



# World Scientific News

WSN 86(3) (2017) 134-149

EISSN 2392-2192

---

## **New Stage of Tourism Development in Uzbekistan: Actual Problems and Perspectives**

**Obidjon Khamidov**

Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail address: [obidjon2006@yahoo.com](mailto:obidjon2006@yahoo.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

This paper investigates major points of tourism sector in Uzbekistan while making emphasize on outlook development perspectives. Moreover, the way of tourism advancement with major outcomes and shortcomings are also underlined with the systematic analyses. In addition, socio-economic development of the study with the positive modernization and diversification possibilities were stated in order to conduct probable future investigations in the future. Last but not least, ecotourism perspective of country has been analyzed and accentuated as one of the most developing direction of tourism as whole.

**Keyword:** Tourism, Uzbekistan tourism, ecotourism, tourism infrastructure, tourism potential

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the area of globalization, Tourism's impact on the economic and social development of a country can be enormous while opening it up for business, trade and capital investment, creating jobs and entrepreneurialism for the workforce and protecting heritage and cultural values (Abdakarimov B.A, 2013).

To fully understand its impact, however, governments, policy makers and businesses around the world require accurate and reliable data on the impact of the sector. On this way , data is needed to help assess policies that govern future industry development and to provide

knowledge to help guide successful and sustainable Travel & Tourism investment decisions (Akhoondnejad, 2016; Alegre & Garau, 2010). For 25 years of independence, Uzbekistan has been quantifying the economic impact of Travel & Tourism. Travel & Tourism generated US\$7.6 trillion (10% of global GDP) and 277 million jobs (1 in 11 jobs) for the global economy in 2014. Recent years have seen Travel & Tourism growing at a faster rate than both the wider economy and other significant sectors such as automotive, financial services and health care. Last year was no exception. International tourist arrivals also surged, reaching nearly 1.14 billion and visitor spending more than matched that growth. Visitors from emerging economies now represent a 46% share of these international arrivals (up from 38% in 2000), proving the growth and increased opportunities for travel from those in these new markets. The sector faces challenges while facing internal and external political modifications at all (Akhoondnejad, 2016; Alegre & Garau, 2010).

Therefore, only in 2016 of December 2, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev directed number of changes to push tourism sector as whole. Accordingly, "Measures to ensure the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decree" that was outsourced on national magazine "Xalk so'zi" (People's word) on December 7 in 2016 introduces the status of a strategic sector of the economy, sustainable development, structural change and the diversification of the economy, employment, and directed it into a powerful tool for improving the quality of life of the population. Relatively, they may start a new stage in the development of this industry on the basis of it (Alam & Diamah, 2012; Bakhtishodovich et al., 2015).

### **1. 1. Current status quo of tourism**

The present stage of human development and socio-economic development level of the highest rates of growth of the life and well-being of the population growth could be the major point of development as whole. Urbanization increases the level of increase in the share of leisure time, social values and personal life that may lead to a radical change of the property. These, in turn, adjust to changes in the life of the population, and to increase significantly the supply and demand in the tourism inaugurated the foundation.

Accordingly, time, travel, and nature ceased to be an active part of the life of the people of the rest of modern health and shape of the importance of strengthening the effective use of time and space. At a time before tourism without thinking about it, just enjoy having a superior goal, at present, these goals have radically changed: weak position occupied seek to promote active recreation; most of the rest of the active role of the individual, or at least two people to try out for a rest. Tourism trip for other purposes also changed: in the past, the only individuals now enjoy recreation; accurate planning in the past, and now we want to meet the demand; past civilization (civilization) favors the consumer, now the pleasures of nature in the first place (A. V. Akimov & Dollery, 2006; Buhalis & Law, 2008).

During the years of independence our country has created new legal and economic foundations based on market relations that are fundamentally different from the past. There have been fundamental economic reforms based on a single state policy aimed at accelerated development of the industry, modern tourism infrastructure has been established, many new tourism routes have been introduced at the world standards, historical and cultural monuments have been renovated and widely disseminated, training and retraining System has been formed.

Uzbekistan is one of the top ten countries in the world in terms of tourism and historical monuments. Great Britain's world-renowned Financial Times newspaper (published in 24 cities around the world, with more than 2.2 million readers every day) specializing in finance and business, with over 7,000 unique tourism monuments and architectural sites worth more than 7,000 US dollars 2017 Has announced the list of the most interesting destinations for those who want to travel around the world: the list of the nine countries listed in the list of the world's most attractive tourist destinations (The People's Word, December 29, 2016).

## **1. 2. Potential of tourism deployment in Uzbekistan**

Nevertheless, Uzbekistan's rich and varied tourism and recreational potential remains low, the existing tourism infrastructure, the volume, types and quality of tourism services provided, and the distribution of available tourism capacities by region, the network management system globally. Nevertheless, Uzbekistan's rich and varied tourism and recreational potential remains low, the existing tourism infrastructure, the volume, types and quality of tourism services provided, and the distribution of available tourism capacities by region, the network management system globally It does not meet modern requirements in critical innovation and sharp competition. The role of tourism in the national economy, the role and scale of exports of services and services, and the employment of the population remain considerably behind the average global average (A. Akimov & Dollery, 2009; Berger, Hanweck, & Humphrey, 1987).

According to the State Statistics Committee, the share of tourism in the country's gross domestic product in 2010-2014 has the following indicators (percent): in 2010 it was 1.2 million but during years has risen significantly. The number of firms and organizations operating in 2015 is 398, serving 560.4 thousand visitors. The net profit of all enterprises operating in the tourism industry in 2015 amounted to 61819.5 million soums.

