

THE CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN THE WORLD

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The development of tourism and transport is a mutually related conditioned process. However, as a rule, the role and significance of transport as a factor of tourism development is a given a predominant place in the scientific literature when studying links in the “tourism - transport” system. This is natural and logical, since tourism is a relatively new socio – economic phenomenon, and has largely been the result of the birth and development of transport. If we take into account, however, the ever – increasing scale of this phenomenon and its increasing importance in the system of economic relations on a global scale, it becomes clear that more attention should be paid to feed backs and dependences in the “tourism - transport” system.

The comfort of mechanized transport was important for the growth of tourism. Unlike unpaved Railways, according to the first passengers, they provided amazingly smooth traffic, almost without jolts, so that you could read or even write. The quality of passenger service on the way has also significantly improved. Passenger cars, which were originally roofless wagons with benches set across them, were improved in the United States — a country with an exhausting length of transportation and increased requirements for comfort on the part of long-distance passengers. The competition that developed between railway companies for a client led to the appearance of luxuriously equipped first-class sleeping cars with catering on the way in the early 70s of the XIX century. Henceforth, long distances were not an obstacle for travelers and were overcome with comfort and pleasure.

Statistics show that with the development of rail travel safety has increased by 15 times. In other words, in order to get into a railway accident once, a passenger had to travel in an Express train without leaving the car for exactly 100 years. But the most convincing proof of the reliability of the technical system was the rapid growth of passenger traffic. If in 1825 at the opening of the Stockton-Darlington line in England, which marked the beginning of the world's e-rail service, in addition to cargo, the locomotive was able to carry 450 passengers, then by the end of the century only one 1881. 623 million people used the services of railway transport. The transport revolution, followed by the prospect of quantitative growth in travel, simultaneously created a problem, the solution of which was an important milestone in the development of tourism. The fact that rail transport as a lucrative investment area was soon divided among many companies significantly complicated the movement of passengers, mainly long-distance traffic. They could travel on the roads of several companies only if they had travel tickets for each section of the road separately. The need for a unified transport system, as well as reduced requirements for living conditions and entertainment on vacation, brought to life specialized enterprises for organizing tours that include a range of services. The first travel Agency "Thomas cook and son" was opened in England in 1851, and since the second half of the XIX century. tourist firms appear in many countries of the world (in Russia - in 1885).

Tourism, considered as an individual's activity, combines two main elements-travel and stay. The first of them represents the initial, extremely dynamic phase of tourism. Travel is built as a transport process and is associated with meeting the need to move in space, changing the place of residence of tourists.

By types and varieties of transportation services can be divided into:

- (a) land transport;
- b) air transport;
- C) transportation by water river and sea transport.

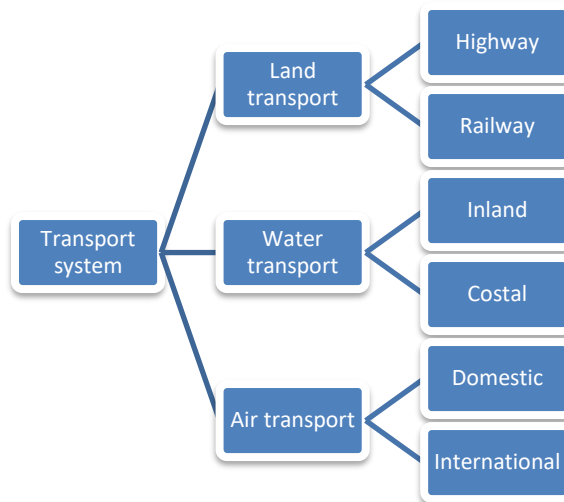


Chart 1 Transport system in tourism [1]

Road transport ranks second among the modes of transport used for travel. This type of transport is also called universal transport. It is used from transfers and excursions to intra-route transportation, and is also rated by tourist for personal use. Excursion buses are especially popular. During the excursion program on the bus, tourists will learn new cities and counties. But sometimes parking difficulties arise both in Russia and in Europe. The main rival of bus traffic is the railway. Within our country, it is widespread in comparison with air or road transport. The advantage of the railway is lower tariffs, and the use of tickets and a discount system is widespread, which allows you to move around the country, saving your own money. Water river and sea transport provides cruise type services. Water travel has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of water transport include an environment that meets any client's needs, the ability to accommodate a large number of people at the same time, the implementation of various types and purposes of tourism, good rest, a full range of life support. The disadvantages of water transport include the low speed of vehicles, high tariffs, and the restriction of mobility. [3] Transport used for tourism purposes is classified by the WTO into three types: land, water, air

