



THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF PANDEMIC OF COVID-19 IN DIFFERENT SPHERES, ESPECIALLY ON TOURISM AND EDUCATION.

ПОЗИТИВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 В РАЗНЫХ СФЕРАХ, ОСОБЕННО В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА И ОБРАЗОВАНИИ.

COVID-19 NING TURLI SOHALAR (TURIZM VA TA'LIM)DAGI IJOBİY JIHATLARI.

Azgarov Abdumutalib Alisher o'g'li

Specialist at Research Department of

"Silk Road" International university of tourism;

Second year master student of

Samarkand Institute of economics and service.

azgarovabdumutalib@univ-silkroad.uz

+998 (91) 541-72-56;

Article history:

Received 30th October 2020
Accepted: 11th November 2020
Published: 30th November 2020

Abstract:

At these days, nearly 95% percent of news we read, messages from social media, and even an advertising begins or contains something about pandemic of CoViD-19. Everywhere, cases of illness and death from this infection are propagated, and especially the emphasis is on the negative consequences in the economy. The economy has fallen, professors from the world say that a new recession has begun, everywhere there are quarantine measures and global self-isolation, educational and public catering facilities are closed. Personnel engaged in the tourism business are already looking for new vacancies in other areas that are more relevant today. There are infinitely many facts and prejudices about minuses of it, but the different consequences of this pandemic are discussed in this article. In the article also will be studied the issue of tourism, education, people's personal habits, business management, politics in times of and after a pandemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, CoViD-19, online education, remote working, digitalization, advantages of pandemic

1.INTRODUCTION

On March 11, 2020, COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as confirmed cases approach 200 000 patients with what will exceed 8000 deaths across over 160 countries. On May 14, 2020, there were 4 371 611 confirmed cases with nearly 300 000 deaths over 216 countries.

On March 15, at 6:00 in the laboratory of the Institute of Virology, a citizen of Uzbekistan, who returned from France, revealed the coronavirus Covid-19. Today, in many countries of the world, a quarantine regime has been introduced. The number of people infected with the virus is constantly growing. People are forced to sit at home and are unable to fulfill their duties. This led to a slowing down of finances in many industries.

All news media and social forums discuss this topic globally and locally. The general question is how there will be with social life? What changes await education, tourism industry and public places? This time it is a public health emergency that is shaking up the world economy. In just a matter of weeks, people in affected areas have become accustomed to wearing masks, stocking up on essentials, canceling social and business gatherings, scrapping travel plans and working from home. Even countries with relatively few cases are taking many of those precautions.

In the publication will be discussed the less negative effects of a global pandemic CoViD-19 and provided an estimated prognosis of a life after a pandemic by analyzing scientific publications.

2.METHODOLOGY

This study is of an exploratory nature and focuses on finding evidence of how CoViD-19 affects less negatively in different parts of social life. It follows a literature review methodology, focusing on peer-reviewed, open source, recently published research. Data was gathered based on the following criteria:

- I) the selected databases were to include international, open access, scholarly peer-reviewed journals; accordingly, the databases selected were EBSCO host library, Research Gate, Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science;
- II) the search terms were digital technology;
- III) the search was restricted to the timeframe 2017 to 2020;
- IV) the documents had to be written in English.

The search was carried out between 15th of April and 14th of May 2020. The results were then reviewed to eliminate duplication. This process yielded 60 documents from a variety of sources: Google Scholar – 35; Research Gate – 4; Web of Science – 2. EBSCO Host research content: 6, SCOPUS base: - 0, Internet pages: - 13. A through content analysis based on relevance as to evidence of digital transformation resulted in the selection of 15 documents.

3.RESEARCH

Based on research, four main reasons can be crossed out the pandemic CoViD-19 as a less negative factor.

1)Improvement of the ecological condition around the world

With lockdowns in progress in numerous pieces of the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic, air quality has improved – in certain spots significantly. In any case, the case of China shows that these enhancements will probably be just transitory.

The most dazzling contrast was seen in Indian capital of New Delhi, regularly one of the most dirtied urban areas on Earth. Since a major piece of Delhi's contamination originates from persistent traffic, NO₂ levels dropped most recognizably here. Air contamination, which is most generally estimated by the convergence of PM 2.5 (particles with a breadth of 2.5 µm or less), is made up by a mix of numerous elements – among them traffic, industrial facilities, normal occasions like tempests or flames and cooking with solids.

