

MUHANDISLIK

& IQTISODIYOT

ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

№12

2025
dekabr

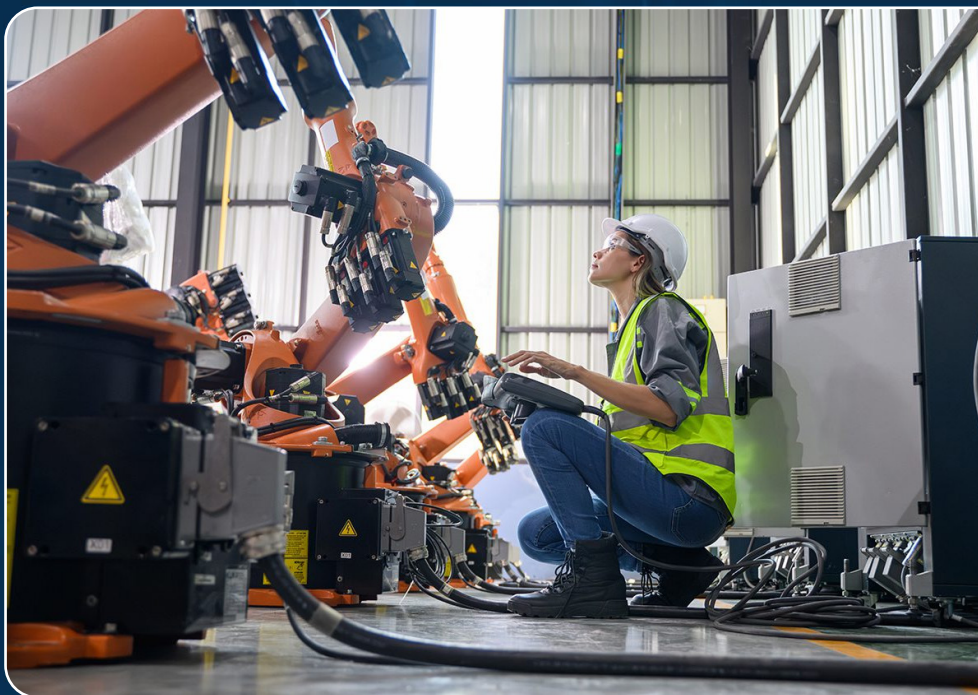


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ISSN: 3060-463X

РЭУ.РФ
РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ Г.В. ПЛЕХАНОВА
ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ



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Elektron nashr, 435 sahifa.
2025-yil, dekabr

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- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellash
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- 05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
- 05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
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- 05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
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- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
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Rayosatining 2024-yil 28-avgustdagi 360/5-son qarori bilan "Dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati"ga texnika va iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha "Muhandislik va iqtisodiyot" jurnali ro'yxatga kiritilgan.

Muassis: "Tadbirkor va ishbilarmon" MChJ

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING CONCEPTS RELATED TO YOUTH TOURISM

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Abstract. The article explores the evolution of theoretical approaches to defining tourism and related concepts, with particular emphasis on the role and specific characteristics of youth tourism within the broader system of tourism studies. The study analyzes key classical and contemporary definitions of tourism, ranging from the early conceptual framework proposed by Hunziker and Krapf in 1942-year to those adopted by AIEST, the British Tourist Society, and prominent scholars such as Burkart, Medlik, and Gilbert. Special attention is devoted to the conceptual foundations applied in the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), including the classification of tourism types and the corresponding aggregates of tourism consumption. The findings contribute to a more comprehensive and systematic understanding of tourism as a socio-economic phenomenon and clarify the theoretical positioning of youth tourism within the tourism industry.

Keywords: tourism, youth tourism, tourism definitions, Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), tourism consumption, inbound tourism, outbound tourism, domestic tourism, tourism industry, Burkart & Medlik, AIEST, social understanding of tourism.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada turizm va u bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni belgilashga oid nazariy yondashuvlarning evolyutsiyasi tahlil qilinadi hamda yoshlar turizmining turizm tadqiqotlarining kengroq tizimidagi o'rni va o'ziga xos jihatlari alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqotda Hunziker va Krapf tomonidan 1942-yilda ilgari surilgan dastlabki konsepsiyalardan boshlab, AIEST, Britaniya Turizm Jamiyati hamda Burkart, Medlik va Gilbert kabi olimlar tomonidan taklif etilgan klassik va zamonaviy ta'riflarga bo'lgan asosiy yondashuvlar tizimli ravishda tahlil etiladi. Shuningdek, Turizm sun'iy yo'ldosh hisobvarag'ida (TSA) qo'llaniladigan konseptual asoslar, jumladan, turizm turlari va turizm iste'molining tegishli agregatlariga alohida urg'u beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari turizmni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hodisa sifatida chuqurroq anglashga hamda yoshlar turizmining nazariy mavqeini aniqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, yoshlar turizmi, turizm ta'riflari, Turizm sun'iy yo'ldosh hisobvarag'i (TSA), turizm iste'moli, kirish turizmi, chiqish turizmi, ichki turizm, turizm sanoati, Burkart va Medlik, AIEST, turizmni ijtimoiy tushunish.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается эволюция теоретических подходов к определению туризма и связанных с ним понятий с акцентом на место и специфику молодежного туризма в системе туристских исследований. Анализируются ключевые классические и современные трактовки туризма — от ранних концепций, предложенных Хунзикером и Крапфом в 1942-году, до определений, принятых AIEST, Британским туристическим обществом, а также отдельными исследователями, включая Буркарта, Медлика и Гилберта. Особое внимание уделяется концептуальным положениям Туристского спутникового счета (ТСА), в том числе классификации видов туризма и агрегатов туристского потребления. Проведенный анализ способствует углублению научного понимания туризма как социально-экономического явления и уточнению теоретического статуса молодежного туризма.

