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Research Article

The Causality between Tourists Arrival and Economic Growth in Malaysia post Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of several causes affecting tourism around the world. Because it was a once-in-a-generation occurrence, the pandemic affected both the developing and developed worlds. This paper explores tourism and COVID-19, as well as the causal relationship between the tourism sector and Malaysia's economic progress, based on this understanding. From 1991 to 2020, Eviews version 12.0 will be utilised to collect secondary data for the researcher, with the Unit Root Test, Ordinary Least Squares, and Granger Causality test models being used. Following that, depending on the data collected and analysed, a discussion of the findings will be held, as well as recommendations for further research. Tourism makes a substantial contribution to Malaysia's economic development. Outsiders are drawn to Malaysia because of its unique qualities and physical environment, as well as its distinct neighbourhood cultures. This outstanding performance has sparked the interest of the Malaysian government in promoting tourism as one of the country's National Key Economic Areas (NKEA) in order to transform Malaysia into a high-income country by 2020. This is owing to the fact that high entry rates do not always equate to higher tourism profit rates, as not all visitors are actual tourists. Malaysia has, understandably, had various challenges in attracting genuine visitors as a latecomer to the tourism industry. This emphasises the necessity of researching the role of tourism in Malaysia's economic development as well as the main elements that impact tourists' decisions to visit the country. Malaysia, like many other developed and developing countries, has turned to tourism as a vital industry. Tourism has a strong positive effect, as assessed by tourist arrivals and economic growth, according to this study.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Tourism, Tourist arrival*

Introduction

Over the previous few decades, tourism has changed dramatically. Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economic industries. As a result, in the vast majority of industrialised and emerging countries, it is a major economic engine. Genuine growth in global tourism receipts climbed by 54 percent between 2009 and 2019, exceeding the 44 percent growth in global GDP during the same time period (UNWTO, 2021). Tourism remains a formidable business in Malaysia, providing RM73.3 billion to the country's coffers in 2016 ("Business News | The Star Online," 2017). In 2015, Malaysia's overall tourist visits were anticipated to be 26.8 million, contributing RM58 billion to the country's GDP in a coordinated manner and accounting for 4.7 percent of total GDP in 2016. "Malaysia Tourism 2017," 2017; "Malaysia Tourism 2017," 2017; "Malaysia Tourism Malaysian tourism, after manufacturing and the palm oil industry, is the country's third largest source of external compensation, accounting for more than 7% of the economy in 2016. The year is 2017. (Misachi). Brida and Pulina (2010) discuss a number of methods in which the tourist division might help the company grow financially. Apart from that, tourism benefits connected enterprises by facilitating, avoiding, and initiating impacts (De et al., 2017) and broadening the scope of positive economies. We build on a previous experimental study of the relationship between tourism and economic development in this work.

Epidemics and pandemics are sparked by new coronaviruses. Pathogens are very adaptive and evolve at a rapid rate. As a result, unexpected flare-ups might happen at any time. Coronaviruses are typically transmitted from animals to humans. Prior to COVID-19, travel and tourism had grown into a significant part of the world economy, accounting for 10% of global GDP and employing over 320 million people. Only 25 million people ventured outside in 1950, at the onset of the fly era. By 2019, that number had risen to 1.5 billion, and the travel and tourism industry in a number of countries had grown to virtually unstoppable proportions (Adam Behsudi, 2020). Countries with a high reliance on tourism are likely to face the brunt of the emergency's impacts for far longer than other economies. The tourist and travel businesses rely on contact-intensive services; they are inexorably linked to the hazardous, and they will fight until people feel safe enough to travel in big groups again.

Epidemics and pandemics are sparked by new coronaviruses. Pathogens are incredibly adaptive and change at a quick pace. As a result, sudden flare-ups might happen at any time. Coronaviruses are usually passed from animal to human. Prior to COVID-19, travel and tourism had grown into a significant part of the global economy, accounting for 10% of

global GDP and employing over 320 million people worldwide. Only 25 million people ventured outside in 1950, at the onset of the fly era. By 2019, that number had swelled to 1.5 billion, and the travel and tourism industries in a lot of countries had grown to almost unaffordable-to-failure levels (Adam Behsudi, 2020). Tourism-dependent countries will certainly face the brunt of the emergency's impacts for far longer than other economies. Contact-intensive services are essential to the tourism and travel industries, are closely related to the dangerous, and will continue to battle until people feel safe enough to travel in big numbers once more.

Because Singapore and China account for half of Malaysia's visitors, the COVID-19 epidemic has revealed a huge risk to the Visit Malaysia 2020 (VM2020) campaign. Due to an increase in COVID-19 instances in both nations, several flights have been cancelled, resulting in a major drop in the number of tourists visiting Malaysia. The four steps of a Movement Control Order (MCO) were published by Malaysia's Prime Minister in order to completely limit the infection, as the number of COVID-19 cases was predicted to rise (Prime Minister's Office, 2020). The prohibitions imposed by the MCO will cause the tourism industry in Malaysia to decrease, necessitating effective methods to support industry players.

