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TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL COMPLEX OF UZBEKISTAN: MAIN INDICATORS AND DEVELOPMENT FORECAST

Abstract*- Despite the fact that there are a large number of tourist and recreational facilities on the territory of Uzbekistan, which are rapidly increasing the rate of population growth, and an increase in the flow of tourists coming to the country for the purpose of health improvement and recreation, the existing facilities cannot fully satisfy the demand of all recreants. The article scientifically substantiates the proposal for the development of a tourist and recreational complex as an effective lever for the restoration of the tourism sector in Uzbekistan. Based on the analysis of the development of the sanatorium-resort complex in the regions of Uzbekistan, an econometric model has been developed that reflects the positive impact of the development of a sanatorium and resort complex and infrastructure of recreation organizations on the share of tourism in the country's GDP.*

The development of effective plans for the development of tourist and recreational services in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the selection of an optimal economic strategy in this area is directly related to the process of developing forecast parameters of key indicators determining the development of the industry. A modern management system requires the use of reliable methods and tools to determine the future state and scale of economic processes and events. Econometric analysis of the prospects for the development of tourist and recreational services allows to study the power of complex socio- economic phenomena through economic-mathematical methods, to determine their laws and make science-based decisions.

Thus, it is important to identify the main factors affecting the share of the tourism industry in the country's GDP using correlation-regression methods, to predict its changing trends through the development of multifactorial regression models.

Key words*: tourism, tourist and recreational complex, sanatorium and resort complex, the methods of forecasting differentiation of regional units, the share of tourism in GDP concentration of demand.*

Introduction

Central Asian Region, in the way of integration, with its richly diverse cultural inheritance and wealth of natural tourism attractions spanning across 12,000 kilometres, unique World Heritage sides and through distinctive tourism presence, is making a great interest of tourist from all over the world (Kemal Kantarci, Muzaffer Uysal, & Vincent P. Magnini, 2016).

Recreational activities in the region is closely related to overcoming the consequences of the production activity of subjects of ownership and management, therefore, monitoring in this context is crucial for our research. A necessary condition for control of ecological situation and the natural resource potential of the region is the availability of timely information on the state of the environment and the trends of its changes.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan considers tourism to be a strategic industry. Therefore, the Government of the Republic adopted a strategy according to which the target objectives of the tourism development strategy in Uzbekistan until 2030 "...giving tourism the status of a strategic sector of the economy. diversification, restructuring and transformation of the economy into a powerful tool for sustainable development ..." . Fulfillment of these tasks shows the need for in-depth scientific research, which will form the basis for further development of the tourism industry, increasing its share in GDP, in-depth analysis of the tourism and recreation

market and the development of relevant programs. In this regard, the relevance of this topic, which is devoted to the study of the scientific basis for the development of tourist and recreational services.

Literature review

Tourism, being a complex open system, covers many areas of knowledge: architecture, urban planning, recreational geography, ecology, economics, sociology, psychology, medicine, taxonomy, cybernetics, etc. A lot of research has been devoted to the development of regional tourism. A special place in them is given to the study of the problem associated with the formation and development of the tourist and recreational complex. In recent years, scientists have carried out a number of studies in this direction.

Volkova T.A., Maksimov D.V., Minenkova V.V., Filobok A.A., Khodykina M.F. [2]. analyzed the current state of the Krasnodar Territory shopping and entertainment complex and the main indicators of the sanatorium and resort and tourist complex, on the basis of which a forecast of the industry development until 2020 was made.

Gladilin A.V. [3] considered the methods of forecasting existing in economic analysis, investigated the specific characteristics of tourist services. For the most accurate forecast of demand in tourism, a method based on regression analysis is proposed. In an econometric model, the influence of the population in the country of origin of tourists, income per capita in the country of origin of tourists, as well as a number of expenses for the purchase of accommodation and transport services, on the formation of demand is studied.

Polyakova I.L. [4], within the framework of the study of the peculiarities of the use of tourist and recreational resources, the concept of a tourist and recreational complex is proposed, its essence and functions are studied. The elements of the tourist and recreational complex and the factors influencing its development have been determined.

Ivolga A.G., Chaplitskaya A.A., Varivoda V.S., Molchanenko S.A., Radishauskas T.A., Mikhailova K.Yu., Selevanova E.V., Adamchevskaya V.G., Elfimova Yu. M., Movsesyan G.G., Skorykh G.A., Trukhachev A.V., Rassokhina T.V. [5] considered the social aspects of sustainable development of rural areas through agritourism, economic, environmental and social aspects affecting the development of tourist and recreational complexes, both at the national level and on the example of separately taken unique regions of the Russian Federation [5].

