

the tourist industry workers, which means especially the development of digital skills and anti-crisis management skills.

Summing up the mentioned above it is worth strengthening the incredible tourist industry losses suffered worldwide with the sudden drop in its statistical key figures up to the level of 1990. Therefore, the conclusion should be made that the tourism industry will need from 2.5 to 4 years to recover with the special interest shift to the further promotion of domestic tourism and growing demand in open-air and nature-based activities.

#### **References:**

1. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2015 (2015). Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. URL: <https://undocs.org/ru/A/RES/70/200>
2. UNWTO Basic Documents, Volumes, Statutes, Rules of Procedure, Agreements. URL: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284418244>
3. UNWTO: 2020: worst year in tourism history with 1 billion fewer international arrivals. URL: <https://www.unwto.org/news/2020-worst-year-in-tourism-history-with-1-billion-fewer-international-arrivals>

## **TRANSPORTATION IN AMERICA BEFORE 1878**

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Transport is one of the most important manufacturing industries for the transport of goods and passengers. The role of transport in the economy can be compared to the role of the circulatory system in the human body – without the constant movement of people, material values, etc. the economy will not be able to exist, like a person without blood circulation.

The most popular types of transport today are as follows: automobile, air, water, railway, and pipeline. Each of the modes of transport has its own advantages and disadvantages, which must be taken into account when planning transportation. Road transport is the most mobile – it allows you to organize door-to-door transportation, thanks to a wide network of roads. However, at the same time, trucking is one of the most expensive delivery options, and has complaints from environmentalists. Air transport is rightfully considered the fastest. Nevertheless, due to the high cost, it is mainly used for the transportation of passengers, cargo transportation is rather an exception, which is relevant for small loads, as well as for delivery to hard-to-reach areas (north, mountains, etc.). Water transport is divided into river and sea. Unlike air transport, sea transport, due to its low speed, is more in demand in cargo transportation. Today it occupies the largest share of the world's freight traffic. Railway transport

requires large expenditures for the construction of railways, but it can quickly transport large volumes of cargo and many passengers. In many countries, for example, in Ukraine, it is railway transport that performs the functions of transporting raw materials, agricultural products and other similar goods. The most unusual is the pipeline transport, which does not have vehicles, but is adapted for the supply of oil and gas.

No business can do without transport services: in manufacturing it is necessary to organize the delivery of raw materials and finished products, in the non-manufacturing sector - postal deliveries. Even so that employees can come to work, you need to use transport.

### **Roads**

In the early 19th century, most roads were dreadful. They served local needs, allowing farmers to get produce to market. Americans who did travel long distances overland to settle the West rode on wagon trails, like the Oregon Trail, rather than well-defined roads. Still, a few major roads served as important transportation links. The National Road, initially funded by the federal government, stretched from Cumberland, Maryland, to Columbus, Ohio by 1833.

### **Steamboats**

The first commercially successful steamboat was tested on the Hudson River in 1807. Steamboats were soon introduced on most navigable rivers. They allowed commerce and travel both upstream and down, and encouraged trade by lowering costs and saving time. By 1830, steamboats dominated American river transportation [1].



Ship Model, Steamboat Buckeye State

### **Canals**

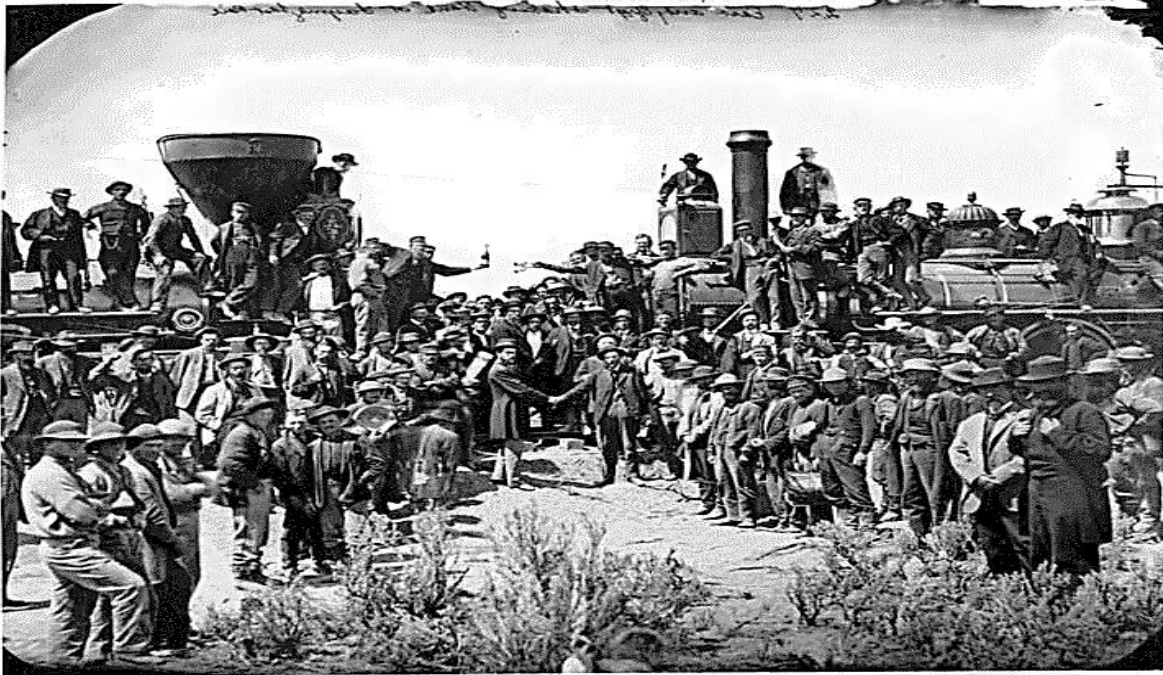
The Erie Canal, built with state funding, was completed in 1825. Running from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes, it was a major economic artery through New York. Its economic success sparked a wave of canal building. By 1840, the United States had 3,326 miles of canals.

### **Railroads**

Steam railroads began to appear in the United States around 1830, and dominated the continental transportation system by the 1850s. By 1860 there

were roughly 31,000 miles of track in the country, concentrated in the Northeast but also in the South and Midwest.

### **A Century of Progress**



Promontory Summit, Utah, 1869. Courtesy of the Oakland Museum of California , Andrew J. Russell Collection

This famous photo was taken moments after the completion of North America's first transcontinental rail line. [2]

### **Conclusion**

Transport will be an important part of the world, always and in any country. Even in America in 1978, this concept was no less common.

### **References:**

1. National Museum of American History <https://americanhistory.si.edu/america-on-the-move/transportation-1876>
2. <https://americanhistory.si.edu/america-on-the-move/reinventing-car>

## **OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT**

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Management is necessary in every company to coordinate the work of employees. It improves the organization of activities and production, increases internal performance, maintains the pace of the work process. Enterprises strive