
The Main Factors of Economic Development of the Tourism Industry

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Abstract: In this article, an analysis of the factors affecting the economic development of the tourism sector is presented. Tourism is one of the three best sectors in the country and is developing at a very rapid pace and has significant social and economic significance. The tourism industry has a solid material and technical base, employs a large number of people and interacts with all sectors of the economic sphere.

Tourism is a large number of spheres of activity; all segments of the tourism industry are interrelated and interconnected. Small businesses connected to Mountain ski resorts operate as independent businesses, but in reality they are interconnected. This dependence requires a concerted effort, but their business is competitive, struggling for the consumer market, which makes interaction difficult.

Keywords: tourism, demand in tourism, seasonality, duration of tourism, tourist, tourist object, traditional tourism, tour operator, organization, means of transport; food, entertainment, education, business, health, sport.

Today, a large city cannot be imagined without foreign tourists. Today, they can be found everywhere - in Paris, London, Rome, New York, Moscow and other cities of the world. Today, the tourism industry has covered not only Europe, which is a traditional tourist centre, but also the states of America, Africa, Asia and Australia.

The tourism industry is the sum of the accommodation facilities;

- means of transport;
- food, entertainment, education, business, health, sports and other facilities;
- The tour operator and the organizations engaged in the activities of the travel agency, as well as the organizations that provide services to the exportation services and guide-translators.

The tourism industry has a solid material and technical base, employs a large number of people and interacts with all sectors of the economic sphere.

In a broad sense, the tourism industry can be described as a network, including:

- a) passengers transport with extensive technical service network (air, water, car, railway);
 - b) a variety of specialized tourist enterprises and industrial enterprises (in particular, transport machinery and automotive, mining industry, capital and road construction, local memorial industry, food industry, many areas of Agriculture that do not have a clear tourist feature. and others);
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c) Wide range of services the tourist uses.

The tourism industry relies on the material and technical base (MTB), which is the basis for the development of organized tourism.

The material and technical base of tourism includes: travel companies (tour operators and travel agents), hotels, tourist centres, catering and commercial enterprises, auto transport companies, tourist equipment and inventory, tourist coupons, sales offices, control and rescue services rental (positions), tourist clubs, stations and others. The classification of tourist objects of MTB is based on three main features: types of services provided, economic elements, types of property of economic entities. In general, the tourism industry relies on the base of Natural Resources.

Natural areas should be as follows:

- a) not to overestimate tourists;
- b) Protected from various hazards such as pollution, plant poisoning, dangerous animals, and insects.

The development of tourism should be carried out in places where there are no natural disasters (floods, droughts, landslides, earthquakes). Tourism is a large number of spheres of activity; all segments of the tourism industry are interrelated and interconnected. For example, the success of a Mountain Ski Resort depends on the supply of skiers to mountain slopes, accommodation, food and other services provided to tourists during their vacation. Small businesses connected to Mountain ski resorts operate as independent businesses, but in reality they are interconnected. This dependence requires a concerted effort, but their business is competitive, struggling for the consumer market, which makes interaction difficult. For the global community, tourism has long been one of the most profitable and intensively developing sectors, bringing about 10 percent of gross revenue. The following data on the high growth rates of Tourism profitability testify: if receipts from World Tourism in 1950 amounted to 2,1 billion US dollars, then in 2018 year - 444,7 billion US dollars. It was the US dollar.

In many countries, tourism is one of the three best sectors in the country and is developing at a very rapid pace and has an important social and economic value:

- ✓ increases local revenues;
- ✓ creates new jobs;
- ✓ develops all areas related to the production of tourist services;
- ✓ develops social and industrial infrastructure in tourist centres;
- ✓ activates the activities of the centres for the development of folk crafts and culture;
- ✓ ensures the growth of living standards of the local population;
- ✓ Increases foreign exchange earnings.

The positive impact of tourism on the state economy occurs only when tourism in the country is fully developed, that is, does not transform the country's economy into a service economy. In other words, the economic efficiency of tourism means that tourism in the country should be developed in parallel and in conjunction with other sectors of the socio-economic complex.

Since international tourism is a reflection of socio-economic relations in the life of individual countries and at the same time an integral part of international relations, the necessary

conditions for the organization and management of all spheres of tourism and excursion activities, both within countries, have emerged at the international level. These necessary conditions are met, in particular, in the creation of tourist organizations.

Tourism organizations can be classified according to the following criteria:

- National-territorial: international, regional and national organizations. Their activities are global, regional and national;
- state-state: government, public, private;
- by type of activity: regulators, suppliers, market agents, developers, consultants, engineering organizations, training organizations, publishers, trade unions, trade and consumer organizations;
- By field of activity: transport (aviation, bus, rail, road and cruise), travel agencies, tour operators, local trade unions. The constant expansion of international tourism exchange necessitated its international legal regulation: the development of various legal institutions and the creation of specialized international tourism organizations.

Tour operator - as a tourist company (organization) engaged in the development of a complete set of tourist routes and tours, ensures their operation, organizes advertising, calculates in accordance with applicable regulations and in the prescribed manner travels on these routes approves prices, sells tours to travel agencies to issue and sell tours under their licenses.

Tour operators play a leading role in tourism because they combine different services (transportation, accommodation, meals, transfers, entertainment, etc.) that they sell to the consumer through a network of agencies into a single tourism product.

The mass market is the most common type of tour operators. They sell packages to popular resorts. Transportation of tourists is carried out by charter or ordinary transport.

Tour operators of the specialized market segment specialize in providing a clear route.

Local tour operators sell (local) travel packages within the country of residence, i.e. organize trips in their home countries.

Foreign market tour operators (inbound) sell tour packages to different countries. They organize various services for foreign tour operators.

A tour operator is the most industrialized type of travel agency, which is a unique type of wholesale travel company and is distinguished by its large size and wide specialization.

The hospitality or hospitality industry is an industry called the “golden egg-laying goose”. This is explained by the fact that the hospitality industry is a leading factor and the basis of tourism. The market for hotel services, which is provided at the level of Western standards, began to take shape in 1993. Previously, the hotel industry was divided into four sections: The State Committee for Tourism, the Central Council of All-Union Trade Unions, city services and youth organizations. Each structure had its own departmental criteria and attestation principles.

International tourism is an important object of study today. Tourism can be studied as a science that engages in its own research because it is important to the world economy is a complex. Great attention should be paid to the tourism industry as a major sector of the country's economy. In the last decade of the twentieth century, international tourism relations have become an integral part of the socio-economic relations of the world community. In this regard, the process of studying tourism as a science is of great importance. An analysis of the

current state of tourism in many countries allows us to understand the need to develop domestic tourism programs.

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