In 2020, Malaysia's government is expected to lose RM 3.37 billion (Waisul Karim). All 2020 visit bundles were cancelled by the government, inflicting havoc on hotels, tourism, and airlines. Between 0.8 and 1.2 percent of GDP, or RM 10.8 billion and RM 17.3 billion, was lost (Waisul Karim, 2020). The Visiting Malaysia 2020 campaign, which had a negative impact on the government's objective of roughly 30 million visitors, has been cancelled by the Ministry of Tourism. In 2020, Malaysia's government is expected to lose RM 3.37 billion (Waisul Karim). All 2020 visit bundles were cancelled by the government, inflicting havoc on hotels, tourism, and airlines. Between 0.8 and 1.2 percent of GDP, or RM 10.8 billion and RM 17.3 billion, was lost (Waisul Karim, 2020). The Visiting Malaysia 2020 campaign, which had a negative impact on the government's objective of roughly 30 million visitors, has been cancelled by the Ministry of Tourism.

The tourism business is being obliterated by Covid-19, which is causing havoc on the tourism and neighbourliness industries. As previously noted, Singapore and China account for the majority of tourism. As a result of this cooperation, both nations were able to survive. The daily screening for covid-19 cases has been raised as a result of the large number of positive covid-19 tests. They will not be able to travel to Malaysia. Due to the travel ban, practically all trips on both sides have been cancelled, decreasing Malaysia's traveller count. In order to weaken the virus's control, the Prime Minister and authorities announced four MCO stages.

Each industry and organisation has adopted a different strategy, which has resulted in a bigger retreat of the tourism and neighbourliness industries, since all tourist sites and cafes have been asked to close. Tourists were not sufficiently segmented and developed.

Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The concepts of new growth theory lead this research, which asserts that a population's wants and wishes frequently drive an organization's economic and productive growth. Competition, which will attract tourists to Malaysia in quest of delightful amenities that may fall short of the Malaysian competition, is one of the research's tentacles (Misachi, 2017). This theory asserts that economic growth can only be achieved via entrepreneurial action, the acquisition of required knowledge and inventions, and a rejection of the notion that tourism will increase as a result of uncontrollable external causes. Tourism is inextricably linked to a country's economic development, and the two are typically proportional.

Tourism is generally defined as an industry that brings together a variety of products, services, and infrastructures to facilitate travel and economic development. Tourism offers a wide range of benefits to meet the needs of visitors (Qureshi et al., 2017). It also has something to do with the government's efforts to promote Malaysia's various ethnic groups and cultures. Because tourism has the potential to contribute to economic growth, attempts have been made to evaluate the economic effects of various tourism forms.

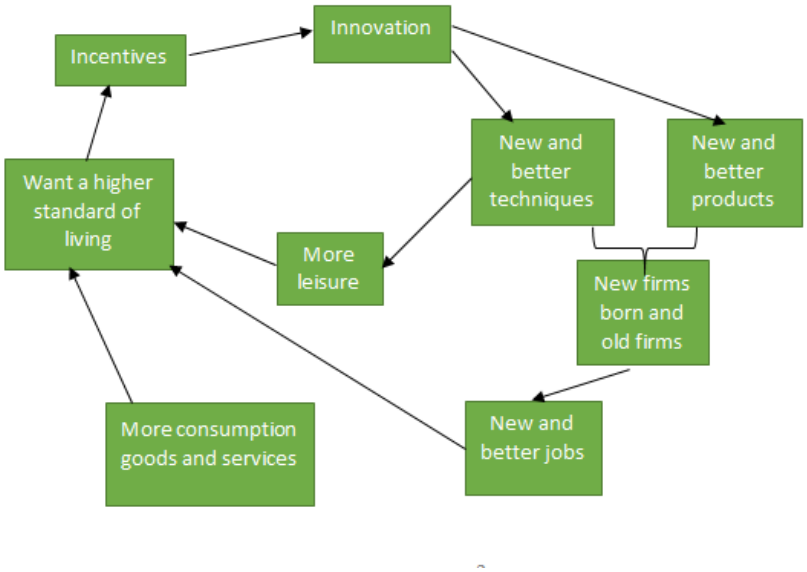

Figure 1. New growth theory (Cortright, 2011)

Supply and demand are the opposing forces in this tourism benefit divide. It is natural for business people to travel to a location for work where transportation, bookings, rooms, and meals are less expensive than they can afford. Inadvertently, it is a tremendous opportunity for the country to deliver an extraordinary advantage to the tourist and, of course, to improve significantly on recent neighbourliness (Qureshi et al., 2017). This also displays the tourist's return to a specific site as a result of their confidence in their service throughout their business trip or excursion. Because it was merging the cash and amazing advantage, many of us were ignorant of it. Nonetheless, it helps to the growth of the company or location. Because the client is paying for the service, receiving products, and displaying exceptional neighbourliness, this is most certainly a request side circumstance. A firm or industry's supply side is where it delivers goods and services to customers directly or indirectly.

