



Impacts of Aviation Industry in Tourism Sector

Khaydarov Abdulaziz

Student at "Silk Road" International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage

Abstract

In This article mainly discusses the contribution of the aviation industry to tourism, the necessary information about the aviation industry, changes in the aviation industry and the role of tourism in aviation.

Keywords: Aviation Industry, Plane, Airplane, Tourism, Travel, Goods, Logistics, Civil Aviation, Commercial and Private Aviation, Military Aviation, ICAO, DGCA

Introduction

The word aviation first comes from the French language and when translated means Avis-bird and the suffix -ation is now widely used in many countries. In 1897 French Klement Ader went the way of Mojayskiy and tried to fly with motor. The machine named "EOL" OR "AVION" that he created resembled a bat spreading its wings. Equipped with a steam engine, this flying machine was able to take off from the ground and fly straight up to 100 meters. From that period, aviation began to develop slowly. Aviation gradually became a sport among young people, for example, people competed with each other by flying far, landing correctly, and climbing high. Unfortunately, injuries often result from these activities and sometimes this competition even led to death. However today, the aviation industry exists in all countries and is mainly used in the field of tourism. Aviation provides the only rapid worldwide transportation network, which makes it essential for global business. It generates economic growth, creates jobs, and facilitates international trade and tourism. Nowadays, it is no secret that when most people think of aviation, only big airplanes and helicopters come to mind. But aviation is a big industry and it includes not only airplanes and helicopters, but also balloons, gliders, parachutists and airships. In the aviation industry, aircrafts, that is, structures capable of moving in the air, are used for various purposes. I can cite the following as an example: Civil Aviation i.e. (carrying citizens from one place to another), In the field of logistics, i.e. (delivery of foreign goods and products from one destination to another), Military Aviation i.e. (their use in combat situations).

Civil Aviation- Civil aviation is one of two major categories of flying, representing all non-military and non-state aviation, both private and commercial. Most of the countries in the world are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization and work together to establish common Standards and Recommended Practices for civil aviation through that agency. It is responsible for regulation of air transport services to/from/within India and for enforcement of civil air regulations, air safety, and airworthiness standards. The DGCA (Directorate General of



Civil Aviation) also co-ordinates all regulatory functions with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In civil aviation, it is mainly used to transport citizens from their destination to another destination. Civil aviation is divided into 2 types. These are commercial and private aviation. Commercial aviation includes most or all flying done for hire, particularly scheduled service. Commercial aviation is a branch of civil aviation that specializes in the development, production, operation, maintenance of aircraft designed for individual and corporate flights, as well as the provision of related services. Private aviation includes pilots flying for their own purposes (recreation, business meetings, etc.) without receiving any kind of remuneration. This is an aircraft that is not used for commercial transportation of passengers and cargo, but for flights of a limited number of passengers on any routes without an official schedule. It can be used by individuals for personal flights, companies or other institutions to transport their employees and partners. All scheduled air transport is commercial, but general aviation can be either commercial or private. Normally, the pilot, aircraft, and operator must all be authorized to perform commercial operations through separate commercial licensing, registration, and operation certificates.

Military Aviation- Aircraft have been a fundamental part of military power since the mid-20th century. Generally speaking, all military aircraft fall into one of the following categories: fighters, which secure control of essential airspaces by driving off or destroying enemy aircraft; bombers, which are larger, heavier, and less-maneuverable craft designed to attack surface targets with bombs or missiles; ground-support, or attack, aircraft, which operate at lower altitudes than bombers and air-superiority fighters and attack tanks, troop formations, and other ground targets; transport and cargo planes, big-bodied craft with large amounts of interior space for carrying weapons, equipment, supplies, and troops over moderate or long distances; helicopters, which are rotary-winged aircraft used for ground support, for transporting assault troops, and for short-distance transport and surveillance; and unmanned aerial vehicles, which are remotely controlled or autonomously guided aircraft that carry sensors, target designators, electronic transmitters, and even offensive weapons. Military aviation comprises military aircraft and other flying machines for the purposes of conducting or enabling aerial warfare, including national airlift (air cargo) capacity to provide logistical supply to forces stationed in a war theater or along a front.

Impacts of Logistics in Aviation Industry - Logistics is considered a part of the aviation industry and makes a great contribution to product delivery. Nowadays, the main part of the delivery of products from abroad is occupied by logistics in the aviation industry. Logistics plays a major role in easing the burden of many businessmen and people working in the market sector i.e. bringing goods from long distances. Logistics technology include aviation in the planning, organization, administrative control and enforcement operations in air cargo supply chain. These individual components are connected to the carriage of cargo in collaboration with intermediaries of air freight, airports, airlines and air traffic services. Logistics technology based on the interaction of among the various subsystems of the logistics chain. The momentum of logistics technologies is usually based on production, but it to be controlled by and market needs and options. Thus, market affects production, but this binding also applies as a feedback - i.e. production affects the market. This interaction affects the choice of logistics technology and vice versa, logistics technology can affect the connection between production and market.



