

**IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Shakirova Farog'at Boltaevna**, Associate professor of Tashkent State transport University,**Saidmurodov Feruz Sodiqjon o'g'li**, scientific researcher

Covid-19 significantly changes the balance of interests and opportunities in the tourism sector. Currently, tourism in our country is at the forefront of state policy. The state pays quite serious attention. The word "tourist" was first used in 1772, and "tourism" in 1811. The industry began to develop in the early twentieth century, helped by the development of cars and then aircraft. Improvements in transportation have made it possible for many people to travel quickly to various places to spend their leisure time.

This happens because this sector is associated with the possibility of economic growth, solving social problems, developing regions, fostering patriotism, and improving the image of the country. Decision No. PQ-3514 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2018 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism", as well as the tasks of the government regarding the development of the tourism sector in regions where tourists will be crowded the task of building (reconstructing) sanitary-hygienic stations in places and ensuring that they are put into use in accordance with modern sanitary requirements is set. In order to quickly implement this task on the basis of public-private partnership, a number of advantages and conditions have been introduced for economic entities.

The tourism sector is a complex socio-economic system, for the management of which a certain organizational and economic mechanism is needed using models of state and market management, or a combination of them. Such mechanisms at the present stage include public-private partnership (PPP). The number of States in which the partnership between the state and the private sector is developing in various forms and combinations is constantly increasing. In many countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America, a number of activities have recently been implemented, the main task of which was to support public-private partnership mechanisms. The experience of developed countries shows that an increase in the share of services in GDP indicates a high level of welfare. In this context, transport services are important as leading sectors of manufacturing and social infrastructure [1].

In continental Europe, early seaside resorts included: Heiligendamm, founded in 1793 on the Baltic Sea, being the first seaside resort; Ostend, popularized by the people of Brussels; Boulogne-sur-Mer and Deauville for the Parisians; Taormina in Sicily. In the United States, the first European-style seaside resorts were in Atlantic City, New Jersey and Long Island, as well as New York City [3].

Today, international tourism is transforming previously closed societies into open, universal societies where contact between people from different countries is becoming a daily reality that satisfies people's needs for encounters and exchanges with other cultures. It is undeniable that tourism is one of the most influential phenomena of the economic and social development of our society. The most characteristic trends in the development of international tourism are: the diversification of the tourist product, the search for new tourist destinations, the reduction in the average duration of tourist trips, the choice of alternative means of accommodation and transport, pricing policy.

Industry innovation has been defined as "the process of introducing positive and new ideas into business practice". Ideas to reorganize, cut costs, implement new budget systems, improve communication, or build teams across products are also innovations. Innovation is the generation, adoption and implementation of new ideas, processes, products or services. Acceptance and implementation is key in this definition, it includes the ability to change and adapt [2].

By the beginning of the 21st century, tourism has become one of the leading areas of socio-economic, cultural and political activities of most states and regions of the world. In the field of tourism, the interests of culture, transport, security, hotel business, and others are closely intertwined. Including domestic tourism, almost half of the world's population becomes tourists every year. Tourism also occupies a significant place in international relations: out of 7 billion people on the planet, about 1 billion annually visit foreign countries for tourism purposes.

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Currently, domestic and international tourism are distinguished, and domestic tourism dominates international tourism in terms of coverage. The share of domestic tourism accounts for 75-80% of the total number of tourists in the world, respectively, in terms of financial results in many countries, it significantly exceeds foreign tourism. International tourism is not only a popular form of recreation, but also an actively developing area of the world economy. Over the past three decades, the number of tourists in the world has increased almost 4 times, and tourism income - more than 25 times.

Tourism is a highly profitable industry and is one of the three largest export industries, comparable in terms of investment efficiency with the oil and gas industry and the automotive industry, whose share in world exports is 11% and 8.6%, respectively.

International tourism is an essential component of the innovative development of any country in the long term, an economically profitable and environmentally friendly sector of the economy, a source of foreign exchange earnings and a means of providing employment. The tourism industry (including domestic) is the largest in terms of the number of jobs in the world - 297 million.

International tourism in the world is extremely uneven, which is primarily due to different levels of socio-economic development of countries and regions. Tourism is not a commodity of prime necessity, therefore it becomes an essential need of a person only at a certain level of his income and at a certain level of wealth of society.

The greatest development of international tourism has received in Western European countries. This region accounts for over 70% of the world tourism market and about 60% of foreign exchange earnings. Approximately 20% is in America, less than 10% in Asia, Africa and Australia combined.

- The tourism industry is a very complex system, the degree of development of which depends on the degree of development of the country's economy as a whole. It sharply demonstrates the need for state financial support. In exchange for financial investments in tourism, the country has:

fast return of funds (4 - 8 years),

- increase in national income without spending raw materials,
- increase in employment of the population,
- increase in foreign exchange earnings.

According to the forecasts of the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), tourism is expected to grow steadily between 2009 and 2020, averaging 4.4% per year. The highest growth rates are expected in the countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Europe and America they will be lower than the global ones. The share of these two regions in tourist arrivals will fall from 79.1% in 1995 to 62.6% in 2020. At the same time, tourism revenues are expected to increase from \$399 million in 1995 to \$2 trillion. US dollars in 2020

The cost of a tourist for one trip will also increase - from \$707 in 1995 to \$1,248 in 2020, or 1.8 times. The greatest tourist mobility of the population is expected in the Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Japan, where there will be 1.5-2 trips abroad per inhabitant of the country per year.

Modern international tourism acts as a dynamically developing successful branch of the world economy and economy. It provides almost 10% of world GDP and combines a large amount of financial, technical, and labor resources. And its specificity is explained by the fact that it acts as a special socio-economic phenomenon, closely related to the foreign economic activity of enterprises. Indeed, on the one hand, international tourism is an international business, an object of study of macroeconomics and the discipline of foreign economic activity, on the other hand, foreign economic activity itself is an integral part of the practice of tourism enterprises.

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