Due to its linkages to a variety of businesses and services, tourism has the potential to be an infinite and adaptable value chain. It matters in a variety of ways, with financial matters playing a crucial role in promoting the country's growth by encouraging more tourists from all over the world to visit one country. The best example may be seen in this country, Malaysia, which is known for its multiculturalism and harmonious coexistence (Tang, 2020).

Tourism has long been acknowledged as Malaysia's third greatest source of revenue, trailing only manufacturing and commodities, accounting for up to 5.9% of the country's gross domestic product in 2018. (Hirschmann). Alfaro Navarro et al. (2020); Antonakakis et al. (2019); Calero and Turner (2020); Cheng and Zhang (2020); Estol and Text style (2016); Neuts (2020); Nunkoo et al. (2020); Roudi et al. (2020); Santamaria and Filis (2019); Sokhanvar (2019); Tang (2020); Vergori (2020); Santamaria and Filis (2019); Sok Given the overlap between economically developed and tourism-developed countries, tourism contributes significantly to global economic growth (Figini & Vici, 2010), has a positive impact on the environment (Hall, 2011), enables sustainable improvement when done properly, and demonstrates an unexpected commitment to progress (Cardenas-Garca et al., 2015; Kum, 2015).

According to Chiu and Yeh (2017), tourism has an impact on a country's economic growth. Tourist arrivals, according to their research, have a significant impact on economic growth. Tourism is initially defined as a phenomenon that occurs when people travel and stay for an extended period of time, either permanently or temporarily, without concern for the possibility of earning a living (nimanussornkul, 2017). However, due to the difficulties of distinguishing between leisure, business, and educational travel, the definition has lately modified. Any activity that compels travellers to leave their homes is considered tourism.

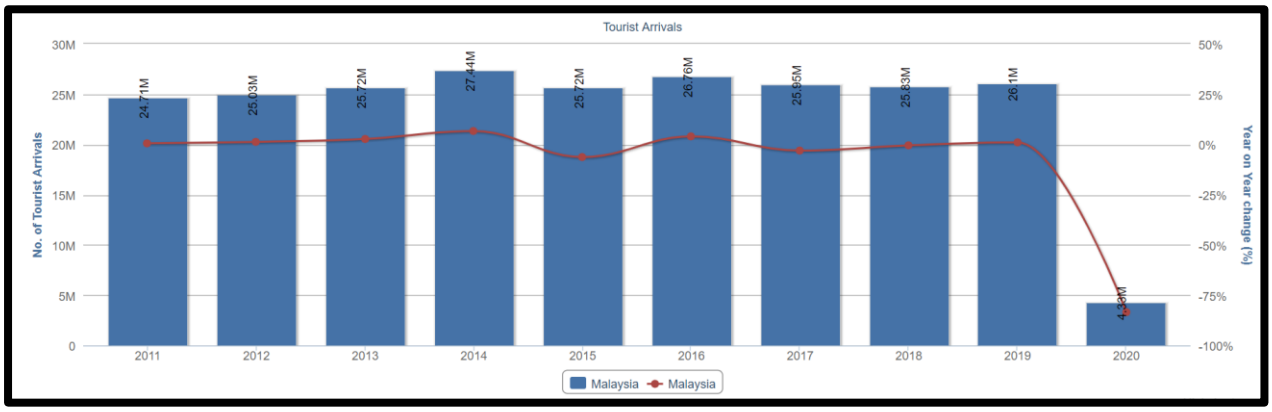

Figure 2. Tourist Arrival

Source: Tourism Malaysia with the cooperation of immigration Department

Tourist spending has an effect on the expansion of the local economy's output and employment, according to a study conducted in Spain (Perles-Ribes et al., 2017). It was stated that the establishment of the tourism sector resulted in the creation of 300 million employment, both directly and indirectly, and contributed around 13% of world GDP. During this time of decentralisation, the area must likewise make strides in terms of regional economic growth. According to Amanda Mastisia's (2012) research, financial decentralisation has a considerable positive impact on economic growth. A territory's economic growth can be achieved through leveraging its assets, one of which is the tourism industry. Hampton et al. (2018) were interested in learning more about a study that found climate variables had a major impact on the tourism sector.

