

Mini Review Open Access

# The Development of Youth Tourism in Uzbekistan

Sherzod Yunusovich Salimov\*

Scientific and Enlightenment Complex, The Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

# **Abstract**

Tourism provides a unique opportunity to get deeper into and visually familiarize with the historical and cultural heritage of your country and other states, to awaken a sense of national self-awareness among young people, to cultivate respect and tolerance for the life and customs of other nationalities and peoples. Youth tourism is one of the socio-cultural mechanisms by means of which conditions can be created for the disclosure of young people's abilities, as well as the consolidation in a youth environment of national, civil-legal and moral-cultural values based on patriotism. In the article, the example of Turkey considers the perspective of the development of youth tourism in Uzbekistan. One of the most beloved countries by the youth is Turkey. Firstly, it is the most inexpensive vacation, thanks to the burning permits that appear for a day or two before departure, and secondly, there certainly will not have to yawn from boredom. As for hotels, you can choose almost any, preferring only the location - they are practically not different from each other. The main purpose is to come and spend the night, no more. The following youth activities can be classified as youth tourism: profile camps, excursions, tourist competitions and events, extreme activities in the natural environment. At the end of the XIX century, he bought a small estate, where

**Keywords:** Tourism; Travel; Hiking; Youth tourism; Tourist potential; Patriotism; Healthy lifestyle

## Introduction

Travel for young people is a lifestyle of a developed social society. There is a concept that young people, at the stage of their life path up to 25 years, until they have a family and children, should see the world, make travel, learn how other people live. This will help them to choose the right way in life, to form their own life principles. It is believed that young people have a facilitated regime of life in terms of having time for rest and travel, they have a long vacation in the winter and summer [1]. Students travel in groups accompanied by a teacher or an employee of an educational institution. An important thing is that an emotional background in youth groups. It should be a rule for youth and student groups to establish informal friendships between the leader and tourists, as well as between all travelers in this group [2]. Often, students join in small groups of 3-5 people and independently make quite extensive trips around the country and abroad. It should be noted that the accompanying person is also given certain discounts. The organization of preferential treatment for travel is carried out by international youth organizations. For example, the organization of travel for young people is a function of the Federation of International Youth Travel Organization of the International Federation of Youth Travel Organizations. The Federation was established in 1951, the headquarters is in Copenhagen, there is a federation under the auspices of UNESCO. Tourism provides a unique opportunity to learn and visually acquaint with the historical and cultural heritage of your country and other states, to awaken a sense of national selfawareness among young people, to cultivate respect and tolerance for the way of life and customs of other nationalities and peoples [3,4]. Tourism provides an opportunity to show oneself, to learn to make decisions, to become a real leader. Additionally, in a short time, not on training trainings, but in real life you can acquire the skills of a true leader, as not in a volatile environment, in hiking and traveling. In the campaigns there is a hardening of the body, physical activity restores and strengthens health. The role of travel is great in ensuring the multilateral development of the individual. They are hiking, trips, excursions that can give the younger generation an opportunity to raise their intellectual level, develop observation, and the ability to perceive the beauty of the world around them. Tourism is also important as a means of relieving physical fatigue, psychological stress and stress. Tourism is one of the most effective health technologies that contribute to the formation of a healthy lifestyle of man and society as a whole, which is of great importance in the upbringing of the younger generation [5]. The direction of children and youth tourism itself is as a child - it is no more than two centuries. Originally, the idea to organize children and teenagers vacation belonged to Pastor Biona from Switzerland. At the end of the XIX century, he bought a small estate, where 68 children came to rest. Later, this idea was adopted by other European countries, patrons of art began actively to take care of children's tourism. In 1888, Zurich hosted the first congress of children's camps in history [6].

In the future, youth tourism can and should become one of the priority directions of tourism development in Uzbekistan [7]. The economic advantages of this type of tourism are obvious: schoolchildren and students travel, as a rule, by organized groups, trips rhythmically repeat from year to year, which greatly facilitates business planning. Youth tourism is one of the socio-cultural mechanisms by means of which conditions can be created for the disclosure of young people's abilities, as well as the consolidation in a youth environment of national, civil-legal and moral-cultural values based on patriotism [8,9]. The following youth activities can be classified as youth tourism: profile camps, excursions, tourist competitions and events, extreme activities in the natural environment. The experience of different countries shows that the success of tourism development directly depends on how the state perceives this industry, how much it enjoys state support. Any civilized state in order to receive revenues from the tourism industry from the tourism industry must invest in the exploration of

\*Corresponding author: Sherzod Yunusovich Salimov, Scientific Researcher, Scientific and Enlightenment Complex, The Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Tel: + 99893-537-27-06; E-mail: zippt@mail.ru

Received July 06, 2018; Accepted July 30, 2018; Published August 06, 2018

Citation: Salimov SY (2018) The Development of Youth Tourism in Uzbekistan. J Tourism Hospit 7: 365. doi: 10.4172/2167-0269.1000365

