



## THE IMPORTANCE OF ARAB COUNTRIES IN THE RELATIONS OF THE WORLD TOURISM ECONOMY IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES

*Yodgoraliyev Boburjon Baxodir o'g'li*  
*Namangan city 24th school history teacher*

**Annotation:** This article examines the growing importance of Arab countries in the global tourism economy from the late 20th century to the early 21st century. It analyzes the main factors of the development of tourism in this region, including economic diversification, cultural heritage and natural attractions. The study also addresses issues such as political instability and sustainability issues in the development of tourism in these countries. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was used to assess the impact of tourism on economic growth, cultural preservation and international relations. The results highlight the emerging role of Arab countries in global tourism dynamics and offer political proposals to ensure sustainable growth in the sector.

**Keywords:** Arab Tourism, global tourism economy, economic diversification, Middle East, cultural heritage, sustainable tourism, Tourism Development, political stability, global relations.

The dynamics of the development of international tourism movements in the countries of the Middle East region countries are the main tourism centers of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Israel. Significant international tourism movements began to develop in the region from the 1970s onwards. The region received \$ 1.8 million in 1970. foreign tourist visits were observed, which by 1980 amounted to 6 million. the population was. International tourism receipts, however, amounted to Rs 0.4 crore. From US dollars. 3.5 crore. It has been observed to grow in the US dollar. International tourism visits 17.7% in 1986-87. international tourism receipts, on the other hand, were seen to fall by 16%. In 1980, World Tourism accounted for 2.1% of visits. By 1987 this had fallen to 1.48%. In 1988-99, foreign visits were observed to grow somewhat. that is, 5.4 million in 1987. if foreign visits are observed. 7.5 crore in 1990. reach the person. By 1991, the number of foreign tourists begins to decline again. attendance at 10.3%. there is a 16.5% drop in international tourism revenue. Starting in 1994 (excluding the 2001 decline), there was a one - time increase in 2002 . The results of the analysis of foreign tourist visits to this region show. From 1980 to the 90s, there was a constant oscillation from year to year. that is, an increase or decrease is observed. 24 crore in 2000. foreign tourists visit.

As of 2002, the figure was 27.6 million. reach the person. 2.6% of world tourism receipts in 2000 in terms of international tourism receipts. 2.7% in 2002. From 2000 to 2002, there was a 4.9% increase in international tourism revenue. Each foreign tourist visit was US \$ 514 in 2000. US \$ 470 in 2002. Globally, this figure was lower at 43.6%. in terms of this figure was lower by 43.6%<sup>1</sup>. Tourism revenue was also estimated at 27.6 billion in the region in 2005. the dollar was valued around 2.

Visiting the sacred cities of Islam and one of the farzical practices in Saudi Arabia, Hajj and Umra are visited by several million Muslims each year in Mecca and Medina. In this country, mainly religious tourism is extremely developed. The second international tourism developed country in the Middle East region is the United Arab Emirates (UAE). This is 19.7% of foreign tourist visits to the Middle East region

<sup>1</sup> Turizm geografiyasi fanidan o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma. – Namangan, 2021. – B. 87.

<sup>2</sup> Маматкулов Х.М., Бектемиров А.Б., Тухлиев И.С., Норчаев А.Н. «Халқаро туризм». Дарслик. Тошкент – СамИСи. 2007 53 бет.

in 2002. international tourism receipts were 10.2%. 31.7% in foreign tourist visits in 2002 compared to 2001. there was a 24.8% increase in international tourism receipts. Another country considered one of the international tourist centers in the region is the Arab Republic of Egypt. This state is extremely ancient and has a rich history. Tourism and service sectors are important sectors of national income in this country. 17.8% of foreign tourist visits in the region in 2002. 29% of international tourism receipts fell on this country. Also 10.2% of visits to the country of Syria. 10.5% of receipts. 5.8% of visits to the country of Jordan. 6.1% of receipts. 8.7% of visits to the country of Israel. 11.1% of receipts. 13.6% of visits to the country of Bahrain. 17.1% of receipts. 3.5% of visits to the country of Lebanon. it has been observed that 7.9% of receipts are correct. 65-70% of international tourism visits in the region are from Saudi Arabia. Corresponds to the countries of the United Arab Emirates and Egypt. 70-75% of international tourism receipts fall on these countries<sup>3</sup>.

The Middle East region is the main countries that provide the international tourism market, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the countries of the Pacific region. As a result of political instability in the Middle East region. there are constant fluctuations in international tourism movements. The political situation in the hands of Persia is not only the country of Iraq. It led to a 40% reduction in foreign visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan and Egypt. Even in the following years, the Middle East, which included the Persian Gulf throughout the period, became the main "point of fire". This earth is a node of nervous conflicts, in which various cultures and religions of the planet are formed side by side, very complex. It's not just Israel with arab countries here. perhaps the interests of many other states were in conflict.

Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Egypt is on two continents. An ancient state in the Middle East, located in the northeastern part of Africa and the Sinai Peninsula of Asia. The Capital Is Cairo. 5 per year to the country mln.ga close travelers will come and leave this area for 4 billion. The U.S. generates close to the dollar. About 3% of YaMM falls into the tourism sector. The tourism sector in Egypt is mainly its cultural and historical monuments. world famous pyramids. associated with their palaces. In the 1980s, the Red Sea adopts a plan for the development of beach tourism on its shores. The area mainly belongs to the city of Khurgada. basic. it was supposed to become a tourist center. At the beginning of the 1990s, seven tourist villages will be built to accommodate tourists from Western European countries <sup>4</sup>.