When Hampton et al. (2018) used a panel data approach and the Arellano-Bond estimator for energetic boards to examine the relationship between tourism and economic growth in Latin American countries, they discovered that tourism division is necessary for the economic growth of middle- or low-income countries. Additionally, Obadiah et al. (2012) used the ARDL estimate approach to study the association between tourism development and economic growth in Kenya. Their findings demonstrated a one-way causal relationship between tourism development and economic growth.

The study's independent variable will be tourist arrivals, whereas the dependent variable will be economic growth. The government has made major efforts to improve the tourist industry in keeping with the Economic Transformation Program's (ETP) goal of shifting from a resource-based economy to a service-based economy due to its size and growing rate (Perles-Ribes et al., 2017). The goal of this research is to estimate the economic impact of tourism in Malaysia by looking at the relationship between tourist arrivals and economic growth. The

government can use tourism money to boost industry and encourage and promote Malaysia's economic growth. As a result, tourist earnings and tourism-related capital investment are important markers of a country's economic development.

2.2 Causality Between Tourism and Economic Growth

Empirical study on the cause-and-effect relationship between tourism and economic growth has been undertaken over the years, notably in recent years. An empirical study was undertaken by Roudi et al. (2019) in order to identify the causal relationship between tourism and economic growth. The quantitative research study re-examined the long-run equilibrium and Granger causality relationship between tourism and economic growth for small island developing states using recently developed heterogeneous panel autoregressive distributed lag cointegration methods. The research looked at alternative growth variables such as energy consumption and foreign direct investment from 1995 to 2014. After correcting for diverse country factors, Roudi et al. (2019) observed a positive and statistically significant link between tourism, energy consumption, foreign direct investment, and gross domestic product. Tourism and economic growth, as well as tourism and state-level energy consumption, were found to have a bidirectional cause-and-effect relationship in the study.

Another recent study on the association between tourism and economic growth was undertaken by Brida et al. (2020). The use of visitor arrivals as a proxy for tourism is noteworthy in this study. As a proxy for economic growth, GDP growth rates per capita were used. Both quantitative and descriptive research designs were used in the empirical study. The examination took done between 1995 and 2016 and covered 80 nations. The researchers divided countries into two groups depending on their tourist performance (high and low tourism performance), concluding that tourism is a key component in economic growth. This result was obtained after looking at how countries' economic growth changed as they moved between clusters.

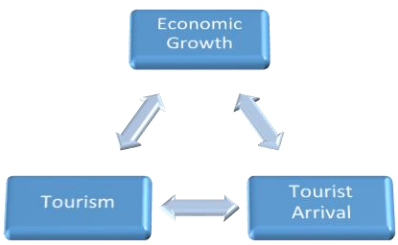

Figure 3 Conceptual Framework

Meanwhile, in tourism-dependent islands, Akadiri et al. (2020a) investigated the causal relationship between tourism, globalisation, economic growth, and carbon emissions. A total of 16 small island developing countries were included in the quantitative research study. It also looked over the period from 1995 to 2014. To account for variation across the 16 countries and establish country-specific bootstrap critical values, the researchers used Granger causality tests and Wald tests to analyse causality. The existence of a bidirectional cause and effect link between tourism and economic growth was one of the study's most important conclusions.

Dogru and Bulut (2018) have looked into the causal relationship between tourism and economic growth in a number of countries. The goal of the study was to see if tourism could help Europe's economy rebound in the case of a recession. Using the model proposed by Qurashi et al., a quantitative research study of all European Union member nations assessed the existence of a cause-and-effect link between tourism and economic growth (2017). As proxy variables for tourism and economic growth, tourism receipts and GDP were used. It also discovered that tourism and economic growth have a bidirectional causal link.