It should be noted that Tashkent city has the dominant position in all major tourism industry indicators: 73.4% (292%) of firms and organizations account for 58.8% (329.5 thousand) visitors. The same indicator for Samarkand (13.1 and 4.1%), Bukhara (4.5 and 9.2%) and Khorezm (1 and 21%) regions. These four regions share 92% of firms and organizations in Uzbekistan, and 93.1% of the service visitors.

The share of Syrdarya, Namangan and Surkhandarya provinces makes up 2,3% and 1,5%, respectively. There is another point of shortage. With a great deal of emphasis on incorporating recreational resources in all categories of protected natural areas in tourism, the level of access to resources available to the METs in the country is not risky (Binkhorst & Den Dekker, 2009).

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev's December 2, 2016 Decree "On Measures to Ensure Rapid Development of the Tourism Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" serves as an important basis for the development of this sector to a new level. The decree provides for the creation of favorable economic, organizational and legal conditions for the dynamic development of tourism as a strategic area of the country's economy, more fully and efficiently utilizing the vast tourism potential of the regions, the radical improvement of tourism network management, promotion of national tourism

products and their promotion in the world markets, The directions of formation of a positive image of Uzbekistan are defined (Buckley, Gretzel, Scott, Weaver, & Becken, 2015; Nargiza & others, 2015).

For this purpose, the medium term perspective The State Committee for Tourism Development has been established on the basis of the abolished national company "Uzbektourism", whose goals and priorities are determined by the state policy in the field of tourism, and its functions have been described, as well as the concept of tourism development in the medium term and the implementation of this Concept It is planned to elaborate and implement the Program of specific measures for 2017-2021, the system of activity licensing and certification s is the simplification of the visa regime, to further stimulate business activity, tourism, infrastructure development, tourism organizations and additional privileges and preferences, and a number of other areas have been identified.

Implementation of this decree will give an impetus to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan as a strategic national economy and to make the country one of the most important centers of world tourism.

We have four issues of great scientific and practical significance in implementing the important measures outlined in this article: rational and effective use of the enormous recreation and tourism potential of the various categories of resource potential of protected natural areas in the context of accelerated development of ecological tourism, To focus on the issues of improving governance, developing the concept and development of the sector development We regard it as a hypocrite (Corsi & Akhunov, 2000; Haidar, 2014).

The territory of Uzbekistan is 448.97 thousand square kilometers and its population is 32.5 million. The first is a diverse and rich landscape, natural ecosystems and resources, a great recreational and tourism potential, Has a large number of working streets for tourism services. In the middle of Central Asia, our country is located on an international crossroads that are strategically important on the ancient Silk Road, with the tourism routes of many countries. It occupies two large rivers - the Amu Darya and SyrDarya rivers, with some of them covered by the Aral Sea. From a global point of view, Uzbekistan is on the one hand the continental shelf far from the oceans and seas, and on the other is close to the 40-parallel (40 ° north latitude), ecologically optimally located on the world's periphery (passing parallel to Samarkand). In the mountains of our country, the significant change and exchange of the low mountain, Middle Mountain, and mountainous zones is of great interest. Therefore, dry subtropical climate in our country is normal, the seasons change normally, and there are general conditions for them at all times, which allows continuous and rapid development of ecologically clean products and tourism services all year round (Hornidge, Ul Hassan, & Mollinga, 2011; Mbaye & Zimmermann, 2016).

## **2. 1. Analyzes of natural resources**

Ecotourisms of deserted plains, mountainous zonal, and mountain forests are very interesting and attractive for tourists, with diverse landscape and biological diversity. The world of plants is more than 4100 species, of which 9% are endemic. The fauna of the republic consists of 97 species of mammals, 424 species of birds, 58 species of reptiles, 83 species of fish, of which 8.8% are emmigrants. The Republican Red Book includes 184 species of animals and 305 species of plants (2006).

Among the unique attractions in our country, which are the basis for tourism development, include many existing caves, wonderful and incredible rocks, openings,

terraces, springs, adult trees, nature, curative and subtle landscapes. There are more than 17,000 natural watercourses, 51 reservoirs, more than 500 lakes, many main canals, and 1448 glaciers in Uzbekistan.

The level of utilization of huge potential in tourism, especially ecotourism, does not meet modern requirements. The main reason for this is the lack of inventory for the use of objects in tourism and the lack of proper classification and evaluation.

Therefore, in the future, inventory and classification of facilities, as well as medical and biological, tourism and economic assessment of existing potential are required. Comprehensive use of natural, ethnographic and ethnographic components as well as the desert (desert), aquatic anthropogenic valleys and oasis, mountainous zones, rich and diverse recreational and tourism resources are of utmost importance (Conlin & Bird, 2014; Williams & Soutar, 2009).

At present, in many countries around the world, the use of protected natural areas has a major role in the development of ecological tourism through the aesthetic natural landscapes, cultural and ethnographic heritage, and eco-resource potential of crucial importance for economic activity. In our country, the level of access to protected natural areas resources is not risky. In addition to partial use of the potential of national parks, METUs in other categories are being used in ecotourism.

International experience demonstrates the following advantages: protected natural areas is a beautiful, attractive, interesting, spectacular sight that performs a special form of coordination and balancing of the economy. They will be reflected in the following areas: a) All necessary conditions have been created for serving the groups of tourists; tourism paths and directions have been established; ecological and educational works have been set up; B) there are relevant infrastructure and experienced staff; C) Developed local natural resources and regulated ecological rules and regulations in the territory of the local population; G) In practice, the optimal control structure is adapted to the circumstances (Hofmann, 2017).

In 2015, Uzbekistan has 36 METs with a total area of 2604.2 thousand hectares, including 8 state reserves (201.7 thousand hectares, 7.7 percent), three national parks (598.7 thousand hectares, 23 percent), one biosphere reserve (68.7 thousand hectares, 2.6 percent), 13 public utilities (157.4 thousand hectares, 60.4 percent), one natural breeding center (158.9 thousand ha, 6.1 percent), 10 natural monuments (3.7 thousand hectares, 0.1 percent).

