



THE IMPACT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD COUNTRIES

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ИНДУСТРИИ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ МИРОВЫХ СТРАН

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Abstract

The article discusses the impact of the tourism industry on the economic development of world countries. In particular, the author revealed the theoretical concept of the tourism industry, revealed the positive aspects of the impact of tourism on the economies of world countries. In the analytical part, the author gives the dynamics of the development of indicators of the tourism industry as a whole around the world. In conclusion, the author draws conclusions about the positive impact of the tourism industry on the economy and social sphere of world countries.

Keywords: tourism industry, economy, world countries, tourist services, tourists, inbound tourism, outbound tourism, social sphere.

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены вопросы влияния туристической индустрии на экономическое развитие мировых стран. В частности, автор раскрыл теоретическое понятие туристической индустрии, выявил положительные аспекты влияния туризма на экономику мировых стран. В аналитической части, автор приводит динамику развития показателей туристической индустрии в целом по миру. В заключении, автор приводит выводы о положительном влиянии туристической индустрии на экономику и социальную сферу мировых стран.





Ключевые слова: туристическая индустрия, экономика, мировые страны, туристические услуги, туристы, въездной туризм, выездной туризм, социальная сфера.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada turizm sanoatining jahon mamlakatlarining iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Xususan, muallif turizm sanoatining nazariy tushunchasini ochib berdi, turizmning jahon mamlakatlari iqtisodiyotiga ta'sirining ijobiy tomonlarini ochib berdi. Tahliliy qismda muallif butun dunyo bo'ylab sayyohlik sanoatining rivojlanish dinamikasini keltiradi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, muallif turizm sanoatining jahon mamlakatlari iqtisodiyoti va ijtimoiy sohasiga ijobiy ta'siri to'g'risida xulosalar chiqaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm sanoati, iqtisodiyot, jahon mamlakatlari, turizm xizmatlari, sayyohlar, kirish turizmi, chiqish turizmi, ijtimoiy soha.

Introduction

The tourism industry is a large independent complex of the economy, consisting of a group of industries and enterprises whose functions are to meet the diverse and increasing demand for various types of leisure and entertainment in their free time.

Balabanov I. T. considers the tourism industry in broad terms as a national economic complex, including passenger transport (air, water, road, rail) with its extensive network of technical services; various specialized enterprises and enterprises that do not have a pronounced tourist character are so-called "secondary" industries for tourism (in particular, transport engineering and automotive, fuel industry, capital and road construction, souvenir industry, food industry, many branches of agriculture, etc.), as well as a wide range of services used by tourist [1].

Birzhakov M.B. characterizes the tourism industry as an interconnected system of enterprises and entrepreneurs that provide tourists with all the tourist services, works and goods necessary for consumption in the process of tourism and sufficient for the implementation of the tourism process itself [2].

Currently, tourism in the global economy, in the economy of individual countries, is becoming increasingly important, as it is not only the most developing economic complex, but also the most important catalyst for economic growth. The rapid development of tourism contributes to the development of other sectors of the economy: trade, transport, consumer services, production of consumer goods, agriculture, construction and others. In order to meet the needs of tourists, whose





level is constantly increasing in modern conditions of development, it is necessary to study the entire set of industries producing goods or services that contribute to the maximum saturation of the tourist market.

Research Methodology

By carrying out tourist production, i.e. satisfying specific needs within the framework of expanded reproduction of human vital forces, the tourism industry develops diverse recreational resources and prepares them for consumption. The result of tourist production finds public recognition in the consumption of tourists, and production thus receives a new impetus. Consequently, tourism is a single process of production and consumption.

The positive impact of tourism on the economy of the countries of the world occurs only when tourism develops comprehensively, that is, it does not turn the country's economy into a service economy and does not harm the development of other industries.

Inbound tourism is the most economically feasible for the host country, since its functioning helps to attract funds. Income from tourism activities stimulate the development of the regional economy. Tourists, coming to the territory, present consumer demand for a variety of goods and services. With the increase in tourist flows, the demand for souvenirs, local handicrafts increases (the revival of folk crafts, traditions, besides, this is an additional advertisement for the tourist center).

The Results of Research.

An increase in tourist demand entails an increase in capital investments in infrastructure units and an increase in the real volume of production of services and goods for tourist consumption, which are sure signs of increased economic activity. The momentum of growth, which was initiated by tourism, is transmitted along the chain to other sectors of the economy. Investment activity is being activated in them, new jobs are being created, trade turnover is expanding and, as a result, sources of income are increasing – wages, rent, profit. Part of the income received, which also tends to grow, goes to the budget in the form of tax revenues and other mandatory deductions.

In addition, the state budget is replenished by import customs duties [3]. The funds collected in this way can again be used to finance tourist flows, provide material assistance in organizing recreation for socially vulnerable groups of the population, develop a system of professional training of tourist personnel, and develop technologies.





