

Tourism Factors in the Economy of Developing Countries

Turgunbayeva Kamola Sherzodbek kizi

Faculty of Socio-Economics, 3rd-level student of Hotel Management and Organization field

Mamasoliyev Gayratbek

Academic supervisor: Senior Teacher

Annotation: Today, tourism is one of the industries that has its place in the world economy became one. First of all, tourism is the travel and recreation of the population if the provider is considered as a simple infrastructure, at the same time it is the country formed as an important branch of the economy and paid great attention to its development is being given.

Keywords: tourism, industry, economy, transport, world market, network, foreign visitors, development and etc.

Tourism covers many areas of human life and activity. Tourism transport and communication as a unique catalyst of socio-economic development, trade, construction, agriculture, production of consumer goods and great influence on the development of other important sectors of the economy shows. The main development of export-oriented economy one of its directions is the tourism industry. Tourism is a business sector one of its important features attracts a constant stream of foreign tourists. In the following years, the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, including to create as much convenience as possible, to further increase the competitiveness of the network, improving the quality of services provided and national tourist products on the world market consistent measures are being taken for active promotion. Systematic works to increase the flow of tourists, modernization of infrastructure, visa managed to achieve significant results regarding the liberalization of the regime. For example, in the ranking of the most liberal visa regimes in 2019, Uzbekistan is the CIS took the second place among the countries.

Tourism in any conditions, especially during the transition to a market economy the state plays the main role in the development of infrastructure. Almost all countries try to increase the importance of the tourism network in the national economy. Because tourism has the following priorities in the development of the national economy: providing the local labor force with qualified working and living conditions source; market formation and flow of capital investments mechanism; construction (hotels, camping sites, motels), communication (cellular, tele and optical communication), transport (cars, buses, railway of international standards road cars, airplanes), as well as service infrastructure (car fuel a means of introducing new technologies and know-how to fields such as filling stations); means of development of national folk crafts; political in the country and territory and factors of stabilization of the socio-economic situation; historical monuments and cultural heritage conservation methods; means of effectively increasing the foreign currency income of the state. In general, for the development of state tourism infrastructure, its legal and will create economic foundations, raise the issue of personnel training for this sector simplifies the visa system, tourist products and traditional goods stimulates production.

A worthy contribution to the development and popularization of tourism in the country "Tourism industry for the contribution to the development" of the proposal to establish a badge support not only of our compatriots, but also those living abroad opening up the great touristic opportunities of

Uzbekistan for our compatriots will undoubtedly be an important factor in giving. A worthy contribution to the development and popularization of tourism in the country "Tourism industry for the contribution to the development" of the proposal to establish a badge support not only of our compatriots, but also those living abroad opening up the great touristic opportunities of Uzbekistan for our compatriots will be an important factor in giving. In short, tourism is an economy considering it as a strategic area of the region's economy, moreover, with them at the same time, he used the available opportunities in the development of the country's economy If we implement complex measures related to tourism, the programs being created and if we perform the sequence of works within the framework of the concept within the quality and time limit, we will certainly achieve the intended goal.

The most important economic feature of activities related to the tourism sector is that they contribute to three high-priority goals of developing countries: the generation of income, employment, and foreign-exchange earnings. In this respect, the tourism sector can play an important role as a driving force of economic development. The impact this industry can have in the different stages of economic development depends on the specific characteristics of each country. Given the complexity of tourism consumption, its economic impact is felt widely in other production sectors, contributing in each case toward achieving the aims of accelerated development. A major difficulty in defining the boundaries of the tourism sector is to ascertain what investment costs should be ascribed to the development of tourism. Although heretofore not treated by international agencies as a "sector" in national accounting terms, tourism entails a collection of goods and services that are provided specifically for visitors and would not have been provided otherwise. Because of its interdependence with other sectors of the economy, it is difficult to analyze and plan for tourism. The lack of reliable statistical data hampers identification of the mechanisms by which tourism generates growth, as well as its potential for development. Yet, in those instances where analysis has been carried out and research has preceded planning, tourism's priority in competing for scarce investment funds has been established. In these cases, long-term programs for tourism development have been designed. Nature and heritage tourism development has investment needs that differ, in certain respects, from traditional tourist hotel development. There may be a greater need to improve access to the attraction site or facility, and for a mode of development that does not interfere with a sensitive habitat or historic area.

