

Theoretical and Methodological Basis of Studying the Development of National Tourism

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Abstract: In this article, information on the development of world and national tourism, the role of tourism in the economy, the characteristics of the development of outbound tourism by region, regions with developed inbound tourism, countries with developed tourism, trends in the modern tourism market and other aspects are highlighted.

Keywords: tourism, outbound tourism, international tourism, domestic tourism, city travel, national and world tourism.

Introduction. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries. According to experts, tourism has become the most profitable industry of the 21st century. Now it ranks third in the world after the automotive industry and oil refining. Tourism also leads to the development of transport, food, hotels, trade, crafts, construction and other types of services. In addition, it serves to modernize the appearance of the country, to develop the hotel and restaurant industry, and to form connections between sectors such as transport and communication systems.

The global development of tourism is the most reliable and the strongest system for bringing the countries of the world closer and activating their mutual relations. Also, the investment in the field pays off in a short period of time, the opportunities of tourism companies expand, and the possibility of high profits serves to increase the volume of investments in the field.

The development of tourism has a positive effect on almost all sectors and leads to a dynamic growth of the country's economy. In today's process of globalization, the tourism sector is of particular importance in the economic activity of countries as a source of high income. The impact of tourism on the economic and social life of the country is seen in foreign exchange earnings, job creation, development of small business and private entrepreneurship, preservation of culture and values.

Therefore, in Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the development of tourism and its place in the economy, and a number of reforms are being carried out. According to the information provided by the State Committee for the Development of Tourism, in 2023, 1.5 million citizens of Kazakhstan, 1.4 million citizens of Tajikistan, and 1.3 million citizens of Kyrgyzstan will visit Uzbekistan for tourist purposes. ordered. To promote tourism products of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international and domestic tourism markets, to strengthen the image of the country as a safe place for travel and recreation, and to train personnel for the tourism industry on January 5, 2019 in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025 Concept of development of the tourism industry, and a new version of the Law "On Tourism" was adopted on July 18, 2019.

Today, on a global scale, tourism is an important component of the economy, making a significant contribution to increasing the social and economic well-being of the countries of the world. According to the World Tourism Organization, before the pandemic every fourth new job in the world was created in the field of travel and tourism, 10.6% of all jobs (334 million people) and the world GDP 10.4 percent (9.2 trillion dollars) was allocated to tourism. In 2020, the share of tourism in the world GDP was 5.5%, in 2019 this figure was equal to 10.4%. This was announced in the report of the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC) and Oxford Economics. In 2020, the tourism sector lost about 4.5 trillion dollars, its share in the world GDP decreased by 49.1%. Also, 62 million jobs were lost. At the same time, the expenses of domestic tourists decreased by 45%, and the expenses of foreign tourists decreased by 69.4%. According to experts, 100 million additional jobs are expected to be created in the field of tourism in the next 10 years. In 2023, the contribution of travel and tourism to the world GDP was 9.9 trillion US dollars.

Tourism creates products and services in areas ranging from accommodation and transportation to food, retail, culture, sports and recreation, supports society socio-economically and celebrates holidays that have become traditions around the world.

Developed countries have a large share of tourists in the world tourist market. Because tourism depends primarily on high income, and residents of countries with a developed standard of living prefer to travel more. This, in turn, will develop foreign travel, that is, outbound tourism in the country. Tourists have different purposes for traveling, and today modern tourist destinations are developing along with traditional sectors. The increase of new tourist destinations leads to frequent changes in the flow of tourists.

In order to fully define the definition of tourism, BTT suggested introducing the following classification (classification) by types of tourism: domestic, inbound and outbound tourism. The main criterion for classifying tourism is the crossing of state borders by tourists. In addition, these classifications can be applied both for countries and for each specific region and location.

Domestic tourism is a temporary exit of citizens living in a specific country within the national borders of that country to have fun, to satisfy their interest in learning about the world, to engage in sports activities and to realize other touristic goals. This type of tourism does not bring foreign currency to the country. Nevertheless, it affects the distribution of incomes among the regions of the country and stimulates the development of the economy. One of the conditions for the development of this type of tourism is the availability of the necessary means for receiving and serving tourists. Other conditions are related to the appropriate level of development of internal infrastructures (hotels, transport, country roads, etc.).

Outbound tourism is the arrival of a person from a country (region) to travel to a country (region) where he is not a resident. Inbound tourism is characterized as active in terms of income generation. Because it creates an inflow of foreign exchange. Outbound tourism is considered passive and currency is taken out of the country. In most countries, inbound tourism is considered one of the directions of promising development of the touristic (national) economy. When studying the tourism economy of specific countries (regions), it is necessary to consider the concepts of "National tourism", "International tourism", "Tourism within this country (region)" in order to increase its development direction and efficiency. In terms of the above classifications, domestic and outbound tourism are included in national tourism.

International tourism is the provision of tourist services and tourist products in the territory of a country (inbound tourism) to travelers who permanently live in a country (outbound tourism) in connection with the activities of enterprises in the field of tourism aimed at a specific and specific goal.

Methodology. The methodology for this article on tourism employs a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach to examine the various facets of the industry, focusing on outbound, inbound, and domestic tourism. Initially, a systematic literature review will be conducted to

gather existing research, reports, and statistical data on global tourism trends, economic impacts, and the classification of tourism types. This review will help establish a theoretical foundation, highlighting key concepts and frameworks relevant to the study of tourism economics. Following this, a comparative analysis will be performed using case studies from diverse countries, including Uzbekistan, to illustrate successful tourism strategies and their socio-economic outcomes. This analysis will incorporate both qualitative and quantitative data, drawing on tourism statistics, economic indicators, and policy documents to assess the effectiveness of different tourism models. Additionally, primary data will be collected through surveys and interviews with tourism professionals, policymakers, and industry experts, providing firsthand insights into the challenges and opportunities within the sector. By integrating findings from literature, case studies, and expert perspectives, the methodology aims to provide a holistic view of tourism's role in economic development, particularly in emerging markets. This approach will also emphasize the importance of infrastructure and investment in promoting sustainable tourism growth. Ultimately, the methodology seeks to offer actionable recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to enhance the tourism sector's contribution to national economies while addressing the evolving needs of travelers in a globalized context.

Conclusion and Discussion

Paying attention to the rapidly developing tourism industry will create a lot of opportunities for Uzbekistan. In addition, the tourism sector can make a great contribution to reducing unemployment by creating additional jobs in Uzbekistan. This, in turn, is a source of high income for the population. We can say that the development of especially short-term trips, urban tourism and pilgrimage tourism is the basis of Uzbek tourism. In terms of world tourism, Uzbekistan is geographically conveniently located. Central Asia, which is considered the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, is today the center of Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, where tourism has developed. Uzbekistan is a country rich in historical and cultural monuments. About 200 out of more than 7,200 cultural monuments are included in the UNESCO list. This, of course, gives Uzbek tourism a special appeal. With the increase of tourists, the tourism industry will also develop and new tourist services will appear. The increase in tourist services serves to increase the income from tourism by fully satisfying the demand of tourists.

Tourism is one of the most complex and integrated sectors of the world economy, which has a significant impact on the entire world economy. It applies equally to the economy of individual countries and regions. In some countries, international tourism is the only source of foreign exchange earnings. Thanks to him, a high level of economic development and people's well-being are supported.

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