



THE EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL ECONOMY AND THE IMPACT ON THE TOURISM SECTOR

Elena PÎNDICHE¹, Roxana-Mihaela IONIȚĂ²

¹“Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, E-mail: pindichielena@yahoo.com

²“Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University, E-mail: ionita_roxana2000@yahoo.com

Abstract *The economical importance of the tourism which is visible in the degree of working force utilization, in the use of resources, in investment stimulation, makes the tourism a stimulating factor for the global economic system. The spread of tourism presented in its variety of aspects shows the link between its development and the economic growth, process that increase and intensify the demand for certain types of products and services which otherwise wouldnt have been produced or delivered.*

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1. The role of services

The increasing role of services in the economic life and social world, especially for developed countries, has been interpreted by sociologists as a replacement of the primary civilization with tertiary civilization since the society in which services occupied gradually the place of agriculture.

The process of diversification and expansion of services is the result of activities which amplifies the computerization of society, protection of the environment or the sharp expansion urbanized country, the growth of the leisure time of the individual (laundries, cleaners, modern forms of trade, maintenance of household appliances) and services related to the use of free time (tourism, culture, sports).

Consisting mainly of service benefits, tourism is today one of the essential components of the tertiary sector, belonging to the sector arising from the embodiment of some of the features of its defining as mobility, dynamism and capacity adaptation to each tourist exigencies as well as the particularities of the tourist product, the result of a harmonious country combine several services with specific traits and mechanisms own use.

Regarding the effects of tourism on the economy, *World Tourism Organization* (in a study conducted in 1980) divides these effects into three categories, such as:

- *global effects*: the domestic economy generally boost weak production, labor use;

- *partial effects*: balance on the balance of payments, exchange rate, how income distribution, regional development, rural, country demographic;

- *external effects*: the quality of the environment, formation of professional, consumer habits, training and education, social and cultural exchange countries.

The dimensions of the tourism phenomenon, presenting its multifunctional them, highlights the interdependence of tourism development and growth, a process that enhances the main demand for a number of goods and services that otherwise would not have been produced or rendered.

2. The economic importance of tourism

Tourism expenditure structure reflects the moment when these expenses give sectors that contribute to the achievement of the tourist product, the revenue growth which take place mostly in these sectors but also in other sectors of the economy, through inputs (inputs) successive money, collect them from your tourists, which represents income receipts derived from these sectors.

Economic importance of tourism, highlighted the implications and considerations of this area, it is argued as follows:

a) tourism is considered to be *the creator and user of national income*. The favorable effect of tourism on national income, is highlighted by the export that you value them advantageous assure national resources has domestic labor. Tourism contributes to national income and by harnessing the resources still untapped, further exploitation of those appearing in other areas, or create disclosures made for other purposes.

If our country can study that aspect, the results as a percentage, comparing the value added of tourism,

recorded value added in hotels and restaurants, on the total branches.

b) tourism represents *a means of exploitation the tourism resources*. Economic implications of tourism include the elements intended to better use the one involved in the tourist activity, particularly natural (landscape, climate, water, flora, fauna) but anthropogenic tourism as many of them only way to recovery.

Assure tourist activity and the development of resource areas and race, by making travel arrangements, favoring the use of existing local, of labor, thus creating better living conditions of residents (an example this is rural, not necessarily focus on comfort and leisure, but to ensure a tourist unspoilt nature, as well as the traditions, habits and activities carried out in these areas). It outlines thus the role of tourism in cultural and economic development of the regions concerned, even causing mutations in their evolution. Gradually, as a result of the unfolding of tourism activities in zones race in terms of natural resources were created given the slower imbalances across regions, but intraregional as well as at local, national or global.

c) *by ensuring a balanced movement*, tourism contributes to mitigate inflationary phenomenon. Tourism inflationary aspects are reported in the subject areas of development travel through a greater condensation of tourism demand that exacerbate seasonal price fluctuations, a significant discrepancy between the purchasing power of residents and the tourists fish through an increase in food prices, accommodation spaces for your tourists/investors/foreign employees some or more products or services required in those areas. At national and global inflationary pressure phenomenon is noticed by the price p mantle tourist destination areas. In these regions, the price of the Earth has increased rapidly, because tourists arrive and keep - and spend money investing in the economy and tourist area (host), thus creating an inflationary pressure sensitive.

In terms of international tourism, building relevant is the national currency, the free convertibility and, to be achieved by making foreign exchange receipts as high, which would help alleviate the balance of payments deficit. Measures that can be adopted anti-inflationary must include proposals for a policy of high exchange rate or deflation expectations, or country practically a high interest.

d) *support tourism diversification of economic structures*. In connection with the development and modernization of a country's economy, tourism is manifest them as a means of diversifying economic structures, which implies, on the one hand, developing

existing ones following the unfolding of tourism activities with direct or indirect implications on by increasing their size and economic sectors meet the demand for tourism, on the other hand creating other branches due to the emergence of new tourism-specific activities: cableways, travel agencies, production of handicrafts and others.