Ключевые слова: туризм, молодежный туризм, определения туризма, Туристский спутниковый счет (ТСА), туристское потребление, въездной туризм, выездной туризм, внутренний туризм, туристская индустрия, Буркарт и Медлик, AIEST, социальное понимание туризма.



INTRODUCTION

One of the earliest conceptual definitions of tourism was proposed by pioneering researchers in the field, Hunziker and Krapf, in 1942-year. They defined tourism as “a set of relationships and phenomena arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, provided that such stay does not result in permanent residence and is not associated with any permanent or temporary income-generating activity.” For an extended period, this definition was widely accepted, including by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (Aiest), as it provided a foundational framework for the academic understanding of tourism.

At the same time, subsequent scholarly discussions revealed the need for further conceptual refinement. In particular, certain forms of travel, such as business trips and domestic tourism, were not sufficiently reflected within the original formulation. In response to these considerations, Aiest revisited and refined the definition during its annual congress held in Cardiff in 1981-year. As a result, a more comprehensive definition was adopted: “a set of relationships and phenomena arising from people’s travel to and stay in places that are not their main permanent residences or workplaces, for purposes of leisure, business activities, or study” [3]. This formulation broadened the conceptual scope of tourism by explicitly recognizing multiple travel purposes and by extending its applicability beyond international travel.

An even more precise and operational definition was later introduced by the British Tourism Society in 1979-year, drawing on the theoretical contributions of Burkart and Medlik. According to this definition, “tourism encompasses the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside their usual places of residence and work, as well as the activities undertaken during their stay at these destinations” [1]. This approach clearly identifies tourism-related activities and avoids an exclusive focus on overnight stays or international travel, thereby allowing for the inclusion of domestic tourism and day visits. Consequently, this definition contributes to a more inclusive and analytically flexible understanding of tourism as a multidimensional socio-economic phenomenon.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Burkart and Medlik, whose conceptual framework remains relevant in contemporary tourism studies, tourism is characterized by the following five fundamental features [1]. First, tourism does not represent a single, isolated phenomenon; rather, it constitutes a complex combination of interrelated phenomena and relationships. Second, these phenomena and relationships emerge from the movement of people to destinations and their stay at those destinations, incorporating both a dynamic component (travel) and a static component (stay). Third, travel and stay occur outside the individual’s usual place of residence and work, thereby generating activities that differ from those of the resident and working population in the visited destinations. Fourth, movement to tourism destinations is temporary and short-term in nature. Fifth, destinations are visited for purposes not related to paid employment, meaning that tourism does not involve job placement or income-generating activities at the destination.

Within the broader theoretical discourse, particular attention should be given to the conceptual definition proposed by Gilbert, which emphasizes the social understanding of tourism. According to this approach, “tourism is a part of leisure that involves a short-term trip to a less familiar destination or community with the aim of satisfying the consumer’s need for one or more types of activity” [3]. This definition offers several conceptual advantages. It situates tourism within the wider context of leisure, preserves the requirement of travel beyond the usual place of residence and work, and places clear emphasis on the underlying motivations for travel.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative theoretical approach based on a systematic review and comparative analysis of classical and contemporary tourism literature. The research analyzes key conceptual definitions of tourism proposed by leading scholars and international organizations. In addition, conceptual analysis of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) framework is applied to examine tourism classifications and consumption aggregates. The study relies on theoretical synthesis and generalization and does not involve primary empirical data collection.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

From a methodological perspective, the geographical identification of tourists and their associated consumption is essential for assessing the economic and social impacts on the source country. This principle applies not only to tourism statistics compiled at the national level but also to data collected at the regional level

[2]. In this context, the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) provides a comprehensive classification of tourism by distinguishing several main categories.

Domestic tourism refers to visits by residents of a country to destinations within that same country. The TSA further differentiates between resident tourists who travel exclusively within national borders and those whose final destination lies outside the country. Inbound tourism encompasses the activities of non-resident tourists within a given country. Outbound tourism includes tourism activities undertaken by residents when visiting destinations in other countries. Internal tourism represents a combination of domestic and inbound tourism, while national tourism includes the tourism activities of residents both within and outside the economic territory of their country of residence. Finally, international tourism comprises a combination of inbound and outbound tourism.

