

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF REAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INCREASE OF MULTIPLICATIVE EFFICIENCY IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Abstract

The article has developed a methodology of a structural model that allows assessing the impact of emerging multiplicative effects in the field of tourism, on the basis of this model, the effect of the impact on the development of the real sector of the national economy was based.

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In the process of structural changes taking place in our country, the characteristics of the formation and development of economic sectors, the study of the specific aspects of the development of these sectors, the assessment of the impact of the development of new, promising sectors of the economy on the social condition of the population, the study of the development of non-traditional business forms in the regional economy of the regions, based on the effective development of the real sector in the economy of the regions in the future ensuring its development is one of the priority areas in the development of the economy. In particular, real sector industries play an important role in the transfer of economic sectors to an import-substituting and export-oriented basis.

Like any economic activity, the field of tourism contributes to the general development of not only the field of tourist services, but also the real sector of the national economy. If the use of resources that make up tourism components used in the field of tourism is used as a resource for creating tourist services at the enterprise level, this will simultaneously lead to the creation of a multiplier effect in the network and the national economy.

If the direct impact of the tourism sector on the real sector of the national economy is determined by its contribution to the income of different levels (local or centralized) budgets in the form of taxes, as well as its contribution to the formation of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the regional or national economy, the impact on the social sector is the recreation of labor resources. and it is evaluated by the quality of their ability to work through treatment and the amount of new jobs created in the field of activity[1].

Based on the theoretical-methodical review of the methodology that allows to evaluate the multiplicative effect in the field of tourism, an attempt was made to develop a methodology that allows to evaluate it in general. In the process of evaluating the multiplier effect, the technological component should be a set of mathematical models that are important in the context of limited investments, and its practical use should be based on input data obtained on the basis of a simplified dynamic model of the

national economy. For this, similarities between the main components of the real sector and the tourism sector should be identified (Figure 1).

Investments in fixed capital in the field of tourism, together with the main activity, increase the volume of activities related to it during the unit of time.

In the real sector of the national economy, the multiplicative effect is taken in the form of an exponential function $\varphi(t)$ for time and is expressed in the form of the following relationship:

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \exp(mt), \quad \varphi_0 > 0, \quad t \geq 0.$$

This is the sum of consumption (government purchases and net exports) for the case where $\varphi(0) - \tau \leq t \leq 0$ is present in the linkage. and the m parameter $m = (1/\varphi)d\varphi/dt$ is defined as the relative growth rate of φ dt for the period.

For the tourism sector, the multiplier effect is taken as an exponential function t for time $\varphi(t)$ and is expressed in the form of the following relationship:

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \exp(mt), \quad \varphi_0 > 0, \quad m > 0, \quad t \geq 0,$$

