

## **The Role of International Tourism in the Practice of Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan**

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**Abstract:**

Based on the role of tourism in the sustainable development of the world economy, the article analyzes the changes in the global tourism industry, their situation in the regions and develops recommendations for solving problems in the field of tourism in a pandemic.

**Keywords:** Tourism, employment, region, international tourism, tourist flow, tourism industry, income.



**Introduction.** In recent years, the global tourism industry has been growing at a tremendous rate. In particular, the share of the tourism industry (tourism and related industries) in the creation of world gross domestic product (GDP) by 2020 in the last 2017-2019 was 10.4% [1]. This shows the importance of the participation of tourism in the development of the world economy, in particular, in ensuring investment, employment, income, economic growth.

In turn, the development of the tourism industry is greatly influenced not only by the socio-economic situation in the world, but also in a particular country. This is also reflected in the results of the COVID-2019 pandemic, which has been having a negative impact on the global economy since December 2019. This situation has necessitated active structural changes not only in the field of tourism, but also in all sectors of the economy.

In particular, the United Nations (UN) World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) report on the 2020 edition of international tourism states that the global tourism industry has achieved steady growth for 10 consecutive years [2, p. 3]. This is due to a number of important factors:

1. Increase in personal income and savings of the population.
2. Decrease in the cost of tourist services due to the increase in the number of firms and agencies providing tourism services and, consequently, increased competition between them.
3. Increasing investment in the services sector, in particular, in the development of tourism, in ensuring economic growth.
4. Increasing quality and volume of air, land and sea logistics services between the countries of the world.
5. The growing interest of the world's population in cultural, historical, medical, educational, ecological, professional and other areas of tourism.

All this has ensured a significant increase in the number of tourists in the field of tourism worldwide. In particular, in 2016 the number of world tourists reached 1.235 trillion. by 2019, the figure will reach 1.460 trillion. per person, an increase of 18.2 percent. This situation is further increasing the interest of countries around the world in the development of the tourism industry.

Tourism has social, political, cultural, humanitarian and other functions. Accordingly, people working in the field of tourism need to know the political situation, culture management, intercultural communication, knowledge of foreign languages, psychology, geography, history, management, marketing and other important components.

The tourism industry can be classified as an industry with a high risk of activity, depending on political factors, natural disasters, environmental situation and economic situation in a particular country. Accordingly, those employed in the tourism industry must be stress-resistant, experienced, resilient employees, act within the relevant rules and standards set in the industry, and be prepared to make decisions in the event of unforeseen, emergencies.

Tourism refers to an area where the seasonality of consumption of services is serious. And where seasonality is determined, it is necessary to attract the able-bodied population to work in high season, accordingly, there should be immediate training of personnel to work in a particular position, labor reserve, the legal basis of the necessary documents.

The development of the tourism industry and the role of human resources play a key role. The seasonal nature of tourism in most countries requires that it be able to provide high employment

in line with the flow of tourists. Otherwise, the quality of tourist services will not be at the required level, which will lead to a decline in tourist flows to these countries.

The level of employment is an important economic factor. Tourism has important strategic, social significance and employment is one of the defining indicators of the tourism industry [4, p. 86].

Identifying the factors influencing the development of the tourism industry in ensuring the sustainability of trends in global tourism has created the following opportunities:

- In the development of the world tourism industry, the impact of the tourism industry (tourism and related industries) on the tourism industry is several times higher. In particular, the share of the tourism industry in world GDP is around 3%, while the share of the tourism industry in recent years was 10.4%;
- The active development of the tourism industry also has a positive impact on employment. As a result, in 2019, about 10.6 percent (334 million people) of the population was employed in this sector, and this figure represents 1/10 of the world's employment [5, p. 3; 6];
- The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the world economy, the consequences of the sharp decline of the tourism industry and the results of forecasting the time and development required for self-recovery. The impact of the COVID-2019 pandemic on the global economy became clear in 2020. As a result, according to the UNWTO report, the share of the tourism industry in world GDP fell from 10.4% in 2019 to 5.5% [6]. In particular, in 2019, the contribution of tourism to the world economy will reach 10.4% or 9.2 trillion. In 2020, the sector will reach almost \$ 4.5 trillion. It lost the U.S. dollar and its contribution to global GDP fell by 49 percent. At the same time, the overall decline of the world economy was 3.7 percent;
- The impact of the development of tourism on its income has been identified. In particular, in 2016-2019, stable income growth was ensured in the world tourism sector. In particular, in 2019, the total revenue from world tourism will reach 1.481 trillion. Its revenue, including that of other industries, was \$ 1.736 trillion. Made in U.S. dollars. That compares with 1.451 and 1.7 trillion in 2018, respectively. Equal to the U.S. dollar [7, p. 17; 8, 17-b];
- Due to the pandemic in 2020, about 62 mln. or 18.5% job losses. Now their number in the industry is 272 million. [6] However, in 2021, there is still a risk of losing more jobs due to the emergence of new strains of the coronavirus (British, African, Indian, etc.) and their active spread around the world, as most of them are now. is supported on the basis of state programs aimed at supporting the industry. However, it is unlikely that employment in the tourism sector will remain stable without the full recovery of international travel;
- The continuation of the pandemic in 2021 has had a significant impact on the world economy. For example, 1/5 of Thailand's economy is provided by the tourism industry. In 2019, 39.9 mln. In 2020, the number of tourists visited 6.7 million. and decreased by 83.2 percent compared to the previous year. As a result, 34.7% of tourism companies in Thailand have closed, despite financial support from the government. This situation is also observed in many other countries of the world. This is especially evident in countries where the share of the tourism sector in the country's GDP is more than half. In particular, in 2019, the share of the tourism sector in GDP was 55.8% in Grenada, 62.6% in St. Kitts and Nevis, 65.8% in the Seychelles, 66.1% in the Maldives and 72.0% in Macau.