Three primary factors influence the level of nature and heritage tourism demand: overall tourism growth, the growth in specialty travel, and increasing awareness of and concern for the environment. Each of these factors is in turn influenced by a number of elements. Overall tourism, for instance, is expected to continue to grow more rapidly than world economic output as a result of factors such as population growth, rising incomes and employment, shorter work weeks in many parts of the world, and the increasing integration of the world's economies and societies. The rapid growth of specialty travel is fueled by some of the same factors, but there are a number of additional explanations: the boom in outdoor recreation and the new interest in health and fitness, for example. Environmentalism is another of the elements that have changed people's attitudes about how they should spend their vacations. The tourism sector in the Latin American and Caribbean countries contributes significantly to GDP earnings, though this contribution is not reflected in the domestic income and product accounts of most countries. In the Bahamas, tourism accounts for about one-third of GDP, and most sectors of economic activity are directly or indirectly linked to it. In Barbados, tourism is the leading economic sector, accounting for 15 percent of the GDP in 1992. In Jamaica, the tourism contribution to GDP was 13.4 percent in 1992, while in Mexico it was only 4 percent. Not all tourism receipts are retained within the economy. In fact, there is an outflow of foreign exchange for some of the goods and services consumed by

visitors, as well as for capital goods invested in tourism and for payments abroad. Import needs depend on the level of development and the degree of diversification of a country's economy. These needs are also dependent on the availability of substitutes for imported products and on the qualitative level of the tourist supply in each country.

At the spatial level, tourists prefer to travel in regions with little industrial development. They also tend toward areas of little agricultural value. For these reasons, tourism can become a dynamic force in regional economies. Within a country, tourism demand originates in urban concentrations where the highest incomes are found. A percentage of such incomes is normally set aside for tourism in areas that are geographically different from the visitors' home base, reinforcing the process of internal income redistribution. Internationally, a portion of the tourism consumption by developed countries occurs in developing countries, favoring the process of international income redistribution. At the functional level, the income generated tends to favor employment, which is estimated to contribute more to the total value-added of the industry than other factors do, because so much of tourism involves personal services. It has been estimated that, worldwide, tourism directly or indirectly supports sixty-five million jobs, including hotel managers and staff, taxi drivers, tour operators, and shop attendants, among others. Secondary employment is generated in agriculture, industry, handicrafts, and services. Tourism compares favorably with other economic activities as a generator of both employment and income, both directly and diffused through the economy. An OAS study on new hotel development in the Caribbean estimates that every investment of US\$80,000 in the tourism industry in the region generates forty-one jobs⁷. The same investment would create only sixteen new jobs in the petroleum industry and fifteen in metallurgy. According to the CTO, the 77,319 hotel rooms in fifteen Caribbean countries equaled 88,697 jobs, or almost 1.15 per room. Hotels account for about 75 percent of tourism employment (distribution, transport, finance and insurance, and entertainment make up the other 25 percent). Every room in a three- or four-star hotel in Venezuela generates one job, according to the IDB; for five-star hotels, each room creates 1.3 jobs. According to the OAS study, one job generated by a hotel generates one more job elsewhere in the tourism trade and two in the rest of the economy; thus one job generates an estimated three others.

The tourism sector, particularly hotels, can play an important role in attracting foreign investment and providing training for nationals. Many tourism ventures include foreign equity participation and technical knowledge about the construction and operation of hotels. The former represents a mobilization of international financial resources, which can be regarded as a desirable substitute for foreign borrowing. Outside management can be used to train large numbers of nationals who would not otherwise have access to training. Furthermore, tourism provides a stimulus for the development of other ancillary businesses catering to tourists. An illustration of this can be found in Mexico, where foreign companies are seeking investment opportunities in the tourism sector because it is perceived to be less sensitive to trade agreements than, for example, manufacturing. Recent and prospective foreign investors in Mexico include the following:

- Japan's Aoki Group, a major shareholder in the Westin chain of U.S. hotels, will build a hotel and golf course in Cancún catering to foreign tourist groups, including Japanese vacationers.
- Another Japanese group will invest US\$20 million in the Ruinas del Rey tourism project.
- Investors from Germany's Robinson GmbH have signed an agreement to develop a US\$30 million ecologically oriented project south of Cancún, in the midst of Mayan archeological ruins.

- France's Grupo Dipe is investing in the US\$560 million Puerto Loreto project in Baja California.
- Italy's Società Esercizio Cantieri signed a contract with Fonatur, the national tourism development agency, to jointly develop a US\$1.5 billion marina in Cancún.

In fact, of the top 30 countries where tourism represents the largest proportion of GDP, all but five countries are islands. These countries are often surrounded by beautiful sceneries with comfortable weather year-round. With the existing resources and geographical advantages, governments will usually prioritize the development of the tourism industry. However, because of its dependence, island countries' GDP tends to be unstable. Take Hawaii for example, the Kilauea Volcano erupted during the summer of this year. Natural disasters are unavoidable, but due to misreporting and misunderstanding of the situation, many companies far away from the eruption were affected, reporting about a 30% decrease in revenue compared to the beginning of the season. For developing countries, tourism is often the most sustainable economic development option and reduces the poverty level. It also lowers the unemployment rate with the locals providing goods and services to the tourists. Due to the well-developed industry and cheaper travel costs, the number of arrivals to developing countries are substantial; in fact, it accounted for 46% of the total international arrivals in 2011. Despite the numerous benefits the tourism industry can provide, it is extremely unstable. Microscopic shifts in the social or political environment will trigger widespread media coverage and eventually decrease the number of tourists. Therefore, extreme tourism dependency should be avoided. The more diversified the economy, the less vulnerable it is to economic hardships.