In Britain, for example, sub-branches of economic dependence is 3% of tourism activity in the retail trade, 25% for cultural and leisure services and tourism activity is dependent transport in proportion of 23%. Also in France, the situation is as follows: 75% aeriene-transport, construction of car-50%, 33% theater-places and the list goes on (P. Py Le tourism. A Phenomenal Economique, La Documentation Francaise, Paris, 1996). The need for permanent adaptation of tourism to the requirements of tourists' fish is the foundation process of diversification of the economic structure of any country.

e) Tourism plays *an important role in the economy and that creates new jobs*, thereby having a major contribution to attract surplus labor from other sectors and thus reduce unemployment.

Given that tourism services are sold far and tourist provider simultaneously, and automation and mechanization slower penetrate this area, we can estimate that the tourism industry is a major consumer of manpower. In this sense, we can say tourism as the most dynamic sector in terms of job growth in various forms which determined the following major types of employment:

- Direct employment of people working in tourism enterprise, such as hotels, restaurants, tourist shops, travel agencies, tour operators;

- Indirect employment jobs in sectors supply products and non-food goods, namely industry, agriculture, fisheries;

- Hiring additional staff induced spending on employee earnings made by direct and indirect employees;

- Employment in construction jobs in tourism infrastructure construction and capacity; they usually are temporary, but can last longer in areas where there is a continuous development of tourism.

Economic and social problems facing Romania and left their mark in terms of employment in tourism (hotels and restaurants).

Maybe I should mention here the main qualities of the worker and tourism, where the product quality depends largely on the training of employees: pleasant appearance, language skills, flexibility, kindness, honesty, persuasion, communication skills etc.

In addition to quantitative aspects, tourism-labor relationship can be expressed qualitatively by a number of issues:

- *vocational qualifications* - according to research conducted by P. Py in his *Le tourisme. A Phenomenal economique in major European countries*, 40% of all tourism personnel is unskilled, approx. 42% of the total staff have secondary education, specialized studies 8% and only 10% of higher education.

- *fluctuation* - it is estimated that, on average, 35-40% of all tourism workers are employed temporarily. This situation negatively influence both the level of worker satisfaction (lack of job security, earnings fluctuating) and quality of service.

- *the ratio of those employed full-time and part-time*, temporary nature of the employment, among other aspects, leading relatively high cost of creating a new job in tourism and maintenance thereof.

- *the cost of training*.

A particular aspect of the relationship tourism-workforce is the indirect effect of increasing the number of people employed in this sector. As a consumer of goods and services, tourism influences positively the use of labor in its supply industries, such as agriculture, food industry, construction etc. (Direct employment in tourism can create from 1 to 3 indirect and induced jobs). (R.-M. Gogonea -2005).

f) Tourism is *an area favorable in terms of reviving and modernizing any economy*, because businesses are small and small printing needs capital investments are rapidly thus constitutes a stimulating investments.

Investments in tourism investments in areas that involve working in close relation to tourism. The exercises in this way, a favorable influence on the area where the target was placed arranged by the revenue generated by its exploitation by the consumption of goods and services as well as salaries to employees. Investments in tourism directly affects them both on the tertiary sector and those at national level so stimulating emphasizing the double role of tourism:

- Stimulating tourism specific investment;
- Stimulating domestic investment.

If I were to mention here the important elements underlying investment, we should mention changing attitudes in favor of using long-term investments instead of short-term, also with minimal investment to achieve maximum benefits and immediate effects and encouraging foreign investors to put financial capital in this area by:

- exemption from income taxes for more than 7 years;
- removal of constraints that prevent investors place their capital il;

- appropriate and judicious allocation of funds to promote tourism. (R. Minciu, 2000)

g) *Tourism component of external relations*. The global economy is characterized, in recent years, by an increase and diversification of international trade under the impact of development and specialization of the world and the deepening international division of labor. In this context, technical progress and scientific technical revolution led to a series of mutations in the structure of economic relations between states. The exchange of goods, which were once the only embodiment of trade ties between states have given way to other sectors including the service sector, which is not a good material object of the transaction, for which it was called invisible trade. Operations of this trade are: services (international tourism, international transport, insurance, banking operations, etc.), remittances (private salaries, taxes, state: donations, subscriptions) or the proceeds from investments made in abroad (receipts, profits, dividends).

With a heterogeneous structure, with implications for all areas of economic and social invisible trade plays an important role in the economic growth is a factor of broadening and diversification of international economic relations, to facilitate accessibility to world exchange countries.

International tourism is part of trade in services, including all activities generated by tourists to visit some tourist destinations beyond borders so through this affiliation, it makes a significant contribution to the growth and diversification of exports, supported by the variety products or services made available to tourists (most often specific: landscape, climate, mineral waters). Such export, besides being very diversified, is very effective, assuming lower costs by eliminating transportation costs, customs duties, etc. of the various commissions

Thus, international tourism is an important source of foreign exchange or saving them as a means of recovery, more favorable conditions than classical forms of exports, domestic resources spent on producing goods for the international market. International tourism contributes in this way to balance the trade balances of payments.

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, the tourism product is the result of work carried out by different businesses, tourism acting as a stimulator of the global economic system.

Tourism development engages so many components and training incentive effects, both production tourism industry and other industries in the economy, participating directly or indirectly in the process of economic growth.

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