Yu.M. Ilyaeva [6] considered the development of small business in the tourist and recreational complex of the North Caucasian Federal District.

A monograph by such authors as Minenkova V.V., Maksimov D.V., Volkova T.A., Filobok A.A., Sidorova D.V., Khodykina M.F. [7] is devoted to the analysis of investment processes in the tourist and recreational complex of the Krasnodar Territory, as well as the development of a system of indicators of the effectiveness of investment activities in the region. Investigated: the current state of the tourist and recreational complex of the region, investment policy, territorial differentiation of investments in the region. A system of indicators is proposed that allows to establish the relationship between the level of development of the tourist and recreational complex and the investment policy of the region.

Minenkova V.V., Sidorova D.V., Filobok A.A., Maksimov D.V. [8] in the research work, we analyzed the instruments of regional investment policy in the tourist and recreational complex of the Krasnodar Territory. Considered investment projects in the resort and tourism sector of the region. The scheme of management of investment processes in the tourist and recreational complex of the Krasnodar Territory is presented.

Gladilin V.A., Nechaeva S.V., Karaseva S.A. [9] considered the priority area of investment activities in the tourism and recreation sector, such as the formation of the infrastructure of the investment market. In the scientific work of the authors, options are proposed for the implementation of an innovative development strategy based on the use of modern technologies and the involvement of science in the reform and technological transformation of domestic and international tourism,

which ensures a more complete use of the domestic tourism potential and an influx of funds for the socio-cultural sphere and for the development of regions.

Zhukovskaya I.F., Krasnova M.V. [10] analyzed the state and dynamics of nominal and real incomes of Russians, the ruble exchange rate, and the tourist and recreational complex of Russia. In the scientific work of the authors, the main problems of import substitution in the Russian tourism market, which are caused by both external and internal factors, have been identified, the main directions for the further development of the domestic tourism business have been proposed.

Methodology

Any economic indicator is most often influenced by not one, but several factors. For example, the demand for a certain good is determined not only by the price of this good, but also by the pr ices of substitute and complementary goods, consumer income, and many other factors. In this case, multiple regression is considered.

$$\hat{y} = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) \quad (1)$$

Multiple regression is widely used in the study of demand factors, the function of production costs, in macroeconomic calculations and in a number of other economic issues. The main goal of multiple regression is to build a model with a large number of factors, as well as to determine the influence of each factor separately and their combined impact on the modeled indicator.

The construction of a multiple regression equation begins by addressing the model specification. It includes two areas of issues: selection of factors and selection of the type of regression equation. To study the influence of the studied factors on tourist demand, we decided to use a linear multiple regression model.

The most common and simplest of the multiple regression models is the linear multiple regression model:

$$y = \alpha' + \beta_1' x_1 + \beta_2' x_2 + \cdots + \beta_p' x_p + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

According to the mathematical meaning, the coefficients β_j' in equation (2) are equal to the partial derivatives of the resultant attribute y with respect to the corresponding factors. The parameter α is called the intercept and determines the value of y in the case when all explanatory variables are equal to zero. Moreover, the value of each regression coefficient β_j' is equal to the average change in y with an increase in xj by one unit only provided that all other factors remain unchanged. The ε value is the random error of the regression relationship. Obtaining parameter estimates α', β_1', β_2',…, β_p' regression equations (2) are one of the most important tasks of multiple regression analysis. The most common method for solving this problem is the method of least squares (OLS). Its essence consists in minimizing the sum of squares of deviations of the observed actual values of the dependent variable y from its calculated values ŷ, obtained by the regression equation.

Then the calculated expression has the form:

$$\hat{y} = a + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \cdots + b_p x_p \quad (3)$$

Here $a, b_1, b_2, \dots b_p$ - theoretical estimates α', β_1', β_2',…, β_p', or empirical regression coefficients.

Thus, while in theory the regression model allows for any number of factors, it is practically unnecessary. The selection of factors is made on the basis of a qualitative theoretical and economic analysis. However, theoretical analysis often does not allow an unambiguous answer to the question of the quantitative relationship of the features under consideration and the advisability of including a factor in the model. Therefore, the selection of factors is usually carried out in two stages: at the first, factors are selected based on the essence of the problem; on the second, statistics for the regression parameters are determined based on the matrix of correlation indicators.

