

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM AS A FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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Abstract

The article is devoted studying of main theoretical aspects of international tourism as a form of international economic affairs. Features of the functions – social, economic and humanitarian - are described. There are also mentioned the main principles and features on which the international tourism is based. Analyzed the terms interpretation of the modern international market of tourist service.

Keywords: international tourism, international economic affairs, tourist service, The League of nations, UN, tourist, tourism functions.

Introduction

Nowadays, tourism services play an important role in international economic relations. International tourism is not only a popular form of recreation, but also a rapidly growing area of the global economy. The international market of tourist services is one of the types of tourism, it has all the same characteristics, but at the same time it has its own characteristics due to its international nature.

The emergence of private markets, including the tourist services market, is associated with the social division of labor – an independent process of allocating different types of labor and producers and exchanging goods and services for their activities. The separation of trade from handicraft and agricultural activities was of considerable importance. Consequently, the development of trade relations led to a deeper division of labor and the emergence of a specific type of labor activity as the reception and accommodation of travelers. Over time, the main aspects of the tourist services market have changed: at the end of the 19th century, the main form of organization of tourist retail services was specialty stores, in the second half of the 20th century – wholesale travel markets, today the market of tourist services is being globalized.

Tourism has a rather long history, but still, it has not yet been given an unambiguous definition, and it has different interpretations both among individual specialists and tourist organizations. As a complex socio-economic phenomenon, it is still considered poorly studied and difficult to quantify, which slightly complicates the course of its scientific knowledge. Most of the authors refer to the concept of **"tourist market"** tourist needs and motivation, characteristic features of the economic behavior of various types of tourists, their residence and stay outside the territory of their permanent residence, as well as the economic relations that arise between tourists and producers of goods and services, the impact of the tourist market on the surrounding natural, economic, demographic, political and other environments.



Tourism is one of the forms of population migration that is not related to a change of place of residence or work, but is related to meeting public needs. People who make such trips are called **tourists**.

You should separate the concepts of "tourism" and "travel". Since *travel* may not involve spending the night, and *tourism* necessarily means spending the night outside the home, place of permanent residence. Moreover, travel is made in order to earn money or change their place of residence, while tourism involves the opposite – spending their earnings received by the tourist at home. [2]

The need to give a clear definition of tourism was due to the emergence of a general increase in tourist flows at the beginning of the 20th century, the increasing importance of tourism and the emergence of statistical accounting of travelers.

The League of Nations Committee of Experts on Statistics gave the first definition in 1937. According to the definition adopted by the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics and the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1991, a tourist is a visitor, i.e. "a person who travels and stays in places outside their normal environment for a maximum of 12 consecutive months for any purpose other than engaging in paid activities." from sources in the visited location." This interpretation is the broadest and clearest in terms of statistical accounting of tourist flows.

The essential definition of tourism, which was proposed by the International Association of Scientific Experts in the Field of Tourism, is widely used among scientists and specialists. According to it, tourism is "a set of relations and phenomena that arise during the movement and stay of people in places other than their permanent place of residence and work." [1]

When considering the concepts of "international tourism", "foreign tourism" and "foreign tourism", it is necessary to understand the differences in them. International tourism is a concept established by law, so there is no reason for the existence of the above definitions, since they rather took place as economic categories during the Soviet period of state and law. [2]

The following characteristics of tourism are the basis for defining the concept of tourism, where it: is the result of the movement of people; always consists of two elements: a trip to a destination and an overnight stay in it; is considered as a departure from a permanent place of residence (country or region); temporary travel (migration) of a tourist along a tourist route.

International tourism has such principles as: free movement and choice of stopping place on the territory of any state; non-discrimination; respect for the sovereignty of the country, etc.

Documents on tourism statistics contain a list of tourist services consumed by tourists, which are classified as follows: hotels and restaurants; services of tour bureaus; services of travel agencies and travel agents, and others.

International tourism has several distinctive features: compared to foreign trade, there is no exchange of goods and services, it is based on the exchange of tourists; tourism services are not mobile, and also cannot be stored; the offer is not flexible.

Today, international tourism is increasingly influencing the dependence of national economies on the activities of the tourism market. That is why the main and most important functions of international tourism have been singled out in various countries.

Social functions, among which you can pay attention to several points:



1. tourism as a type of recreation that restores the strength and ability to work of a person, and consequently, a certain part of the resources of society;
2. travel encourages rational use of a person's free time;
3. the significant role of tourism in improving the standard of living of the population;
4. Tourism activities are generally considered to be an environmentally safe field of activity.

It can be concluded about social functions that they are of a reproducing nature: the renewal of people's strength and psychophysical resources both for work and for routine household activities.

The economic functions of international tourism are used to:

1. foreign currency receipts to the country;
2. there may be an expansion of deposits in the balance of payments and GNP of the country;
3. diversification of the economy through the emergence of new tourism industries;
4. growth of employment, income and welfare of the national economy and society;
5. development of the country's infrastructure and other processes;
6. attracting resources for international entrepreneurship.

The role of tourism in all the above-mentioned functions is steadily increasing.

Humanitarian functions:

1. a combination of recreation and knowledge of national, cultural, everyday and other features of different peoples, including their own, expanding the horizons of the traveler;
2. Tourism contributes to the strengthening and development of peaceful relations between nations.

The tourism policy of each state is implemented based on internal characteristics and conditions, as well as external factors.

From all of the above, we can conclude that tourism is a complex concept. The time and circumstances of the changing external world have an active impact on its essence. International tourism is the activity of persons traveling and staying in places outside their permanent place of residence continuously, but not for more than 1 year, for any purpose other than generating income. International tourism is an integral part of international economic relations, performing the most important functions in developing the well-being of countries, forming GDP, creating additional jobs, and activating the foreign trade balance. It has a positive impact on key economic sectors such as transport and communications, construction, and the production of consumer goods.

Analyzing the current state of the international tourism services market, we can talk about a steady and steady growth in many tourism destinations and an obvious positive impact on the well-being of people around the world. World tourism is a stable, highly profitable, dynamically developing and large sector of the world economy that deserves the attention of international organizations and countries.

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