Given that tourist activities inherently involve consumption, the TSA framework allows for the derivation of several aggregates of tourism consumption. Domestic tourism consumption refers to consumption by resident tourists within the national territory. Inbound tourism consumption includes consumption by non-resident tourists within the source country and the goods and services provided to them by residents. Outbound tourism consumption consists of consumption by resident tourists outside the source country and goods and services supplied by non-residents. Internal tourism consumption covers consumption by both resident and non-resident tourists within the source country and goods and services provided by residents. National tourism consumption reflects consumption by resident tourists both within and outside their country of residence.

Several methodological clarifications regarding these consumption categories are warranted. First, in the case of domestic tourism consumption, the visitor's final destination may be either within or outside the country; however, the consumption activity must take place within national borders. Consequently, the domestic component of outbound tourism consumption is included in domestic tourism consumption. Second, inbound tourism consumption excludes purchases made outside the destination country, such as airline tickets provided by foreign carriers or goods purchased abroad; nevertheless, goods and services consumed in the destination country may include imported products. Third, outbound tourism consumption does not include goods and services purchased before or after the trip within the country of residence, as these are conventionally classified as the domestic component of outbound tourism consumption. Finally, within the TSA framework, inbound tourism consumption is treated as an export for the destination country, whereas outbound tourism consumption is regarded as an import.

Tourism exhibits a range of specific economic characteristics that either exert a significant influence on the tourism economy or necessitate the application of specialized methods for measuring and analyzing its economic effects. In academic discourse, policy documents, and analytical reports, the term "tourism industry" is widely used [4]. At the same time, scholarly debate continues regarding whether tourism can be regarded as an independent industry or economic sector in its own right.

From a general economic perspective, an industry or economic sector is commonly understood as a group of firms engaged in the production of similar goods or services, or in activities based on comparable raw materials. In line with this approach, the System of National Accounts defines an "industry" as a group of enterprises carrying out similar types of production activities. However, tourism-related consumption encompasses a diverse set of goods and services. A tourist traveling abroad typically purchases services provided by tourism enterprises, including transport, accommodation, food and beverages, entertainment, and various types of souvenirs. These goods and services are heterogeneous in nature and cannot be classified as a single, uniform product group. This diversity explains why national accounting systems do not identify tourism as a distinct, standalone sector.

Furthermore, the hotel and restaurant industry, although an important component of tourism, represents only a part of the broader tourism system and therefore cannot fully substitute for it. At the same time, a substantial number of firms in the culinary and hospitality industries maintain limited or no direct interaction with tourists. This complexity highlights the multifaceted nature of tourism and its economic linkages.

Several scholars have contributed to addressing this conceptual challenge. Smith, in particular, supports the notion of a tourism industry and, similarly to Medlik, proposed a practical approach for measuring tourism-related activities. Within this framework, firms are classified into two main groups: those that primarily serve tourists, such as hotels, and those that cater to both tourists and local residents, such as restaurants and pubs. This distinction provides a more nuanced understanding of tourism production and consumption.

Nevertheless, the fact that the components of the tourism product are distributed across different sectors of the national accounts, combined with the dual role of many firms serving both tourists and non-tourists, complicates the accurate measurement of tourism's true economic contribution. These methodological challenges ultimately led to the development and implementation of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), which offers a coherent framework for capturing the economic significance of tourism within the broader system of national accounts.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The theoretical analysis of concepts related to youth tourism confirms that this field constitutes a dynamic and rapidly developing segment of the global tourism system. Youth tourism functions not only as an important economic component but also as a significant socio-cultural phenomenon that influences personal development, worldview formation, and the enhancement of intercultural communication skills among young people. Examination of key theoretical foundations—including travel motivations, behavioral patterns, socio-cultural needs, and psychological characteristics of young travelers—makes it possible to more clearly identify the distinctive features of youth tourism as a specific category within tourism studies.

Contemporary theoretical approaches further highlight that youth tourism plays a substantial role in promoting social integration, increasing global mobility, and fostering the development of active, innovative, and adaptable younger generations. The widespread diffusion of digital technologies, the expansion of low-cost travel options, and the emergence of new tourism formats have contributed to transforming youth tourism into a flexible and inclusive environment capable of responding to the diverse expectations and preferences of modern youth.

Overall, the analysis of theoretical aspects related to youth tourism provides a comprehensive conceptual basis for the formulation of effective public policies, educational initiatives, and targeted marketing strategies aimed at increasing youth participation in tourism activities. The systematic development of this sector not only supports economic growth but also facilitates cultural exchange, mutual understanding, and the promotion of global citizenship among young people, thereby positioning youth tourism as an integral element of sustainable social development.

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muhandislik **& iqtisodiyot**

ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

Musahhih: Zokir Alibekov

Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Iskandar Islomov

2025. № 12

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"Muhandislik va iqtisodiyot" jurnali 26.06.2023-yildan
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi
Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan
№S-5669245 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №095310.

**Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahri Yunusobod
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