

Modern Criteria for Ensuring Tourism Security as an Element of National Security

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	<p>Abstract</p> <p>The article discusses the features of the organization of the national security system in tourism and the criteria for its effectiveness. Based on the application of the systematic research method, the categorical apparatus and the main directions of the development of the integrated security system of the tourist and recreational industry of the O'zbekistan are analyzed taking into account the current set of external and internal factors, as well as the global transformation of the world market of tourist and recreational services at the present stage. Ways are proposed to increase the effectiveness of the constant safety of internal and external tourists on the basis of state regulation and management, achieve sustainable safe competitive status and comprehensively use the competitive advantages of tourism, and respond adequately to emerging threats.</p>
<p>Keywords: Development trends in tourism, growth prospects, comprehensive security, means of diversifying security measures, comprehensive approach to improvement, international cooperation.</p>	

Introduction

It is known that tourism is a complex multi-level system, the impact of which extends to various sectors of the economy. However, until the 1990s, many countries developed tourism without any planning or analysis of its financial and economic support against the background of the general processes of economic development of society. Experience shows that this led to many problems of an ecological, economic and social nature, including security, including environmental degradation and the loss of national competitive advantages, which in turn reduced the flow of tourists and led to significant economic losses [1].

It should be noted that the governments of many modern rapidly developing countries, whose economies are competitive in the world market, see tourism as almost the only opportunity for their "economic leap" and successful strategic economic development. The treatment of tourism as a complex synthesized means of development of society and economy is based on its effectiveness as a basis for providing employment to the population, increasing incomes, and restoring natural and cultural resources lost for various reasons. It is known that different countries and regions initially differ in the level of economic development, both for objective and subjective reasons, some of them flourish, while others try to stop the process of social and financial and economic regression. In the latter case, the financial and economic, material and spiritual environment of society is often depressed, and the exclusive modern role of tourism is that it becomes a potentially unique attractive substitute for manufacturing enterprises, raw material extraction, trade and other areas of business. In turn, all countries with a developed tourism industry have come to understand that the financial and economic support of tourism activities, both in the country as a whole and in its regions, is the basis of strategic civilized development [2].

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Tourism safety is a complex multifaceted phenomenon, which is a manifestation of a broader, universal concept of "safety". V.I. Dal defines safety as "absence of danger; safety, reliability" [3].

In the large explanatory dictionary, the term "safe" means "not posing a threat, free from danger". The state of safety in everyday life is perceived by people as "protection", "reliability", "solidity", "integrity", "preservation", "integrity", "independence".

In English, two terms are used to express the category of "safety": safety and security. The term safety is usually used to designate the safety of technical or other material content of services (goods, works) (safety of buildings, structures, fire safety, food safety, sanitary and epidemiological well-being, etc.). This term is usually associated with the concept of "risk" ("allowed risk", "unallowed risk"). Such risks include: risk of injury, fire risk, hydrometeorological risk, biological risk, environmental risk, toxicological risk, radioactive risk, etc. The category of security is a dynamic element, it is associated with threats that come not from the environment, but from people. Therefore, these threats are more difficult to predict (for example, criminogenic risk, military-political risk, psychophysiological risk, illegal interference in transport, etc.).

RESEARCH RESULTS

According to M.I. Dzliyev and A.D. Ursula, security is a state that characterizes the absence of contradictions with the external environment in the development and functioning of a person and a social system, the presence or growth of which can lead to the destruction or change of the system-forming properties of a person or a social system [4]. Security is also considered by them as a complex dynamic ability of the human organism, social system (society, state, etc.) to maintain its functions (properties) under external and internal influence (impact), to maintain the stability of the internal environment using self-regulating and other mechanisms.

S.V. Stepashin defines security as the state of society, its structures, institutions and institutions, development trends (including hidden ones) and conditions of life activity, which ensure the preservation of their qualitative uniqueness, objectively conditioned innovations in it and free activity consistent with their nature [5].

Thus, security, as an element of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, represents a specific area of legal protection and safeguarding of the constitutional and other legitimate interests of the individual, society, state and nation, which is associated with officially defined physical, chemical and biological manifestations and actions of the natural environment and technogenic system (harmful natural and technogenic factors of the environment), violations and legal situations that have a high probability of harming these interests, as well as with actions (activities) of individuals and legal entities that are subject to official assessment by the state (permitted and controlled by the state) regarding the use of material resources - objects, phenomena and processes that pose a threat to constitutional and other legitimate interests [6].

DISCUSSION

The “sources” of security as a legal category are in the Constitution, and in its text, such terms as “state security”, “security of the state”, “public security”, “human security”, “civilian security”, “ecological security” are used to describe this phenomenon. Regulatory and legal documents often mention “economic”, “information”, “ecological”, “food”, “defense” and other types of security. The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides legal definitions of the main concepts in the field of national security (national security, national interests, threats to national security, strategic national priorities, national security system, forces and means of ensuring security), and also defines the types of national security: domestic political, economic, social spheres, as well as in the field of public security (clause 5).

The role of tourism, which contributes to the development of economic, political, cultural cooperation, reducing unemployment, etc., is increasingly growing. Tourism, an important item of service exports, creates the necessary conditions for attracting backward regions and countries to the system of international division of labor. It is tourism that is the most promising means of diversifying economic activity and is able to maximally help bring depressed regions to the necessary vector of development. The tourism industry, which evokes positive, light emotions at the mere mention of it, in fact, in many cases serves as food for the budgets of many countries. Thus, according to the World Tourism and Travel Council, the contribution of the industry to the world gross domestic product has exceeded 10 percent [7].

