

creating "smart cities." They seek to provide every person, home and organization with digital rights to the intellectual world.

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THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TETYANA NEBLIENKO, student

NATALIYA M. VLASHCHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Economics,
Scientific Adviser

LIUDMYLA V. SHUMEIKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology,
Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

In the global economy, tourism is considered as one of the most important and growing sectors, which can bring positive economic outcomes to the national economies, especially in the point of gross the domestic product increase as well as employment opportunities.

International tourism has become increasingly important in several nations around the world. The third world nations frequently use tourism to

advance their economy, promote peace, develop human resources and reduce the poverty level.

It has long been recognized that tourism can have an impact on the economic activities. The speedy growth of tourism causes an increase in household income and government revenues through multiplier effects, improvements in the balance of payments and growth in the number of tourism-promoted government policies. The development of tourism has been considered a positive contribution to the economic growth, indicate that an expansion of tourism increases the relative price of non-traded goods, improves the tertiary terms of trade and yields a gain in revenue.

For instance, South Asia is famous for its contiguous landmass and diverse physical features from grasslands to forests, and swamplands to deserts. A large variety of natural resources, coastal areas, mountains and rivers makes this region attractive for tourists.

Nepal being one of the South Asian countries still has a slender economic base, thus, the tourism industry is considered a perspective tool for the economic development. It is the promotion of sustainable tourism with the actions focused on poverty reduction that stimulates economic development of the region and succeeds in creating new jobs.

As the aim of tourism / hospitality industry is to satisfy diverse needs and tastes of different types of tourists, the representatives of the Tourist Board of Nepal decided to focus on the exotic touch for traditional holiday-makers. Apart from the tourists who prefer traditional leisure tourism (doing nothing and staying in the venue), more and more holidaymakers nowadays strive for something different from the traditional holiday activities, such as lying on the beach and enjoying all inclusive services. They look for new impressions, diverse activities and even the opportunities that the extreme tourism can offer.

If this is the case, non-traditional activities or camping in exotic /extreme places can create an accidental exposure and unforgettable impressions with the holiday-makers. The restaurant, located on the territory of the South Base Camp of Mount Everest (Nepal) can serve as an example of an extreme tourism touch. The southern camp is more popular with climbers as several thousand people stay there every year. The route to the restaurant and the camp is known to be one of the most beautiful walking routes in the world. On the way to the camp, tourists pass through several climatic zones: from the Nepalese tropical jungle and colorful alpics to the lifeless cliffs and glaciers of the highlands. The greater part of the route passes along the rugged mountain river Dudh Kosi, which has formed a canyon in the rocks of the Sagarmatha National Park. One part of the restaurant is located on a slope and the other – on the ground. A spectacular scenery makes it possible for the visitors to enjoy the view more than the meals. The theme of the interior is forest and mountain simplicity. In addition, the elements of the interior of the restaurant should be noted: the halls are decorated with natural ecological wood, and the wooden furniture and panoramic windows

finalize the creation of the interior design of the premises. The style allows to combine the atmosphere of natural materials with modern household appliances.

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GOVERNMENT DEFICIT

VLADLENA PALYOSHKA, student

NATALIYA M. BOGDAN, Professor, Doctor of Science in Economics,
Scientific Adviser

YULIIA MAKSYMENKO, English Teacher, Language Adviser
O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

The state budget is the most important element of the financial system of an economically developed state. The state budget of a country is understood as a large monetary fund used by the government to finance general state activities.

From an economic point of view, the state budget defines the general financial relationships that arise in the process of spending, formation, and use of public funds by the central bank. When the state plans its revenues and expenditures, a problem arises such as a budget deficit, which is the excess of expenditures over the revenues of the state fund and is typical of many developed countries. An important measure of the deficit is GDP, which shows the value added in areas of the economy. Budget deficits are often caused by government regulation of the economic cycle and reflect the efforts and intentions of public authorities to make significant public investments in the development of certain sectors of the economy in order to obtain additional profits. But more often the deficit is an indicator of the reflection of the crisis in the economy of the country, changes in the financial and economic activity of economic entities, inefficiency of the tax system and disruption of the system of economic relations. This indicates the relevance of the problem of state budget deficit in the territories of the countries and the need to take rational measures to solve it.

The main reason for the formation of the deficit is considered to be the irrational distribution of received funds, as well as: an ineffective mechanism of taxation of economic entities, strengthening the fiscal function of the tax system;