In Wuhan, China, where the coronavirus began and the episode is at a later stage, life began to bit by bit open up again in April, a reality that is unmistakably noticeable by NO₂ levels rising again to 2019 levels.

Severe and authorized lockdowns in Spain and India yielded the most obvious drops in NO₂ levels in April contrasted with 2019, with enhancements in air quality likewise discernible in the UK, the U.S., France, Spain and Mexico. NO₂ is a gas transmitted by engine vehicles and production lines generally and is in this manner a decent marker of human action outside the home.

Figure 1. Improving air quality of major cities around the world



Source: <https://www.statista.com/chart/21424/no2-concentration-selected-cities/>

People realized the importance of nature and that it can exist without them, but people can not do without nature. It can be observed, looking at the world before and after the virus. It follows that we can only bear the benefits. To put it in one word, just as the Earth rotates around the Sun, so a person circles around nature, and not vice versa.

Tourism in last years has become one of the profitable sectors of the Uzbekistan economy and, due to its multiplying effect, it is becoming an illustrious business for many companies and businessmen. What are the benefits of lockdowns has been introduced in this country? Taking care of nature can not only attract quality tourists, but also improve the health of citizens of country. And maybe, finally, Uzbekistan can become a tourist island in Central Asia.

2) Acceleration of digitalization in all areas

In the current situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, digital business solutions are becoming more relevant.

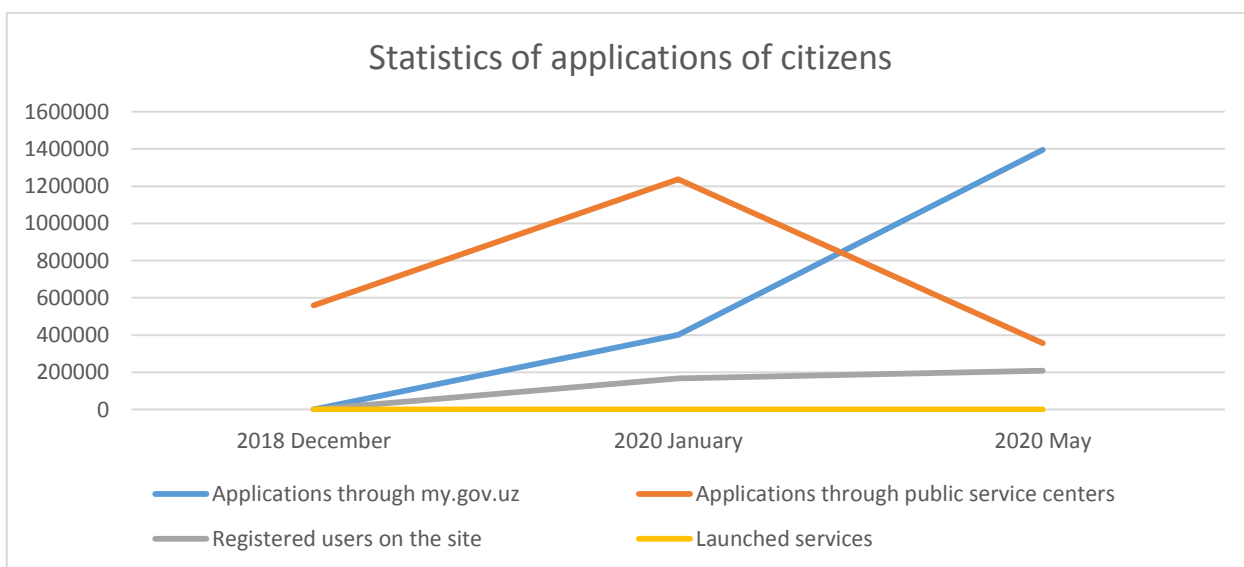
The social distancing rules will give an impetus to the aggressive development of the energy-efficient technology sector and creative business, for example, the development of online banks. More developing countries are terribly dependent on natural resources such as gas, oil, coal, gold and so on. countries should invest in Internet startups and implement digitalization wherever possible. Moreover, as a result of the forced transition to a remote mode of operation, many companies will open up new opportunities for themselves.

