



Impacts of Aviation Industry in Tourism Sector

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Abstract: *Today developing world, the tourism's role in the world is immeasurable. There are various directions in the field of tourism, the most important of which is the field of aviation. Aviation is the threshold of tourism, and the beginning and the end of all trips begin and end with this aviation. Aviation is considered the basis of travel today. This graduation project illustrates the information regarding Impacts of Aviation Industry in Tourism sector. In our modern life the role of Aviation industry in Tourism sphere is incomparable. In this graduation project, I will confess about all directions in the field of aviation, types of aviation and their future benefits, the benefits of aviation to the field of tourism, and directions that need to be developed in the field of aviation. My graduation project will provide updated information, statistics and solutions to problems in the field of aviation.*

Keywords: *Aviation Industry, Plane, Airplane, Tourism, Travel, Goods, Logistics, Civil Aviation, Commercial and Private Aviation, Military Aviation, ICAO, DGCA, Airport, Airline, Cargo, ULD, VFR, IFR, ATC, Aircraft, Airstrip, Airfield, FAA, LCCs, FSCs.*

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 offers the sole fast global transportation network, making it crucial for international trade. It fosters job creation, economic expansion, and eases travel and trade abroad. 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- The Civil Aviation. One of the two main flight classifications, civil aviation includes all commercial and private non-military flights. The majority of nations in the world are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which they use to collaborate on developing universal Standards and Recommendations for Civil Aviation. Controlling air traffic to, from, and within India is one of its responsibilities, as is enforcing civil aviation regulations, air safety standards, and airworthiness standards. Additionally, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) oversee all regulatory activities. It is mostly employed in civil aviation to move passengers from one location to another. Two categories of civil aviation exist. Commercial and private aviation is this. Most flights performed for hire, especially scheduled flights, are included in commercial aviation. A subset of civil aviation known as commercial aviation is focused on the creation, manufacture, use, and maintenance of aircraft intended for commercial and private flights as well as the supply of related services. Pilots who fly for their own benefit (recreation, business meetings, etc.) without payment are considered to be engaged in private aviation. This aircraft is used for flights with a small number of passengers on any route without an established timetable rather than for the commercial transportation of people and cargo. Individuals can use it for their own flights, and businesses or other organizations can use it to transport their staff members and business partners. Commercial air travel encompasses all scheduled air travel, but general aviation can be either private or commercial. Typically, separate commercial permits, registrations, and operating certificates are required for the pilot, aircraft, and operator in order to conduct commercial operations.



Military Aviation- Military power has relied heavily on aviation from the middle of the 20th century. All military aircraft typically fit into one of the following groups: bombers, larger, heavier, and less maneuverable aircraft meant to hit surface targets with bombs or missiles; fighters, which give control over key airspace by chasing or destroying enemy aircraft; ground support, or attack tanks, troop formations, and other ground targets using aircraft flying at lower altitudes than bombers and air superiority fighters; helicopters, which are rotary-wing aircraft used for ground support, troop transport, short-haul transport, and surveillance; transport and cargo aircraft, large-bodied vehicles with a large internal space for delivering weapons, equipment, supplies, and personnel over medium or long distances; as well as unmanned aerial vehicles, which are remotely or autonomously piloted aircraft outfitted with sensors, target markers, electronic transmitters, and even offensive weapons. Military aviation refers to the use of military aircraft and other aircraft for carrying out or assisting with the execution of aerial combat activities, including national air transportation (air cargo transportation) to meet the logistical needs of forces deployed to the theater of operations or along the front.

Impacts of Logistics in Aviation Industry - Delivery of goods is greatly influenced by logistics, which is seen as a subset of the aviation sector. The majority of international product distribution is currently handled by the aviation industry's logistics. Many businesspeople and those employed in the market sector, i.e., shipping goods over considerable distances, benefit greatly from logistics. In the planning, organization, administrative control, and execution of operations in the air freight supply chain, logistics technologies include aviation each of these parts has to do with the movement of commodities in collaboration with air cargo middlemen, airports, airlines, and air traffic services. The interplay between various logistics chain subsystems is the foundation of logistics technology. The production-based pace of logistics technology must be restrained by the market's needs and opportunities. Therefore, the market influences production, but this relationship also serves as a feedback, meaning that production influences the market. The choice of logistics technology is impacted by this interaction, and logistics technology can also have an impact on how production and the market interact.