In all categories of natural resource places, it is possible to adhere to the ten percent principle, which is widely used in environmental practice, taking into account international experience. According to him, the use of 10% of polluted areas in ecotourism does not lead to adverse effects on ecotourism, with the use and protection of ecosystems. Based on these recommendations, we consider it appropriate to allocate an average of 10 percent of METs in recreation and ecotourism zones in all categories of existing and future perspectives.

## **2. 2. Actual issues**

The final results show that ecotourism in the regions of Uzbekistan has a great potential. In addition, the need for 36 natural resource areas in the future to increase by 29 and to reach 65, and increase the area from 2604.1 thousand hectares to 8,144.2 thousand hectares (10,748.3 thousand ha), ie by 4.2 times Were justified. Based on the allocation of more than 10% of the area to recreation and ecotourism, it is recommended to reach the area of 1074.8 thousand hectares. Their ecotourism capacity is 1074.8 thousand people on an extensive (1/1 person-day), 10748.3 thousand persons on the intensive (intensifying basis - 1/10 person-day)

route. By implementing these recommendations, great opportunities for accelerated development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan will be created.

The concept of tourism management means the process of influencing the object of management in order to change the structure of its assets in a positive direction, to support or to eliminate it from one situation. In this sense, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 2, 2016, is aimed at radical changes in the field of management (David Airey & Myra Shackley, 1997).

The activities of the newly established State Committee for Tourism Development will focus not primarily on the implementation of supervisory and administrative tasks, but also on the promotion of entrepreneurship in tourism, the elimination of barriers and barriers to tourism development, and the promotion of competition in the tourism services market. This committee was mainly responsible for issuing licenses, certificates and other permits that are crucial to the management of tourism and entrepreneurship.

The visa regime of the state will be fully liberalized: A) the visa regime will be completely abolished for tourists from 15 countries and 55 countries of the world; B) unified tourist visas for all other countries and introduction of electronic visa systems starting from 2018; C) international airports in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Urgench implement a "green corridor" system of customs control, passport and customs control, simplified system of loading for foreign tourists; D) At the airports and railway stations, convenient tourist information sites, including tourist information points, will be established and developed.

The decree also provides for measures to further stimulate entrepreneurship in tourism, develop tourism infrastructure, provide additional privileges and preferences to tourism organizations (exemption from compulsory sales of foreign currency for tour operators, compulsory sales of foreign currency at hotels, compulsory sales of hotels to foreign currencies, Making tourists pay in freely convertible currency, legal entities with at least 4-star tare Tax on property tax, land tax, property tax, single tax payment for up to 5 years, purchase of new motor vehicles with a capacity of more than 9 people - to the Republican Road Fund not exceeding 20 per cent of the vehicle's maximum cost, but up to 3 per cent Privilege).

### **3. TOURISM POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN**

The Decree envisages the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the medium term, as well as the Concept of the development of tourism in the medium term, it is planned to elaborate and implement a program of concrete measures for the implementation of the Concept in 2017-2021.

In our opinion, in the development and implementation of this concept and program, it is necessary to take into account the following areas in the development of tourism as a strategic area of the economy:

1. Development of conceptual foundations of tourism development (goals and objectives, methodological approach, principles and criteria, international practice, development of state policy in tourism and directions).

2. The current state of tourism development and its main problems (role in the country's economy, resource potential, management environment, processes and efficiency, current situation analysis, key issues).

3. Priority approaches, strategy and concept development approaches and mechanisms for their implementation (sustainability of the sector, funding sources and funding sources, sources of investment, approaches to the formulation of strategies and concepts and their implementation mechanisms).

4. Directions of development and implementation of the program (bases and objectives of the program, development of principles, complex of program activities and its target parameters (tourism services (million soums), tourism services (million dollars), number of tourists (thousand people ), Number of foreign tourists (thousand people), number of hotels (units), number of hotels (units), events and their address lists and terms, cost, financing sources and financing charts, responsible executors) Coordination and control over the timely and quality implementation, attracting foreign investment and grants to implement the projects.

The main instrument for the comprehensive development of tourism is national (national) and regional targeted programs, their development, approval and implementation includes the following areas: justification of goals and objectives; Basic principles of program development; Complex programming activities; Investment and financing of measures; Strategic forecasting of tourism as a strategic network for the development of national economies and regions.

