

TOURISM

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Abstract: Travel opens your minds and broadens your horizons. You can experience different customs and cultures and will be aware of the value of old buildings and famous places. The tourism industry is vital for some countries.

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Tourism is a popular leisure activity. Tourists can relax, have fun and recharge their batteries (e.g. sightseeing, sunbathing, visiting monuments, tasting new cuisine). Travel opens your minds and broadens your horizons. You can experience different customs and cultures and will be aware of the value of old buildings and famous places. It is also an effort to preserve their cultural heritage. The tourism industry is vital for some countries. Tourism is primary source of revenue and brings money. People rely on tourism for their income (to make a living). It encourages substantial economic growth and enhances higher quality of living by providing job opportunities for local people. Tourists stay in smaller and locally run hotels, purchase local products and buy home grown food. Money tourists pay ends up in locals' pockets. Some communities can't survive without tourist industry. Service industries will be created and transport facilities will be enhanced. The role of tourism in the world today is widely debated, with some people claiming that it is indeed a force for international understanding. When tourists visit untouched parts of the world, their stay causes pollution for local societies. We see this in the litter left at Machu Picchu in Peru, and in the damage to

ecology caused by safari tourism in Africa. Furthermore, there are numerous examples of tension between tourists and local cultures, ranging from drunken British tourists in Europe to American "spring breakers" in Canadian or Latin American resorts. In these cases, tourism actually leads to resentment and distrust between nationalities, not better understanding. A further reason to be wary of this idea is the economic aspect. It is sometimes said that tourism improves international relations because it encourages the flow of money from wealthy to less developed countries. In reality, however, the wealth generated usually stays in the hands of private companies or local officials and rarely drips down into the population. Many of us have visited less developed nations as tourists, and have witnessed at first hand the poverty that exists outside the confines of the resort hotels. We leave with the impression that our stay has contributed nothing to the lives of those we have observed. This is not to say that tourism is entirely bad, of course. There are benefits in terms of improving local infrastructure such as roads and airports. It helps to revitalize and revive local cultures, crafts and traditional lifestyles. Tourism can be a vehicle for reinvigorating and reviving local cultures and traditions. It spreads local cultures overseas and enhances understanding across cultures. Take cultural tourism or so called socially responsible tourism for example. Cultural traveler donates money to local temples and churches, local crafts and arts. The motives behind ecotourism are honorable attempts to minimize the impact on the environment and maximize the benefits to the local community. Tourists take some responsibility of the physical environment and they are aware of the environment and wish to protect it rather than harm it. A good tourist is one who takes away nothing but photographs and leaves behind nothing but footprints. The social impact of tourism are not to be confused with the increasingly popular term "social tourism", social tourism has not reached a high level of development in North America, but it has achieved more widespread acclaim in Europe.

Tourism numbers declined as a result of a strong economic slowdown between the second half of 2008 and the end of 2009, and in consequence of the outbreak of the 2009 , but slowly recovered until the pandemic put an abrupt end to the growth.

The United Nations estimated that global international tourist arrivals might decrease by 58% to 78% in 2020, leading to a potential loss of US\$0.9–1.2 trillion in international tourism receipts

Globally, international tourism receipts grew to US\$1.03 trillion (€740 billion) in 2005, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 3.8% from 2010 International tourist arrivals surpassed the milestone of 1 billion tourists globally for the first time in 2012 emerging source markets such as China, Russia and Brazil had significantly increased their spending over the previous decade.

The objective of social tourism is to ensure that tourism is accessible to all people. Special efforts are made to include members of society who otherwise would be prevented from participating in tourist travel for some reasons such as economic problems or physical and psychological disabilities. Social impacts of tourism refer to the changes in the quality of the life of residents of touristy destinations. Tourism opens up opportunities for business development. Locals show their hospitality to visitors and accept each other's cultural background.

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