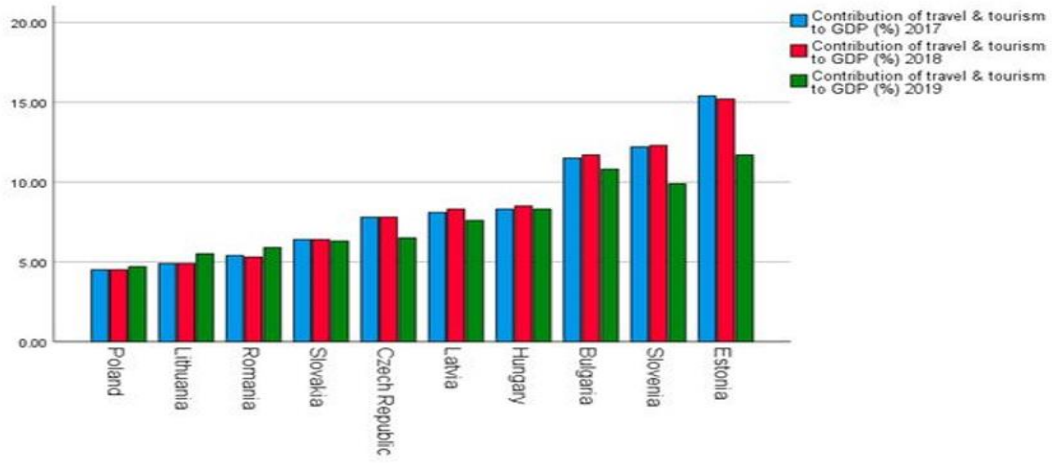

Figure 4. Long Run Tourism and GDP

The majority of research looking into the causal relationship between tourism and economic growth have used many countries as case studies or samples. Only a few countries have carried out single-nation case studies in the way that this study will. The study by Tabash (2017) in Palestine is one of the few that looked at the causal association between tourism and economic growth using data from a single country. The quantitative study looked at the association between international tourism receipts (a proxy for tourism) and gross domestic product (a proxy for economic growth) (GDP). The researchers used the granger causality

test to determine the existence of a cause-and-effect link, as they did in the majority of other investigations. The assessment spanned the years 1995 to 2014, as did the majority of other research. Tabash (2017) found a causal link between foreign tourism receipts and GDP in Palestine, as well as a causal effect of tourism on economic growth.

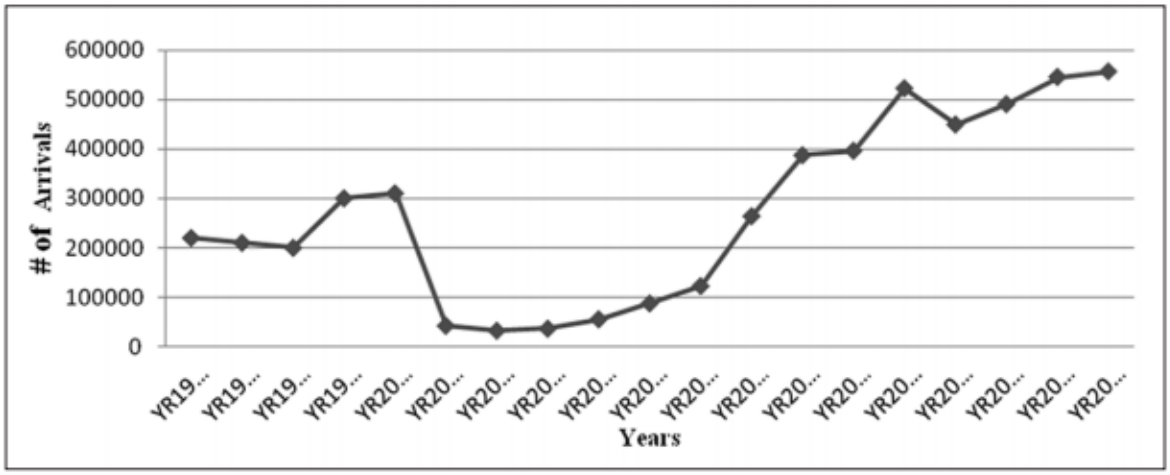

Figure 5. International Tourism (Tourist Arrival)

Source: World Statistic Data (2016)

In another study that focused on a particular country, Akadiri et al. (2020b) looked at the relationship between tourism and economic growth in Turkey. The goal of this research was to look into the link between geopolitical risk, tourism, and economic growth (especially in light of the Arab Spring). Using a modified version of the Granger causality approach, the quantitative research study looked at the direction of causality. By using quarterly data from 1985Q1 to 2017Q4, the longitudinal research study used a fresh method to the model. According to the study, tourism and economic growth have a bidirectional cause and effect relationship. Tourism and geopolitical risk were revealed to be causally inverse. The application of quantitative research methodology in all of these studies is noteworthy. In addition, for determining cause-and-effect linkages, the Granger causality testing approach is very popular.

Economic growth studies show that tourism motivation has an impact on the economy's long-term growth. To this purpose, many governments have invested in the promotion of tourism for economic growth, as it has a tremendous capacity for disseminating wealth, assisting emerging economies, and producing money through exports. Whatever the situation may be, it has the potential to have a long-term negative influence on the environment and jeopardise tourism places' long-term economic progress. As a result, tourism could act as a supernatural mechanism for advancing an improvement proposal that fits the requirements for

acceptability. Similarly, the question is whether tourism may have a long-term and short-term impact on Malaysia's economic growth. Is there a bidirectional relationship between the two variables, aside from that?

