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The pivotal role of the aviation industry to the hospitality and tourism industry

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Abstract

The innovative work of assorted kinds of aircrafts are inspected in this paper. The early history of non-unbending, semi-inflexible, and unbending carriers is first presented. It is trailed by a depiction of a wide assortment of unusual aircrafts with unmistakable elements because of extraordinary shape configuration, lifting gas, activity mode, or payload ability. The ongoing continuous aircraft projects on the planet are summed up and the qualities of half and half carriers and weighty lift air vehicles are dissected more meticulously in view of the rising interest in their turn of events. The methods of displaying, primary examination, and re-enactment utilized it are explored to during carrier advancement. Likewise, the advancement of carrier body shape is momentarily examined. The principal accentuation of this survey is on the thought of the underlying perspectives.

INTRODUCTION

The tourism and Air Transport industry complement each other. Tourism depends on transportation to bring visitors, while the transportation industry depends on tourism to generate demand for its services. The growth in the tourism industry directly reflects on air transportation. Over the last 25 years, the number of international tourists has more than doubled. The expansion of international tourism has a large impact on the discipline of transport geography.

Transport is the cause and the effect of the growth of tourism. To start with, the improved facilities have stimulated tourism, and the expansion of tourism has stimulated transport. Accessibility is the main function behind the basics of tourism transport. To access the areas that are mainly aimed, tourists will use any transportation mode. However, air transport is the

main mode of international tourism. Air transport plays a dominant role in inter-regional movements of tourists, which normally entails travel over long-distance. Growth rates of international air traffic are pegged with growth rates of international tourism. Attractive package tours, competitive airfare attract more and more tourists day by day, therefore the industry is expanding rapidly.

Transport policies and decisions of governments can make a big difference in the destinations available to tourists, for instance, the Suvarnabhumi airport Bangkok, Thailand. Air transport is far advance than the transport mode. Air transport has revolutionized the geographical aspect of distances; the most remote areas can now be attained, any journey around the world can be measured in terms of hours of traveling. With jets that, can reach up to 1950 km/hrs, international tourism is no longer an ongoing adventure.

About 6.7 million jobs worldwide are in the tourism industry directly supported by the spending of foreign visitors arriving by air. Taking into account both the overseas visors and workforce employed it can be said that the Industry is giant in shape “The worlds largest industry of Travel and Tourism”. How big the airline industry and its market share are an example that will give you a clear image - in statistics, it is shown that American Airlines saves US\$40,000 in a year by eliminating one olive from each salad served in first-class only. The role of international airlines in the total tourism business is to provide mass and quick transportation between countries under safe, standardized, and economical conditions. Its relationship to the tourism industry is better understood by breaking down the entire activity of tourism into its parts. Because of quick and efficient transportation, people are spurred to travel for various reasons as destinations have become more accessible. Some of these reasons to travel are Sightseeing - historical, cultural, social and technological sights Relaxation - beach and mountain resorts Sport - mountain, climbing, skiing, surfing, scuba diving Special Interest - Study tours on art, history, religion, culture, and science. Shopping - personal and professional Business Governmental - political, cultural, social and scientific reasons. The travel industry requires an efficient infrastructure which put together constitutes the tourism industry which is the world's second-largest industry. The infrastructure is thus: Each country has a point of prestige as its national carrier. To name a few, they are Lufthansa of West Germany, British Airways of the United Kingdom, and Air France for France. So that these

carriers can fly to or over other countries to reach their destinations, Governments negotiate with each other to grant certain "freedoms".

Tourism enabler

Air travel provides vital links for the burgeoning global tourism industry. It is estimated that over half (58%) of all international tourists travel by air, so the aviation and tourism industries depend on each other for sustainable growth.

The tourism sector

Tourism makes a major contribution to the global economy. It supports 319 million jobs and contributes \$8.8 trillion to world GDP (10.4% of the global economy). By 2029, the World Travel & Tourism Council expects tourism to provide 421 million jobs globally.