Statistics about Aviation

- According to statistics, helicopters and airplanes are used for 40% of travels today. According to statistics, up to 80% of all aircraft accidents are the result of peoples' fault. Takeoffs and landings, as well as the situations just before and right after them, are the



riskiest occasions. 53% of aircraft accidents are thought to be the result of pilot fault, followed by mechanical problems (21%), and bad weather (11%) in that order.

- More than 13,000 occurrences with at least one personnel issue are recorded in the NTSB database, which has been compiling data on all reportable incidents since 2008. More than 20,000 personnel-related finds have been made in all of these accidents, with 1.54 finds per event on average.
- Statistically, just 5% of the world's population has ever flown, despite the aviation industry's fast expansion. Many people, particularly those from poor areas, have never flown in an airplane and are unlikely to ever get the chance again. But at the same time, just a tiny portion of people worldwide fly frequently.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency, there are today approximately 41,700 airports worldwide. The Central Intelligence Agency has records for more than 13,000 airports alone in the United States. With slightly over 4,000 airports, Brazil comes in second, and the number drops down significantly in each subsequent nation.

Airline industry in Aviation

Airports are one of the aviation industry's most significant pillars, and they are inseparably tied to aviation. Describe an airport. An airport is a location where planes may land, take off, and load and unload people and cargo. One runway or helipad is needed at the airport for helicopters. However, there are numerous more amenities and services available. It offers all the infrastructure required for people and goods to move from the ground to the air as well as for airplanes to take off and land (Graham, 2003). A terminal building is a crucial part of an airport. The airport also features a variety of infrastructure and facilities, such as fixed operator services, air traffic control (ATC), and passenger amenities like dining establishments and lounges. Airports of all sizes can also be referred to by the phrases "aerodrome", "airstrip", and "aerodrome". An airport is frequently referred to as an aerodrome. An aerodrome, according to ICAO, is a location on land or in water that is specifically designated for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft. As more than 40% of tourists travel by air, airports are among the most highly built and sophisticated locations they will encounter.

Functions and Roles of an Airport- The airport is far more significant to the tourism sector. Numerous services are available at the airport for visitors arriving from overseas. Some of the primary services are listed below.



- A location to receive a visa if visa-on-arrival (VOA) services are offered
- A place to purchase beverages
- A location to reserve travel services, such as a car or rental lodging
- Services for concierges and tourist information
- Location for welcome at destination, "meet and greet," and briefing upon arrival
- Shops
- Safe luggage transit
- Currency exchange and limited financial services
- A location for catching up with old friends and making new ones

Two utterly dissimilar points of view may typically be discerned when discussing the function of an airport. First, from the perspective of traditional aviation, which is only concerned with running an airport so that planes can arrive at and depart from it. Second, it offers a much broader perspective, in which the airport serves a variety of purposes beyond those often associated with aviation in addition to playing an active role in the neighborhood. To build community support, it is necessary to increase awareness of this secondary purpose, which frequently receives little attention from airport owners, management, or local residents. In this toolkit, both of these viewpoints are investigated in further detail with an emphasis on community-related factors.

Types of Airports- There are many various kinds of airports, but I'll only cover five here. These include general aviation airports, freight handling airports, assistance airports, and non-essential commercial airports.

Commercial Service Airport- Public airports that accommodate travelers on a regular basis and land at least 2,500 people annually. Airports that accept travelers continuing their journey on an international flight for non-transport purposes, such as refueling or aircraft maintenance, and not for passenger transportation, are also included in this description.

Non primary commercial service airports- These airports are commercial ones that handle over 10,000 passengers a year.

Cargo Service Airport- These airports are served by aircraft that only transport cargo, with a combined annual ground weight of more than 100 million pounds, in addition to any other aviation service. A port can handle both commercial and freight traffic.



Reliever Airports-The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has classified several airports as reliever airports in an effort to ease traffic at commercial airports and enhance public access to general aviation. Either the public or private sector may own them.