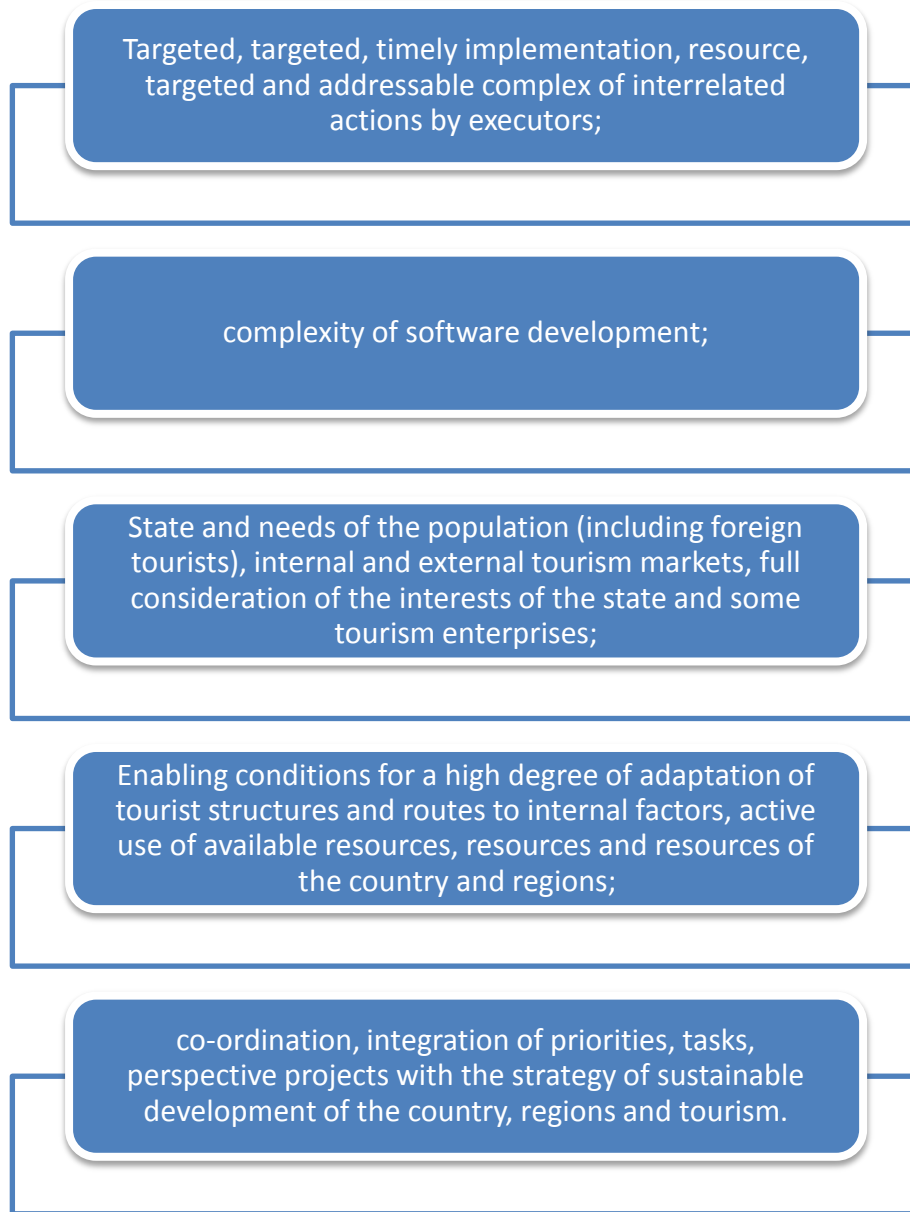
### **3. 1. Goals and objectives of tourism program.**

The goals and objectives of the program are determined based on the results of the analysis of the current state of tourism development in the country and regions, evaluation of the factors and conditions of recreation and resource potential, and the priorities and prospects of development (Buhalis & Law, 2008; Haidar, 2014).

Development of a comprehensive program of tourism development is based on the following principles:

- Targeted, targeted, timely implementation, resource, targeted and addressable complex of interrelated actions by executors;
- complexity of software development;
- State and needs of the population (including foreign tourists), internal and external tourism markets, full consideration of the interests of the state and some tourism enterprises;
- Enabling conditions for a high degree of adaptation of tourist structures and routes to internal factors, active use of available resources, resources and resources of the country and regions;
- Co-ordination, integration of priorities, tasks, perspective projects with the strategy of sustainable development of the country, regions and tourism.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**



In the long-term perspective, intensive development of modern objects of tourism infrastructure, first of all hotels, transport and logistics structures, engineering and communication infrastructure, and wide involvement of foreign investments in all regions of our republic are among the main goals and priorities. They must meet modern world standards, requirements of tourists and requirements.

We hope that the above-mentioned ideas and recommendations will contribute significantly to the identification of priority areas of tourism development in Uzbekistan, identifying the priorities, identifying and solving major problems in the future.



### **3. 2. Innovative recommendations of current issues.**

Enhancing the implementation of this decree, rapid development of the tourism sector of the national economy as a strategic network and become one of the important centers of tourism in the country and the world (Buhalis & Foerste, 2013; Getz & Page, 2016; Mallen & Adams, 2017).

We are implementing the measures specified in this article is issued, the great scientific and practical significance of the four problems: the great recreational and tourism resource potential of rational and efficient use of various categories of protected areas based on the rapid development of the resource potential of eco-tourism opportunities.

In tourism turnover, tourism management system, development of the concept and development of the program was considered appropriate to focus on solving problems.

The territory of Uzbekistan is 448.97 thousand kilometers while its population is 32.5 million people that makes better opportunities for the development of life standard. First and foremost, it is very diverse and rich landscape, natural resources and ecosystems, a great recreational-tourism potential, and the second is for the supply and demand in the tourism and tourism service number of workers with the ability to move to a new level.

The ancient Silk Road through Central Asia in many countries adjacent to the tourist routes vital strategic importance to the international Crossroads. From global point of view, on the one hand Uzbekistan is situated far from the world's oceans and seas, what I mean by this is that our country is away from the inner continental countries, on the other hand, the plains of the world's ecological Optimus, as the 40th parallel (north latitude) near to the city of Samarkand.

The mountains and low-mountain, medium mountain, a short distance from the high mountain areas a significant change, and change is very much interested. Dry subtropical climate in the country in compliance with the ruling, the tide will change the normal, all the chapters with their specific conditions, this is the production of environmentally friendly products and tourism services by years of continuous and rapid development.

Plains, desert, mountains, altitude zones, flood plain forests eco-tourism is very interesting and attractive for tourists are characterized by the landscape and biological diversity. More than 4100 species of flora, of which 9% Endemic. Of the fauna includes 97 species of mammals, 424 species of birds, 58 species of reptiles, and 83 species of fish, of which 8.8% endemic. The "Red Book", 184 kinds of animals, 305 species of plants (2006).