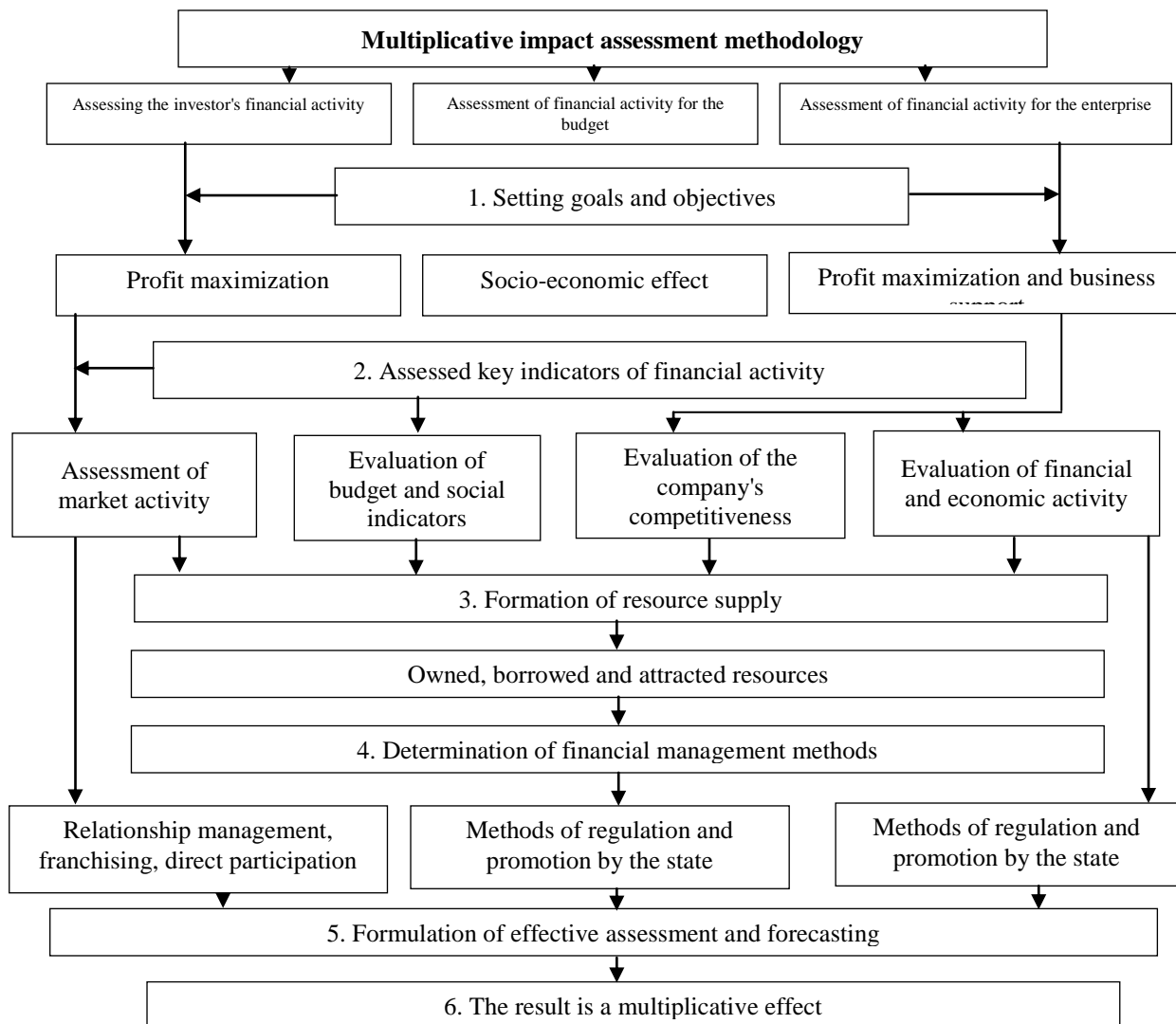


Figure 1. A structural model of the assessment of the effect of the multiplier effect in the field of tourism¹

¹ Developed based on the author's research.

However, in this case $\varphi(0)$ consists of the sum of the consumption of the products of adjacent industries and sectors outside the tourism sector, as well as the sum of the volume of services provided to domestic and foreign tourists by the main tourism sector. and since the parameter is $m = (1/\varphi)d\varphi/dt$, as in the level of the national economy, it is defined as the relative growth rate of φ in the tourism sector for the period dt [2].

At the level of the real sector sector, the forecast amount of expenses (θ) made by the adjacent sectors within the framework of additional growth can be expressed in integral form as follows:

$$C_l = \int_0^{\theta} \varepsilon x(t) dt,$$

Here – $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(t)$ t is the time-dependent value equal to the average cost per unit of product (service).

In the field of tourism, the flow of tourists provided by the main network for these networks is used to estimate the revenue of the subsidiary networks. Here, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(t)$ t is a time-dependent value equal to the amount of the average payment for one unit of tourist product (service). If it is generally assumed that $de/dt > 0$, is for the tourist product, the flow of tourists () is provided with additional services (products) during the entire period by adjacent sectors [3].

Lag delays (τ) are caused by the size and characteristics of financial investments, as well as technological and other factors, so it is convenient to estimate the minimum (τ_{min}) and maximum (τ_{max}) limits of lag delays. For cases where $\tau = \tau_{min}$ ва $\tau = \tau_{max}$ and , the functional relationship $x = x(t)$ does not change, the moments of time constants of $x(t)$ are different. On the basis of these values, it is possible to estimate additional growth rates of incomes of adjacent sectors associated with changes in the flow of tourists [4].

In conclusion, it can be said that the multiplier effect in the real sector of the national economy, taking into account the components of the tourism sector, can be determined. Based on the methodology implemented above, it is possible to determine the multiplicative effect of the organization of activities in the regions with high tourism potential on the level of the overall development of the region. In this regard, it is appropriate to take into account the multiplicative effect of the tourism sector on the overall development of the region during the development of comprehensive regional development programs.

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