

**INBOUND TOURISM AS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
FUTURE MARKET DRIVER**

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Abstract. *This article examines and forecasts current inbound tourism using six variables: travel population, travel motivations, tourism consumption, public transportation, social environment, and time proportion. Other human elements, such as scenic spot capacity and natural resource conservation, have a significant impact. There will have a different impact. Tourism has evolved into one of the world's most important industries. It generated a substantial amount of revenue and had a significant influence. Current research on this topic need improvement.*

The findings reveal that over the last five years, cities inbound foreign exchange income has increased, as it is influenced by a variety of factors that can be used to forecast future development trends. Between 2020 and 2024, Uzbekistan's foreign exchange profits from inbound tourism increased steadily.

Keywords. *Inbound tourism, foreign exchange, tourism development, foreign tourist, economic driver, tourism market.*

Introduction. Tourism is currently one of the world's most important industries. Tourism, as a new growth point for the national economy and the driving force of the leisure sector, is critical to all elements of economic development in the twenty-first century. The government places a high value on the growth of tourism and the solid basis created since reform and opening up. The adoption of reform and opening up has created new opportunities and a larger space for inbound tourism. The Uzbek tourism business has maintained a robust, steady, and rapid growth trend. In



this new era, people have improved their financial lives while expanding their spiritual lives, and they are more likely to travel.

According to the Statistics Agency, a total of 8.2 million foreign citizens visited Uzbekistan for tourist purposes in 2024¹. Uzbekistan's tourist research has to be upgraded as the industry grows rapidly. According to data analysis of the amount of foreign tourism population from 2020 to 2024, Uzbekistan's tourism population is increasing. It is clear that an increasing number of people are accepting the relaxation of tourism, which is influenced by a variety of variables such as economic income, a shift in consciousness, a shift in the social environment, and so on.

In recent years, foreign exchange income from inbound tourism has consistently increased throughout provinces. Further examination and calculation of all components of foreign exchange income, as well as some factors of higher degree correlation.

Literature review. Visitors can travel both within their home nations and internationally. They must cross political and administrative borders (with the exception of holiday homes). It is critical to define tourism in relation to those borders in order to establish which economy (or location) the economic effects of tourist will have. That is what the concept of different types of tourism is about. A domestic trip is one in which the principal destination is within the visitor's home country. An inbound or outbound travel involves a principal destination beyond the visitor's country of residence.

- *An outbound* tourist trip, like a domestic vacation, may involve visits to places within the visitor's home country. For example, a person traveling abroad may need to first go to the city from which his or her flight will depart. While at that city, he or she may spend a few days. This segment of the trip would be classified as a domestic visit.

- *An inbound* journey only comprises visits within the country of reference. A visitor is a traveler on a tourist excursion. A visitor is someone who pays a visit to a certain location. Travelers must stay in a location for a minimum of time and

¹ <https://stat.uz/uz/>

participate in non-economic activities. The trip is the statistical unit of tourist statistics, and the visitor is one of its attributes. A tourism trip is a trip taken by a traveler to a destination outside their typical surroundings for less than a year, without the main goal of working for a resident entity in the country or location visited (figure-1).