Aviation's crucial tourism role

Tourism is essential to economic development strategies in many developing countries, particularly in remote regions far away from their source tourism markets that rely on a steady inflow of tourists. Without the influx of tourists, their economies would decline significantly.

In Africa, an estimated 7.7 million people are employed as a result of the continuous arrival of overseas visitors, most of whom arrive by air. In 2018, these workers contributed \$44 billion to GDP in African economies. In some Caribbean countries, tourism provides one of the few means of economic growth.

Aviation's contribution to tourism employment and GDP is significant:

- **Direct:** It is estimated that globally 19.6 million jobs in tourism are supported by spending of foreign visitors arriving by air. This includes jobs in industries such as hotels, restaurants, visitor attractions, local transport and car rental, but excludes air transport industry jobs.
- **Indirect:** A further 16.4 million jobs in industries supplying the tourism industry are supported by visitors arriving by air.
- **Induced:** These direct and indirect tourism jobs supported by air transport generate a further seven million jobs in other parts of the economy, through employees spending their earnings on goods and services.

Including direct, indirect, and induced effects, air transport supports over 44.8 million jobs within tourism, contributing around \$1 trillion a year to world GDP.

Sustainable tourism

Tourism plays a major role in supporting sustainable economic growth. Responsible and sustainable tourism provides important service sector jobs, while preserving and appreciating the earth's natural resources, rather than depleting them. However, there needs to be a focus

by both tourism operators and governments to ensure environmental and social impact is considered, as well as the economic benefits.

There are some great examples of economies taking a proactive strategic, holistic, and sustainable view of tourism development, such as New Zealand, Costa Rica, Iceland, and Bhutan. The World Travel & Tourism Council sets out some key principles for responsible sustainable development in ‘tourism for tomorrow’:

- Impacts natural and cultural environments in a positive way
- Provides benefits to all sectors of society, including young people, women and indigenous peoples
- Attracts and develops a skilled workforce to support growing demand
- Stimulates consumer demand for sustainable products
- Uses latest technology to find innovative solutions to challenges such as overcrowding in popular tourist destinations



Aviation & Tourism Management

India's civil aviation industry will become the third-largest market by 2020 and the largest by 2030. There are ample employment opportunities being created in this sector every year. Growing at such a fast pace, the industry is facing some serious manpower challenges.



How to harness the benefits of a growing tourism sector

Developing countries, are becoming more competitive in the tourism market, most notably in Asia-Pacific, and developing economies are growing steadily as a result. However, as incomes rise in developing economies and airfares fall, restrictive visa regimes remain an obstacle to international travel, even for tourism purposes. The good news is these countries are realising the unnecessary barrier that these entry procedures place on their own tourism sector, curtailing economic opportunities and job creation.

According to 2018 UN World Tourism Organization data, destinations worldwide required 53% of the world's population to obtain a visa prior to departure, a significant improvement from 2008, when 77% required one. Over the same decade, the destinations without visa requirements has only increased from 17% to 21%.

In 2018, air travel produced 895 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂). This may appear to be a lot, but it only accounts for about 2% of the 42 billion tonnes of CO₂ produced year by human activities.

Despite the fact that traveller numbers are increasing at a rate of 5% per year on average, flight has managed to keep its discharges growth to approximately half that rate. This is due to a high level of interest in new innovation and concerted efforts to implement new operating systems and infrastructure improvements.

As flight increases to meet growing demand - particularly in rapidly rising commercial sectors - and as other sectors of the economy reduce outflows, flying's share of by and large emanations is likely to grow.

Any sector cannot afford to have a growing carbon footprint, which is why the avionics industry, from manufacturers to air terminals to aircrafts to the air traffic control board, is working to reduce ozone-depleting material emissions.

While the flight industry is more environmentally benign, emissions have increased as the volume of air travel has increased. Flight outflows were 70 percent higher in 2020 than they were in 2005, and they might increase by 300 percent by 2050.

