

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE MODERN ECONOMY****Ikramova Dilnoza Abduraxmanovna**[dilnozaikromova1001@gmail.com](mailto:dilnozaikromova1001@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** *This article examines the evolving role of tourism in the contemporary economy, highlighting its significant contribution to GDP, job creation, and global trade. It delves into how technological advancements, changing consumer preferences, and sustainability concerns are shaping the industry and its impact on national economies.*

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Modern Economy, GDP, Job Creation, Global Trade, Technology, Sustainability, Consumer Preferences, Innovation, Economic Diversification, Destination Management*

Tourism, once considered a leisure activity, has transformed into a powerful economic force in the modern world. Its impact extends far beyond travel and hospitality, influencing global trade, technology, and even social values. This article explores the multifaceted role of tourism in the contemporary economy, examining how it contributes to economic growth, fosters innovation, and addresses challenges related to sustainability and globalization.

At present, in the context of economic globalization, rapid development of technology, engineering and social relations, growth of population income, increase in free time, but at the same time in the context of limited natural resources, difficult environmental conditions, repeated involvement in industrial and domestic stressful situations, the role and importance of tourism cannot be overestimated [1]. Tourism is a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon, which is reflected in the following definition: "Tourism is simultaneously a type of activity, and a form of recreation, and a branch of the national economy, and a way of spending leisure time, and, in addition, art, science and business" [2].

The economic role of tourism in the national economy is characterized by such variables as the contribution of tourism to the creation of national income, to the balance of payments, tax revenues to the budget. Consequently, the following main economic functions of tourism can be distinguished [3]: revenue; foreign economic; stimulating; creation of jobs; equalizing. Most domestic and foreign publications, articles, and reports on tourism begin with the phrase: "Tourism is a highly profitable, developing industry" [4][5].

The previous statement is confirmed by statistical data from the official website of the World Travel and Tourism Council. Based on the forecast estimates of this organization, we conclude that the industry is experiencing a stable positive growth dynamic.

**Table 1.**

**Positive and negative effects of tourism in modern economy**

<b>Effects of tourism in modern economy</b>	
Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creation of new jobs;</li> <li>- growth of population income;</li> <li>- acceleration of the urbanization process;</li> <li>- attraction of capital;</li> <li>- development of social, production and transport infrastructure;</li> <li>- replenishment of the budget due to increase in tax collections,</li> <li>- increase in foreign exchange earnings;</li> <li>- expansion of the range of exported goods;</li> <li>- development of small business.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- polarization and commercialization of interests of different groups of the population;</li> <li>- import of inflation;</li> <li>- outflow of money abroad;</li> <li>- attraction of foreign labor;</li> <li>- increase in the share of unskilled labor;</li> <li>- spread of the use of minor labor;</li> <li>- displacement of agriculture;</li> <li>- speculation in land plots;</li> <li>- additional burden on local infrastructure.</li> </ul>

Tourism is a major contributor to global GDP, accounting for a substantial share of employment and revenue in numerous countries. It generates significant income through visitor spending on accommodation, transportation, food and beverages, entertainment, and souvenirs. Tourism creates jobs across a wide range of industries, including hospitality, transportation, retail, entertainment, and technology. It provides opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers, contributing to economic diversification and reducing reliance on single sectors. Tourism drives international trade through the exchange of goods and services, impacting supply chains and promoting economic cooperation. It also attracts foreign investment, particularly in infrastructure, hospitality, and tourism-related businesses.

Tourism brings technological advancements and new opportunities. The internet, mobile technology, and online platforms have revolutionized tourism, enabling easier planning, booking, and access to information. This has empowered travelers and fostered the emergence of new business models and travel trends. Virtual and augmented reality

technologies offer immersive experiences, expanding the reach of tourism and creating new revenue streams. Data analytics and artificial intelligence are being used to personalize travel recommendations and enhance destination management. The rapid pace of technological change necessitates constant innovation within the tourism industry. Destinations must adapt to evolving consumer preferences, embrace new technologies, and offer unique experiences to remain competitive.

There is increasing awareness of the environmental and social impacts of tourism, leading to a shift towards sustainable practices. Travelers are increasingly seeking authentic experiences, supporting local communities, and minimizing their environmental footprint. Responsible tourism initiatives focus on minimizing environmental damage, preserving cultural heritage, and maximizing benefits for local communities. This includes promoting eco-friendly accommodation, responsible waste management, and cultural awareness programs. Growing demand for ecotourism and adventure travel reflects a desire for immersive experiences that connect travelers with nature and local cultures. These trends offer opportunities for sustainable development and economic diversification.

#### Conclusion

To conclude, tourism has become a significant force in the modern economy, driving economic growth, job creation, and innovation. As the industry continues to evolve, addressing challenges related to sustainability, technology, and globalization will be key to maximizing its benefits and ensuring its long-term viability. By embracing responsible practices, promoting innovation, and fostering collaboration, tourism can continue to contribute meaningfully to the prosperity and well-being of nations around the world.

The way that tourism is developing now indicates that it is having a greater and greater impact on the economies of specific nations and regions as well as the global economy. In order to address the unique needs of the populace, tourism is growing into a significant independent sector of the national economy. Owing to the variety of these demands, tourism is one of the elements that multiplies the impact on the growth of the national economy, affecting not just tourist-related businesses but also businesses in other industries. Additionally, tourism is a basic human need that greatly aids in mitigating the psychological and emotional repercussions of the rapid advancement of science and technology as well as the intensity of labour.

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