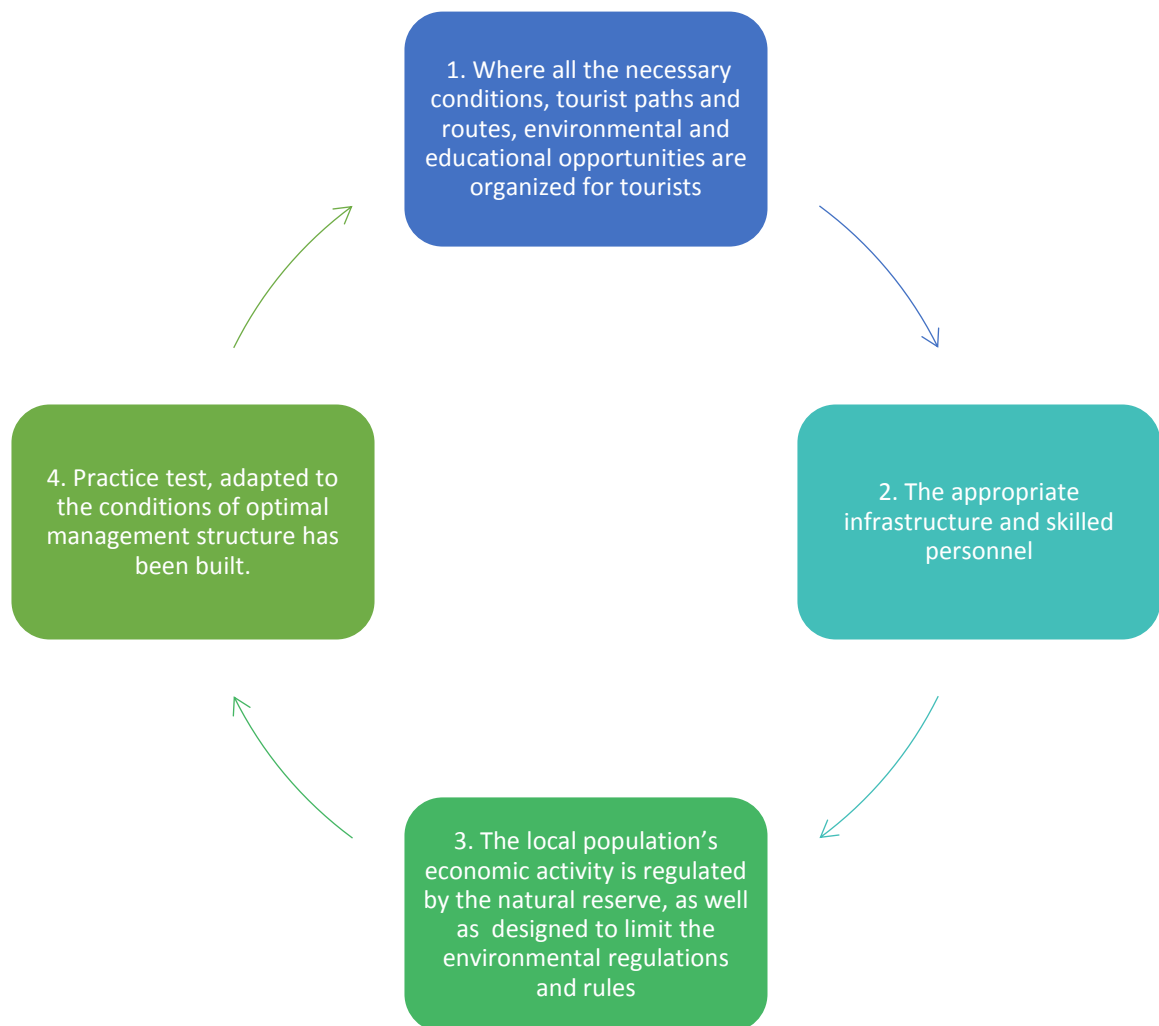
The basis for the development of tourism in the country, there are many unique items are among the highlights of caves, beautiful and strange-shaped rocks, gorges, and the rest of the layers of the open fields, waterfalls, healing springs, big old trees, nature, healing and Trains landscape. More than 17 natural water streams, 51 water reservoir, more than 500 lakes and many canals and there are 1448 glaciers as whole.

A huge potential in tourism, especially eco-tourism does not meet modern requirements. The main reason tourism is related to the use of inventory and classification of objects related to the implementation and evaluation.

For this reason, the existing potential and prospects for the inventory and classification of objects and medical-biological, tourism and economic assessment is required. As well as the nature, ethno cultural components and Ethnography of the desert (Sahara), , rich in resources and a wide range of recreational and tourism potential of the target areas of the complex will be of great practical importance (Bosangit, McCabe, & Hibbert, 2009).

At present, many countries of the world, protected natural areas are an important economic activity in the aesthetic of natural landscapes, cultural and ethnographic heritage and the favorable development of the ecological potential of the resource potential of eco-tourism has become the main direction. The level of use of meth in the country do not meet the requirements. Except for partial use of the opportunities of national parks and other categories, there are use of eco-tourism opportunities.