The tourism industry is of great importance and has a number of characteristic features, such as:

1. In modern conditions, tourism has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy.
2. In many countries of the world, tourism is one of the most profitable sectors of the economy.
3. Tourism serves the interests of the individual, society as a whole and is a source of income, both at the micro and macroeconomic levels.
4. In highly developed countries, most of the population spends holidays away from home, which has led to the formation of a powerful tourism industry.
5. For a number of economically underdeveloped countries, tourism has become an effective source of foreign currency used for economic growth and solving social problems.
6. In many countries, the number of people employed in the tourism sector is already commensurate with the number of people employed in other sectors of the economy.
7. Tourism is becoming one of the main factors in creating additional jobs, accelerates the development of road and hotel construction, and stimulates the production of all types of vehicles.
8. Tourism contributes to the preservation of folk crafts and national culture of regions and countries [3].

Analysis

According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 1.5 billion international tourist trips were made in 2019. The number of international tourist trips increased by 4% [4]. France remains the leader of world tourism. The country received 90.2 million visitors, which is 800,000 more than in 2018. The most visited countries in the world: France (90.2 million tourists), Spain (83.8 million), USA (78.7 million), China (67.5 million), Italy (64.6 million), Turkey (52.5 million), Mexico (44.9 million), Thailand (39.7 million), Germany (39.4 million).

The fastest growing destinations of 2019 were also named. The leader was Myanmar, where the increase in tourists compared to 2018 was 40.2 percent.

The fastest growing tourist destinations in the world by the end of 2019: Myanmar +40.2%, Puerto Rico +31.2%, Iran +27.9%, Uzbekistan +27.3%, Montenegro +21.4%, Egypt +21.1%, Vietnam +16.2%, Philippines +15.1%, Maldives +14.9%, Bahamas +14.6%, Qatar +14.5%, Armenia +14.4%, South Korea +14.4%, Turkey +14.0%, Bosnia and Herzegovina +13.7%, Tunisia +13.6%, Laos +11.5%, Azerbaijan +11.4%, Israel +10.5%, Lithuania +10.1%.





It is necessary to identify countries whose economies depend more on tourism than others. The first place in this list went to the Maldives. The country's GDP is 40% related to the tourism industry. In second place were the Virgin Islands with a share of 35%. And the third place was taken by Macau, where the percentage of tourism in GDP is 30%.

Here is a rating of the 10 most tourism-dependent countries:

1. Maldives
2. Virgin Islands
3. Macau
4. Aruba
5. Seychelles
6. Curacao
7. England
8. Bahamas
9. Vanuatu
10. Cabo-Verde.

An interesting fact is that some European countries, including Montenegro, where tourism accounts for 11% of GDP, also made it to the top twenty.

If we talk about the least dependent countries on tourism, then the first place went to the Congo (0.66% of GDP), followed by Papua New Guinea and followed by Uzbekistan. Russia was in 7th place with a share of tourism in GDP of only 1.24%. The leaders of the “tourist economies” are the USA, China and Germany.

In present day, the largest tourism economies in the world are in the USA, China and Germany. However, the center of tourism in the next decade will increasingly shift to Asia, covering India as well. Although the United States still occupies a leading position in world tourism, but in 2019 the country's economy received \$ 700 billion less from the tourism industry. in 2021, the figures dropped to \$ 1.3 trillion. So far, the United States occupies the first place in the global tourism industry, but this position may soon change.

China ranks second in terms of the contribution of tourism to the economy. Despite of the covid restrictions, the country retains a leading position. Tourism brings China \$814 billion in the country's GDP. According to forecast data, China will come out on top in this ranking already in 2032. The contribution of the travel and tourism industry to the country's economy may reach up to \$3.9 trillion by that time.

Germany, which earns \$251 billion a year from tourism, is now considered the third most powerful tourist country. According to experts, India may soon displace it,





reaching the figure of 457 billion dollars. The decline in income from the economy is also predicted by the UK and other European countries.

After three years of a pandemic, global tourism is gradually returning to normal. The latest travel restrictions are being lifted in the Asia-Pacific region, China has resumed tourism since January 8, 2023. China will become the main driver of the global tourism recovery. Euromonitor International expects outbound tourism in China to "slowly stagnate" in the first quarter of 2023, as the number of COVID-19 cases increases domestically and "geopolitical tensions increase abroad."

It is expected that the flow of tourists from China will begin to gain momentum only from the second quarter of 2023 onwards, which in general will lead to an exceptional increase in spending on outbound tourism in the world – by more than 400% in 2023 compared to last year. This will provide the necessary impetus for the development of many tourist destinations, especially in the Asia-Pacific region [5].

Conclusion and Suggestions

The influence of the tourism industry on the economic development of the countries of the world occurs not only in the field of economics, but is also accompanied by a strong socio-cultural impact. The tourism industry is a social factor of recreation, health improvement, mutual understanding between people, access to historical and cultural values of personal development, political stability, social balance. Modern tourism has an active impact on the development of the social sphere, the promotion of employment, the preservation and development of cultural potential, the rational use of free time and the restoration of reproductive potential. The territory of the region is becoming more attractive for living and doing tourist business.

Currently, tourism in the global economy, in the economy of individual countries, is becoming increasingly important, as it is not only the most developing economic complex, but also the most important catalyst for economic growth. The rapid development of tourism contributes to the development of other sectors of the economy: trade, transport, consumer services, production of consumer goods, agriculture, construction and others. In order to meet the needs of tourists, whose level is constantly increasing in modern conditions of development, it is necessary to study the entire set of industries producing goods or services that contribute to the maximum saturation of the tourist market.





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