General aviation airports- These are unplanned public airports with fewer than 2,500 annual passengers. in this group. National airports are general aviation airports that assist the federal and state systems by giving local communities access to markets on a global scale in all 50 states and abroad. Regional airports help the local economy by linking towns to local, state, and national markets. Local airports serve as a resource for communities, giving them access to mostly domestic and some interstate markets. Home airports serve general aviation operations (such as emergency services) and connect the neighborhood to the national airport network. Access to the aviation system is also available from unclassified airports.

Airline Industry an industry is a group of rival businesses making comparable goods. An airline is a business that offers services to people looking to fly for pleasure or to effectively transfer freight from one location to another.

Types of Airlines- I will discuss 7 of these airline kinds in the paragraphs that follow. These include full-service carriers (FSC), low-cost carriers (LCC), national airlines, commuter airlines, and significant airlines.

Major airlines- sometimes known as mainline airlines, and they focus on long-distance travel. Major cities both inside and outside the nation can use their services. These airlines frequently fly bigger planes with more than 130 seats.

Regional Airlines- These are also licensed airlines that offer regular passenger and/or cargo transportation. They typically provide service to small towns and link these communities to important airports. Small aircraft may be used by regional airlines for short flights. They are also known as commuter airlines in some areas.

Methodology

Research design. The research technique, in its simplest form, demonstrates the "how" of all research. (Hsieh, 2020). It focuses in particular on how a researcher methodically creates a study in order to provide accurate and trustworthy data and fulfill the study's aims and objectives. The study's primary goal is to look for scientific answers to the problems. It has numerous steps and involves gathering, organizing, and analyzing data. These stages will aid in your comprehension of the subject. The two primary kinds of research methodology are qualitative research methods

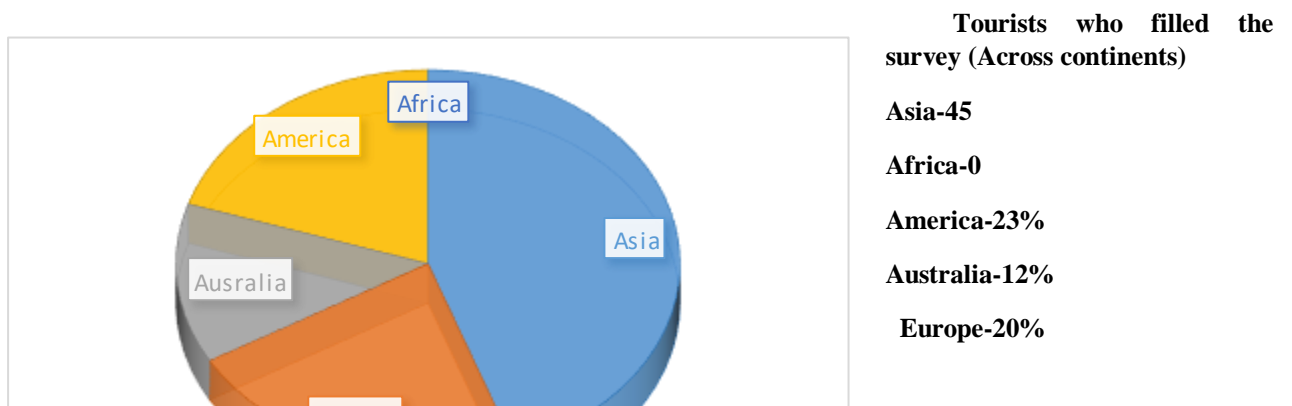


and quantitative research methods. (Isador N., Caroline R.) For this study, a qualitative research strategy was determined to be the most successful. A thorough knowledge of social processes in the natural environment is the goal of qualitative research. He emphasizes the "why" behind societal occurrences rather than the "what" in order to offer context to people's everyday lives. A person's own experiences play a role as well. (University of Utah College of Nursing, (n.d.)).