Methodology

This study's data was collected between 1991 and 2020. The data was provided directly by the World Bank. The study's independent variable is tourist arrivals, while the dependent variable is economic growth. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) approach was used to observe variable integration in this investigation. The output is almost always negative when the Augmented Dickey-Fuller is applied. If the value is a substantial negative, the test is significantly less than the significance level, indicating that the unit root hypothesis is strongly rejected at some degree of confidence. In addition, the Ordinary Least Squares approach was applied (OLS). Ordinary least squares is a technique for determining the unknown by minimising the sum of the squared residuals. The line of best fit that best describes the probable relationship between an independent and dependent variable is sought by a least squares analyst. This strategy can be used to assess if the null hypothesis should be accepted or rejected. Apart from that, the Granger causality test was employed to establish whether these two variables have a long-term causal link. Granger causality is a statistical concept that establishes causality through prediction. The Granger causality test analyses whether two variables impact one another or whether two time series are cointegrated. The Granger, on the other hand, has limitations and extensions. 2) stationarity; this application assumes that the analysed signals are covariance stationary; and 3) reliance on the observed variable; this is true for all implementations that rely on variable selection. For projecting market and economic developments, the Granger causality test is important.

Discussion

In this section, we will discuss the findings from the various instruments that can be used in research because they all employ systematic data collection and analysis procedures. However, as Jilach (2020) points out, researchers should exercise extreme caution to ensure that they only use methods that will assist them in achieving the research objectives established prior to the research. The World Bank provided data from 1991 to 2020. The variables are stationary and have a unit root, as demonstrated by the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) in Tables 1 to 3.

The hypotheses are as below:

i. Relationship between tourist arrival and economic growth (GDP) in Malaysia, long run:

H_0: There is no relationship between tourist arrival and economic growth (GDP) in long run period.

H_1: There is a positive relationship between tourist arrival and economic growth (GDP) in long run period.

ii. Causality relationship between the variables, long run:

H_0: There is no causality relationship between tourist arrival and economic growth (GDP) in long period.

H_2: There is a positive causality relationship between tourist arrival and economic growth (GDP) in long run period.

4.1 Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

In this study, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller approach was used to determine the relationship between variables over a long run period. The ADF tests were conducted and the results compared to McKinnon's critical value. If the ADF t-statistic value is less than or equal to the McKinnon critical value, the data is said to be stationary; if the ADF t-statistic value is greater than the McKinnon critical value, the data is said to be non-stationary. The following are the outcomes:

4.2 Long Run, t+15

Table 1 Augmented Dickey Fuller, Long Run (t+15)

Long Run	**Series**	**Level**	**First Difference**
Intercept	Tourist Arrival	-1.1453*	-4.0746
	GDP	-2.0915*	-3.1317
Trend & Intercept	Tourist Arrival	-5.0543	-3.5057*
	GDP	-1.8010*	-2.9366*

Note: * indicate at 10% level

4.3 Long Run, t+10

Table 2. Augmented Dickey Fuller, Long Run (t+10)

Long Run	**Series**	**Level**	**First Difference**
Intercept	Tourist Arrival	1.2214*	-4.3445
	GDP	-2.0915	-3.1317
Trend & Intercept	Tourist Arrival	-3.7838	-4.6652
	GDP	-1.0764*	-3.8171

Note: * indicate at 10% level

4.4 Long Run, t+5

Table 3 Augmented Dickey Fuller, Long Run (t+5)

Long Run	**Series**	**Level**	**First Difference**
Intercept	Tourist Arrival	-0.8744*	-5.8531
	GDP	-0.4159*	-4.1201
Trend & Intercept	Tourist Arrival	-3.0148*	-5.8166
	GDP	-2.0615*	-3.9924

Note: * indicate at 10% level

According to the results of the unit root test for long run-on levels, the majority of variables in this study are stationary at a 10% significance level, as shown in Table 3. It demonstrates that the majority of the variables in this study can be used for time series analysis and can be estimated using a Granger Causality model.

4.5 Ordinary Least Square

Ordinary least square is a method used to determine the unknown in order to minimize the sum of the squared residuals.

4.6 TOURIST ARRIVAL-GDP (Long Run, t+15)

Table 4 Ordinary Least Square, Long Run (t+15)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	217007238006.989	15672622486.463		13.846	.000
	Tourist Arrival	9220.971	1675.902	.836	5.502	.000

a. Dependent Variable: GDP (current US$)

4.7 TOURIST ARRIVAL-GDP (Long Run, t+10)

Table 5 Ordinary Least Square, Long Run (t+10)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	110902503886.612	14534018512.149		7.631	.000
	Tourist Arrival	10683.554	1013.356	.924	10.543	.000

a. Dependent Variable: GDP (current US$)

4.8 TOURIST ARRIVAL-GDP (Long Run, t+5)

Table 6 Ordinary Least Square, Long Run (t+5)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	53120789191.007	11073689996.885		4.797	.000
	Tourist Arrival	10664.344	641.894	.959	16.614	.000

a. Dependent Variable: GDP (current US$)

If the significance level is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the results indicate that the null hypothesis is rejected in the long run for t+15, t+10, and t+5. This demonstrates that there is significance.

