



## THE MAIN FEATURES AND PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD TOURISM

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### Abstract

In the article about, The main features and problems of the development of world tourism.

**Keywords:** World tourism, tourism, international tourism, XX century, travel, World Tourism Declaration, United Nations Statistical Commission,

### Introduction

International tourism and tourist services have been internationally regulated since the 1920s. XX century. In 1937, the definition of "international tourism" was proposed by the League of Nations Council. The most common today is the concept of "international tourism" developed in 1993 by the United Nations Statistical Commission. 1980 Manila World Tourism Declaration. Tourism is an activity that is important in the lives of nations due to its direct impact on the social, cultural, educational and economic spheres of life of states and their international relations. International tourism is a special type of consumption of material and cultural goods, services and goods by temporary visitors to a particular country with payment in foreign currency. We can say that this is the export of goods and services carried out within the country. International tourism includes travel outside the country, which is associated with compliance with certain formalities (customs, currency, medical control). Separate entry and exit tourism. Inbound tourism is the travel of people who do not live permanently in the country. Outbound tourism is the travel of people who permanently reside in the country but go to another country for any purpose. Tourism exchanges are closely related to crossing the borders of different countries,





the location and movement of tourists in the territory of foreign countries, and this can not but affect the tourism itself and its development.

### **Material and Methods**

International tourism is equally superior to the oil and automotive industries, which in some countries have previously competed with other industries and shown the highest results. The distribution of tourist zones in the world is extremely uneven, which is primarily due to the different levels of socio-economic development of countries and regions. The main factors that directly affect the development of outbound tourism in developed countries are the economic and social, first of all, the excess of personal income of citizens (potential tourists) beyond the limits required to meet their basic needs. Subjective reasons include the activities of state bodies regulating the procedure for entry and exit and stay in the territory of the country for foreign citizens. In countries that mainly receive tourists, the development of international tourism is associated with the desire to increase foreign exchange inflows and create new jobs. In addition, many countries are trying to solve balance of payments problems through international tourism.

### **Results**

International tourism has been developing all over the world since the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. As a result, the world tourism market has been formed, in which today almost all countries participate.

The development of tourism continues at a significant pace, as evidenced by data from the largest intergovernmental organization - the World Tourism Organization, which is a UN agency specializing in 153 countries. According to the data, at the beginning of 2007, 846.0 million tourists visited the world, and revenues from international tourism amounted to 733 billion US dollars. And in 2008, the figure was 898 million tourist visits, which is 52 million or 6% more than in 2007. Although tourism has suffered less than other sectors, the crisis has affected the tourism industry of all countries. In general, if in 2008 the number of international tourists increased by 2%, in 2007 this growth was 6%, and in 2009 it decreased by 2%. As for 2008, albeit small, the main reason for the overall increase was the high number of tourist arrivals in the first half of 2008. From January to June 2008, it increased by 5%. recorded, but allowed a 1% decline in the second half of the year. During the period from January to July 2009, there was a decline in tourist flows worldwide (7%), but since the summer months, the rate of decline has slowed. In total, 600 million visitors were registered worldwide, which was 643 million tourists in the same period of 2008.





These results, as well as the latest indicators of economic development, confirm the forecast previously made by the UN WHO, according to which in 2009 the global tourist flow should have decreased by 5%. By 2010, the UN is expected to grow moderately. Today we can say that this forecast is coming true and since 2009 international tourism has been growing at a steady pace. According to the latest data from world tourism, the number of international tourists in the first two months of 2010 increased by 7%. UNWTO barometer. Particularly significant growth rates were observed in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. But keep in mind that Europe remains the most attractive region for travelers. According to UNWTO forecasts, in 2010 the volume of international tourist arrivals will increase by 3-4%.

## Discussion

But despite the fact that the situation has improved compared to the negative results in 2009, experts are cautiously assessing this growth, as it is compared to the weakest period of 2009? the worst months of the global economic crisis. Overall, the number of international tourists in the first two months of 2010 was 119 million, up 7% from 2009 but 2% lower than the 2008 record. An integral part of the development of international tourism is its legal regulation and, first of all, on a multilateral basis, within the framework of the United Nations, which is tasked with establishing international cooperation in solving problems. economic, social, cultural and humanitarian. It is within the framework of the UN that the main international conventions on the legal regulation of international tourism have been developed and adopted. Multilateral international agreements governing relations in the field of tourism include: Convention on Customs Privileges for Tourism of July 4, 1954 and the Protocol thereto-York, June 4, 1954)); In addition, there are bilateral international agreements that serve to protect the rights and develop the tourism industry. For example, there are more than 40 bilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of tourism with the participation of the Russian Federation, including Italy, Bulgaria, France, Cyprus, Austria, Spain, China, Cuba, Tunisia, Costa Rica. , Brazil, Thailand. The general trend is the distribution of tourism preferences, on the one hand, it is characterized by the strengthening of the position of mass tourism in developed tourist countries, on the other hand, the growing demand for individual or specialized tourism products. This requires constant active efforts to identify priority types of tourism products from developing countries and to create conditions for achieving an optimal ratio of their price and quality. In order to increase the influx of international tourists, the UNWTO-represented world tourism community has developed the following key challenges facing countries over the next decade:strengthening the role







of shared responsibility and coordination by governments of countries that rely on tourism development; ensuring security measures and timely provision of tourists with the necessary information; increasing the role of state policy in the field of tourism; strengthening the role of public-private partnership; the need for public investment in the development of tourism, primarily in the promotion of tourism products and the development of tourism infrastructure. In implementing public policy in the field of tourism, the national tourism administrations of most countries take into account the forecast of tourism development in the world, compiled by the World Tourism Organization. Tourism Panorama 2020 is a long-term forecast and assessment of tourism development in the first 20 years of the new millennium. The forecast covers a period of 25 years, from 1995 onwards, the base is forecasts for 2010 and 2020. While the development of tourism has been chaotic over the past decade, UNWTO now maintains its long-term prospects. The main structural trends of the forecast did not change significantly. An increase in tourist visits around the world from 2000 to 2020, according to the UNWTO Tourism Panorama 2020 study. more than doubled. The forecast shows that by 2020, the number of international tourists should reach 1.56 billion, of which 1.18 billion. they travel in their territories (meaning Europe, America, Africa, etc.) and only 377 million people. makes long trips to other parts of the world.

## Conclusion

In general, during the period under review, long-distance travel to other regions of the world will grow faster than to their own regions. At the same time, the distribution of tourists by region is expected: the leading place will remain in Europe - 717 million tourists, the second place in the East Asia / Pacific region - 397 million tourists, the third place in America - 282 million tourists, of which then Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. This forecast will rank Russia ninth in the world in terms of the number of tourist visits by 2020.

Based on the above, we see that international tourism today plays a major role for the whole world, for each country, for the individual. It is known that everything in the world is closely interconnected and there are no exceptions in terms of tourism. High incomes of host countries, additional jobs, sustainable development of tourism-related industries, improved quality of life, as well as international tourism contribute to education (e.g., communication with foreigners) helps to strengthen the connection). knowledge of languages) and many other things related to the services of tourism ... Today, tourism is the fastest growing sector of the economy, as evidenced by the indicators of profitability and the arrival of international tourists. Both are





constantly growing, tourism is evolving and will continue to evolve, and there is no denying that.

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