Airplane noise pollution disrupts sleep, disrupts children's education, and may increase cardiovascular risk. Because of their extensive handling of stream fuel and deciding synthetic compounds, air terminals can contaminate nearby water bodies if they are not properly contained. Avionics exercises produce ozone and ultrafine particles, both of which are harmful to one's health. Overall avionics cylinder motors devour Avgas, releasing toxic lead. For the travel industry, business, imports, and exports, air terminal activity is a critical component of an economy.

However, these advantages should outweigh the negative effects of air travel on the personal pleasure of an expanding number of people as well as the local and global climate. Clamour and air contamination from aircraft and air terminal ground operations have become a major concern for those who live, work, or study near airports. A thorough scientific understanding of aviation's environmental effects is essential for informed strategy discussions and the development of effective mitigation solutions that get the best outcome at the lowest cost.

Aeronautics, like every other remaining human activity involving ignition, releases carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other ozone-depleting compounds into the atmosphere, hastening global warming and sea acidification. Aside from CO₂ emissions from aeroplanes in flight due to

the use of Jet-A (turbine motors) or Avgas (cylinder engines), the avionics industry contributes to greenhouse gas emissions from ground air terminal vehicles used by passengers and staff to get to the airports, as well as emissions from the development of energy used in air terminal terminals, aeroplane assembly, and air terminal infrastructure construction.

Why the world is dependent on tourism and aviation?

The importance of aviation and for how long the world can live without it. We also mentioned that aviation is contributing to global economic growth and prosperity (with industries directly or indirectly connected with aviation). Aviation is one of the most “global” industries: connecting people, cultures, and businesses across continents.

One of the world’s most important industries connected to aviation is tourism.

It is very well known that tourism depends on air transportation to bring visitors, while the air transport industry depends on tourism to generate demand for its services.

The COVID pandemic has affected the entire tourism industry from the big players (Airlines, cruise ships, tour companies, car rental companies, rail and road transportation, cultural and sport and recreational activities, retail and trade industries, food and beverage, financial services, and hotel chains) to the very small businesses (like the street cart and family-run inns). Businesses are already laying off workers and are at risk of going bankrupt. Families are losing their incomes.

According to the World Travel and Tourism Council economic impact report:

- 2019 was another year of strong growth for the global Travel & Tourism sector reinforcing its role as a driver of economic growth and job creation.

- In 2019, Travel & Tourism’s direct, indirect, and induced impact accounted for:

- US\$8.9 trillion contributions to the world’s GDP

- 10.3% of global GDP

- 330 million jobs, 1 in 10 jobs around the world

- US\$1.7 trillion visitor exports (6.8% of total exports, 28.3% of global services exports)

- US\$948 billion capital investment (4.3% of total investment)

We can realize from the above brief report, that the world relies on tourism. Tourism is important to every nation from a small country to a big nation, and of course, your home country and city.

At present times, no one knows when life will get back to normal again. Health experts say that travel and physical distancing restrictions might be in place until summer and maybe longer.

The tourism business can provide many economic gains for the interest of the national economy. It is considered a key driver for temporary and permanent jobs. Many governments in the world list business tourism outputs within gross domestic products.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization UNWTO, tourism has been hit hard, with millions of jobs at risk in one of the most labor-intensive sectors of the economy.

- The news revealed that international tourist numbers could fall 60-80% in 2020, UNWTO reports.

- International tourism down 22% in Q1 and could decline by 60-80% over the whole year
 - 67 million fewer international tourists up to March translates into billion in lost exports

- UNWTO has outlined three possible future scenarios depending on how the crisis unfolds. The following scenarios for 2020 are based on three possible dates for the gradual opening up of international borders. The scenarios point to possible declines in arrivals of 58% to 78% for the year.

- Scenario 1 (-58%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions in early July

- Scenario 2 (-70%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions in early September

- Scenario 3 (-78%) based on the gradual opening of international borders and easing of travel restrictions only in early December.

