



Modern Features of Development of Tourist and Recreational Services in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *This 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 after the corona virus pandemic. Based on the analysis of the trends of the development of the sanatorium-resort complex in the regions of Uzbekistan, a largely pronounced differentiation of regional units and the concentration of demand for the development of the activities of sanatorium-resort institutions and recreation organizations were revealed.*

Keywords: *tourism, the share of tourism in GDP, sanatorium and resort complex, coronavirus pandemic, tourist and recreational complex, differentiation of regional units, concentration of demand.*

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Introduction

Currently, the global tourism market is in the process of globalization and increasing international competition. International tourism, as a catalyst for socio-economic development, has a positive impact on key sectors of the economy, such as transport and communications, trade, construction, agriculture, consumer goods.

Today, Uzbekistan attaches great importance to the rapid development of tourism, as one of the goals and priorities of state policy in the field of tourism, "... 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.

Uzbekistan has the largest tourism potential among the Central Asian republics. Our country is a world leader in terms of its historical heritage, rich heritage of more than 7,000 centuries-old historical and cultural monuments that reflect the development of the Great Silk Road. The Tourism Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030 identifies ways to "... increase and introduce the social role of tourism, including social, medical (recreational), development of children's and youth

tourism ...". In order to fulfill these tasks, there is a need to study the development trends of the market of tourist and recreational services in Uzbekistan in order to improve the mechanisms of recreation, the creation of tourist and recreational areas, clusters, providing the population with new jobs.

Literature review

Theoretical aspects of the development of tourism services and its various forms I.Endjeychik, J.Gezgali. G.A.Karpova, V.A.Kvartalnov [1-4]. KH Abdurahmanov, MR Boltabaev, ME Pulatov, IS Tukhliev, MK Pardaev, ZD Adilov[5-9]. a on the problems of tourism development in modern conditions D.X.Aslanova, E.V.Golysheva, A.N.Norchaev[10-12]. The research work of such scientists as A.A.Eshtaev, D.K.Usmanova, B.Sh.Safarov, M.T.Alimova have devoted their scientific work, devoted to the analysis of tourism and recreation as a specific type of activity is noteworthy [13-16].

At present, there is a need to scientifically substantiate the features in the development of tourist and recreational services in Uzbekistan, to change the organizational and economic system that ensures the effective use of the recreational potential of the region. Although these issues are partially reflected in the level of theoretical research and practical solutions, but the theoretical and methodological study of the direct tourist and recreational services and its role in the development of the tourism industry is a topical issue, and research in this area remains a requirement.

Methods and Analysis

Experts point out that the formation of the market for recreational tourism or health services is carried out under the influence of several factors. The main ones are: socio-economic factors (level of socioeconomic development of the tourist area, political and financial stability, income growth), recreational and resource potential (natural and man-made factors); the state of tourism infrastructure and ecology of the region; geographical location factor, in particular, the state of satisfaction of tourist demand in relation to the main regions; socio-cultural (increase in working hours, increase in leisure time, change in the mentality of tourists, priorities in the system of spiritual and cultural values, etc.). The combination (implementation) of space and time of this group of factors determines the formation of relatively stable tourist flows. This, in turn, leads to the formation and development of resort areas, which are characterized by the intensity of recreational activities. In general, Uzbekistan has the opportunity to combine the three most important conditions for the development of tourism, namely historical and cultural monuments, natural environment and transport facilities. The tourist attraction of the recreation area is formed mainly due to natural tourist resources, historical and cultural sources, the satisfactory state of the environment, the level of socio-economic development of the region. Although there are enough recreational facilities in Uzbekistan, given the growing population, the influx of foreigners for recreation and treatment, the existing facilities do not meet the needs of all vacationers.

In recent years, the country has seen high growth rates in this area (Fig. -1). So, in 2017, 2,690 thousand foreign tourists entered the Republic of Uzbekistan. This indicator is 32.7% more compared to 2016, when the number of arrivals amounted to 2,027 thousand people. In turn, during 2018 the number of foreign visitors amounted to 5,346 thousand people and exceeded the indicators of the same period in 2017 by 99%, and in 2019 the country was visited by 6,748 thousand foreign visitors. For 2016-2019 In the country, large-scale reforms were carried out (for 2016-2019, over 55 regulatory legal acts were adopted in the country aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of the tourism sector), aimed at accelerating the development of tourism as a strategic sector of the national economy, which created favorable conditions for significant growth in the sector.