Copyright: © 2018 Salimov SY. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

its territories to assess the tourism potential, prepare programs for the development of the tourist industry, the necessary infrastructure projects for the resort regions and tourist centers, and information support and advertising. One of the most beloved countries by the youth is Turkey. Firstly, it is the most inexpensive vacation, thanks to the burning permits that appear for a day or two before departure, and secondly, there certainly will not have to yawn from boredom [10]. With the opening of the summer tourist season, many night clubs and discotheques are beginning to operate at hotels that, by hook or by crook, lure clubbers from all over the world, inventing more and more new entertainments: thematic and foam parties, beauty contests and concerts of world celebrities with obligatory after parties. Those who go to Turkey for sleepless nights and dances until they drop, choose basically two resorts: one of which is located on the Mediterranean Sea - Kemer, and the second - on the Aegean, Marmaris. Kemer is famous for its nightclubs. First of all, it is First Aura (a branch of the Moscow club First), Arena, Inferno and a disco at the Kaplan Paradise Hotel in Tekirova, about 15 minutes from the center of Kemer. On average, the entrance to the club will cost 20-40 dollars. Drinks, of course, for a fee [11]. In the center of Kemer, a huge number of 3-4-star hotels, modest in design and set of services, but up to all entertainment on foot no more than 10 minutes (for example, Golden Lotus 4\*, Fame Hotel 3\*, Fame Beach Hotel 3\*, Fame Residence Kemer 3\*). Fans of a more comfortable holiday can stay in hotels located in the villages around Kemer: for example, Club Zigana and Sungate Port Royal in Beldib, which, by the way, holds a joint party with First Aura and organizes a free transfer to its guests club. If it is still possible to imagine that someone is going to Kemer just to relax, then after living a couple of days in Marmaris on the Aegean Sea, anyone will immediately understand that Marmaris and measured rest are not compatible. The audience here is divided into two categories: pensioners from Germany, Holland, England, playing cards in the evenings on the hotel terraces or strolling along the promenade, and the youth who usually sleep during the day, and in the evening fill the streets, bars and nightclubs of the city. By the way, about bars. Marmaris is famous for its "Bar street" (street bars), which contains the most popular discos and restaurants of the city. To find it, just follow the signs "Old town, bar street" or just go where it's noisy [12]. Although in Marmaris it is not necessary to search for some entertainment - they will find you yourself. It's enough just to walk along the quay, brushing aside or listening to barkers: practically every hotel or restaurant has a night show (for example, a fire show with a dancer depicting Michael Jackson). As for hotels, you can choose almost any, preferring only the location - they are practically not different from each other. The main purpose is to come and spend the night, no more. The creation of the infrastructure for youth tourism solves several pressing problems.

# For humanity

Health promotion - the presence of tourist clubs, sections will allow young people to participate in campaigns, competitions, tourist camps, lead an active, healthy lifestyle; The ability to travel. This will be facilitated by a network of hotels, equipped tourist routes, a system of preferential travel of tourist groups on various modes of transport; Receive a quality, safe rest; Improving the educational, educational, cultural level through hiking and traveling; Vocational orientation. All the results of tourism have a great effect. Specific skills and skills guide the tourist on the spectrum of field expeditionary specialties (geophysicist, geologist, ecologist, etc.). Special education and work in the field of tourism business and in enterprises that produce special equipment, tools, souvenirs. For the country: Development of

tourism as an important sector of the economy. Having invested in the creation of a tourist infrastructure, in a few years the state will begin to receive considerable income from this, because having felt the taste of wandering in its young years, a person will travel all his life, spending his vacation not in the country, but on trips around the country and the world, investing in Traveling their money and bringing, thereby, income to the state; Employment of the population - for a branched system of tourist business, many new jobs will be required; Raising the status of the country at the international level - highly professional setting of tourist business in the country, developing new ones for the tourist industry, but very attractive areas, attracting the flow of tourists from abroad and will increase the rating of Uzbekistan in the world tourist industry; Improvement of the residents health. If a young person chooses tourism, then he says "no" to nicotine, alcohol, passive way of life, then he will have a healthy offspring, the mortality rate will decrease in the country and the life expectancy of people will increase; The main activities for the implementation of this direction are: Creation of a regulatory and legal framework for the development of youth tourism in Uzbekistan; Training for the development of youth tourism; Creation of a material base for the development of youth tourism; Coordination of the work on the development of youth tourism in the regional youth policy management bodies (Youth Union); Organization of joint work on development of youth tourism with commercial structures; Conducting an advertising campaign in conjunction with the media to create a positive image of tourism; Organization of cooperation with international tourism organizations working with young people.

Uzbekistan has a great tourist potential for the development of youth tourism. But for a more effective development of this type of tourism, cooperation with the World Youth Student and Educational Confederation of Travel (WYSE Travel Confederation), established in 2006 by the Federation of International Youth Travel Organizations (FIYTO), is necessary. This organization promotes education, cultural and social trips among youth through mutual understanding and cooperation between operators of youth trips, promotes the development of youth tourism organizations and expands their interests in relation to other international organizations.

#### References

- Aksenov VS, Naumov AP (1988) Technical means in cultural and educational work. Moscow.
- Lada BIV (1984) Youth and maturity: Reflections on some social problems of youth. Moscow: Politizdat.
- Birzhakov MB (2006) Introduction to tourism. Gerda Publishing House, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nevsky Fund.
- Birzhenuk GM, Buzene LV, Gorbunova NA (1989) Methodical guidance of cultural and educational work. Moscow, Education.
- Bulygina II (2018) On the animation activity in the tourist and sports and recreation facilities. Theory and practice of physical culture.
- 6. Vishnyak AI, Tarasenko VI (1988) Culture of youth leisure. Kiev: High School.
- Garanin NI (1999) Turanimatsiya management in tourist complexes. Actual problems of tourism 99: 50-58.
- 8. Goltsov GG (1998) Designing of social and cultural activities. Eagle.
- 9. Gulyaev VG (1971) Organization of tourist activity. Moscow, Nolidge.
- 10. Demchenko A (1996) Possibilities of Russian leisure.
- 11. Demchenko A (1996) Some problems of modern development of cultural and leisure activities and folk art. Cultural and recreational activities and folk art.
- 12. Durovich A, Kopanev AS (1971) Marketing in tourism.