

SIMILARITIES AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY, EGYPT, AND THAILAND

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Abstract

This article analyzes the specific features and similarities of tourism development in Turkey, Egypt, and Thailand. It examines tourism models, state policies, infrastructure, tourist flows, and economic roles. The findings highlight common success factors such as natural and cultural resources, government support, diversification, and effective marketing.

Keywords

tourism destination, tourism development, international tourism, tourism policy, tourism infrastructure, diversification, economic efficiency

Introduction

Tourism has become a key component of the global economy. Countries such as Turkey, Egypt, and Thailand have developed competitive tourism sectors using different strategies. This paper analyzes their similarities and differences.

Methodology

The study uses comparative, statistical, system, historical, and analytical approaches to evaluate tourism development.

Analysis and Results

Economic Indicators

Turkey: 52.6 million tourists; Thailand: 35.5 million; Egypt: 16 million. Revenues: Turkey over \$60 billion, Thailand \$45–50 billion, Egypt \$14–15 billion.

Models

Turkey: diversified system, strong state support. Egypt: historical tourism focus. Thailand: high service quality and marketing.

Similarities

Rich resources, state support, international focus, strong infrastructure, effective marketing.

Differences

Turkey: diversified model. Egypt: historical specialization. Thailand: service and branding focus.

Conclusion

Tourism plays a strategic role in economic development. Effective management, diversification, and strong policies are key factors for success.