

Improving The Financial Mechanism Of The Tourism Industry

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Abstract – This article explores the importance of tourism industry. The relevance of the proposed research is determined by the fact in modern conditions tourism is extremely important for the development of the economy and social sphere of any country. Uzbekistan, possessing a huge tourist potential, uses only a small part of it. In this regard, the possibilities of replenishing the reserve accounts from income base of budgets of all levels are artificially narrowed, at the same time the outflow of foreign currency from the country is growing. With an efficiently functioning mechanism for financing the tourism industry.

Keywords – Tourism industry, financial mechanism, accounts, critical financial situation, problem solving, financial suppliers, economic and social enterprises.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the proposed research, the goal was to determine the possibility of improving the financial mechanism of the tourism industry. The empirical basis of the research was the official data of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics including regional data, strategies and government programs for the development of tourism in the local regions.

The methodological basis of the scientific research is based on the following basic methods, system approach, abstract-logical, complex-factorial, economic and statistical, analogue, comparative and expert assessments, extrapolation.

Taking into account the role and importance of the tourism industry for market transformations, we have to state with regret that the economic and political reforms being carried out in the country have not only failed to overcome the existing shortcomings and imbalances in the sphere of Uzbekistan tourism, which have also led to the emergence of new problems. The stage of transition to market relations was characterized by the development of crisis trends in the tourism industry in Uzbekistan like a landslide decline in outbound tourism and as a result a deterioration in Uzbekistan's position in the international tourism system.

II. MAIN PART

Determining the structure of its funds, any tourist company decides on the optimal ratio for its own and borrowed funds in liabilities. The formation of this structure is not the same for various enterprises in the tourism sector, which is largely due to the specifics of their finances. Demand restrictions have a significant impact on the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan. As the world experience shows, the real possibility of participation of the population in travel arises only if there is a certain level of per capita consumption. The level of income of the mass Uzbekistan consumer makes most of the offered tourist services inaccessible to him. The deep decline in outbound tourism is mainly due to this reason. The growth of inbound tourism does not contradict this statement, but only testifies to the high differentiation of income in society.

It is well known that there are three factor incomes are wages, interest and rent, which correspond to the three main factors of production like labor, debt (assets) and land (natural resources). In a market economy, these factor incomes underlie the process of

the above resources. Let us, however, pose the simplest question – why, in modern Uzbekistan realities, tourist resources have not received a market assessment and why do they not bring their own kind of factor income?

By the economic nature, tourist resources are not associated only with the land and its subsoil, its organically combine natural, historical and socio-cultural factors. The consumer value (usefulness) includes balneological, general health, and recreational and spiritual and cultural orientation.

Consequently, tourist resources are a special type of resources, qualitatively and quantitatively different from purely natural factors (land and its subsoil). Accordingly, tourist resources act as a special and independent economic factor.

Tourist rent is a factor income that is created by tourist enterprises that use tourist resources as an object of the economy, as a factor in the production of tourist services, which must be appropriated by the owners of these resources. A variety of legal entities can act as owners of tourist resources like federal, regional and local authorities, banks, the tourist organization itself and even individuals, if they have ownership rights to these resources. No labor – no wages. No loan capital – no interest. There is no land as an economic factor – there is no rent. But the opposite is also could be true no wages – no labor, no interest – no borrowed capital, no rent – no land as an economic factor, but there is just a gift of nature.

Accordingly, the question arises tourist resources function as an economic factor if there is no tourist rent? The answer is obvious if we recognize economic laws as a reality. Objectively, tourist rent as a factor income has been and will be due to specific economic mechanism can allocate tourist rent as a special factor income. The research has shown another three main forms of tourist rent as monopoly, differential and absolute. Tourist resources accordingly, tourist rent occupy an important place in the system of property relations. The modern economic theory of property rights and the social nature of tourism require polymorphism and a clear division of property rights between authorities and tourism organizations. Ultimately, it is necessary to implement the specification of property rights including tourist object (resource) receives its specific owner (authority), who entrusts the use of these resources to a specific firm on a contractual basis. This excludes both state bureaucracy and commercial cash flow. Tourism is becoming a socially controlled sector of the economy.

Ultra-modern specific Uzbek conditions, when there is practically no budgetary funding for the tourism sector, all tourist rent should go finance national tourism in order to save this social sector of the economy from complete degradation and final economic collapse. The need to take into account tourist rent as a special factor income. To use tourist rent in the interests of national tourism, it is necessary to take in into account and it is necessary to legalize it as a special factor income and thereby legalize it as soon as possible do not give chance to let it go into the shadow economy. Only in this case the state can use the tourist rent in the social direction necessary for the society.

III. ANALYSIS

Today in Uzbekistan there is only an academic formulation of the question and nothing more. The current economic, financial and entire economic mechanism of the functioning of tourist organizations completely excludes any accounting of tourist rent. The national economy of tourism is based on dogma “there is no problem of tourist rent, because it rent does not exist. It is assumed that there’s no tourist rent either in real life or in science. Out of every ten travel agencies, nine engaged in outbound tourism, it is unprofitable to single out this factor income in a special economic category, which the state and trade unions could legalize and direct its use in the interests of society involving the domestic tourism. Here, too, narrowly commercial private interests prevail over the interests of the people and the country. Accordingly, the bureaucratic world, which serves outbound tourism, also opposes tourist rent. Under these conditions, the problem of tourist rent turns out to be not only an economic problem, but also a socio-political one.