People have begun to recognize the power of emotional intelligence (EI). The phenomenon is not new in already developed countries and where this tool is used almost at full capacity. Unfortunately, not everyone uses it here, mainly psychologists, senior executives or famous personalities, and sometimes for manipulations, to achieve their personal selfish goals. According to statistics, the so-called "soft skills" bring more effective results than the crude concept of "level of intelligence" or IQ, which is also controversial and has no scientific evidence. What are the benefits of this? The opportunity to educate more high-quality managers who can get not only education, but also work experience in leading companies in the world. After all, people are the foundation of any state. This is good news for the companies themselves - they will be able to hire people based on their competencies, hire workers from different parts of the world and different time zones, because in a couple of months many will learn how to work with it.

Largely due to digital technologies, the market has changed drastically over the last few years, bringing profound changes in the relationship between offer and demand in various sectors of the economy, including service sector and consequently, sphere of tourism. The current effects of technology are quite different those of the industrial revolution. They are more democratic, personal, subtle and profound, and they are altering basic perceptions, value judgments, relations and markets (MCKENNA,1998).

Researching and analyzing of applications to the electronic and physical adresses of the "public services portal" of Uzbekistan, there can be seen that physical destination and online application form has been changing with trends.

Figure 2. Use of government's services



<https://my.gov.uz/ru/site/statistic-page>

Every means of communication has its strengths. The strengths of the internet are its speed, low setup cross, rapid changes, international distribution, personalized relations, ease of searching and interconnections in cyberspace. The capacity of the internet to selectively view information, choose different paths and carry out searches of all kinds and obtain responses from a large part of its attractions (DAVIS e MEYER, 1999).

Every major segment of the market is developing with the help of digital technologies, using them to increase sales, brand awareness, and create certain trends related to the company's or organization's activities. Tourism sees digital technologies as the shortest and most effective way to reach its goal. Since the end user can be thousands of

kilometers away from their travel route digital promotion plays an important role in the tourism industry (Natalia Natocheeva, 2020).

The development of interactive services, the simplicity of their use and accessibility to any website visitor makes the state statistics bodies more open, and the procedures for interacting with the population and business entities more transparent in pandemic period and will be applied continuously even after pandemic CoVID-19.

But reaching it requires competence and potential of Internet access, World Wide Web access should be the life requirement as the telephone line, railway or electricity.

3) A radical change in people's attitude to the rules of hygiene.

Until as of late, a discourse on innovation to advance everyday individual cleanliness or family cleaning products would have started a restricted level of intrigued past the community specifically locked in in these markets. COVID-19 has changed the world. Hygiene is soaring up government and corporate agendas - indeed, Singapore already plans to introduce mandatory cleaning standards. At a disturbing pace, this infection has spread over the globe bringing human disaster and monetary interruption. It can be presented observably that buyers proactively occupied with watching video clips to figure out how to wash their hands appropriately and setting aside some effort to peruse the fixing list on items to check the adequacy of their picked image. People are living in an evolving world at the present time, however what may the medium-or longer-term effect (or corona impact) be, nobody knows. Many consumers are already aware of the importance of rigorous hygiene regimes.

There is a significant opportunity for those operating in the hygiene and cleaning categories to leverage this emerging science and technology and to draw inspiration from it for the development of the next generation of products. It will also be important to forge collaborations with key players in the emerging ecosystem in order to fast track to effective solutions.

4) The change of political views.

As Shivshankar Menon (2020) mentioned, "It is early days yet, but three things seem apparent.

First, the coronavirus pandemic will change our politics, both within states and between them. It is to the power of government that societies—even libertarians—have turned. Government's relative success in overcoming the pandemic and its economic effects will exacerbate or diminish security issues and the recent polarization within societies. Either way, government is back. Experience so far shows that authoritarians or populists are no better at handling the pandemic. Indeed, the countries that responded early and successfully, such as South Korea and Taiwan, have been democracies—not those run by populist or authoritarian leaders.

Secondly, this is not yet the end of an interconnected world. The pandemic itself is proof of our interdependence. But in all polities, there is already a turning inward, a search for autonomy and control of one's own fate. We are headed for a poorer, meaner, and smaller world.

