

Abdullaeva Shakhnoza Erkinovna
The teacher of the faculty of “The economy of
Foreign countries and countryside”,
Tashkent State Institute of Oriental studies

SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN ITS DEVELOPMENT

Essential structural changes occur in sphere of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tourist business in the Republic of Uzbekistan is in a stage of structural reorganization and institutional formulation, formation of intraindustry, interindustry, inter-regional and foreign economic relations. The tourist infrastructure is being improved, the corresponding segment of a labor market is being formed, a new system of state regulation over tourist activity has been created. A National Company "Uzbektourism" was established on July 27, 1992 by the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan № UP-447 «On formation of a National Company "Uzbektourism".

In order to perform the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 9, 2003 № UP-3358 "On perfection of a system of republican state governing bodies" and aiming to provide an effective control system in sphere of tourism there has been reorganized a National Company "Uzbektourism" (hereinafter referred to as “The Company”). The Company is considered as an authorized state body in sphere of tourism and in its activities is accountable to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The company is the main coordinating body, which provides the development of a unified state policy in sphere of tourism within the territory of the Republic Uzbekistan.¹

Uzbekistan is a country with great potential for an expanded tourism industry. Many of its Central Asian cities were main points of trade on the Silk Road, linking Eastern and Western civilizations. Today the museums of Uzbekistan store over two million artifacts, evidence of the unique historical, cultural and spiritual life of the Central Asian peoples that have lived in the region for more than 7,000 years.

Uzbekistan attracts tourists with its historical, archeological, architectural and natural treasures. The international tourism, which is a profitable form of export with its correct organization, will occupy an important place in external economic activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tourism, a reliable form of income, may facilitate the inflow of foreign currency and be investment source for the increase of production efficiency. Funds, invested in tourism, are repaid faster than any other expenditure. Tourism is not only special and important branch of economy, not only business and source of incomes. It facilitates all-round development of external political relationships, improvement of neighbourliness, broad familiarization with culture, traditions, skills and customs of nations.

According to the World Tourist Organization fifteen countries of the world earn by tourist services. Tourists profits exceed export ones. The Republic of Uzbekistan possesses the unique possibilities for the development of international and regional tourism:²

- advantageous geographic position, surprisingly favourable and diverse natural-climatic conditions;
- it occupies a deserving place in the history of civilization, possesses the most valuable ancient memorials of architecture;

¹19 сессия Статкомиссии ООН, 1978; 27 сессия, 1993 год

²<http://www.rg.ru/2014/02/18/turizm.html>

- it differs by bright exoticism.

The Uzbek model of economic development rests on five principles in reforms and renewal of the economy, developed under the guidance of President of the Republic. The model is distinct with its emphasis on restrained and well-balanced economic policy. It appears to have confirmed again its endurance and viability. Lately, international experts have been neatly examining Uzbekistan's economic policy. They tend to stress the rationality and relevance of a complex of counter recession decisions taken by the leadership of the country. It is noteworthy that the anti crisis program, well underway in this land, has been designed not for one or two years but through to 2014. This fact is widely considered to testify to the far-sightedness of economic policy pursued in the country.

As leading international analysts and experts suggest, even though the severest phase of economic downturn has passed, the global economy has yet to go through a long and intricate recovery process. Against this background, a protracted recession in the global economy notwithstanding,

Uzbekistan has pressed wide-scale structural reforms and those that help strengthen market mechanisms, attract foreign investment, develop production volumes and increase exports primarily through an increase in manufacturing high-added-value goods, expansion and diversification of the distribution geography. We can speak about it a lot. But it is not our main task in this work. We must show social programs in Uzbekistan. They are given with its tasks.

1. Growth Programs help:

- Increase farmer incomes by linking producers with markets and improving the operations of businesses critical to the farm-to-market chain.
- upgrade the national energy planning and analysis system, improve the regional power system (this project is to be started in 2010).

2. Health Care and Education Programs help for the following:

- Strengthen quality HIV and TB prevention among most-at-risk populations;
- Enhance the country's ability to conduct prevention, bio-security, bio-safety, and preparedness measures; in this way we can say all social defences here.
- Improve the ability of the public health systems of Uzbekistan to meet the health needs of vulnerable groups (the project to be launched in 2010);
- Improve social integration and the quality life of children with disabilities. Projects are implemented by PSI, Project HOPE, Winrock Intl, IKS.

3. Democracy Programs. They are acted as equal so in many countries:

- Provide business and professional association leaders with opportunities to receive practical training in the United States;
- Help strengthen the capacities of political and civil society organizations to represent constituent interests and articulate effective political and/or advocacy campaigns;
- Work to prevent and combat human trafficking and to protect victims;
- Work to enable children with disabilities to return to live with foster families or biological families in their communities where they will receive quality medical, social, education and rehabilitative services;
- Help expand services to people with disabilities.

Projects are implemented by USAID, National Democratic Institute, and other organizations.

4. Humanitarian Assistance Program. Works to enhance food security among vulnerable patients and residents of medical facilities including children with different disabilities and tuberculosis patients.

"The global economic crisis has had a deep effect on social development on a global scale. Nearly 240 million people lost their jobs, more than 170 million fell in poverty. One of the most important positive outcomes of the anti-crisis program in Uzbekistan is the fact that the population

has almost not felt the negative impact of the global downturn. A strong social policy, especially during the global economic crisis proved wise, and the UNDP will continue to support Uzbekistan in the implementation of social programs and development of the national potential.”³

In addition, much attention should be paid to the work implemented in housing and social infrastructure in rural areas, complete reconstruction of the countryside, improving the living standards of villagers. In the future we must study the social policy practice of development countries. Also the government can improve the economy condition of other places through the developing of tourism. We must say about one point which can touch you, the following: “What Uzbekistan particularly has to offer is something unique in Central Asia. Kazakhstan may have its wide open steppe and be the home of apples. Kyrgyzstan is still intact with its nomadic lives and huge mountains – something also true of Tajikistan. But Uzbekistan is the true heart and soul of the region with a rich agrarian, settled, culture-laden atmosphere. It’s ancient cities some up the sheer romanticism of the region – from Samarkand to Bukhara... a heady scent of the Old Silk Road. It never disappoints. The image and the reality are heavily intertwined here. Muslim scholars, traditional dress, bountiful food from the steppe, the music, the architecture... it’s all here - the heart of cultural Turkic-speaking Central Asia” was told by British writer, broadcaster Nick Easen.

АНКЕТА

Ф.И.Ш: Абдуллаева Шахноза Еркиновна
Шаҳар: Тошкент шаҳри
Туғилган йили: 1982
Илмий даража:
Илмий унвон:
Лавозими: ўқитувчи
Иш/ўқиш жойи: Тошкент давлат шарқшунослик институти
Хорижий мамлакатлар иқтисодиёти ва мамлакатшунослик факультети
Иш жойи манзили: Тошкент ш. Миробод т. Шаҳрисабз кўч. 25 уй.
Телефон моб: +998909255552
E-mail: shakhnozaeconomics@mail.ru
Мавзу: Social programs and the role of tourism in its development

³ www.uzbektourism.uz