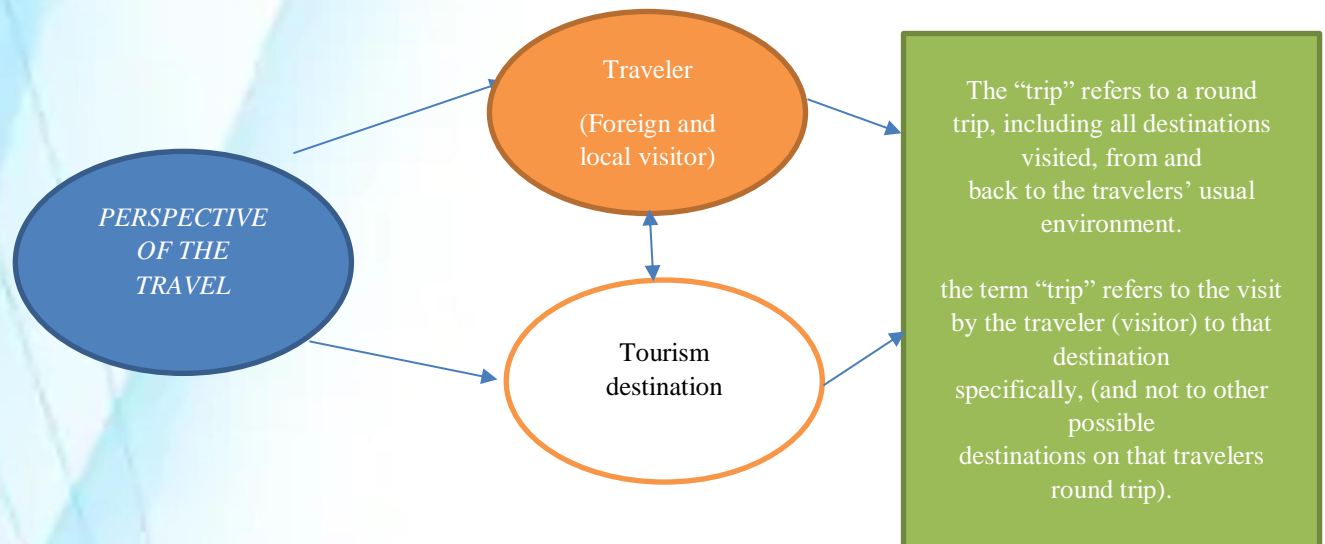


Figure-1. Perspective of the travel and trip².

Result and discussion. The concept of usual environment plays a major role in tourism statistics: to be considered a tourism trip, travel must take the traveler outside his/her usual environment. "The usual environment of an individual, a key concept in tourism, is defined as the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines." Despite repeated efforts, however, it has not been possible, owing to differences between and within countries, to develop a unique world-wide statistical and operational definition of an individual's usual environment.

The operational definition of an individual's usual environment should be flexible; the recommendations indicate four possible criteria to be used:

- Frequency of the trip (except for visits to vacation homes);
- Duration of the trip;
- The crossing of administrative or national borders;
- Distance from the place of usual residence.

² Author work



There is no dominance of one criterion over another. However, the criteria “frequency” and “duration” are essential and it is recommended to include the remaining two in the definition of usual environment if possible. When disseminating the results, each country should clearly indicate what criteria were used.

Places visited frequently as part of a regular life routine are considered part of an individual’s usual environment irrespective of the distance travelled. Vacation homes, on the other hand, even if frequently or routinely visited, are considered outside the usual environment. Staying at paid accommodation close to the usual place of residence (at a hotel or spa) is not considered a tourism activity unless the accommodation is outside the usual environment.

The repetition of trips by an individual can influence their classification, or not, as tourism trips:

Routine trips to the same place, once or more a week, tend not to be considered tourism trips;

Trips taken by students/workers between their place of study/work and the place of usual residence of the household to which they belong are also outside the scope of tourism.

Conclusion. Since the tourism market has a huge space and potential that people need to explore and discover. The development of tourism industry can promote international exchanges in various fields and countries. Not only that, it can also expand the output of the country's culture and values.

Here are some advices for the development of inbound tourism.

First, the tourism companies should be based on the study of tourist motivation and satisfaction, appropriate and effective way of publicity, grasp its strength, unified publicity and development direction, so that tourists are satisfied and the needs of tourists into tourist’s travel motivation.

Second, discover and highlight local characteristics, determine the same direction, establish a good tourism image, develop a good reputation, but also use local characteristic industries to drive the development of the region and drive the surface.



Third, the government should strengthen the protection of human resources and natural environment, shoulder social responsibility and take the lead in the work.

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