Intercorrelation coefficients (i.e. correlations between explanatory variables) allow duplicating factors to be eliminated from the model. It is believed that the two variables are clearly collinear, i.e. are linearly related to each other if $r_{x_i x_j} \geqslant 0{,}7$. If the factors are clearly collinear, then

they duplicate each other and it is recommended to exclude one of them from the regression. In this case, preference is given not to a factor more closely related to the result, but to the factor that, with a sufficiently close connection with the result, has the least closeness of connection with other factors. This requirement reveals the specificity of multiple regression as a method for studying the complex impact of factors in terms of their independence from each other.

Today, there are many software tools (MS Excel, SPSS, STATISTICA, etc.) that make it possible to easily construct a multiple regression equation. When constructing a multiple regression equation, we used the capabilities of the SPSS software package.

To check the overall quality of the regression equation, the coefficient of determination R2 is used, which is generally calculated by the formula:

$$\boldsymbol{R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum e_i^2}{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

It shows, as in paired regression, the proportion of total variance Y explained by the regression equation. Its values are between zero and one. The closer this coefficient is to one, the more the regression equation explains the behavior of Y.

For multiple regression, R2 is a non-decreasing function of the number of explanatory variables. Adding a new explanatory variable never decreases R2. Indeed, each subsequent explanatory variable can only supplement, but in no way reduce the information explaining the behavior of the dependent variable.

The analysis of the statistical significance of the coefficient of determination is carried out on the basis of testing the null hypothesis H0: R2 = 0 against the alternative hypothesis H1: R2> 0. To test this hypothesis, the following F-statistics are used

$$\boldsymbol{F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} \times \frac{n - p - 1}{p}} \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

The value of F has the Fisher distribution when the OLS assumptions are met and the null hypothesis is valid. From (5) it can be seen that the indicators F and R2 are equal or not equal to zero at the same time. Ifa F=0, then R2=0, and the regression line $\boldsymbol{y = \bar{y}}$ is the best least squares method, and, therefore, the quantity y does not depend linearly on $\boldsymbol{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p}$.

To test the null - hypothesis at a given significance level α, the critical value is found from the tables of critical points of the Fisher distribution *Ftable (α; p; n-p-1)*. If *F>F*table, zero - the hypothesis is rejected, which is

equivalent to statistical significance R^2, to be clear. R^2>1.

The statistical significance of the parameters of multiple linear regression with p factors is checked on the basis of t - statistics:

$$\boldsymbol{t_{b_j} = \frac{b_j}{m_{b_j}}} \left(\text{или } \boldsymbol{t_a = \frac{a}{m_a}}\right) \qquad \textbf{(6)}$$

Where is the value $m_{b_j}(m_a)$ is called the standard error of the parameter.
Obtained by expression (6) t - statistics for the corresponding parameter has a Student distribution with the number of degrees of freedom (*n-p*-1). At the required level of significance α, this statistic is compared with the critical point of the Student's distribution **t (*α; n-p*-1)** (two-sided).

If $\boldsymbol{|t| > t(\alpha;\ n - p - 1)}$, then the corresponding parameter is considered statistically significant, and zero is the hypothesis in the form H$\boldsymbol{0}$: $\boldsymbol{bj = 0}$ или H$\boldsymbol{0}$: a $\boldsymbol{= 0}$ rejected. Otherwise $\boldsymbol{(|t| < t(\alpha;\ n - p - 1))}$ the parameter is considered statistically insignificant, and null - the hypothesis cannot be rejected.

Rigorous parameter significance testing can be replaced with simple benchmarking:

- If $\boldsymbol{|t| \le 1}$, clearly $\boldsymbol{b_j < m_{b_j}}$, then the coefficient is relatively insignificant
- If $\boldsymbol{1 < |t| \le 2}$, clearly $\boldsymbol{b_j < 2m_{b_j}}$ then the coefficient is relatively significant. In this case,it is recommended to use the table of critical points of the Student's distribution.
- If $\boldsymbol{2 < |t| \le 3}$, then the coefficient is significant. This statement is guaranteed for (n-p-

1)> 20 and $\alpha \geq 0,05$.

- If $|t| > 3$, then the coefficient is considered to be highly significant. The probability of errorin this case with a sufficient number of observations does not exceed 0.001.

