



THE ROLE OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AND HOTEL SERVICE

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the stages of development of the foreign tourism and hotel industry, existing problems, economic indicators, and the impact on the regional economic economy.

KEY WORDS: *Tourism, hotel service, economy, national, limited people,-----*

Tourism is a field of activity, the study and development of which is one of the priorities of the national economy. Tourism is called a phenomenon of the 20th century, because its popularity is a source of active influence on culture, economy, politics and social sphere. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) describes tourism as one of the largest and most dynamic sectors in the modern world economy, creating one in 10 jobs. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), in 2016, the share of tourism in the world gross domestic product is estimated to increase by 10%, and in world exports by 7% (or 1.4 trillion US dollars), and the number of tourists has reached 1.235 million people, and By 2030, it will reach 1.8 million.

The assessment of the impact of tourism on the modern world is formed according to the science of tourism, the subject of which is actually in contact with the subject areas of the entire complex (or complexes) of disciplines and lies in interdisciplinarity. It is not an exaggeration to consider the methods of management and development of the tourism industry as an economic science.

At the current stage, the whole world tourism science is experiencing a period of revision of basic concepts, trends and development prospects, as well as methods and tools. Tourism occupies an important place in the economic complex of the country, regions, and individual cities, as well as in the world economic system. The development of tourism contributes to the deepening of the process of integration and international specialization.

In the modern economic conditions, there is a rapid expansion of integration relations between countries, which is expressed in the activation of trade, cultural, scientific and technical relations, which, in turn, determines the development of tourism as a socio-economic phenomenon, and first of all. all as a type of economic activity. It is known that tourism as a socio-economic process combines the market aspects of economic relations and the social goals of society's development.

In addition, the creation of national etiquette and conditions for the disabled in modern hotels remains an important consideration. If we look at the experience abroad, many hotels abroad are important for their national traditions, modern service and, most importantly, the conditions for people with disabilities.

Currently, tourism is becoming more and more important in the world economy, in the economy of individual countries, because it is not only the most developing economic complex, but also the most important catalyst of economic growth.



The rapid development of tourism helps the development of other sectors of the economy: trade, transport, household services, production of consumer goods, agriculture, construction, etc.

The above information on the contribution of tourism to the world economy gives only a general idea of the effectiveness of tourism. Unfortunately, there is still no unified methodology for assessing the contribution of tourism to the national and world economy, and to date, the following variables are used to describe the contribution of tourism to the economy (its economic effect):

- the contribution of tourism to the creation of national income;
- the impact of tourism on regional development;
- tourism and balance of payments;
- tourism and tax revenues to the budget;
- growth of tourism and jobs;

The importance of each of these components for tourism impact assessment is known, although the theoretical development of each of them requires further research. The situation is particularly weak in assessing the role of tourism in national income.

Thus, tourism is able to influence the economy of the developing region (or country), its economic, social and humanitarian foundations.

It should also be noted that tourism is significantly different from other sectors of the economy: it is a very complex industry with its own characteristics.

Today, tourism, which is one of the largest, most profitable and most dynamic industries, second only to oil production and refining in terms of profitability (according to the World Tourism Organization), is the production and service industry. provides 10 percent of the display market turnover. planet. The tourism sector accounts for about 6% of world gross national product, 7% of world investment, 11% of world consumer spending, 5% of all tax revenues, and every 16th job. For 38% of the world's countries, tourism is the main source of income, and for 83% of countries, tourism is one of the five main sources of income.

According to WHO, one-third of the world's population travels every year. According to forecasts, the growth of international tourism is 4 percent per year. These indicators describe the direct economic effect of the tourism industry.

The modern development of tourism and the production of tourist products (services) cannot be imagined as separate, isolated, functioning and developing outside the national economy. In real economic life, it is based on intersectoral production cooperation that connects tourism and related sectors of the economy: transport, agriculture, construction, which, on the one hand, provide tourism with the necessary tools and technical conditions of production, i.e. the technical base of tourism and, on the other hand, delivers the produced tourist product to the consumer.

The following economic functions of tourism can be distinguished:

- The function of providing employment to the population. The increase in the number of personnel in the tourism industry can be stopped only as a result of the introduction of technical developments. Technical tools facilitate activities, but cannot replace face-to-face communication. When we talk about the direct impact of providing employment in tourism, we mean that people get jobs directly in tourism enterprises;

- revenue generating function. Working people, as a rule, receive income from their work. Closely related to the employment function of tourism is the income function. Using economic terminology, it can be said that economic activity in the field of tourism contributes to the creation of national income.



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