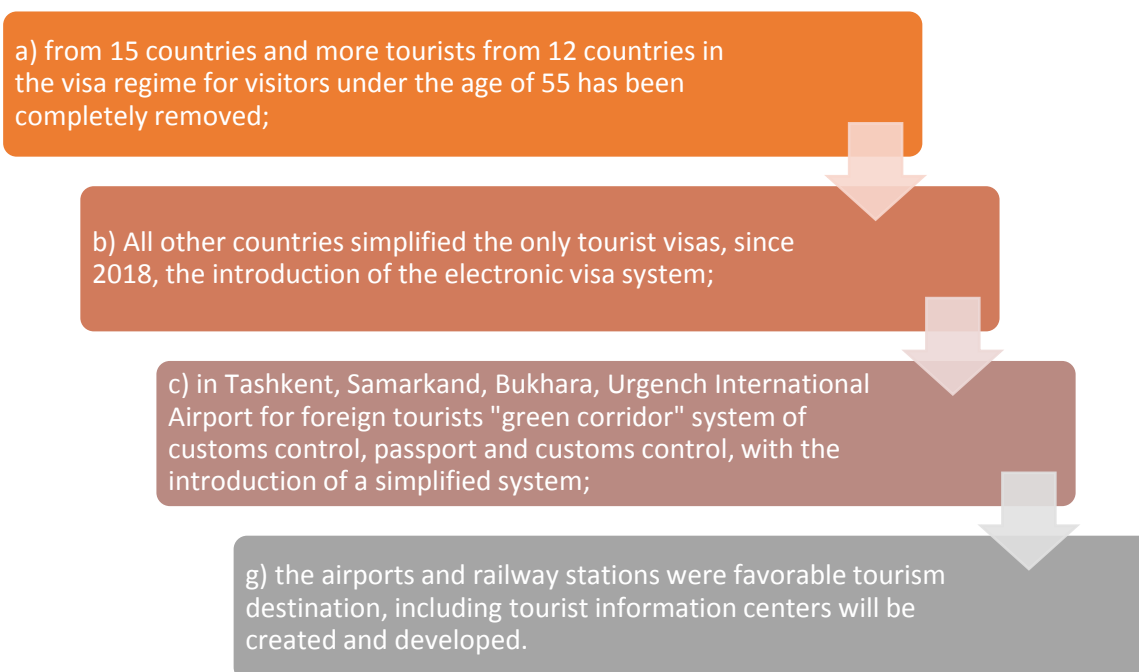
In this regard, the international experience shows the following advantages: beautiful, attractive, fun, spectacular landscapes, and their environmental and economic coordination and stabilized perform the function of a particular form. They are expressed in the following areas:



The newly created Committee for the development of tourism activities, first of all, to carry out the functions of supervision and administration, but also in the field of tourism business in the strengthening of existing measures to support the development of tourism in the elimination of all barriers and obstacles that impede the development of competition in the

market of tourist services. Tourism management and business support to the importance of licensing, certification and licensing committee responsible.

State liberalization of the visa policy radically:



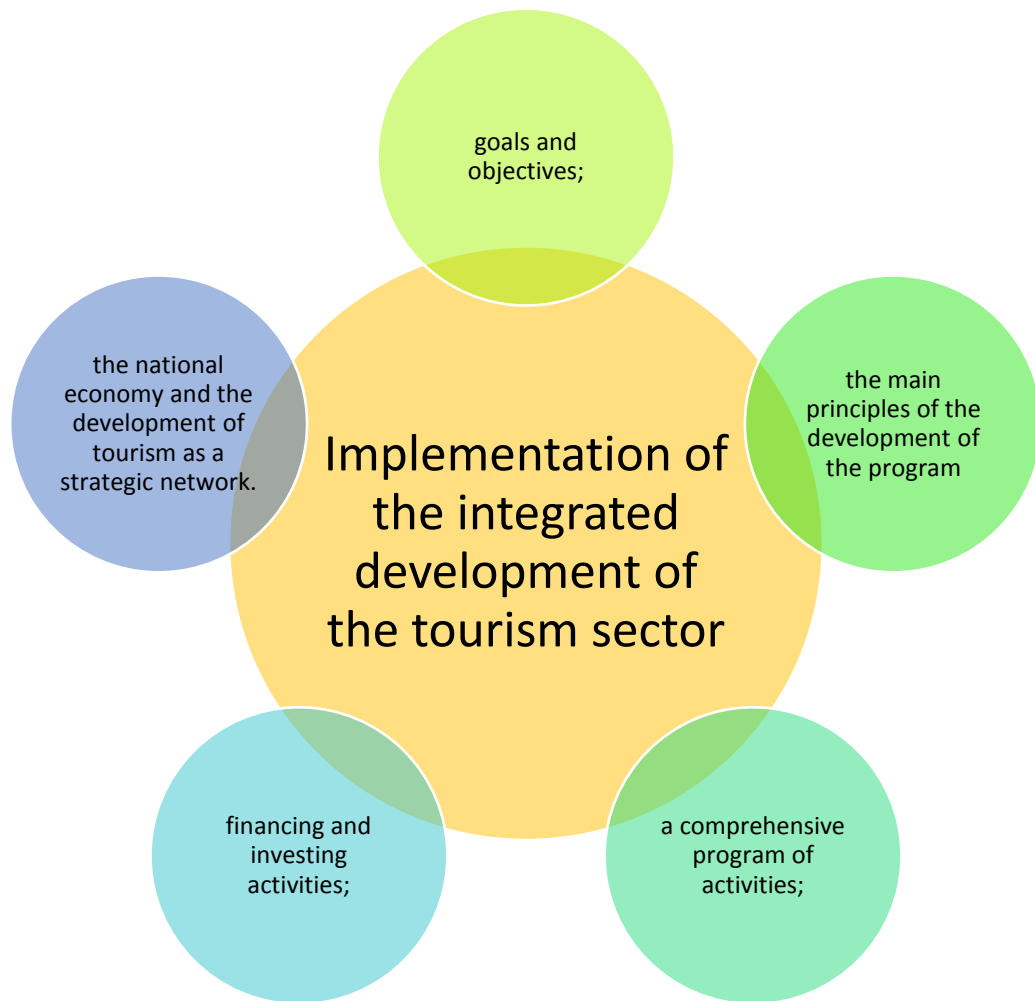
Business activities in the field of tourism promotion and development of tourism infrastructure, tourism organizations, additional benefits and privileges to the important activities (tourism operators will be exempt from the mandatory sale of foreign currency, foreign currency receipts in the hotels, only 25% of the mandatory sale of foreign service hotels tourists).