Results

The type of tourist and recreational activity and the functions of the recreational system, as a rule, are included in its name, for example, a sanatorium-resort institution, various tourist organizations and fitness clubs, as well as specially equipped recreation facilities at enterprises (for example, psychological unloading). The totality of the above institutions make up the recreational environment, by which we mean not only the complex of its institutions and institutions, but also the integrity of the unity of values and means that are the sphere of implementation of the social functions of recreation [11]. The development of recreational activities in the region, in the absence of proper planning and management, leads to degradation of the natural environment and loss of income in the industry, which requires the development of environmentally sound plans for the territorial organization. It is well known that only an integrated approach to the management of resort and recreational areas will allow us to stabilize and improve the ecological situation, which is decisive in the issues of giving the areas a recreational status. The creation of a dynamically developing balanced system that coordinates the interaction between resort areas, agro-technological polices and recreational complexes will significantly expand the scope of recreational activities by involving uncovered territories with powerful landscape, climatic and recreational potential in it.

Large recreational complexes of the regions act, in essence, a kind of lattice nodes of the territorial economy. They draw the attention of the authorities to solving problems of the development of the recreational industry, placing its facilities in accordance with the specialization of the region.

An important prerequisite for the creation of a recreational complex in a particular region is the study of natural and climatic conditions and the established traditions of recreational practice. In addition, it is necessary to determine the amount of investment, appropriate resources and qualified personnel, which constitute the core of the enterprise personnel. The formation of the labor potential of the recreational complex is also a multifaceted problem. Along with carrying out purposeful work to improve the professional competence of personnel, this requires maintaining a certain stability of the staff and its self- improvement. Practice shows that the low provision of this process is one of the reasons for the qualification backwardness of sanatorium-resort complexes in the periphery. In a more advantageous relationship are organizations that are attracted to large centers for the training and retraining of personnel in the recreation industry.

Here, the manufacturers of recreational services are specialized enterprises of the sanatorium-resort sector: sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest houses, tourist centers, etc. From this point of view, recreational services act as one type of tourist services. Having a complex structure, the tourist and recreational sphere is a complex of industrial and non-industrial facilities. The basis of tourist and recreational services is the services of health resort institutions, boarding houses. rest homes, children's health institutions, recreation centers, in addition, accommodation facilities that are not part of the sanatorium-resort sector, for business purposes, tourist-sports, tourist-excursion and specialized enterprises, other private hotels.

Uzbekistan has unique historical monuments and natural conditions that have preserved their original appearance, which is extremely rare in the previously developed, with a high population density, and provides ample opportunities for the development of tourism, recreation and health improvement. Having unique monuments and diverse nature on the territory of Uzbekistan, more than 200 types of natural healing sources of mineral waters and mud-healing springs have been discovered. The chemical composition, medicinal-biological and other properties of these underground sources are priceless.

On the basis of these springs, sanatoriums-resorts, physiotherapeutic institutions and

other health institutions were created. Of these, such as Zamina sanatoriums, Chimgan zone, Ak-Tash hospitals, Chartak, Sitorai Mokhi Khosa, Turon, Chinabod sanatoriums are of world importance. Currently, the total bed capacity of the specialized accommodation facilities in Uzbekistan is 99466 places.

Active types of tourism are rapidly developing in Uzbekistan, which are in demand not only in summer, but in winter and autumn. The winter sports complex in Chimgan is proof of this. Here, at an altitude of 1800-2000 m, there are opportunities to engage in winter sports and sports games from autumn to spring. Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions and Surkhandarya regions have unique natural conditions for the creation of sports camps of the same type.

In the development of the tourism and recreational services market in Uzbekistan, the differentiation of regional units and the concentration of demand for the development of the activities of sanatorium and resort institutions and recreation organizations are largely expressed.

Table 1

Analysis of supply and demand in the market of tourist and recreational services in Uzbekistan

Indicators		2015	2019	2020	2021	2021/2015,%
Tourist campsites	Number of units	4	8	8	3	75,0
	Bed fund	318	382	997	128	40,3
	Total number of accommodated tourists	4568	4365	956	1970	43,1
	Of these, citizens of Uzbekistan, people	2190	579	955	469	21,4
	Number of overnight stays, units	15499	5249	3331	3289	21,2
	Number of overnight stays for citizens of Uzbekistan	13110	1308	3323	1335	10,2
Sanatorium and resorts	Number of units	157	201	203	179	114,0
	Bed fund	22098	28073	28209	27195	123,1
	Total number of accommodated tourists	310241	528308	219902	381731	123,0
	Of these, citizens of Uzbekistan	305575	503803	214113	369559	120,9
	Number of overnight stays, units	4214597	5139698	2656701	3707591	88,0
	Number of overnight stays for citizens of Uzbekistan	4205206	4991953	2612101	3616349	86,0
Rest houses	Number of units	209	86	106	57	27,3
	Bed fund	35734	4742	8000	5163	14,4
	Total number of accommodated tourists	260413	75075	47108	238746	91,7
	Of these, citizens of Uzbekistan	258569	69813	45692	236964	91,6
	Number of overnight stays, units	1588425	196373	151374	348876	22,0
	Number of overnight stays for citizens of Uzbekistan	1585257	187635	146243	342620	21,6

