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Analysis of Theoretical Approaches to the Social and Economic Nature of Tourism Services

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of theoretical approaches to the social and economic essence of tourism services. The future of the tourism industry at the present stage of human society development, its role in the socio-economic development of the country, its importance and practical aspects of development reinforce the need to scientifically study its theoretical foundations. Many scholars have tried to clarify the essence of the concept of "tourism" in their research. From this point of view, the article states that today there is no single opinion on separate concepts, definitions and rules related to the tourism industry.

Keywords: tourism, science, education, culture, international, industry, hotel, accommodation facilities, transport, catering, knowledge, treatment, health care, sports, religion, professionalism, efficiency, cost, qualified personnel, economy, tourism.

Introduction. At the current stage of social development, the tourism sector is becoming a relevant topic in the international arena, in line with the issues of increasing the standard of living and well-being of the population, improving science, education, culture, and international economic and social relations. In many leading countries of the world, the tourism services sector has emerged as a factor that affects all sectors and industries of the economy and determines their socio-economic development. The socio-economic reforms being carried out in the country and the new economic relations emerging as a result of strong political will have created broad opportunities for the development of the tourism services sector. This sector is becoming an important sector in strengthening the country's economic stability, improving the well-being of the population, and ensuring its employment.

Today, the modern world economy is in the midst of the most important civilizational transition in its history, moving from a traditional social system based on the industrial type of production to a new, largely post-industrial society. This transition period was first described in the research of the American sociologist and publicist D. Bell. That is, according to the researcher, post-industrial society is a historical type of society formed on the basis of industry, the characteristic feature of which is the transition from a manufacturing economy to a service economy (production). In other words, post-industrial society can be described as a service economy. In addition, one of the most important features of a post-industrial society is that globalization creates

broad opportunities for the development of other sectors and industries of this society. Ultimately, this creates the basis for the development of industries such as the tourism services sector.

Main part: In recent years, the concept of "tourism" has become one of the most frequently used concepts in people's daily lives, and at the same time, it has formed an integral part of human economic activity. Etymologically, the word "tourism" comes from the French word "tour" (also adopted in English), which means an excursion or journey that ends with a return to the place from which the journey began. When translated from English, this concept means "to satisfy oneself..." and "to travel with the aim of broadening one's cultural horizons." However, these explanations do not sufficiently reveal the importance and essence of tourism. In our opinion, the theoretical issues of the tourism services sector, coming from the point of view of a market economy and the specific characteristics of the country, have not been studied deeply and comprehensively. Until now, there have been no clear scientific views on the history of the emergence, evolution, and definition of the tourism and tourism services sector in the literature. Without a deep understanding of the content of the concept of tourism services, it is impossible to scientifically substantiate its socio-economic significance and place in human society.

At the present stage of human society's development, the future of the tourism industry, its role in the socio-economic development of the country, its importance and practical aspects of development increase the need for a scientific study of its theoretical foundations. Many scholars have tried to clarify the essence of the concept of "tourism" in their studies. However, today there is no single opinion on separate concepts, definitions and rules related to the tourism sector.

In the early years of the 20th century, tourism began to be viewed as a mass phenomenon. The first interpretations and definitions given to the concept of "tourism" at that time mainly served to maintain tourism statistics. The term "international tourist" was first introduced in 1937 by the Council of the League of Nations, which identified three characteristics: 1) movement from one place to another; 2) temporary stay in a particular place; 3) the absence of a connection between work and income. In subsequent periods of the development of the tourism industry, understandings of this sector were formed on the basis of these characteristics.

The original definition of tourism adopted by the United Nations was as follows: "Active recreation associated with a change of permanent residence, which has an impact on health and physical development of a person." In 1993, the UN Statistical Committee adopted the following definition of tourism: "Tourism is the activity of persons travelling and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes." Research scientist N.I. Kabushkin defined tourism as "a set of relationships and interactions that arise during a person's journey, as well as a set of events." Researcher M.A. Zhukova concluded that there is no complete definition of the concept of tourism in the scientific literature. The definition of "General Theory of Tourism" by tourism researchers V. Hunsicker and K. Krapf is widely used in the literature. According to it: "tourism is the result of human movements and stays outside their places of residence, and is considered a set of these events and the relationships associated with them, until these stays become permanent residences and are associated with income generation." A similar definition was given by the Austrian legal scholar P. Bernecker, who defined tourism as "a set of interrelated relationships and services associated with the temporary and voluntary exchange of places of residence by a traveler for non-commercial and non-professional purposes."

