventures. Tap into niche markets such as adventure tourism (trekking, mountaineering), medical tourism (alternative therapies, hospitals), and culinary tourism to diversify the types of experiences Pakistan can offer.
- **Enhancing Tourist Experience:** Introduce food festivals and culinary tours that highlight Pakistan's diverse and rich food culture, from regional dishes to street food experiences. Establish platforms for tourists to provide feedback and suggestions. This will help identify areas for improvement and enable a more tailored approach to meet visitors' needs. By focusing on these recommendations, Pakistan can unlock its tourism potential, creating a thriving, sustainable, and globally recognized industry.

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