4.9 Granger causality

The next step is to look at the stationary properties of the observed variables before using a modified version of Toda and Yamamoto's (1995) rotational testing technique. Pre-unit root testing is not used in time series analysis. However, we can promise you that the second order of the series is not included. The energy loss problem commonly experienced by researchers utilising the Augmented Dickey and Fuller method can be handled using the Toda and Yamamoto causality test approach at Level 1(0), first difference I (I), or mix-order I (0)/I. (I). To determine the anticipated link between the series, we utilised the Granger Causality Test and Yamamoto. The series' causality will provide you a clear picture and a full knowledge of the links between the variables you're looking at.

4.10 The tests are for long run t+5, t+10, and t+15

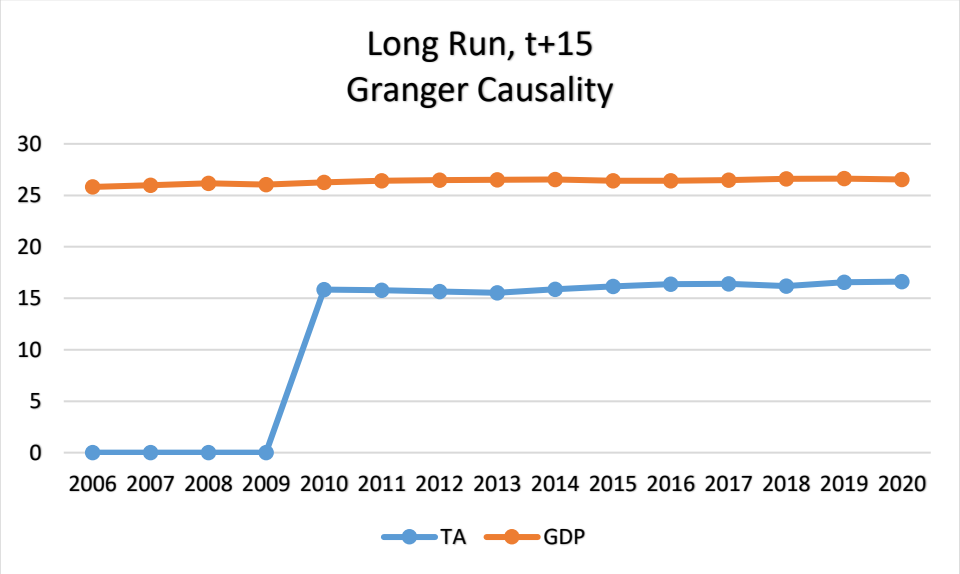

Figure 6: Granger Causality, Long Run (t+15)

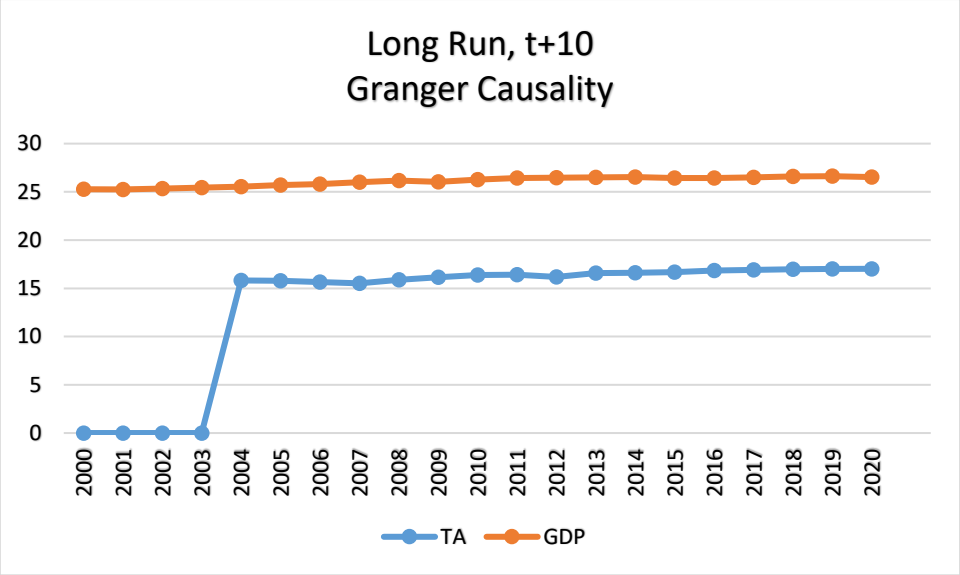

Figure 7. Granger Causality, Long Run (t+10)

