

## **TOURISM AND RESORTS: THE POST-SOVIET EXPERIENCE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES**

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Central Asia includes five former Soviet republics: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, and Mongolia, Western China, Punjab, northern India and northern Pakistan, northeast Iran and Afghanistan. In Central Asia there are many natural beauties. The hot, waterless deserts of Karakum and Kyzyl Kum occupy a large area. In the south there are the young Pamir and Tien Shan mountains. There is one of the longest, widest rivers Amu Darya. The climate in Central Asia is sharply continental, with large temperature changes. Currently, great interest around the world is the Great Way or the Great Silk Road. It has a very good potential in the field of tourism. Since 1993, the Silk Road has been developing as a tourist attraction.

With a population of 16.2 million Kazakhstan has all the conditions for the development of tourist industry. Taking as its model the Turkish model of development, the country has achieved success in improving its infrastructure. Having a territory of the size of Western Europe, Kazakhstan is a land of vast steppes and high mountains, which are famous for their beauty. Attractive for tourists are the local resorts with relict pine forests and beaches on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Nowadays Uzbekistan is working hard to improve its infrastructure. The fabulous mosques and madrasahs of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, with their magnificent architecture, are only a small part of what is related to the Silk Road. The capital of the country, Tashkent, is rapidly becoming a modern, developed international megalopolis.

The history of Turkmenistan is rooted in the IV century BC. After many ups and downs, the country has now become home to several cultures. Turkmenistan, located on the Silk Road, has a favorable strategic position in the region.

Compared to the neighboring states, the territory of Kyrgyzstan is not such big. Kyrgyzstan is located high above the sea level. Its mountains are covered with lush forests and steppes with lush grasses. All this combined with a mild climate attracts travelers [1].

Tajikistan was once a part of the Persian state. In recent years, Tajikistan has tried to develop the tourism industry by organizing ethnic festivals. With regard to cultural and historical conditions, the country has amazing resources to attract tourists. The resort Obi-Garm with healing mineral springs is popular.

Mountain Tajikistan is located in the heart of Central Asia. It borders with China in the east and Hindustan in the south.

Today, Central Asia is a rapidly changing and developing region. The world community provides with all possible assistance in the transition to a market economy, in entering the world markets.

Central Asia, where the doors to history, civilization, and the warmest welcome in the world are always opened for tourists and every visitor is an honored guest, rewards the intrepid and the curious, its routes dotted with UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and its magnificent landscapes unfold like a fabled Turkmen carpet. 3,000 years of culture and traditions in hand-picked accommodation, whether in a vibrant capital city, behind sun-warmed adobe walls, in a village nestled in a lush valley or a nomadic yurt under a sky of blazing stars attract explores as well as palaces, medresseh, fortresses, and caravanserais from by-gone eras amidst classic Soviet architecture, soaring minarets, glittering blue cupolas, lace-like ornamentation and brilliant ceramics on medieval mausoleums and mosques. Visitors are offered the bustling bazaars still as busy now as they were hundreds of years ago, where anything is available and everything is on display; the ruins of ancient Parthian fortresses or a desert next to a giant glowing crater; horseback riding around a stunning alpine lake or on a Bactrian camel over rolling dunes; heady Silk Road cuisine redolent of spices from far away and as tempting as fresh bread from the clay tandur oven. The nations of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan are the ultimate destinations for those seeking the trip of a lifetime. Travelers here find a world that stands between times, a land of contrast and extremes [2].

Skiing in the Stans is still an unknown entity in the eyes of the world. Too bad, since Central Asia is just as interesting to visit covered in snow as baking in the summer heat. Winter tourists can enjoy themselves on the slopes of one of the resorts, or without the use of a lift while freeriding, tour skiing, catskiing or heliskiing. Clear skies, abundant sun and low temperatures make for excellent winter sports conditions. The thick layers of fluffy snow on Kyrgyzstan's endless, untouched slopes have already garnered a bit of reputation amongst freeriders. At the moment the right mix of foreigners and locals offering good services, tailored to little groups of in-the-know enthusiasts. Kazakhstan also has potential, but it's not made a name yet, for better or worse.

Bishkek and Almaty both have a plethora of little resorts nearby. Some lifts are shiny and new, many more are rickety homemade installations from Brezhnev's days. It's all a part of the adventure. Karakol in Kyrgyzstan and Shymbulak in Kazakhstan are the 2 biggest, most modern resorts, but there are many more options less well advertised. Many appear on these pages for the first time in English, formerly only known to the Russian-speaking world [3]. Further out in the Tien Shan and Altai more opportunities await those with a sense of adventure. Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan also offer opportunities to the Silk Road winter tourist.

## REFERENCES

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## ДЕРЖАВНЕ ФІНАНСУВАННЯ САНАТОРНО-КУРОРТНИХ ЗАКЛАДІВ В УКРАЇНІ

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Діяльність санаторно-курортних закладів посідає важливе місце в системі охорони здоров'я. Надання якісних послуг санаторно-курортними закладами дає можливість цілеспрямовано й ефективно здійснювати оздоровлення громадян. Сьогодні значне місце у заповненні закладів санаторно-курортного спрямування і, як наслідок, найбільше фінансування з державного бюджету займають програми лікування та реабілітації військовослужбовців.

Обсяг фінансування на «Забезпечення санаторно-курортним лікуванням осіб в Україні, які постраждали під час проведення антитерористичної операції та яким встановлено статус учасника бойових дій чи інваліда війни» у 2017 році становить 22 млн 454 тис. грн.

Для забезпечення більш якісного надання санаторно-курортних послуг постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 01.03.2017 № 110 існуючу систему закупівлі санаторно-курортних послуг по тендерній процедурі замінено на відшкодування вартості послуг санаторно-курортного лікування (путівки) для постраждалих учасників АТО через безготівкове перерахування коштів санаторно-курортним закладам за надані послуги на підставі трьохсторонньої угоди (особа – управління – санаторій).

На сьогодні послуги із санаторно-курортного лікування надаються Міносоцполітики та органами влади, які мають у своєму підпорядкуванні військові формування. Крім того, такі послуги оплачуються за рахунок місцевих бюджетів. Так, найбільшу підтримку з цього питання учасники антитерористичної операції мали у Київській, Кіровоградській, Луганській, Миколаївській, Сумській, Хмельницькій, Черкаській, Полтавській областях.

Наразі потреба учасників антитерористичної операції у санаторно-курортному лікуванні становить понад 16 тисяч звернень. Загалом за бюджетною програмою на оздоровлення учасників АТО на цей рік передбачено 22 мільйони 453 тисяч 800 гривень. За рахунок цієї бюджетної програми