Under three scenarios outlined by UNWTO, the impact of the loss of demand in international travel could translate into:

- Loss of 850 million to 1.1 billion international tourists

- Loss of US\$910 billion to US\$1.2 trillion in export revenues from tourism

100 to 120 million direct tourism jobs at risk.

We just saw how tourism is important with its economic value. We must also emphasize that The correlation between tourism and air transport is vital and organic.

Air transport is an important driver for achieving economic growth and development. Air transport facilitates integration into the global economy and provides vital connectivity on a national, regional, and international scale. It helps generate trade, promote tourism, and create employment opportunities. Both sectors are dependent on each other, and cannot live alone. On the other hand, aviation is the backbone of the tourism industry and this reciprocal correlation between the two industries is inseparable.

Air transport makes a crucial contribution to people's mobility. Even long distances can be flown quickly and safely with air travel, which is why aviation in all its forms is fundamental and indispensable whether in commercial, private, or business travel. Air transport enables millions of people to connect in cultural exchange, and it also boosts the tourism industry, which is a major economic factor both in the original countries and in the tourist destination countries.

Despite all the pessimistic expectations and different reports, we in Mixjet our thoughts are especially with those who are sick, to whom we extend our heartfelt wishes for a full recovery. We are optimistic that the post-coronavirus world has started and the world will gradually be moving forward on its way to overcoming this crisis.

In the meantime, we are determined, as ever, to contribute by providing international aviation services regardless of its well-known complexities at present times.

Our teams are prepared to support all cargo and passenger operators worldwide with all flight support requirements around 24/7 and ready to handle all requirements and demands. After all, it is our duty and corporate responsibility in such hardship times.

The tourism branch of the UN, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is coordinating a call to action from all sectors of the global community, from governments to industry, civil society and academia, with the aim of promoting tourism's role in five key areas:

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth

Social inclusiveness, employment and poverty reduction

Resource efficiency, environmental protection and climate change

Cultural values, diversity and heritage

Mutual understanding, peace and security.

To celebrate the International Year, we'll be putting out a short series of blogs exploring the relationship between the tourism and aviation industries and how the two can support each other in working towards the SDGs. First, the economic side of things. How do tourism and air transport combine to support 'inclusive and sustainable economic growth'?

Tourism itself is one of the largest industries in the world. According to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism supports 284 million jobs and contributed 9.8% of global GDP (\$7.2 trillion) in 2015. Out of the 62.7 million jobs supported by the global aviation industry, over 36 million of these are aviation-enabled jobs connected to the tourism industry. In terms of economic activity, over \$892 billion out of the total \$2.7 trillion supported by aviation is related to tourism. With 54% of all international tourists travelling to their destination by air, it is easy to appreciate how vital air transport is to the tourism industry.

When you break it down to the regional level, the role of aviation becomes even more pronounced in certain areas. For example, in Africa, 5.8 million of the total 6.8 million jobs enabled by aviation are related to tourism. For Small Island States, the figure stands at 1.2 million of the total 1.4 million jobs. In the case of some countries, it is hard to imagine their economies running without the steady flow of tourists flown in by airlines. For example, the Maldives relies on aviation-enabled tourism to support 42% of its economic output. In the case of the Seychelles, the figure is 19% of GDP and in Cape Verde 15%.

Purpose and scope of study:

The purpose of the study is to highlight the involvement of hospitality in aviation. Since, not many researches have been conducted earlier on such or related topics, thus, it was felt that there is need to do more research on this topic.

This research will give clear picture of the avenues available for learning aviation and various opportunities in the job market for students to take up aviation or hospitality as well.

Aim: The pivotal role of the aviation industry to the hospitality and tourism industry.

Objective:

- To find out application of hospitality in various departments of aviation.
- To analyze the need of hospitality in aviation and prove that it is the backbone of aviation.
- To study scope of hospitality in aviation.

