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**TÍTULO:** El desarrollo del turismo juvenil en Uzbekistán.

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**RESUMEN:** En las últimas décadas, el turismo se ha convertido en un sector importante de la economía para Uzbekistán. El sector activo del turismo en el moderno Uzbekistán es la juventud. Este documento muestra el papel del turismo juvenil y sus tendencias de desarrollo, en general, tanto en el mundo como en Uzbekistán. Como resultado de la investigación empírica, se revelaron las oportunidades del turismo juvenil en Uzbekistán y una serie de tendencias, tanto positivas como negativas. Se ha establecido empíricamente que las tecnologías de la información modernas y las oportunidades financieras son los principales determinantes sociales que influyen en la satisfacción de las necesidades de las entidades turísticas en Uzbekistán.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** turismo juvenil, Uzbekistán, Producto Interno Bruto, costos turísticos, documentos regulatorios.

**TITLE:** The development of youth tourism in Uzbekistan.

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**ABSTRACT:** In recent decades, tourism has become an important sector of the economy for Uzbekistan. The active sector of tourism in modern Uzbekistan is youth. This document shows the role of youth tourism and its development trends, in general, both in the world and in Uzbekistan. As a result of the empirical research, the opportunities for youth tourism in Uzbekistan and a series of trends, both positive and negative, were revealed. It has been empirically established that modern information technologies and financial opportunities are the main social determinants that influence the satisfaction of the needs of tourism entities in Uzbekistan.

**KEY WORDS:** youth tourism, Uzbekistan, Gross Domestic Product, tourism costs, regulatory documents

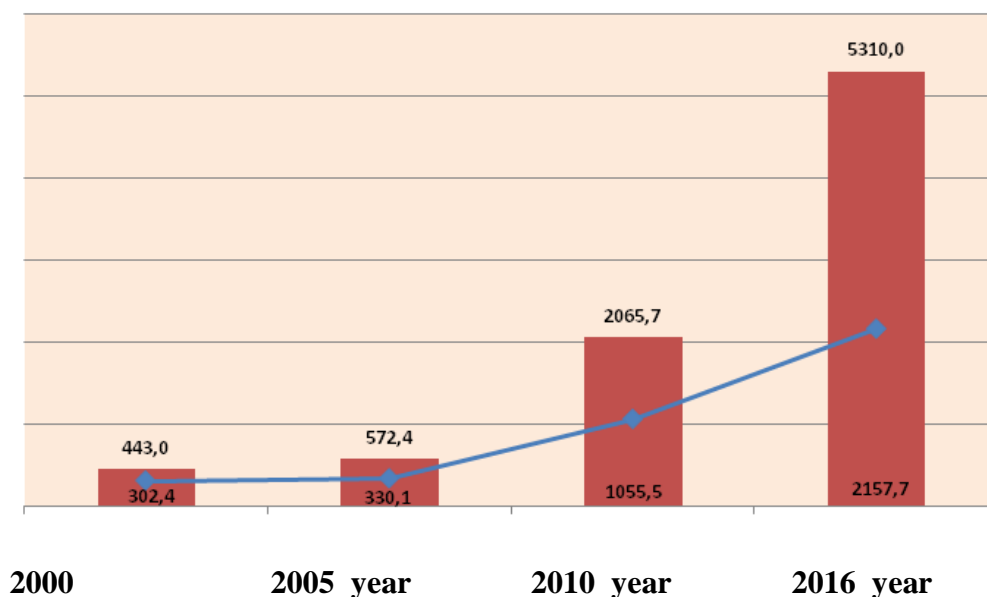
**INTRODUCTION.**

In the era of globalization, people's need for travel increases. This is evidenced by a number of statistics: the amount of international tourism in 2016 increased by 3.9%, reaching a total of 1,235 million in the world, having grown by 46 million compared to the previous year.

The comparative sequence of continuous growth of tourism has not been registered since the 1960s, as Zhuravlev A.L. writes about in his works. [Zhuravlev A.L., 2016]. The total contribution of the sphere "Travel and Tourism in GDP" in 2016 amounted to 7,613.3 billion US dollars (10.2% of GDP). An increase by 3.6% and 3.9% per annum to 11,512.9 billion US dollars (11.4% of GDP) are predicted in 2017 and 2027, respectively.