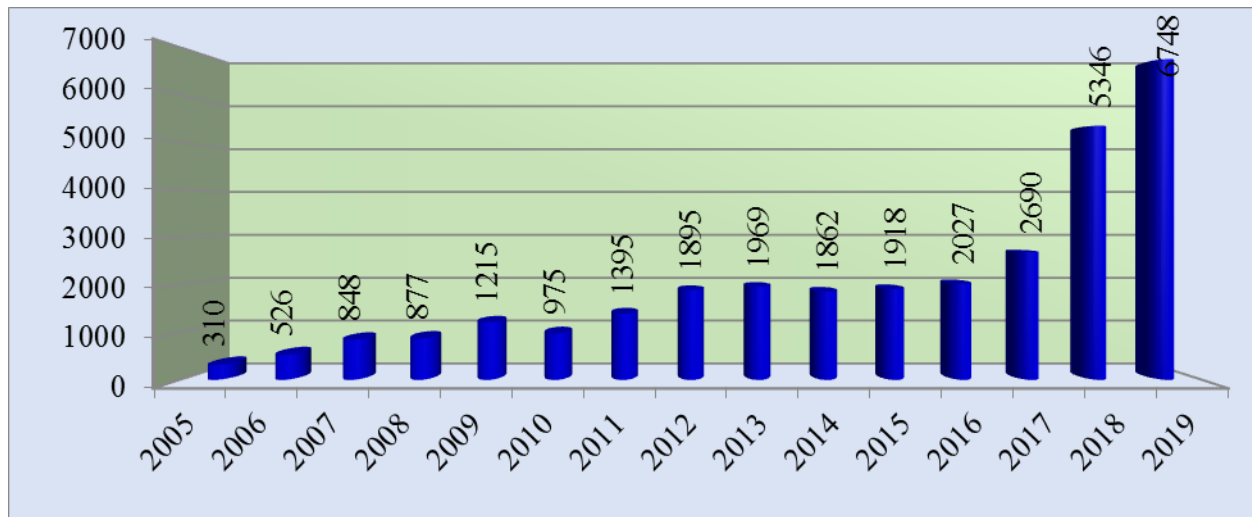


Fig-1. Trends in the entry of foreign visitors to Uzbekistan, thousand people

The development of ecotourism and health tourism requires timely decisions to improve the tourist and recreational complex in the regions of Uzbekistan with a high tourist and recreational potential. Studies have shown that the development of the tourist and recreational system has a positive effect on increasing the indicators of tourism development in the country. We believe that the issues of restoring the tourism industry in the country should be resolved in close connection with the tasks of developing the infrastructure of the tourist and recreational system, which determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

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 Zamin sanatoriums, Chimgan zone, Ak-Tash hospitals, Chartak, Sitorai Mokhi Khosa, Turon, Chinabod sanatoriums are of world importance. Currently, there are special sanatoriums, dispensaries and rest houses in the republic, the number of rooms of which is 56348 beds.

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. 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).

Table 1. Activities of health resort organizations by region in 2019

	Number of health resort organizations	Including objects, units	Number of rooms. Units		Posted by persons (person)
			Number of rooms	Places (beds)	
The Republic of Uzbekistan	201	211	10995	28073	528308
Republic of Karakalpakstan	7	7	292	566	6833
areas:					
Andijan	10	12	379	835	9797
Bukhara	4	4	312	620	9320
Jizzakh	11	11	642	1268	24435
Kashkadaryinskaya	16	17	582	2305	13219
Navoi	7	7	357	745	12673
Namangan	18	18	1441	2915	70919
Samarkand	28	29	831	2837	22846
Surkhandarya	11	12	319	1293	14345
Sirdarya	2	2	69	264	900
Tashkent	35	36	3007	6250	133972
Fergana	33	36	1677	4183	152668
Khorezm	5	5	108	616	5515
Tashkent city	14	15	979	3376	50886

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

According to the analysis of the data in the table, the following groups were combined according to the services provided, and it was clarified to what extent the differentiation of regional units and the concentration of demand for the development of the activities of sanatorium and resort institutions and recreation organizations in the regions of the Republic were found.

Thus, the group of the most developed areas includes:

Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Namangan regions and the city of Tashkent.

Developed groups are represented by Jizzakh, Kashkadarya and Andijan regions. In the group of medium-developed regions: Navoiskaya, Surkhandarya regions. And in the group of underdeveloped Bukhara, Khorezm and Sirdarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This means, according to the data in the table on the provision of health services in sanatoriums and resorts by regions of Uzbekistan, the concentration of regional units is expressed in large cities with a developed level of tourism, and the differentiation of supply falls on underdeveloped cities such as Bukhara and Khorezm.

This means, according to the data in the table, the concentration of regional units and the differentiation of supply and demand for services rendered by sanatoriums and recreation enterprises of the Republic is expressed to a high degree. This is especially evident in the example of Tashkent, Fergana, Namangan and Samarkand regions, since most of them are located - 63.7% of all sanatorium-resorts, the remaining 9 regions account for 36.3% of these institutions. A high degree of concentration of regional units for the development of the activities of rest homes can be traced in the Tashkent, Khorezm, Kashkadarya regions and the city of Tashkent. 70% of all holiday homes are located in the above areas, the remaining 10 areas account for only 30% of holiday homes.

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.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Studies have shown that in order to mitigate the consequences of a pandemic, in our opinion, it is necessary:

- In connection with the pandemic, it is necessary to develop domestic recreational tourism. Internal flows should compensate for the absence of foreign tourists. Investors have invested heavily in the construction of hotels, and they should not be idle. It is necessary to subsidize travel within the country if a tourist travels from one region to another;
- The state should provide assistance to tourist and commercial enterprises in order to mitigate the consequences of the crisis, given that the subsidies should be during quarantine. They pursue a social purpose, affirming support for the continuous operation of enterprises and institutions and, therefore, the jobs of workers;
- Travel companies should prepare tourism offers in markets that are adequate and beneficial for domestic tourism;
- Facilitate the travel and movement of foreign tourists and travel by establishing systems of identification and control of tourists at the borders, as well as ensuring their safety during the trip.

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