Source: prepared on the basis of data from the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Analyzing the current state of the development of recreational tourism, which includes sanatoriums and recreation facilities in the context of the regions of Uzbekistan, specific features of the regions were identified. In support of this, consider the data in the table on the activities of sanatorium-resort institutions provided by the State Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan (see table 1).

The main capacity of sanatorium establishments throughout the country is represented by 306 organizations and distributed mainly: in the city of Tashkent (16%) and Tashkent (31%), Ferghana (8%) , Namangan (7%), Kashkadarya (11%), Samarkand (6%) regions. In 2015-2021, the following positive trends were observed in the change in demand and supply of health and recreation services in the tourism market of Uzbekistan, namely, the number of sanatorium and resorts increased by 14 percent; bed fund in them - by 23%. During 2015-2021, the number of domestic tourists using the services of the number of health resort organizations increased by 20.9%.

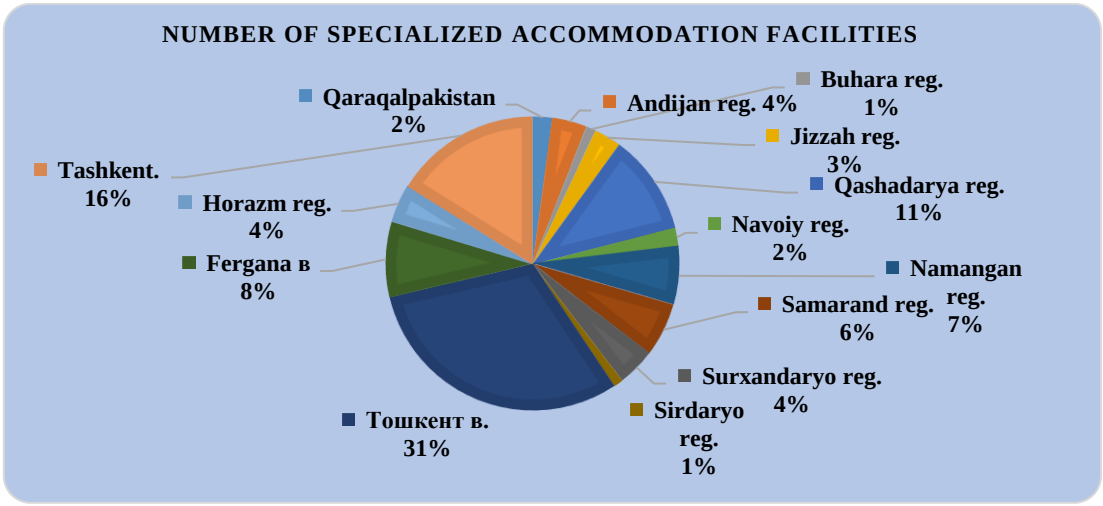

Figure 1. The bed capacity of specialized accommodation facilities on the territory of Uzbekistan in the context of the regions of Uzbekistan

It follows from the above studies: despite the fact that there are a large number of tourist and recreational facilities on the territory of Uzbekistan, which are rapidly increasing the rate of population growth, and an increase in the flow of tourists coming to the country for the purpose of health improvement and recreation, the existing facilities cannot fully satisfy the demand of all recreants. In particular, it was revealed that in such regions as Surkhandarya, Navoi, Andijan, Bukhara, as well as Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, they have great opportunities for the provision of services by sanatoriums, resorts, children's hospitals, etc. If the state of the infrastructure of recreational tourism is improved in the above regions, this will give an opportunity to increase the flow of foreign tourists and the possibility of improving the health of the indigenous population. It is also necessary to increase the efficiency of travel companies when using the services of health resort organizations and rest homes.