Also, the decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan has recently introduced that the concept of the development of the tourism sector has mentioned in the medium term. As well as specific measures to implement the concept of the years 2017-2021 the development and implementation of the program.

We believe that the application of this concept and the development and implementation of complex measures to develop tourism as a strategic sector of the economy to take into account the following areas:

1. To create a conceptual framework for the development of tourism
2. Status quo and condition analysis of tourism development and major problems while considering country's economy, resource potential , effectiveness of the management processes and environment.
3. It is demanding that at the top of the action, strategies and approaches to the formation of the concept and its implementation mechanism to ensure the stability of the industry, investing and financing activities and so on.
4. The development and implementation of the program (in the program goals and objectives based on the principles of development

The main tool for the implementation of the integrated development of the tourism sector in the national (state) and the regional target programs, their development, approval, implementation consists of the following areas:



According to the program goals and objectives and the level of development of the tourism industry in the regions of the country to the present situation, recreational and resource potential evaluation of the factors and conditions are determined based on the results of the analysis of the prospects for development and the rule of it as whole.

The development of the tourism sector to develop a comprehensive program based on the following principles:

- the duration of the implementation of the aims of actors on a set of interrelated resources to be able to target and address it;
- application development complexity;
- a holistic needs (including foreign tourists), domestic and international tourism markets to penetrate and change, some of the state and take into account all aspects of the interests of tourism enterprises ;

- tourism structure and to adjust the directions of the high level of internal factors and options available in the regions of the country to create the conditions for effective implementation of the use of resources and reserves;
- above it vorliklar, tasks, projects and prospects I i h ALARM country, regional cooperation and coordination with the strategy of sustainable development of tourism in the integration .

Consists of a comprehensive program for the development of tourism in the following:

- aimed to solve the problem, the strategic objectives and potential, funding, management and organizational measures and deadlines to set the parameters of the development and prospects of the implementation of measures ;
- domestic and foreign tourist flow i h volume, tourist areas and their capacity to receive the highest age- and tourism infrastructure facilities as possible ;
- investment activities and events;
- tourism development strategic outlook: concept, strategy, medium-term forecast, a comprehensive program.

In the future, the tourism infrastructure in all regions of the modern facilities, such as hotels, transport and logistics structures, engineering and communication infrastructure development, attracting foreign investments for the purposes of this also is one of the major tasks and priorities. The standards of the modern world, meet the needs and requirements of tourists.

The above comments and the recommendations and prospects for the implementation of measures to accelerate the development of tourism in the detection, to determine the level of priority, to resolve the main issues and we hope it will contribute significant added.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

To conclude with, on measures on ensuring rapid development of tourism industry in Uzbekistan and for the purpose of providing the effective organization of activities of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development need to determine the main objectives and activities of the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development.

On this way, government ensures forming and implementation of the complete concept of tourism development directed to radical increase in tourist capacity of the country, giving to tourism of the status of the strategic sector of economy, carrying out single state policy in the sphere of tourism. Moreover, tourism infrastructure may implement marketing researches on external and internal markets of tourist services, sale of active promotional and informational policy in the sphere of tourism directed to broad promotion of historical and cultural heritage, preserving and development of tourist image of the Republic of Uzbekistan, promotion of national tourist products and brands for the international tourist markets.

Last but not the least, coordination of development and monitoring of sale national and regional programs of complex development of internal, entrance and outbound tourism, the accelerated development of the wide range of types of tourism, attraction of foreign investments, and also credits and grants of the international financial institutions and other organizations in development of the tourist infrastructure conforming to international standards.

Finally, coordination of development of tourist activities, ensuring creation of new tourist routes in regions, carrying out their certification, forming of unified national registers along tourist routes and tourist objects are believed as a major feature of development.

## References

- [1] Appadurai, A. (1990). Disjuncture and difference in the global cultural economy, *Theory, Culture & Society*, 7, pp. 295-310.
- [2] Bakhtin, M. (1965). *La cultura popular en la Edad Media y el Renacimiento: El contexto de Franc,oise Rabelais* (Madrid: Alianza Editorial).
- [3] Boissevain, J. (1996). Introduction, in: J. Boissevain (Ed.) *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism* (Oxford: Berghahn).
- [4] Boissevain, J. (2003). Confronting the tourist industry in Malta, in: R. Murs'ic and I. Weber (Eds) *Mediterranean Ethnological Summer School, Vol. 5* (Ljubljana: Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Ljubljana).
- [5] Boniface, P. (1999). Tourism and cultures: consensus in the making?, in: M. Robinson and P. Boniface (Eds) *Tourism and Cultural Conflicts* (Wallingford: CABI Publishing).
- [6] Bourdieu, P. (1999 [1979]). *La Distincion: Criterios y Bases Sociales del Gusto* (Madrid: Taurus).
- [7] Bramwell, B. (Ed.) (2004). *Coastal Mass Tourism: Diversification and Sustainable Development in Southern Europe* (Clevedon: Channel View Publications).
- [8] Britton, S. G. (1982). The political economy of tourism in the Third World. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9, 331-58.
- [9] Chadefaud, M. (1987). *Aux origines du tourisme dans les pays de l'Adour: Du mythe a l'espace: un essai de ge'ographie historique* (Pau: De'partement de ge'ographie et dame'nagement de l'Universite' de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, et Centre de recherche sur l'impact socio-spatial de l'ame'nagement).
- [10] Coles, T., Duval, D. T. and Hall, C. M. (2005). Sobre el turismo y la movilidad en tiempos de movimiento y conjetura posdisciplinar. *Política y Sociedad* 2(1), 85-99.
- [11] Crain, M. (1996). Contested territories: the politics of touristic development at the shrine of El Roci'ó in Southwestern Andalusia, in: J. Boissevain (Ed.) *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism* (Oxford: Berghahn).
- [12] Dahles, N. (1996). The social construction of Mokum: tourism and the quest for local identity in Amsterdam, in: J. Boissevain (Ed.) *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism* (Oxford: Berghahn).
- [13] Duim, V. R. van der (2005). *Tourismscapes: An Actor-Network Perspective on Sustainable Tourism Development* (Wageningen: Wageningen University).
- [14] Franklin, A. (2003). The tourist syndrome: an interview with Zygmunt Bauman. *Tourist Studies*, 3(2), 205-17.