Statistics about Aviation

- According to statistics, 40% of trips today are made by airplanes and helicopters.
- Statistics show that up to 80 percent of all aviation accidents can be attributed to human error. The most dangerous times include takeoff and landing and the time periods before and after these events. Pilot error is thought to account for 53% of aircraft accidents, with mechanical failure (21%) and weather conditions (11%) following behind.
- The NTSB database, which has records of every reportable accident since 2008, shows over 13 thousand accidents with at least one issue pertaining to personnel. All these accidents include over 20 thousand findings related to personnel, with an average of 1.54 per accident.
- Though the aviation sector is growing rapidly, according to the statistics only 5% of the world's population has ever flown on an airplane. Many people, especially from the underdeveloped regions, have never been in an aircraft and it is not likely that they will have an opportunity to fly in all of their lives. However, at the same time a small minority of the world's population fly very regularly.
- Today, there are over 41,700 airports all over the world according to the Central Intelligence Agency. The United States alone has over 13,000 airports listed with the Central intelligence Agency. Coming in second is the country of Brazil with a little over 4,000 airports and from there the numbers drop drastically per country.

Conclusion- Airline, the most important element and the most visible player in the aviation sector, play an important role in the global economy. While an airline forms its own network of operations, the aviation industry makes a larger network of operations, and the global airline industry integrates all the smaller networks into a larger one, with all the cities and towns with airports connected together. Certainly, the industry is a facilitator for many other major industries, including tourism. In addition to service characteristics, the aviation industry has a number of other characteristics including high barriers to entry, capital-intensive oligopoly, labour intensive, dynamic pricing, close government regulations, etc. The air line customer can be the consumer himself/herself, or the decision-maker with regard to the travel of a person or transport of cargo. Customers encounter many difficulties when taking decisions, especially since the decision is a high involvement exercise and complicated by various factors, particularly the cost factor. Tourists constitute one of the major markets of aviation. Air transport plays a major role in the interregional movement of tourists, which usually requires long-distance travel. The growth rate of international air travel is related to the growth rate of international tourism. Attractive package tours, competitive air tickets are attracting more and more tourist's day by day, so the industry is booming. We can see how important the role of aviation in tourism is through the following examples. During the pandemic, that is, due to the cancellation of flights in the aviation sector due to Covid-19, there was a stoppage in many sectors. For example, in the field of logistics, the market of those who bring goods from abroad or transport goods from one country to another has collapsed, and this situation has caused a big collapse in the country's markets and economy. The delivery of goods was also difficult. This situation has also had a major impact on Civil Aviation. During the pandemic, all flights have been canceled and as a result, it has had a major impact on the Tourism sector. As a result, the flow of tourists and the number of visitors to tourist destinations dropped sharply. Apart from this The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant



impact on the airline industry due to travel restrictions and a decimation in demand among travelers. Significant reductions in passenger numbers have resulted in flights being cancelled or planes flying empty between airports, which in turn massively reduced revenues for airlines and forced many airlines to lay off employees or declare bankruptcy. Some have attempted to avoid refunding cancelled trips to diminish their losses. Airliner manufacturers and airport operators have also laid off employees.

References

1. Scott W. How many airports are there in the world? 2021 January 4th .
<https://euflightcompensation.com/how-many-airports-are-there-in-the-world/>
2. Aviation and Plane crash statistics.
https://www.psbr.law/aviation_accident_statistics.html#:~:text=Of%20these%2024%20million%20hours,100%2C000%20yielded%20a%20fatal%20crash.
3. Jana Ferencová; Soňa Hurná. 2017 June 07th .Logistics technologies in Aviation.
https://actalogistica.eu/issues/2017/II_2017_03_Ferencova_Hurna.pdf
4. John,F.Guilmartin.John,W,L.Taylor.Military Aircraft.
<https://www.britannica.com/technology/military-aircraft/Fighters>
5. Kudishin,Ivan.V. 2013.Aviatsiya.
<https://library.tsd.uz/storage/books/March2022/XZKhXUEVQOx07lRf6W5N.pdf>
6. Aviatsiya.2021.July 5th . <https://enc.for.uz/wiki/Aviatsiya>
7. M.R.Dileep, 2019.page 154,Tourism Transport and Travel Management