According to a 2012 Senate study on issues related to the Canadian airline industry, Canadian travellers are being grounded by airline fees, fuel surcharges, security taxes, airport improvement fees, and other additional costs. Airports are charged rental fees by the Canadian government (\$4.8 billion from 1992 to 2004), which they pass on to the airlines, who in turn transfer the costs to travellers. Some think eliminating rental fees would make Canadian airports more competitive, and view rental and other fees as the reason 5 million Canadians went south of the border for flights in 2013, where passenger fees are 230% lower than in Canada (Hermiston and Steele, 2014).

In the system of transport support in tourism, there are: - tourist transportation, included in the main set of tourist services included in the tour: delivery of tourists from their place of permanent residence to their destination and back; - transfer-provision of vehicles for meeting and seeing off tourists; - transport services for program events on tours: excursion services, departure for program events, visiting the surrounding area, moving along routes.

Tourism is completely dependent on transport, its safety, speed, and the amenities provided to the tourist during their journey. Tourism development is often hindered by the fact that transport systems in some countries do not meet international standards for convenience, efficiency and safety, and transport projects require huge investments and time for their implementation.

Here in the line chart 1 we can see statistics of transports use in the different time. In line chart we can see that use of car constantly increased from 1950 till our days, now it keeping remain popularity of using car. While other type of transport slightly decreased in use.

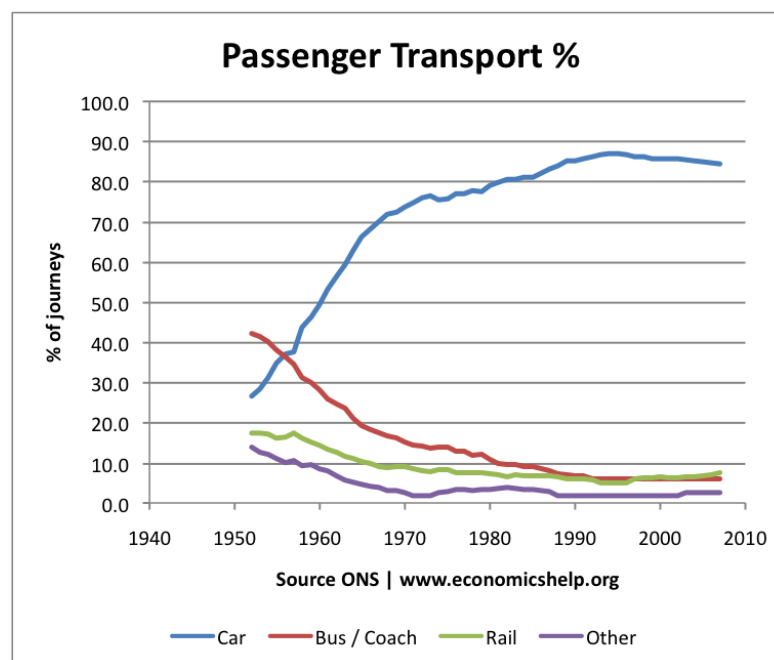


Chart 2

In the line chart 2 we can see trend of the price for different kind of transportation. From 1985 till 2010 prices of all transportation had raised.

Conclusion

The development of tourism and transport is a mutually related and mutually determined process. However, as a rule, in the study of relations in the "tourism - transport" system, this prevails in the scientific literature. This is quite natural and logical, since transport and the development of transport were largely determined. However, if we take into account that all this requires constant attention, it means that more attention should be paid to feedbacks and dependents in the "tourism - transport" system. This problem was largely due to the fact that there were no large-scale and large-scale ones. Some of these changes had an impact on the development of transport.

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ТУРИСТСКАЯ ОТРАСЛЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ

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Актуальность темы. Пандемия коронавируса в начале 2020 г. оказала большое влияние на состояние и дальнейшее развитие практически всех сфер мирового хозяйства, в том числе и туризма. Такого тяжелого кризиса в туристском бизнесе не наблюдалось со времен Второй