- [15] Franklin, A. and Crang, M. (2001). The trouble with tourism and travel theory. *Tourist Studies*, 1, pp. 5-22.
- [16] Furlough, E. (1998). Making mass vacations: tourism and consumer culture in France. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 40, 247-86.
- [17] Garcí'a Garcí'a, J. L. (1998). De la cultura como patrimonio al patrimonio cultural. *Política y Sociedad* 27, 9-20.
- [18] Gaviria, M. (1974). *España a go-go': Turismo charter y neocolonialismo del espacio* (Madrid: Turner Ediciones).
- [19] Gaviria, M. (1976). El turismo de invierno y el asentamiento de extranjeros en la provincia de Alicante (Alicante: Instituto de Estudios Alicantinos, Diputació'n de Alicante).
- [20] Hall, D. and Richards, G. (Eds) (2000). *Tourism and Sustainable Community Development* (London and New York: Routledge).
- [21] Harrison, D. and Hitchcock, M. (Eds) (2006). *The Politics of World Heritage: Negotiating Tourism and Conservation* (Clevedon: Channel View Publications).
- [22] Haug, B., Dann, G. M. S. and Mehmetoglu, M. (2007). Little Norway in Spain: from tourism to migration. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 34(1), 20-22.
- [23] Horkheimer, M. and Adorno, T. (1999 [1947]). *Diale'tica de la Ilustració'n: Fragmentos Filosó'ficos* (Madrid: Trotta).
- [24] Jurdao Arrones, F. and Sa'nchez Elena, M. (1990). *España, asilo de Europa* (Barcelona: Planeta).
- [25] Kanbur, R. (1998). Aid, conditionality, and debt in Africa, Africa Notes, Cornell University.
- [26] Lengkeek, J. and Swain, M. (Eds) (2006). *Proceedings of the Symposium on Theoretical Innovations in Tourism Studies, Wageningen, 9–10 June 2005*.
- [27] McCool, S. F., Moisey, R. N. and Nickerson, N. P. (2001). What should tourism sustain? The disconnect with industry perceptions of useful indicators. *Journal of Travel Research*, 40, 124-131.
- [28] Mandly, A. (2002). Aportació'n a la Comisio'n de Cultura y Patrimonio, in: Informe de las Aportaciones de Expertos/as a las Comisiones de Trabajo del Plan de Actuaciones Estraté'gicas para la Provincia de Ma'laga (MADECA 10), Excma (Ma'laga: Excma. Diputació'n de Ma'laga).
- [29] Marti'n-Barbero, J. (1998 [1987]). *De los medios a las mediaciones: Comunicació'n, cultura y hegemoní'a*, 5th edn (Barcelona: Editorial Gustavo Gili).
- [30] Mazo'n, T. and Aledo, A. (2005). *Turismo residencial y cambio social: Nuevas perspectivas teó'ricas y empí'ricas* (Alicante: Universidad de Alicante).
- [31] Meethan, K. (2003) Mobile cultures? Hybridity, tourism and cultural change. *Tourism and Cultural Change*, 1(1), 11-28.

- [32] Nogue's Pedregal, A. M. (2002). Culture, transactions and profitable meanings, in: U. Kockel (Ed.) *Culture and Economy: Contemporary Perspectives* (Aldershot: Ashgate).
- [33] Nogue's Pedregal, A. M. (2003). La cultura en contextos turísticos, in: A. M. Nogue's Pedregal (Ed.) *Cultura y turismo* (Sevilla: Signatura ediciones).
- [34] Nogue's Pedregal, A.M. (2006). Ruralismo y tecnotropismo: turismo y desarrollo en la Bonaigua. *Pasos: revista de turismo y patrimonio cultural*, 4(1), 53-68.
- [35] Nogue's Pedregal, A. M. (2007). Quizá's una cuestión de topología social: Moebius, la interculturalidad y los residentes europeos en Alicante. *Revista Valenciana d'Etnologia*, 2, 28-33.
- [36] Nunez, T.A. (1963). Tourism, tradition and acculturation: Weekendismo in a Mexican village. *Ethnology*, 2(3), 347-352.
- [37] Odermatt, P. (1996). A case of neglect? The politics of (re)presentation: a Sardinian case, in: J. Boissevain (Ed.) *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism* (Oxford: Berghahn).
- [38] O'Reilly, K. (2000). *The British on the Costa del Sol: Transnational Identities and Local Communities* (London: Routledge).
- [39] Picard, M. (1995). Cultural tourism in Bali, in: M-F. Lanfant, J. B. Allcock and E. M. Brunner (Eds) *International Tourism: Identity and Change* (London: Sage).
- [40] Powell, M. (2006). Which knowledge? Whose reality? An overview of knowledge use in the development sector. *Development in Practice*, 16(6), 516-32.
- [41] Puijk, R. (1996). Dealing with fish and tourists: a case study from northern Norway, in: J. Boissevain (Ed.) *Coping with Tourists: European Reactions to Mass Tourism* (Oxford: Berghahn).
- [42] Reid, D. G. (2003). *Tourism, Globalization and Development: Responsible Tourism Planning* (London: Pluto Press).

( Received 15 August 2017; accepted 03 September 2017 )