Limitation:

- The study was limited to Nagpur only.
- The aviation institutes in the Nagpur city only.
- The airline offices in Nagpur city only.
- The sample size was limited to 125 samples only.
- The samples included the students of various

research institutes and employees of the various airlines, especially dealing with flight operations.

Hospitality means warm and friendly welcome of a stranger or a guest. From time immemorial, hospitality has been associated as a second nature to man. However, hospitality began as a profession much later. It is a part of larger enterprise known as “Travel and Tourism Industry”.

According to Gill (1996) like hospitality, even aviation bloomed under the travel and tourism. Need of commerce gave birth to the need of transport and the fastest mode of transport is air. Hence, aviation became the most popular means of transport, thus bringing the world closer.

The aviation industry in India is presently an expeditious growing industry in India visually perceived according to the report in the last three years. So, India is well-known as the third-largest domestic aviation market in the world and is foreseen to be the third-largest air passenger market by the end of 2024. To work toward the requirements of the flyers, Government of India is working toward incrementing the number of airports. In 2019, India is reported to have 103 operational airports, with a considerable increase in the aeroplanes too. The Indian government has plans to invest more to develop the aviation industry.

Industry Community for Aviation, Travel and Tourism

The Forum’s **Industry Community for Aviation, Travel and Tourism** is a high-level community of peers dedicated to ensuring the long-term sustainability of our industry and society. Chief executives and chairs constitute the Industry Governors, who provide leadership, define the industry agenda and drive change. Through the industry agenda, the community aims to address the following question: **How can the aviation, travel and tourism industry continue to make a real difference to the lives of millions of people by driving growth and job creation whilst ensuring a secure, seamless and memorable experience?**

Industry Agenda

The Aviation, Travel and Tourism Community Governors identified security in travel, industry competitiveness and the industry’s digital transformation as priorities for 2017. Airline regulatory frameworks, job creation and sustainability remain other important issues.

Security in Travel: Ensuring the secure and seamless movement of people through enhanced collaboration and data sharing is paramount. This project is part of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Mobility. Publications highlighting the community's work include our reports entitled digital borders, security in travel and smart travel. Other initiatives focusing on digital identity and outbreaks, are also indirectly addressing the issue of security in travel. **Competitiveness:** The community is engaging in dialogue and shaping policies relating to travel and tourism competitiveness. For the past eleven years, the World Economic Forum has engaged key industry and thought leaders to carry out an in-depth analysis of the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness of economies around the world. The resulting **Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report** provides a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue with the objective of achieving a strong and sustainable T&T industry capable of contributing effectively to international economic development. Building on the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, we carried out an in-depth analysis on India entitled Incredible India 2.0, which considers how India should enhance its value proposition and create an enabling environment for the country's travel and tourism industry.

Digital transformation: The community assessed the implications of digitization on the industry and society, specifically considering the travel experience, the digital enterprise and the creation of an enabling travel system. The project entitled the **Digital Transformation of Industries** is part of the System Initiative on Shaping the Future of Digital Economy and Society. Publications highlighting the work in this field can be found here as well as the deep dive on the Aviation, Travel & Tourism Industry.

Airline ownership: The community proposes a new regulatory model for foreign investment in airlines that is driven by public-private cooperation. Publications highlighting the community's ideas include our white paper entitled A New Regulatory Model for Foreign Investment in Airlines.

Past Projects:

The **Connected World** project was a cross-industry project that looked at scenarios for how travel, transport and supply chains could be more integrated in 2025. It also explored new business models that enable and support an integrated approach

Safeguarding Aviation and Travel Value Chains Against Corruption. Through the Forum's Partnering Against Corruption Initiative, this project was an in-depth review of the corruption and compliance challenges facing the aviation and travel industries. The report can be found **here**.

Sustainability: To better understand the gaps in measuring sustainability, the industry will be compiling data to create a dashboard, in turn enabling a better grasp of what information is available and where there are still gaps. Through a greater understanding of metrics, the industry aims to make more informed commitments towards improving sustainability.