The development of effective plans for the development of tourist and recreational services in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the selection of an optimal economic strategy in this area is directly related to the process of developing forecast parameters of key indicators determining the development of the industry. Of particular importance is the forecasting of the development of touristand recreational services by assessing the significant impact of the tourism sector on GDP.

A modern management system requires the use of reliable methods and tools to determine the future state and scale of economic processes and events. Econometric analysis of the prospects for the development of tourist and recreational services allows to study the power of complex socio- economic phenomena through economic-mathematical methods, to determine their laws and make science-based decisions.

Thus, it is important to identify the main factors affecting the share of the tourism industry in the country's GDP using correlation-regression methods, to predict its changing trends

through the development of multifactorial regression models.

In order to carry out this analysis, the purpose of our study begins with the identification of factors affecting the share of tourism in GDP in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the selection of the most important of them using correlation-regression methods. A number of factors have been selected to develop an econometric model for forecasting the prospects for the development of touristand recreational services in the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Table 2).

Table 2

Factors selected for economic-statistical analysis

Outcome indicator: the share of the tourism industry in the country's GDP (in%) - Y.	
Factors	**Sign**
Number of sanatoriums and resorts of the Republic of Uzbekistan (units)	***X1***
Number of places in sanatoriums and resorts of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand units)	***X2***
Total number of citizens served by sanatoriums and resorts of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)	***X3***
Number of citizens of Uzbekistan served by sanatoriums of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)	***X4***
Number of foreign citizens served by sanatoriums of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)	***X5***
Number of recreation facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan (units)	***X6***
Total number of citizens served by recreation facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)	***X7***
Number of foreign citizens served by recreation facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)	***X8***

As a result of the analysis, significant factors affecting the indicator of the share of tourism in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan were identified (3-table).

Table 3

Significant factors included in the linear regression model

	βi	Standard mistake	T-statistics	p-value
$\beta 0$	-1,271	0,982	-1,294	0,243
X1	0,009	0,006	1,549	0,172
X3	0,004	0,002	2,911	0,027
X5	0,044	0,035	1,248	0,259
X6	0,001	0,002	0,524	0,619

Table 4

Criteria for checking the quality and importance of the model

The multifactor determination coefficient is R-square	**Standard error of evaluation**	**F-real**
0,903	0,11214	14,007

Conclusions

The results of the study show that today, in the development trend of the tourism and recreational services market in Uzbekistan, there is a significant concentration of territorial units and a differentiation of supply by the level of development of sanatorium-resorts and recreation organizations.

Taking into account the fact that Uzbekistan has a sufficient number of recreational facilities, however, given the increasing population and the flow of foreign tourists who come for health purposes, it was found that the existing facilities today do not satisfy all the needs of recreationalists.

In particular, it was found that in the Surkhandarya, Navoi, Andijan and Bukhara regions there are great opportunities for the construction of sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding schools and children's hospitals. The creation of appropriate recreational infrastructure in these regions will makea significant contribution to the improvement of the population of our country and help increase the flow of foreign tourists.

We believe that if, in solving this problem, the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan develops a new system of benefits, it will increase the interest of our citizens and foreign tourists, which will lead to the effective use of existing sanatoriums and health institutions, as well as the prospective development of tourism and recreation. spheres.

Thus, the result is "the share of the tourism industry in the country's GDP", "the number of sanatoriums and resorts of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "the total number of citizens served by sanatoriums", "the number of foreigners served by sanatoriums of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The influence of such factors as the number of citizens, the number of recreation facilities in the Republicof Uzbekistan is significant. The effect of these factors on the outcome can be explained as follows:

1. Increase in the number of sanatoriums and resorts in the country by 100 units will lead to anincrease in the share of tourism in GDP by 0.9%;
2. The increase in the number of citizens served in sanatoriums and resorts of the Republic by100 thousand people will lead to an increase in the share of the tourism industry in GDP by 0.4%;
3. The increase in the number of foreign citizens served in sanatoriums and resorts of theRepublic by 100 thousand people will lead to an increase in the share of tourism in GDP by 4.4%;
4. The increase in the number of recreational facilities in the country by 100 units will lead toan increase in the share of tourism in GDP by 0.1%.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

Abstract. Organizations which give public transportation administrations ought to get inspiration to work on the nature of their administrations while diminishing the expenses. Essential point of the momentum research is to do examination concerning nature of transportation framework in Bukhara – quite possibly of the main city in Uzbekistan as far as being verifiable and social spot, in this manner drawing in additional vacationers. The strategy followed by this exploration is to utilize subjective review which has been done in light of the overview and