

Tourism Industry during and After Covid-19 Crisis in the Worldwide: Summary Based on Recent Studies

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Abstract: Travel and international relations have a strong relationship, as the Covid-19 pandemic demonstrated. The tourism industry encouraged the spread of the virus and turned it into a global health problem, which made it necessary for the countries to ban international travel from that point forward, resulting in an economic crisis centered largely on tourism. This paper focuses on the former crisis and presents tourism during and after Covid-19 struck, look briefly at the situation of the lockdown in 2020, and reflect the conclusion

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last 30 years, the world has faced over 30 new diseases, many of which have been unsettling and unfortunate to witness. The decade 2020 began with yet another highly unsettling and unfortunate series of events (Nkengasong, 2020). This time the nomenclature given to the new severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak was the novel corona virus. Later termed Covid-19, the disease represented an atypical pneumonia that started in China, and later spread across nations' the world over. In the last several months, the disease has spread unprecedented numbers of times and has caused fatalities in countries like the United States, Brazil, India, Italy, Spain, France, South Korea, Italy, Iran and many others (Vikrant Kaushal, 2021).

As the tourism industry depends on the patterns of visits, it is essential that the right decisions are made to attract visitors in order to support the sector and maximize the multiplier effects from it. Nevertheless, travel restrictions have been put in place at the national and international level as a result of the immediate situation. With travel bans, border closures, event cancellations, quarantine requirements, and fear of spreading, the tourism and hospitality sectors have faced extreme challenges (Gossling et al., 2020a, b).

In addition to international travel restrictions, local and regional lockdowns related to the conflict have affected both international and domestic hospitality sectors, including public transport and air transport, restaurants, hotels, lodging, festivals, and sports events (Hao, Xiao & Chon, 2020). Other sectors such as catering, laundry, and fuel have also suffered greatly (Gossling, " Scott & Hall, 2020). For example, the US restaurant industry, by 15 July, saw about 7 million layoffs and the complete closure of 60% of restaurants. The shutdown of nearly 16,000 of these businesses became permanent by 24 July (Croft, Jay, 2020). Airports were expected to suffer a total of USD 76.6 billion of losses in 2020 (Garcia, 2020). As a whole, according to a study by EMSI (Jay, 2020), for every day that the US hospitality sector is shut down, it loses 12,000 jobs and more than USD 534 million in revenue (Luis-Alberto Casado-Aranda, 2021).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The outbreak has been associated with a seafood market in Wuhan, a city in Hubei province in China, based on

epidemiological evidence (Wu et al., 2020; Xu et al., 2020). The first case was reported in China (on 12 December 2020), but by the month end in January 2020, the virus had infected around 2000 people in the country (Wu et al., 2020). In countries all around the world, zoonotic transmission has begun and spread from the probable place of origin. A higher transmission rate allowed for this outcome because the virus is known to spread more easily among humans (Bai et al., 2020; Gautam and Trivedi, 2020; Liu et al., 2020).

By implementing Covid-19, all communication, transportation, and policy processes are becoming more effective and the contact between individuals is lower. Already in an initial study, Sigala (2020) evidenced the need for a collective effort and understanding of the new challenges after Covid-19, aiming to advance and reset the industry and research on tourism and city development (Sidharth Srivastava, 2021). This paper focuses on the former crisis and presents tourism during and after Covid-19 struck, look briefly at the situation of the lockdown in 2020, and reflect the conclusion.

III. DISCUSSION

A number of reasons exist to argue that the tourism sector, in general and the Covid-19 crisis in particular, have certain characteristics that make it particularly vulnerable to health crises. Tourism, for instance, is particularly vulnerable to the supply and demand shocks caused by Covid-19 crisis because most services are not essential, they cannot be supplied remotely, and they must be physically close to clients. Despite this seasonality, tourism destinations' vulnerability is also impacted by the industry's unskilled labor force. According to the latest issue of the World Tourism Barometer (UNWTO, 2021), international tourist arrivals saw a decline of 74% in 2020, over the previous year, with arrivals in June down 93%. Asia and the Pacific suffered the largest declines, reporting the drops of 84%. Middle East and Africa both recorded a 75% drop in arrivals, while in Europe arrivals declined by 70% (Italo Arbulú, 2021).

Tourists contribute 2.9% to national Gross Domestic Income and tourism is not a primary source of revenue for the country. The tourism sector (direct and indirect segments combined) employs less than 200,000 people, 181' 700 full-time jobs in 2018, 4.4% of total employment, but it has a considerable local and regional impact. In the Grisons it amounts to about 30% of the cantonal economic performance, in the Valais about 25%. Financially speaking, international receipts from inbound tourism in 2018 amounted to 16,596 million Swiss Francs (CHF), surpassed, however, by international travel expenditure (outbound tourism) of 17,949 CHF of (Walter Leimgruber, 2021).

IV. RESULT

During and after the Covid-19 outbreak and lockdown, tourists' search patterns for destination information (as a main element

of the microenvironment) were radically altered, and their preferences, attitudes, and behaviors were also altered. Studies on tourism have proposed six key new themes to guide the new tourist behavior, which will be more sustainable, interesting in local products and technologies, and smarter cities, as well as luxury services, hygiene protocols, and emotions (Juan Sanchez-Fernandez, 2021).

Tourism-management firms should utilize artificial intelligence, provide flexible ticketing methods, and develop updates for digital platforms in order to meet the new technological challenges facing the sector under Sigala (2020). A museum sector that had been digital since Covid-19 endured a lockdown and continued to operate despite it (Angostino et al., 2020). By increasing online efforts and visitor numbers, social media has benefited businesses. Post Covid-19 tourism recovery is likely to be led by younger, more adventurous, crisis resistant tourists (Hajibaba, Gretzel, Leisch, & Dolnicar, 2020; Peters, Peters, & Peters, 2020) travelling to sparsely populated, remote destinations that offer built in social distancing (Hall et al., 2020).

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