After Egypt concluded a peace agreement with the country of Israel in 1979, it became one of the most politically peaceful countries, as a result of which international tourism began to develop rapidly in the country. Egypt receives tourists from all countries of the globe. Egypt markets the international tourism market mainly in the United States, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany. Italy and Japan provide countries. There are 14 universities in the country that operate a folio. The largest are the Islamic Universities of Cairo, Ayn-SHams, Alexandria and Al-Ashar. More than 700,000 students are enrolled in higher education institutions. The contacts of Tashkent Institute of Oriental Studies and Islamic University with Egyptian universities are well established. many students are improving their knowledge in Egyptian Higher Education Institutions. There is a direct air service between Tashkent and Cairo.. The result of an economic analysis of the international tourism movements of the country of the Arab Republic of Egypt shows that 0.7% of world tourist visits. Made in the Middle East region. 17.8% of visits are to the country of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Foreign tourist visits increased by 12.6% in 2002 compared to 2001<sup>5</sup>.

Tourism in the country of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is a kingdom in South-Central Asia in the Arabian Peninsula. It covered over 80% as well as several islands in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf Coast. The religion of Islam in the kingdom. the main holy steps are Makkai-Mukkarama and Madinai-Munavwara. 6 million people from arab and noarab countries came here. the foreigner lives and works. They were attracted to the area by high wages. Foreigners make up half of all the population employed in Saudi Arabia. They will build cities and major highways by hand. oil ' is extracted. Makkah "Makkai Munavvaraga", the holy city of Muslims all over the world in Saudi Arabia, where the Mosque of jome khawlisi houses the Holy Kaaba, and the city where the Prophet, Mr. Rasululloh Muhammad salallohu alayhi wassalam is

3 Turizm geografiyasi fanidan o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma. – Namangan, 2021. – B. 88.

4 Gulmetov F.E., Allabergenov A.A. Turizm geografiyasi: O'quv qo'llanma. — T.: "Talqin", 2004. — 99 b.

5 Turizm geografiyasi fanidan o'quv uslubiy qo'llanma. – Namangan, 2021. – B. 89-90.

buried – Madinah "Madinai Mukarrama" to 2 a year mln.ga nearby Muslims go on Hajj. Ministries, banks, hotels are usually 7-8 floors, characterized by their unique elegant architecture.

### **Conclusion.**

The growing role of the Arab world in the world tourism economy is beyond doubt. From cultural and religious tourism to luxury and adventure tourism, the region offers a variety of attractions for international visitors. However, in order to ensure this growth, Arab countries need to address key issues such as political instability, environmental sustainability, and cultural preservation.

Political stability: governments must continue to prioritize security and sustainability because it is essential to ensure the continuous growth of the tourism sector.

Sustainability: investments in sustainable tourism practices, in particular vulnerable desert ecosystems, must be made to minimize environmental degradation.

Cultural preservation: Arab peoples must balance the development of tourism with the preservation of cultural heritage sites and appeal to culturally conscious travelers.

Economic diversification: continuing investment in infrastructure and marketing, particularly in undeveloped areas, will help further expand the contribution of the tourism industry to the national economy.

### **References:**

1. М.М.Муҳаммадсидиқов. Саудия Арабистонининг Қизил денгиз минтақасида хавфсизликни таъминлаш сиёсатинининг хусусиятлари. Сиёсий фанлари номзоди. Диссиртация. —Тошкент, —2005. —185 б.
2. Гофуров.С.М. Хавфсизлик стратегияси: Марказий Осиё республикалари ва форс кўрфази араб давлатлари амалиёти. — Т.,2007. —156 б.
3. Д.И.Мадаминаова. Миср Араб Республикасининг Ўрта Ер Денгизи минтақасидаги хавфсизликни таъминлаш сиёсати.Сиёсий фанлари номзоди.диссертация. —Тошкент, 2010. — 175 б.
4. Ф.Э.Каримов. Яқин Шарқ давлатларидаги этносиёсий жараёнларнинг минтақа хавфсизлигига таъсири. Сиёсий фанлари номзоди.Диссертация.—Тошкент, 2017.
5. А.Г.Бакланов. Ближний Восток на рубеже XXI Века: к созданию системы региональной безопасности. —Москва.: Мгимо, 2001.— 169.С.
6. Hazbun, V. (2008). \* Turist bo'lish: yaqin Sharqdagi turizmning madaniy siyosati\*. Minnesota matbuot universiteti.
7. Sharpley, R. (2012). \*Arab dunyosida turizm va rivojlanish\*. Zamonaviy Arab Ishlari.
8. Timo'tiy, Dj Va Iverson, T. (2006). \* Turizm va Arab dunyosi: rivojlanayotgan munosabatlar\*. Turizm tadqiqotlari yilnomalari.
9. Al-Oun, S. Va Al-Hmud, S. (2008). \*Arab xalqlarida barqarorlik va turizm\*. Yaqin Sharq Tadqiqotlari.
10. G'azoliy, R. va boshq. (2020). \*Arab bahori mamlakatlaridagi siyosiy beqarorlik va turizm\*. Turizm Sharhi Xalqaro.