Research methodology. The approach that a researcher uses to collect, validate, and evaluate data. As mentioned above, there are two main categories of training - quantitative and qualitative. A qualitative study was conducted by a researcher. The Strategy also encouraged the exploration and verification of available resources. It is obvious that qualitative research has many advantages over quantitative learning. It is believed that qualitative research should collect data and have complete knowledge of the subject. A qualitative research method was chosen as the most appropriate approach for this study. The demand for the positions of hotel managers in our team was studied orally and personally, it was interesting and useful, so a qualitative research approach was chosen. As a result, personal interviews were conducted with qualified employees, managers and, of course, residents of the hotel. The study's primary goal is to better understand how the staff interacts with the hotel's management, but it also intends to examine employee productivity, industry expertise, and guest-facing attitudes.

Sample. Sampling is a crucial research technique. Because the researcher cannot converse face-to-face with the whole population at once, the sample is cross-sectional. There are two categories of choices—likely and unlikely. The probabilistic sampling technique is the process of choosing a sample based on probability theory. This implies that everyone has an equal opportunity to choose.

The probability sampling method is chosen by the researcher. Each member's likelihood of being chosen through this selection method is not equal. The subsections for each of these two strategies are shown in Figure 1.





Data gathering. People who were interviewed for this study's data were used. During the interview, the respondent may provide the researcher with essential information needed to address research questions. Face-to-face conversations enable a variety of statements, including unique personal connections, viewpoints, and experiences. The researcher explained the purpose of the survey to the selected participant (respondent) before the interview started. They were also provided with a consent form before they could start the questionnaire, which guaranteed the confidentiality of all of their personal data. The interviewer then proceeded to ask each of the five candidates five questions in the exact same order. Before starting each interview, the researcher got the subject's consent before recording the conversation in his notebook. Both groups thought the study to be fascinating because of the variety of themes it covered.

Data analysis. An essential part of qualitative research is the conversational way of data analysis, which is a recap of all previously supplied data. After frequently reviewing the data collected with a pencil, the researcher was seeking broad, consistent responses. Since there were distinct questions for each of the three chosen groups, there were obviously no issues.

Questions used in the interview- regarding 15 questions regarding aviation were posed to tourists arriving at and departing from the airport, and the responses were recorded.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the aviation sector is very important to the tourism sector. It facilitates the expansion of tourism by offering tourists an effective and practical method of transportation to get them to their destinations. By fostering international trade, raising foreign exchange gains, and creating jobs, the industry has also made a substantial contribution to the world economy. However, the business faces a number of difficulties, such as escalating fuel prices, environmental constraints, and security concerns. The aviation sector must tackle these issues and implement sustainable practices that encourage economic growth while limiting detrimental effects on the environment and society if it is to maintain its growth and development. We may claim that aircraft plays a crucial role in the travel and tourism sectors of the economy. Nearly 65% of people who desire to travel get there by plane or another type of aircraft. In order to further relieve the concerns of tourists and ensure that they have a nice stay, it is vital to modernize the aviation system. For instance, all of the equipment in the airport area may be outfitted with the most up-to-date technology to enhance the level of services offered to guests there. Organization of brief training, i.e., top-notch courses, to further the expertise of workers in the airport and tourism



industries. A more comfortable interior aboard aircraft, helicopters, and other civil aviation vehicles, as well as improved on-board services. For the convenience of visitors, cafes, recreation areas, motels, and entertainment venues are organized. Put a focus on security and safety: Stakeholders in the aviation business must prioritize safety and security above all else. To assure the highest degree of safety and security for passengers, crew, and aircraft, they should make investments in cutting-edge safety and security systems and training programs. Work together with key stakeholders: To provide passengers with a smooth travel experience, airlines, airports, regulators, and other stakeholders must collaborate. In order to solve difficulties like air traffic congestion, delays, and security-related issues, cooperation is also required. Invest in new technologies: To increase productivity and cut costs, the aviation sector needs to make investments in new technologies. Artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and block chain are examples of new technology that can be utilized to improve customer experience and streamline processes. Putting sustainability first: When making decisions, the aviation sector must take the environment into account. By utilizing environmentally friendly practices and technologies, airlines and airports may lower their carbon footprint. Create human capital: The aviation sector needs to put more effort into creating human capital, particularly in the areas of technology and innovation. Employees should have access to training programs to improve their customer service abilities, encourage diversity, and assist them in adjusting to new technologies.

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