Finally, there are signs of hope and good sense. India took the initiative to convene a video conference of all South Asian leaders to craft a common regional response to the threat. If the pandemic shocks us into recognizing our real interest in cooperating multi- laterally on the big global issues facing us, it will have served a useful purpose." Pessimism as a factor in resolving political conflicts peacefully.

War is a risky venture whose potential costs are very high. In his book "The Reasons for War" (1973), historian Jeffrey Blaney argues that most wars at the very beginning have one thing in common - optimism. As a rule, at the initial stage, the warring parties tend to overestimate their chances of winning. When the elites of both (or all) parties to the conflict do not doubt their strengths, they are more inclined to take decisive steps and less inclined to negotiate, as they are confident that they can achieve better conditions by military means. On the contrary, pessimism favors the world. The pessimistic attitude of even one of the opponents can be useful - such an opponent will be more negotiable and even agree to unfavorable conditions in order to avoid war.

The most significant reason why the disease prevents the outbreak of war is economic. Large outbreaks are damaging national economies that are sources of military power. The COVID-19 pandemic is a global phenomenon by definition. All the great and middle powers find themselves in a disadvantaged position, and each has reason for pessimism in assessing its military capabilities. The economic situation is deteriorating sharply, and it is unclear when the growth will begin and how fast it will be. Even China, which has stopped the spread of the disease and re-opened the economy, will suffer losses for many more years. This dealt a severe blow to its GDP in the first quarter of 2020, putting an end to the 40-year period of sustainable growth.

4.CONCLUSIONS

In short, the coronavirus will create a world that is less open, less prosperous, and less free. It did not have to be this way, but the combination of a fast-spreading virus, inadequate planning, and incompetent leadership has placed humanity on a new and worrisome path. People must adapt to study and work remotely, travel in small groups and live by actual hygienic rules.

Humanity has a chance to reset everything. Every economic shock leaves a legacy. The deadly coronavirus will be no different. Humanity must do conclusions, and worse times always push it.

Even in the worst situations, there is something positive that could not have been or changed without this situation. And it is not the worst of times yet.

REFERENCES

1. MCKENNA, Regis Marketing de Relacionamento. Rio de Janeiro; Campus, 1999.
2. DAVIS Stan MEYER, Christopher Blur – A velocidade da mundanca na economia integrada. Rio de Janeiro: Campus, 1999
3. Gustavo da Cruz, Jose M.G.Gandara. Tourism, Hotel management and digital technologies. Article from Research Gate. Uploaded on 9 June 2018. Was accessed on 13.05.2020
4. Conferenc paper of Natalia Natocheeva, Plekhanov Russian Univercity of Economics, 117997, Russian Federation.
5. Liliya Shayakhmetova, Aigul Bekkhozhaeva, Nazgul Klamikhan, Dolores Pshembayeva. Digital technologies as a driver for the development of the tourism industry. E3S Web of conferences 159, 04002, BTSES-2020. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202015904002>.
6. Walt, Stephen M., Robin M., Kishore Ikenberry, G. John O'neil, Sannon K., Shivshankar N., Joseph S., John R., Laurie H., Richard N., Kori B; Foreign Policy. Spring2020, Issue 236, p9-13. 5p. ISSN: 0015-7228
7. MOIN, DAVID. The Pandemic's Crushing Retail Impact: Some retailers see pockets of positive shopping online and some enduring post-coronavirus trends. WWD: Women's Wear Daily. 4/8/2020, p1-14. 3p. ISSN: 0149-5380
8. <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1275547/retrieve>
9. <https://news.google.com/covid19/map/> Assessed: 14/05/2020.
10. <https://www.statista.com/chart/21424/no2-concentration-selected-cities/>
11. https://www.oaklandinnovation.com/files/2015/11/Oakland_Coronavirus-and-consumer-attitudes-to-hygiene-and-cleaning_whitepaper.pdf Assessed: 09.05.2020
12. <https://Kommersant.uz/>
13. <https://rg.ru/2020/04/26/eksperty-pandemiia-zamedlit-razvitie-informacionnyh-tehnologij.html>
14. <https://my.gov.uz/>
15. <https://stat.uz/>