The definition of "Tourism - a journey (travel) of an individual from his place of permanent residence for a period of not more than one year without engaging in paid activity in the place of his stay for health, educational, professional and practical or other purposes" given in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" does not fully cover the essence of tourism. In our opinion, this definition narrows the concept of tourism. For this reason, our country does not have reliable and accurate statistics on the tourism sector. In the literature on the tourism sector, a number of scholars view the concept of "tourism" not as a separate economic sector, but as an interconnected "complex of sectors". In particular, Russian scientists M.A. Morozov, N.S.

Morozova, G.A. Karpova, L.V. Khoreva put forward the idea that “modern tourism is manifested as a complex network of industries.”

In addition, M.N. Dmitriev also considers tourism as a complex, with the idea that "Tourism is an inter-sectoral complex of the national economy, consisting of organizations of both production and processing sectors, satisfying the needs of a special category of consumers (tourists)." Furthermore, the Hague Declaration on Tourism, adopted on April 14, 1989, defines it as follows: "Tourism includes the independent movement of people from their places of residence and work, as well as the provision of services designed to meet the needs arising from their movements." In our opinion, in the above definitions given by scientists and industry experts, the content and essence of the concept of "tourism" is linked to the concept of "tourism industry". However, in our opinion, it is somewhat incorrect to refer to such a complex socio-economic system as "tourism" as the concept of "tourism industry". The reason is that, in our opinion, the concept of "tourism" is a very broad concept, and the "tourism industry" is considered as its component part.

The recognition of tourism as a multifaceted and diverse concept in the definitions given by scholars conducting research in the field of tourism is also confirmed by the following comments: “tourism is a form of activity in itself, a form of recreation in the national economy, a way of relaxing, and at the same time an art, science, and business.”

The analysis of the above considerations allowed us to conclude that not only are there various explanations and definitions of the concept of tourism, but these various definitions also include phenomena, processes and relationships that are not comparable to each other. In our opinion, the definitions given to tourism are incomplete from the "consumer" point of view and do not fully reflect its essence.

In our opinion, tourism is a multifaceted, complex system, and the specific characteristics of this sector and their nature should be reflected in the definition of categories and terms related to the tourism sector. From this point of view, in our opinion, it is appropriate to give a concise definition of the term tourism: “Tourism is an activity aimed at satisfying the pleasure, interest and other physiological needs of people from the benefits of nature and society in order to restore their physical and spiritual abilities outside the place of permanent residence and work.” That is, a tourist is, first of all, a consumer. Tourism, in turn, must take into account not only the tourist's stay outside his place of residence for a certain period of time, but also the satisfaction of his spiritual needs during the holiday.

Today, the concept of "tourism industry" has been developed in various definitions by various scholars, initially defined in 1971 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as: "...a set of forms of economic activity aimed at creating goods and services for travelers." In addition, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" also defines the concept of "tourism industry" differently, namely: "a set of various entities of tourist activity that provide services to tourists (hotels, tourist complexes, campsites, motels, boarding houses, public catering, transport enterprises, cultural, sports institutions, etc.)".

Leading scholars conducting research in the field of tourism in our country have also expressed their attitude to the concept of "tourism industry". In particular, I.S. Tukhliyev and others refer to this understanding: “The tourism industry is hotels and accommodation facilities, transport facilities, public catering facilities, entertainment facilities and facilities, educational, medical, health, sports, religious ceremonies, business and other purposes, tourism operators and tourism agencies, as well as tourist and excursion and "is a set of organizations offering guide-interpreter services." However, in our opinion, it is very difficult to cover the entire scope of the "tourism industry" with such a description. Scholars from developed countries have put forward the idea of covering several dozen types of services in the "tourism industry." In particular, while Canadian researchers included a total of 41 types of services in their country's tourism industry, American experts recognized that the country's tourism industry consists of 39 types of services. However, in our opinion, among the definitions given to the concept of “tourism industry”, the definition of

Russian scientists M.E. Nemolyaeva and L.F. Khodorkov is more complete: “The modern tourism industry is a group of workers aimed at satisfying the needs of people who, for any purpose, are temporarily moving to the countries they visit, outside of paid professional activity.” and reliable.

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