Tourism and the travel sector are important economic activities all over the world. In many countries, the tourism industry remains an important source for the generation of employment and income in formal and informal sectors. This increase shows that tourists feel inner satisfaction, which positively affects their future behavioral intentions. Similarly, developing countries can engender a huge amount of foreign exchange from tourism that could also boost their sustainable growth and development. In developing countries, it is the main source and a foundation for a country's economic development and growth. Tourism revenue complements the exchange derived from the overseas trade of goods and services. This sector also finances capital good imports in the development of the economy's industrial sector. Alternatively, economic expansion in the developed nations influences business travel (overseas visits), which can lead to a rise in the nation's overseas reserves. International tourism has become increasingly important in several nations around the globe. As per the report of the WTO (World Tourism Organization) in 2018, international tourists spent \$1.3 billion per day and in total \$462 billion in the year 2001 only. In most of the countries, the revenue from tourism is considered as a substitute for export earnings and contributes a lot to their balance of payment. The government can generate revenue and also enhance household income through development of this sector and easing austere visa policies for international visitors/tourists. There are a lot of examples where tourism has a very positive impact on the economy of any country. In the globalization era, third world nations started tourism to advance their economy, promote peace, develop human resources, and reduce the poverty level. Tourism helps to "enhance employment opportunities and earnings, which can be of major economic significance to the local population". In terms of employment, the local community could expand their earnings and socio-economic condition, which could lead to an improved standard of living. Tourism improves local community development and helps to reduce poverty

Researchers have a variety of views concerning how tourism contributes to economic expansion and employment in many developed and underdeveloped countries. A number of scholars have the

same opinion on the significant role of tourism and how it relates to the growth of the economy. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism is an activity of traveling for the purpose of leisure outside the day to day environs. The benefits received by local and national economies should be analyzed accordingly. For economic development, tourism has been considered one of the driving forces. It has a positive impact in creating a foreign exchange and generating employment opportunities and local revenue. Numerous studies in different less-developed nations around the world have found a significant correlation between tourism and economic expansion.

REFERENCES:

1. G'Ulomxasanov E., Ruziyev B., Akramov S. TURIZMDA DESTINATSIYA //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 143-150.
2. Djuraevna R. M. et al. Development Prospects for Digital Economy Development in Uzbekistan //Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability. – 2021. – С. 58-64
3. Yakubova Shamshinur Shukhratovna. "Innovative Approaches for Modeling the Impact of Monetary Policy on Economic Development." Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability (2021): 311-318.
4. Gulomkasanov E., Shukurova M., Elmurodov B. THE ROLE OF GUIDES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN //Збірник наукових праць SCIENTIA. – 2021.
5. Gulomkhasanov E., Uktamova U., Akramov S. DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTURISM IN UZBEKISTAN //Scientific progress. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 8. – С. 614-617.
6. Муродов, М. М., Юсупова, Н. Ф., Сидиков, А. С., Турабджанова, С. И., Турдибаева, Н., & Сиддиков, М. А. OBTAINING A PAC FROM THE CELLULOSE OF PLANTS OF SUNFLOWER, SAFFLOWER AND WASTE FROM THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
7. Адинаев, Х. А., Шамадинова, Н. Э., Атакузиев, Т. А., & Юсупова, Н. Ф. (2019). Опытно-производственные испытания по получению и изучению свойств активированного мономинерального белитового цемента. Химическая промышленность, 96(1), 26-29.
8. Yusupova, N. F., Urozov, M. K., & Ergashev, S. T. (2021). STUDYING THE INFLUENCE OF TIME, TEMPERATURE, CONCENTRATION ON THE QUALITY INDICATORS OF CELLULOSE. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 2(10), 204-208.
9. Турсунов, Н. К., & Тоиров, О. Т. (2021). Снижение дефектности рам по трещинам за счёт применения конструкции литниковой системы.
10. Тоиров, О. Т., Турсунов, Н. К., Кучкоров, Л. А., & Рахимов, У. Т. (2021). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРИЧИН ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ТРЕЩИНЫ В ОДНОЙ ИЗ ПОЛОВИН СТЕКЛОФОРМЫ ПОСЛЕ ЕЁ ОКОНЧАТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЯ. Scientific progress, 2(2), 1485-1487.
11. Тен, Э. Б., & Тоиров, О. Т. (2021). Оптимизация литниковой системы для отливки. Литейное производство, (10), 17-19.
12. Кучкоров, Л. А. У., Турсунов, Н. К., & Тоиров, О. Т. У. (2021). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТЕРЖНЕВЫХ СМЕСЕЙ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ГАЗОПРОНИЦАЕМОСТИ. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 1(8), 831-836.