TOURISM AND ITS STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada turizmning mamlakat ijtimiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri va uni baholashning dolzarb muammolari koʻrib chiqilgan, turizmning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga bevosita va bilvosita ta'siri oʻrganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, milliy iqtisodiyot, ijtmoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish, turizmning ta'siri, bevosita ta'sir, bilvosita ta'sir.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the impact of tourism on the socio-economic development of the country and topical problems of its assessment, studies the direct and indirect impact of tourism on the country's economy.

Keywords: tourism, national economy, socio-economic development, the impact of tourism, direct impact, indirect impact.

КИЦАТОННА

В статье рассматривается влияние туризма на социальноэкономическое развитие страны и актуальные проблемы его оценки, прямое и косвенное влияние туризма на экономику страны.

Ключевые слова: туризм, национальная экономика, социально-экономическое развитие, влияние туризма, прямое воздействие, косвенное воздействие.

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence of our country, great attention has been paid to tourism. As a result, the industry is becoming one of the leading sectors of the economy today. On December 2, 2016, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was published. The purpose of this decree is to create favorable economic and organizational conditions for the rapid development of tourism as a strategic sector of the economy, more complete and effective use of the huge tourism potential of the regions, radically improve the management of the tourism industry, create national tourism products and promote them in world markets. It is aimed at creating a positive image of Uzbekistan. "After some time, changes and additions were made to it. The importance of the tourism sector is also explained by the fact that this issue is considered as another direction in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The third section of the document, entitled "Priorities for Economic Development and Liberalization ", provides a number of areas for "deepening structural changes, increasing its competitiveness through the modernization and diversification of key

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sectors of the national economy." One of its directions is directly dedicated to "accelerated development of the tourism industry, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversification and improvement of quality of tourist services, expansion of tourism infrastructure." The above-mentioned documents set out the goals and priorities of state policy in the field of tourism in the medium term.

These priorities include:

The first priority is to make the tourism industry a leading force in the comprehensive development of all regions and interconnected industries in a comprehensive manner. Indeed, the role and place of this industry in the balanced development of the regions is incomparable. The second priority in the development of the industry is achieved through the creation of favorable conditions for the development of the tourism industry. This requires further improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework in the field of tourism, the elimination of all obstacles and ideas in the development of tourism, the improvement of the legal framework aimed at simplifying visa and registration procedures, passport and customs control.

The third priority includes everything from meeting tourists to eating at hotels, traveling around the country, visiting tourist facilities, escorting them to their countries (residential areas), in short, for leisure travel. Implementation of comprehensive measures to ensure the safety of life and health of tourists and excursionists in this system is also one of the priorities today.

The fourth priority is the accelerated development of other potential types of tourism, in particular, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, health, rural, industrial, business and other types of tourism, as well as children and adolescents. and to strengthen the social significance of tourism through the development of youth tourism, family tourism, social tourism for the elderly.

The fifth priority in the development of tourism is to become an active participant in regional and global markets for tourism services, expand cooperation with foreign tourism organizations, expand Uzbekistan's participation in universal international conventions and agreements governing tourism, introduce international and interstate standards and norms. requires the implementation of measures such as

The sixth priority is to build modern hotels in other regions of the country that meet the requirements of world standards and embody national values, as well as other means of accommodation. The rapid development of public catering facilities, transport and logistics structures, information centers, cultural and sports facilities in these areas is also a requirement of the times.

The seventh priority is the development of international tourism, taking into account the development trends and the use of modern marketing tools.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Many scientists have conducted research on the impact of tourism on the socio-economic development of the country. For example, A.M. Gudratli positively assessed the impact of tourism on the country's economy, increasing the national income of the tourism industry; creating new jobs; development of all industries related to the production of tourist services;

development of social and industrial infrastructure in tourist centers; activation of the centers of folk crafts and culture; ensuring an increase in living standards; emphasizes that it helps to increase foreign exchange earnings [1]. AV Strelnikov found that the creation of a single new job in this industry is 20 times cheaper than in the industrial sector [2]. Yu.V. According to Bogdanov, 30 tourists will directly create one or two new jobs [3]. Researcher Z.M. According to Mukhamedova, if the share of tourism revenues in Uzbekistan's GDP reaches at least 5%, the number of people employed in this sector will reach 2,433 people. The GDP per capita will increase by 392.1 thousand soums. P. Vukadinovich emphasizes that tourism has not only positive but also negative socio-economic effects, highlighting the following negative effects of tourism: economic dependence on tourism; rising prices for daily goods and services for the local population; dominance of transnational companies in the tourism market; sensitivity to work cycles and changes in work relationships; undermining national traditions and values, etc. [5]. In this study, the results of a study conducted by the World Tourism Organization (UN W TO) and the World Tourism and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OE C D)) data from statistical reports were used.

RESULTS

By the end of 2019, the tourism sector had become the third largest export sector in the world after the fuel and chemical industry. Exports in this sector reached \$ 1.7 trillion. The daily volume of exports corresponding to tourism is 5 billion. USD . [6]

World Tourism and Tourism Council, the share of tourism in world GDP was 10.3%, with an annual growth rate of 3.5%. For nine years in a row, the growth rate in this area has been higher than the global GDP growth rate. Tourism is also an important locomotive of the world economy in terms of job creation. A quarter of the new jobs created in the last five years worldwide are in the tourism sector. This is one of the few sectors of the economy that does not lead to staff reductions with the involvement of new technologies. In our view, the tourism sector will emerge as a key sector in the recovery of the world economy in the post-OVID -19 period, both through the creation of new jobs and through the return of visitors to tourist destinations. According to the World Tourism and Tourism Council, the share of tourism in Uzbekistan in GDP in 2019 was 3.4%, and the annual growth rate was 12.3%. The number of people employed in tourism amounted to 601.7 thousand people, which accounted for 4.6% of total employment. The share of tourism services in the country's total exports amounted to 21.1%. According to the methodology of the World Tourism and Tourism Council, tourism has a direct and indirect impact on the country's economy, as well as a full-fledged sector of the national economy. Tourist travel requires demand for certain goods and services by tourists and leads to more production of these goods and services. As a result, the country's GDP will increase. Also, the tourism sector creates more value added than the sectors that are close to it in terms of development.

DISCUSSION

The country's participation in the international tourism market ensures the inflow of foreign currency and improves the balance of payments. The generation of income by international

tourism also affects investments in other sectors of the economy. This leads to economic growth and development through multiplier effect. Thus, in addition to developing production, the country will improve its infrastructure and transportation, communication lines, trade links, etc., which will eventually lead to the restructuring of the economic system. In addition, tourism directly stimulates production in areas that directly serve the tourism market due to the demand of tourists for various goods and services in tourist destinations and diversifies the economic structure of the country by creating new industries and activities. New jobs in tourism and indirect support, and they reduce the unemployment rate in the country. Tourism develops market relations and establishes cooperation between various local enterprises related to tourism, as well as between firms operating in other sectors of the economy. Often such cooperation leads to the emergence of economic clusters. Taxes on tourism activities fall into different levels of budgets, indicating the multi-level impact of tourism on the economy. CONCLUSION In short, tourism plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, in order to further increase the level of socio-economic development of the country, it is necessary to form complex, interconnected mechanisms for the use of tourism potential. Taking into account the above points, we found it necessary to make the following proposals: 1. The state should create more favorable conditions for its development and sustainable operation, identifying the tourism sector as one of the priorities of the economy. 2. More attention should be paid to shaping the image of Uzbekistan as an attractive country for tourism and promoting national tourism products at the international level. 3. In the context of the C OVID-19 pandemic, national tourism enterprises should be fully supported.

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