The **Manufacturing for Growth** project built on the insights from the **Future of Manufacturing** initiative with a series of dialogues at regional events for manufacturing

executives and policy-makers. It focused on the linkages between advanced manufacturing, economic growth and employment.

Aviation and tourism synergies key drivers for global economic recovery

Montréal, 27 May 2021 – Participating yesterday in the opening ceremonies of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Regional Office for the Middle East, ICAO Secretary General Dr. Fang Liu drew attention to the fundamental synergies between aviation and tourism, and to how ICAO and UNWTO cooperation has delivered socio-economic benefits to countries all over the world.

"As we consider the priorities of governments with respect to sustainability and innovation in aviation and tourism, we must also recognize the strong interdependence between these two sectors and holistically appreciate why regulators and authorities are so invested in enabling new technologies, fuels and operations today," she emphasized.

Aviation connectivity among nations has established a critical foundation for tourism markets and value chains, with well over half of the world's 1.5 billion tourists pre-pandemic travelling by air, generating some 900 billion dollars in global GDP each year.

Aviation directly supports 15 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030, but it also indirectly supports them through its important impacts on tourism development.

"By accelerating aviation innovations in digitization, unmanned aerial vehicles, and AI and blockchain applications, we're able to drive critical efficiencies and improve our sector's capabilities to generate economic growth, create jobs, and facilitate trade and tourism," Dr. Liu noted.

The ICAO Secretary General drew the participants' attention to the fact that the impact of the pandemic on air travel will still be deeply felt in 2021.

ICAO's latest projections point to international passenger volumes remaining somewhere from 66 to 76% below pre-pandemic volumes.

"For a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 crisis," Dr. Liu stated, "maximizing and balancing the benefits of tourism and air transport requires enabling regulatory environments, coherent policies, quality infrastructure, and comprehensive strategies to fully leverage the benefits offered by technological advances."

At ICAO World Aviation Forum events and innovation symposia, transport ministers and heads of international organizations have addressed numerous challenges and opportunities arising from aviation innovation and frontier technologies.

Several key considerations have resulted from these discussions, including the need for substantial and systemic R&D and infrastructure investments correlated with a reliable degree of investment certainty and sustainable long-term business case assessments.

"It's therefore important for us to establish an enabling environment for new innovations to be assessed and implemented, one focused on performance-based outcomes and not technology-specific requirements.

Summary and Conclusion:

A survey was carried out to fulfill the need to understand the various objectives of the project. From the result and the collected data, it can be said that hospitality was the most important base of any service industry. While dealing with aviation, hospitality cannot be ignored at all. Participation of hospitality in aviation is inevitable because aviation is a part of service industry and deals with extended service to its passengers or customers. In almost all departments of aviation, hospitality plays an active role. Hospitality is the soul of both the guest related departments of aviation. industry. It has caused a shift in the way people travel within India. With the launch of private airlines and increase in number of Aircrafts, the need for aviation maintenance has increased. Also the Low cost carrier model of commercial aviation has opened up avenues for third party independent maintenance, repair and overhaul facilities (MRO). The low cost carrier business model includes only line maintenance to be done in-house and all other maintenance jobs are outsourced to the Independent MROs. As the aircrafts get older, the need for maintenance would increase, thus creating opportunities for entrepreneurs to enter into Independent aviation maintenance business. The competition amongst the airlines and charter operators, has forced these operators to consider cost cutting measures. Maintenance being one of the major cost in the total operation of an Aircraft, local or nearby MROs would be preferred to save the aircraft ferrying, crew and fuel costs. The deregulation also opened up the skies for small business jets to fly across the length and breadth of the country, which created opportunities for Air Charter business in India. With the emergence of rich business class in last 2 decades, air charter has seen steady demand and business travel has shifted from flying by commercial airlines to traveling by private jets. Traveling by Charter or Private aircraft, not only gives luxury and privacy, but also saves time and effort.

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