The tourism industry is ahead of the chemical, automotive and many other industries in terms of its economic efficiency. In addition to the direct cost of living and transportation of tourists, many sectors, from trade to agriculture, are stimulated. Every 11th job on our planet is directly or indirectly dependent on tourism. Its share in world exports is 5.4%, and its share in services exports is 30%. In terms of the number of foreign tourists, Uzbekistan has reached 98% of the pre-pandemic level. In particular, in 2019, 6.748 million. foreign tourists visited our country, while by 2023 this figure will be 6.626 million. This indicates that the tourism sector in our country is recovering rapidly.

Naturally, tourism, as an important element of the service sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring the country's national competitiveness in international markets requires the formation of

a unique and specific security system at the national level with elements of international cooperation in a strategic perspective. The holding of prestigious international events and major international summits has demonstrated the professionalism and effectiveness of the national security system. However, in order to achieve competitive advantage in the long term, it is necessary to bring this system to the level of a permanent and priority system at the state level.

The Strategy defines the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a state of protection of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, which allows ensuring the constitutional rights, freedoms, decent quality and level of life of citizens, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development of the Russian Federation, the defense and security of the state.

There are various definitions of security in scientific and educational literature. Security is considered in legal, sociological, political science, environmental, psychological contexts, as well as from the point of view of synergy and nonlinear dynamics. Among the many existing scientific definitions of safety, we will highlight some of them. S.A. Panarin believes that the concept of "safety" embodies at least three meanings. Safety is a multifaceted state; a multifaceted idea of how it can be and how it actually is; a specific goal [8].

Within the framework of technical regulation, there are scientific definitions of product safety, which include, among others, goods, works and services sold in the tourism sector. Thus, product safety, as a legal category, means, first of all, the absence of the risk of harm associated with the normal and predictable use of the product, including the use of the product for the life, health and property of consumers, or the minimization of the indicated risk.

The social essence of security, in general, can be expressed in at least three aspects:

- a) a dynamic state of protection of the individual, society, the state, as well as the environment (hereinafter referred to as security objects) from internal and external threats to security, which implies their reliable existence and sustainable development;
- b) the property of security objects not to cause harm and (or) not to pose a risk of harm to other objects of the environment in the process of their activity and development;
- c) v) human activity aimed at protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, combating threats to security, eliminating the consequences of their occurrence, as well as compensating for damage caused to persons affected by security threats (the process of ensuring security).

In the legislation on tourism activities, the content and scope of the concept of "tourism security" are revealed by listing the relevant security objects:

- life, health and property of tourists (tourists);
- environment,
- material and spiritual wealth of society,
- state security.

The interests of tourists are to ensure the implementation of their rights and freedoms, the protection of their personal integrity, privacy, life, health and property during the preparation, organization and implementation of trips, as well as to increase their working capacity, intellectual and spiritual development. Tourism security represents a dynamic state of protection from internal and external threats to security, which allows ensuring the reliable existence and sustainable development of the tourism industry.

Tourism security is divided into certain types that can be classified on various grounds:

- according to the elements included in the tourism sector, the security of tourism entities (tourist security, entrepreneur security, tourism industry employee security, population security of tourist areas); the security of tourism facilities (tourism resources security, tourism infrastructure security, tourism industry facility security, automated information systems security, personal data security of tourism entities, etc.) can be distinguished;
- according to the types and types of trips carried out - international tourism security (inbound tourism security, outbound tourism security); domestic tourism security, social tourism security, ecological tourism security, etc.;
- according to national security objects that may be affected by negative factors and conditions arising in the tourism sector - public security, state security, ecological security and sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the local population, legal security and security of state administration in the tourism sector;
- according to the nature of the security measures used in the tourism sector, tourism security can be of a type (hotel, tourist services, catering services, security of tourist entertainment facilities, etc.) and functional (technical security, fire safety, information security in the tourism sector, etc.);
- according to the location of the sources of danger and the direction of security measures in the tourism sector, tourism security can be internal and external;
- according to the form (method) of tourism organization - organized tourism security and unorganized (amateur) tourism security.

The versatility of tourism security is manifested in the fact that, firstly, tourism security represents a person's psychobiological protective reaction to risks associated with a new socio-psychological situation, geographical environment and hydrometeorological characteristics of the country (place) where the tourist is temporarily staying [9]. This level of tourism security is characterized by the categories of "common sense", "reasonableness", "prudence", "foresight", "adaptability" and others. Secondly, tourism security represents a historically conditioned phenomenon of human civilization - the culture of tourism security. Thirdly, tourism security is a category inherent in the tourism sector as an object of social management. Fourthly, tourism security is a system-structured administrative-legal integrity, which is manifested as the institution and legal regime of tourism security, as well as the system of ensuring tourism security in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

Ensuring security in tourism is the application of various forms of legal activity to other measures aimed at preventing and eliminating security threats in the tourism sector, as well as ensuring the necessary level of protection of security facilities. According to the authors, the main principles of ensuring tourism security should be the principle of systematicity, which determines an integrated approach to the problem, and efficiency, which allows assessing the results achieved. Tourism, as a systematic education, represents the tourism sector as a complex object of security. In this regard, any measures of tourism security will be effective only if, when developing and implementing them, all important aspects of the problem or the limitations imposed on its solution are taken into account. In other words, for effective and efficient decision-making, the entire complex hierarchy of security measures should be organized in such a way that at all levels the same, single criterion is used as the main, decisive criterion for assessing effectiveness, that is,

always taking into account not only individual elements, but, first of all, the entire tourism system, its final result.

An important feature of tourism as an object of complex security is the category of “national interests”. National interests in the tourism sector are associated with the creation of the necessary conditions and guarantees for the reliable existence and sustainable development of the tourism sector. The implementation of national interests in the tourism sector also ensures the satisfaction of the needs of all subjects of the tourism sector.

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