

The Role of Tourism in the Country's Economy

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Abstract: In this article, the issues of analysis and study of the place of tourism in the economy of the country were considered. Cultural tourism, its types, the history of formation and the place of historical-cultural heritage in cultural tourism were analyzed.

Keywords: Business sector, factors affecting tourism negatively, tourist expenses, economic crisis, consumption and income, Excursion, catering facilities.

Introduction

The tourism sector occupies an important place in the economy of developed countries. It is possible to increase the flow of income to the country's economy by developing the tourism sector. Tourism is the temporary expenditure of people in other countries or places in their free time from their permanent place of residence for the purposes of recreation and recreation, hospitality, professional and business purposes.

The term tourism has been used in many countries for many years. This word comes from the meaning of "big tour" and originally meant an acquaintance visit. Such a visit was made by young noblemen in the XVII-XVIII centuries. The purpose of the visit was to familiarize tourists with other cultures. Over the centuries, the main definition of tourism has been considered to be the acquaintance of travelers with other countries and the establishment of relations with other peoples.

Literature review

Colle, R.D., In Jans Servaes (Ed), Singhal, A., Kukhovkova T.D. and many other scientists studied the scientific and methodological issues of effective development of tourism. In the study of these problems, in the scientific works of Uzbek scientists Tukhliyev I.S., Hayitboyev R., Safarov B.Sh., Tursunova G.R., Sayfuddinov Sh., Islamov Sh., Mirzayev K.J., M.Q. Pardayev, effective organization, management, development of the tourism industry Many topical issues have been reflected.

Research methodology

Conclusions and proposals were formed as a result of the analysis of indicators of effective development of the tourism sector through economic-mathematical methods during the implementation of the research. In addition, the method of analysis and synthesis was effectively used in the implementation of scientific research.

Analysis and results

The country's economy and tourism are interrelated. The tourism sector occupies an important place in the country's economy. Like all industries, the tourism industry is affected by a number of negative and positive factors.

General economic factors have a positive and negative impact on tourism. Positive influence factors include:

1. Increase in real income - with an increase in real income, consumers will have more money at their disposal, and the demand for tourism will increase accordingly;
2. Evener distribution of income If income is distributed evenly in society, more people will be able to buy tourist products;
3. Stable state of the currency - if the exchange rate of the foreign currency is stable, the population can buy it in large quantities.

Factors that have a negative impact on tourism include:

1. Situations of economic crisis;
2. Increase in unemployment, decrease in wages, etc.;
3. Unstable situation with the currency - if the exchange rate of the foreign currency is high, the population will buy less of it, and as a result, it will be more expensive for the population of the country to go abroad.

Tourism has a great impact on the economy of the developing region.

The impact of tourism on society can be divided into three main approaches: economic, social and humanitarian.

Economic importance of tourism. Tourism as an economic condition can be viewed in two ways.

As an economic complex. In most cases, its development is explained by global economic relations, processes, and relations.

As an important catalyst of economic growth. In this case, tourism appears as a channel of redistribution of gross domestic product between countries.

In today's world, tourism has an industrial form:

- characterized by a high level of efficiency, quick return on investment;
- is considered the initiator (pioneer) of the development of new territories;
- appears as an effective means of protecting nature and cultural heritage.

It is related to almost all branches of the national economy and types of human activity.

It is known that the income from foreign tourism in developed countries is twice as much as the international trade of non-ferrous and ferrous metals.

Tourism revenues are formed as a result of tourist expenses.

Tourist expenses include payment for:

- complex visits;
- package of services for tours and recreation;

- to place;
- to eat;
- to transport;
- recreational, cultural and sports activities;
- purchase of consumer goods considered an integral part of travel;
- to provide medical services and others.

The mentioned tourist costs have a direct impact on the economy, that is, the economic activity of tourism contributes to the creation of national income.

Tourism is an area of influence on the country's economy and society.

Business sector. The establishment of a tourist enterprise brings benefits, because it offers its products and services to customers, wages to workers and servants, profits to shareholders, taxes and fees to the state (region).

Consumption and income sector. Tourism creates a new form of consumer demand. The demand of tourists for various goods and services enables the development of local industry. According to it, the production of consumer goods will develop and the standard of living of the population will increase.