Young tourists play a vital role in this statistics. According to UNWTO statistics, which T.A. Nestik points out, about 23% of the 1 million international tourists traveling the world were of 15 to 29 years old in 2010, and this figure increased by 3% in 2016 [Nestik T.A, et. al., 2016]. UNWTO predicts that there will be almost 370 million international youth trips per year in the world by 2020. Youth tourism is defined by the World Tourism Organization as a youth travel that includes all independent trips for less than one year by people aged 16-29 years who are motivated, in part or in full, by the desire to experience other life cultures and/or to benefit from formal and informal learning opportunities.

Tourism in Uzbekistan can be considered as a newly introduced sector of the economy, which like in most developing countries, is developing dynamically. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Uzbekistan to explore the historical and natural attractions of the region. In 2016, the number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan amounted to 2,157,700 people, which is 7 times higher than in 2000.



Understanding the language and culture of other peoples and regions is important for the formation of youth as comprehensively advanced people. Tourism is also important for establishing and strengthening inter-ethnic relations between peoples and peoples. A special place in this regard is youth tourism. Today, young people pursue different goals: studying their language and culture,

exploring folk customs and traditions, establishing friendly relations with them, sports and other areas.

Special efforts are being made to develop tourism, especially for youth tourism in Uzbekistan. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the dynamic development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of December 2, 2016 defined youth tourism as one of the priorities of state policy in this field of tourism. Dynamics of youth tourism in Uzbekistan is shown in the following figure.

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Methods.**

In our country, young people, their desires and intentions are always the most important priorities of the policy of our government. As noted by Akimova A.Iu., under the leadership of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, since the first year of independence, a legal basis for youth has been created. This is evidenced by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November 20, 1991 "Fundamentals of youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan". This law was changed and improved with the advent of a rapidly developing world. The Law "On State Policy on Youth" was adopted in a new version on August 12, 2016 [Akimova A.Iu., et. al., 2016].

This law consists of 4 chapters and 33 articles and the participation of bodies and institutions involved in the implementation of youth policy, as well as article 6 of the Law on the Legal and Social Protection of Youth.

The main directions of the state youth policy in the legislation are:

- Protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people.
- Protection of life and health of young people.
- Promotion of youth in spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development.
- Provision of an open and quality education for young people.
- Creation of conditions for the employment of young people.

- Education of young people with strong convictions and beliefs able to withstand patriotism, civic feelings, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values.
- Protection of young people from actions that lead to violation of moral principles, ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and cruelty.
- Raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture of young people.
- Support and promotion of talented youth.
- Creation of conditions for the development of youth entrepreneurship.
- Creation of a healthy lifestyle for young people, as well as favorable environment for youth leisure and mass development of youth sports.
- Implementation of an integrated system of measures to support young families spiritually and financially.
- Create decent housing and social conditions.
- Development of cooperation with international organizations in the field of implementation of the rights and freedoms of young people.

The document also provides for the organization of social services for young people and young families for the purpose of social protection.

The law establishes conditions for the convenient movement and recreation of young people in our country.

Today in our country there are more than 10 million young people. This is higher than the number of foreigners. The Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which protects the rights and interests of these young people, is now taking on the role of an integrator of youth in the social life of young people.

### **Results and Discussion.**

August 14-16, 2017 the Republican Youth Forum was held on the topic "Prospects for the development of domestic tourism and the role of youth in it". Students, specialists in tourism and youth who study in this field, attended and shared their ideas in this forum. A Memorandum was

signed between the State Committee for the Development of Tourism of Uzbekistan and the Youth Union of Uzbekistan on the development of youth tourism.

Currently, the Center for the Development of Youth Tourism within the framework of the Youth Union is improving. In the course of its activities, the Center implements the following objectives:

- Implementation of projects aimed at the development of youth tourism.
- Organization of various scientific conferences, training seminars, etc. on sites.
- Study of the problems preventing the development and elimination of tourism through sponsorship.
- Organization of internships for students studying tourism.
- Study of the activities of tourist organizations and their delivery to young people.
- Support to young people's projects in the development of tourism and using sponsorship in their implementation.
- Collection of information on the work done to ensure the constant security of tourists in the region.
- Development of tourist infrastructure development projects.
- Ensuring implementation of the sphere and directions of youth tourism.
- Integration of youth.

The youth camp is based on the former health camp "Algorithm" on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 531-F of August 12, 2010. The camp was completely reconstructed in 2012 in accordance with modern requirements. The camp is designed for 150 people. It also has all the facilities for holding seminars, trainings and conferences. Qualified security personnel of the camp are equipped with CCTV cameras.