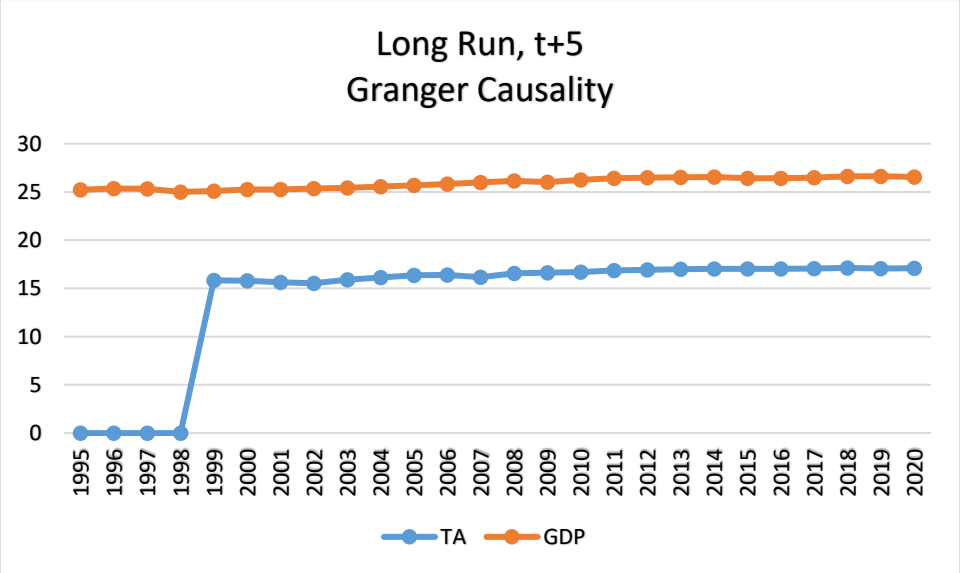

Figure 8. Granger Causality, Long Run (t+5)

Table 7: Granger Causality, Long Run

Long Run	**Null Hypothesis**	**F-Statistic**	**Prob.**
T+15	LRGDP does not Granger Cause LRTA	2.0980	0.1851
	LRTA does not Granger Cause LRGDP	1.5149	0.2767
T+10	LRGDP does not Granger Cause LRTA	1.8591	0.1923
	LRTA does not Granger Cause LRGDP	0.4366	0.6547
T+5	LRGDP does not Granger Cause LRTA	0.5655	0.5774
	LRTA does not Granger Cause LRGDP	3.0320	0.0720*

Note: * indicate at 10% level

The F statistic is bigger than the f-value, according to the Granger causality test. As a result, the null hypothesis remains viable. The term "long-run causality" refers to the long-term causal relationship between two or more variables. Tourist arrivals and GDP in general have a unidirectional causal relationship. The data show that causality flows unidirectionally from LRGDP to LRTA when lags are applied at the 5% level of significance. Bidirectional causality does not confirm the direction of causality between LRGDP and LRTA or LRTA and LRGDP, according to the findings. The theory that tourist arrivals are unrelated to GDP demonstrates this. In this scenario, there is no Granger causality. The Granger causality method looked at how causal linkages between variables were structured. The Granger causation test is a statistical hypothesis test that is used to see if a one-off series can be used to predict another. If the probability value is less than any threshold, the hypothesis is rejected at this level. The null hypothesis is that variable X does not have a Granger cause for variable Y, as evidenced by the fact that the lagged values of variable X were not maintained by the t- and F-statistical tests. Either the null hypothesis is rejected in favour of the alternative, or variable X Granger-causes variable Y is dependent on its current values.

Conclusion

One could draw the conclusion that tourism arrivals are proportional to GDP. Malaysia's economy is heavily reliant on tourism. Malaysia's distinctive and created environment, in addition to the district's diverse culture, attracts people from all over the world. Malaysia's government is committed to promoting tourism as a national core economic area (NKEA) in order to achieve its goal of being a high-income country by 2020. In most cases, comparing high tourist profit rates is impossible because not all visitors are honest and deserving. Malaysia has, in fact, faced far too many challenges as a tourist disincentive to attract genuine visitors and participate in this show. This emphasises the necessity of studying the tourism sector's contribution to Malaysia's economic growth, as well as the primary elements that entice tourists to visit the country. Malaysia's establishment and development were dependent on the tourism industry. The findings show indisputably that the host country's economic growth has an impact on visitor arrivals. Malaysia's economic growth is linked to the number of tourists who visit the country, and vice versa. Malaysia's economic growth was supported by tourist arrivals. According to the conclusions of this study, the government plays a crucial role in sustaining and increasing economic performance in order to improve the tourism sector's efficiency and so attract more tourists. Tourist arrivals have been shown in numerous studies to have a long-term favourable impact on economic growth.

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