Currency sector. Tourism provides a large flow of foreign currency. In particular, the inflow of foreign currency is not only in the form of payment for the tour (package), but also in the form of payment for daily needs and additional services.

Production infrastructure. Tourism creates a recreation structure, which can be used not only by tourists, but also by local residents, the emergence of new tourist centers serves

it leads to the emergence of shopping centers, the construction of roads, the creation of leisure enterprises and has a positive effect on the surrounding infrastructure, the consumer market and other business activities. The development of tourist infrastructure is an indicator of the standard of living of the population in one or another area.

The money spent by the tourists at the destination brings income to the state (territory) at the same time.

Tourism helps to solve general economic problems, but taking into account the multifaceted nature of tourism, it cannot develop effectively by itself. The economic activity of tourism is directly related to the development of the country's economy. The economic effectiveness of tourism implies that tourism in the country should be developed in parallel with other sectors of the service complex.

The social importance of tourism for society consists of:

- restoration of the psychophysiological resources of the society and human labor capacity;
- economical use of free time;
- organization of workplaces and provision of population employment;
- influencing the culture of the local population;
- ensuring the income of those employed in enterprises;
- to ensure ecological safety of tourism by restoring and supporting recreation.

From a social point of view, the main function of tourism is to restore the energy spent by a person during the fulfillment of production obligations. It is often associated with nervous tension. Tourist

vacation is the exchange of environment, change of daily life style, entertainment culture, acquaintance with people of a new place, expansion of worldview, etc. All of them make it possible to restore human strength.

By offering their services to people, tourist enterprises attract them to tourist recreation. Tourists will have the opportunity to have a day off, spend their vacation economically and profitably.

The satisfaction of tourist clubs, which allow young people to be attracted to interesting trips, allows the formation of a healthy generation. The spiritual and physical health of society depends on the performance of tourist enterprises.

The presence of a developed tourism industry solves the problem of labor employment. Tourism is one of the labor-intensive industries, and therefore the development of tourism reduces unemployment. According to the International Tourism Organization, every 15th job in the world is related to tourism business.

Tourism affects the increase in the standard of living of the population. Tourism services are paid more than other industries.

Modern tourism has a double effect on the ecological situation. On the one hand, it causes some damage to the environment. That is, air pollution as a result of transport, inefficient use of land (tourists prefer to satisfy their needs for recreation over the use and preservation of the environment).

On the other hand, tourism is interested in supporting ecology and recreation, because this is an important condition of this activity. Tourism is interested in supporting natural, cultural and historical objects by exploiting them. Because their good condition allows for a good rest and increases the rating of the tourist company.

The negative effects of tourism on the lives of local residents include:

- increase in the share of unskilled labor;
- alcoholism, increased quarrels;
- young people's light view of life;
- commercialization of culture;
- conflicts between local residents and tourists.

Satisfying the needs of tourists consists in studying the life, history, and customs of the people who visit the countries and territories, the interests of the people, the cultural and historical values, the environment, and the natural resources. Sightseeing is important.

Things seen and heard during the excursion remain in the memory for a long time. Acquaintance with the culture and traditions of the peoples of different countries broadens one's outlook and spiritually nourishes a person.

Thus, the advantages of tourism development include:

- increase in money flows to the region, including foreign capital;
- increase of gross domestic product;
- creation of new jobs;
- attraction of capital, including foreign capital;
- increase in tax revenues in the region.

Negative consequences of tourism development include:

- increased competition for local goods and services, natural resources and real estate.
- outflow of money in tourist import;
- environmental and social problems raised by the tourist;
- if tourism is in the main place in the region, the rest of the sectors are not developed at the required level.

Tourism in Uzbekistan is a young industry and needs various support measures from the state. In particular, competitors use a large number of different tax and foreign economic incentives. Therefore, it is difficult to compete with them in the production and consumption of tourist products.

Conclusion

To sum up, it is possible to develop the country's economy by developing the tourism sector. The tourism sector is a sector that brings a lot of income while spending little money. Through this field, we can introduce our country to the world or get to know another country with its culture and nature. We can have fun together.

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