The Youth Union is the summer English camp "Wonder Camp", located in the Youth Camp "Kamolot" and is intended for children aged 7 to 14 years.

According to Abdulkhanova K.A., in Uzbekistan, including in Samarkand, considerable work is carried out to develop youth tourism: tourist centers, excursions to historical cities of Uzbekistan for youth and adolescents, summer camps for talented youth in the Kashkadarya and Fergana valleys, camps, etc.

However, for 10 million young people in our country, this patent is very low. It is necessary to expand the camps to expand the scope of youth travel and leisure.

In 2016-2017, to study the market of youth tourism, a survey was conducted among 500 young people in Uzbekistan. The results of a survey among young people aged between 14 and 30 years showed that a number of questions were answered:

To the first question: What types of tourism would you like to choose? More than 70% of young people want to rest in the wild, in the mountains and forests. About 80% of young people want to visit new places outside the region where they live, constituting a significant part of young people, especially young people in the districts. About 50% of teenagers have chosen to study historical sites and about 4% of them want to attend events on holidays.

The second question: Who would you like to travel with? About 46.7% of respondents preferred to travel with their family, and 35% of them are interested in group travel.

Third question: What features of the journey attract you? 55% of respondents noted the desire to explore new places, and acquaintance with new people - about 12%.

Fourth Question: What are the obstacles that prevent you from traveling? Most believe that today not all young people can travel because of the problems they face, namely: 66% of them have financial difficulties, 58% cannot manage their time, etc.

Fifth Question: What tourism infrastructure should be improved? Many noted that the infrastructure of the region is an important factor that improves the tourism industry. At the same time, about 41.7% of respondents believe that advertising should be improved. While others believe that it is necessary to improve roads, transport, and housing.

Sixth Question: Which region in Uzbekistan would you like to choose? Many respondents believe that Uzbekistan has cities rich in their history, culture and customs; for example, Samarkand celebrated its 2750th anniversary, as well as Bukhara - 2500, Tashkent - 2200, Khiva - 2500, Shakhrisabz - 2700 and others. Young tourists have a great desire to travel to these cities.

In addition, students should develop and provide tourist (especially interregional) programs for students, subject to their winter and summer vacations. This is especially important to reduce the level of seasonality of travel.

Over the past few years, a number of resolutions have been adopted with a view to developing tourism in Uzbekistan, including:

1. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev decreed "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. UP-4861 on December 2, 2016.
2. August 16, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, signed a resolution "On priority measures for the development of the sphere of tourism for 2018-2019".
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure safe tourism in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shakhrisabz" of November 23, 2017 approved the concept of safe tourism.
4. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the development of inbound tourism" of February 6, 2018.
5. "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on February 3, 2018.
6. "On the organization of information tours to Uzbekistan for representatives of foreign media and tourism organizations" of September 9, 2017.
7. Resolution of the President Sh. Mirziyoyev "On measures to increase the responsibility of government authorities in the development of the tourism industry" on July 12, 2017. This includes "Creation of entertainment complexes to support visits of foreign youth, the organization of



exhibitions on cultural heritage sites, reflecting the history, lifestyle, traditions and customs of our people".

One of the features of tourism in Uzbekistan is that tourism consists of four seasons, which give an opportunity to develop ecological tourism.

Today, one of the most important global problems is the protection of nature and the education of young people (students) about the environment through means of tourism. Given the peculiarities of each season, it is necessary to develop programs for ecological tourism for young people.

In this context, it is necessary to create youth tourism statistics and establish partnerships with travel companies and hotels, and appropriate responsible agencies.

## **CONCLUSIONS.**

We have empirically established that modern information technologies and financial opportunities are the main social determinants affecting the satisfaction of the needs of tourism entities in Uzbekistan. The results of the study made it possible to identify both opportunities for youth tourism in Uzbekistan and a number of trends, both positive and negative:

Positive trends are as follows: first, the role and potential of youth tourism has increased; secondly, the number of tourists of different ages has increased; third, there was an increased interest in youth tourism; differentiated entertainment and leisure.

Negative trends: first, limited access of youth to financial resources was revealed; secondly, the peculiarities of the location of tourist attractions. The advantages of using various means for travelers have been outlined: the occurring hostels as a unique place for youth tourism differ from other student hostels by available low-cost housing, cheaper prices, benefits and discounts. However, such hostels in Uzbekistan are not enough. There is also need for special student ID cards, membership cards for ICTC, ITIC and GO25.

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