It clearly divides the entire tourist world into two camps so in one camp, those who are interested

In personal enrichment on outbound tourism and in the other – those who are interested in the revival and development of domestic and in bound national tourism, as well as social tourism.

Ultimately, this is a manner of taking into account or not taking into account Uzbekistan’s interests.

IV. RISKS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN 2021

The Leisure and Tourism sector remains one of the most severely impacted markets due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Travel restrictions and quarantine measures imposed by various countries have curbed demand for international travel and are continuing to negatively impact consumer sentiment. Although COVID-19 vaccines are starting to roll out in the world markets, the impacts of the pandemic, such as travel restrictions, may still persist well into the 2021. It is important for organizations to implement a wide range of measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and stimulate the recovery of the sector. Even as the global travel industry gradually recovers from the absolute standstill that it experienced through most of 2020, the pandemic's disruptive and ever-changing effect on the travel ecosystem will certainly continue this year. The desire for countries to limit exposure to Covid-19 will put pressure on travelers to obtain mandatory documentation relating to insurance, testing, pre-approved accommodation and, eventually, vaccination, prior to travel, which imposes additional cost burdens on travelers.

Entry and exit restrictions imposed by governments or their assessment of the Covid-19 situation in a traveler's country of origin change at short notice, further complicating global travel. Traveler's in most countries should continue to expect measures such as health screening, quarantine and testing, socially distanced seating arrangements and contactless check-ins or transactions at airports, major public transport hubs, hotels and other facilities. Expect renewed lockdowns in high-risk areas and a reduction in capacity for transportation services of all kinds to be the new norm in 2021.

As per Adam Schrader – Director of Operations at risk line, due to climate change, the effects of natural disasters, such as tropical and winter storms, wildfires and monsoon rainfall in 2021 will continue to be more severe and emergency services personnel will be unable to respond to them in a timely manner in countries grappling with a new wave of Covid-19 infections. The trend will be similar when natural disasters hit countries this year, as emergency services are still understaffed and stretched thin and most resources have been allocated towards tackling the Covid-19 outbreak. Countries particularly at risk from natural disasters amid an outbreak during 2021 include the US, Italy, Kazakhstan and Russia, during the winter-storm season (January to March); the US, Brazil, Greece and Indonesia (April to August), and Australia and New Zealand (January to April) during the wildfire season; and India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, China and Pakistan during the cyclone and monsoon seasons (May to November).

The Covid-19 pandemic has pushed most health systems to their limits, exposing long-standing gaps in public health infrastructure and healthcare in many countries. A World Health Organization (WHO) study from 105 countries indicates that some 90 per cent of countries experienced disruptions to essential healthcare services, with low- and middle-income countries reporting the greatest difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic. Routine immunization, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases, cancer and malaria, as well as family planning, contraception and treatment for mental health disorders have been the most affected. Distressingly, emergency services also experienced disruptions in many countries. The pandemic will continue to test the ability of health systems to withstand shocks while maintaining routine functions and mitigating downstream health effects into 2021 and beyond, with Somalia, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, Chad, Niger, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Sudan, Cameroon, Libya, Iraq, Nigeria, Uganda as well as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Haiti and Papua New Guinea, among the countries with the weakest capacity to cope with the added burden of the pandemic. On 1 January 2021, the UK completed its year-long transition period following the country's exit from the European Union (EU), and the effects will be just one of the several uncertainties to watch out for this year. While Democrat Joe Biden's victory in the 2020 US presidential election generated optimism, he will have big challenges ahead in economic recovery and fighting the Covid-19 pandemic. Countries will have to consider whether the reversal of many of the Trump administration's actions by a Biden administration will not simply be reversed should a Republican be elected in 2024, and plan accordingly. France, with a presidential election approaching in 2022, will likely be the focus of US attention, more so than the UK. While a Biden administration will shore up alliances, countries will enter into regional blocs less dependent on the US in the event of further political turmoil. NATO will, in particular, have to address the Turkish elephant in the room as President Erdogan continues to insert himself in the domestic politics of other European member states and engage in military adventurism across the Middle East and Southern Caucasus. Additionally, Asia-Pacific partners such as Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Australia, will demand greater attention to deal with an emboldened People's Republic of China.

V. CONCLUSIONS

An innovation-oriented tourism policy requires the adjustment of certain instruments. Training creates personalized know-how in the form of personalized human capital. The impact is mainly over the long term. Together with other variables like personal commitment and hard work, they can contribute to improve the productivity of labor. This calls into question the current trend towards classroom-based tourism training and a more academic approach to the industry. Learning on the job and through hands-on experience is as important for tourism services as it is to be near the market. Optimum learning is possible at the level of the destination, where there is face-to-face communication between customers, management and those in the field. Another innovation creation mechanism is the production and diffusion of know-how that is available outside the company. Productivity increases when an enterprise can have access to the pool of sector-specific or macroeconomic know-how. The diffusion of knowledge stimulates innovation and ensures the gradual introduction of innovations. Another possibility is the creation of an innovation promotion programme. Tourism policy like technology policy can be used to create framework conditions that will help to develop and improve the innovation process. Such programs can promote both competition and co-operation between suppliers, and accelerate the process of restructuring. They also help to improve the innovation climate among the small businesses that are the backbone of the tourism industry. Due to the special nature of tourism, competition between destinations is increasingly a matter of innovation.

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