**Results.** No other industry in the world has experienced such a deep crisis as Panemia. The reason for the pandemic is the tourism industry, which accounts for about 250 million of the world's unemployed. This will require large investments and job creation to save the industry from a pandemic crisis. This is very important in increasing employment in the economy and stimulating economic growth.

The definition of employment is given in the document of the World Tourism Organization "Tourism Auxiliary Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008", in which labor is related to the total output of a particular enterprise, employment is an unspecified amount and tourism industry employment assessment is recommended [10, p. 18]. Many jobs in the tourism sector are labor-intensive and involve the employment of low-skilled people. In tourism, as mentioned above, it is important to take into account a factor such as the exact seasonality. Tourism employment is more seasonal than other sectors. Also, tourism often attracts people to work temporarily. This limits the ability of the population to have a permanent income-generating job, through which it can make a regular contribution to the creation of the family budget and national income.

The World Tourism Organization believes that tourism is an indicator of a country's well-being. Thus, the study found that the development of tourism is interrelated with the well-being of the population, which is expressed in the form of real consumption. The following pattern was identified: if real consumption increases by 1 percent, then the number of tourist trips does not change; with an increase in consumption by 2.5%, the volume of travel will increase by 4%; if consumption increases by 5%, then the number of tourist trips increases by 10%. It should also be taken into account that if the increase in consumption is less than one percent, then the number of tourist trips decreases [10, p. 35].

Currently, the picture of the labor market in tourism is as follows: it is a "live" labor market, it is a constant communication, communication between customers and contractors; there is an active communication between company employees and customers, i.e. there is a huge human factor in the market. The market is characterized by a predominance of employed women; high staff turnover; lack of staff in primary and secondary management. In tourism, requirements such as knowledge of foreign languages, knowledge of psychology, ability to communicate with customers and employees, stress tolerance, knowledge of legal documents are important.

The tourism sector reflects the socio-economic development of a particular country. Tourism is interconnected with many other sectors of the economy and has a serious impact on them. Transport, communications, agriculture, construction and many other areas are closely related to tourism.

Tourism in the world is actively developing and changing. It belongs to areas that are capable of rapid recovery and is a platform for job creation accordingly [11, p. 132].

Tourism employment, such as finance, healthcare, banking, automotive and mining, has a significant impact on the employment market. Tourism accounted for 10 percent of total employment in the world in 2018. The tourism market offers more job opportunities than healthcare, finance, banking, mining and agriculture. The tourism market offers 5 times more jobs compared to the mining industry and almost 2 times more than the financial sector. In 2020, the tourism sector accounted for 330 million jobs. In the last five years, tourism has created one of four jobs in the world [12, p. 50].

**Conclusion.** The above analysis shows that the world tourism industry is currently undergoing

profound changes, but it is the tourism industry that is able to recover faster than other sectors of the economy, as evidenced by the experience of overcoming the impact of political and economic crises on tourism. In turn, the COVID-2019 pandemic has had and continues to have a serious negative impact on all sectors of the global economy, including the tourism industry. This necessitates global change and reform in every area for the recovery of the world economy. Opportunities to achieve the active development of the world economy under the influence of sectoral integration raise hopes that the rapid recovery of other sectors will have an active impact on the recovery of the tourism industry.

Based on the research, it is recommended to do the following in order to overcome the existing problems in the field of world tourism and ensure its rapid development:

1. It is necessary for states to introduce long-term tax incentives for companies investing in the revival of the tourism industry.
2. In attracting capital to the tourism industry, it is necessary to attract investments from offshore areas and to do so, to reconsider the composition of the blacklisted offshore areas, which will be announced by the state.
3. It is necessary to develop programs for the maintenance of tourism companies in the national economy, to attract to it various investment funds of the country and to create a system of guarantees for the profitability of funds.
4. In order to strengthen the external tourist flow between the countries, it is necessary to ensure the development of business and leisure travel of citizens in a convenient visa regime.
5. Adequate study of the recreational and geographical environment of the country for the development of the tourism industry, the system of financing projects to further increase the flow of tourists (cultural, educational, historical, ethnic, recreational, extreme, therapeutic, religious, environmental, educational) on the basis of their transformation into attractive tourist zones. development of the country's tourist cadastre, training of personnel, creation of a network of hotels, establishment of a public catering system, creation of new tourist products, creation of transport routes, etc.).

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