Assessment of Regional Tourism Potential and the Role of Andijan Region

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Abstract--- The rich history and nature of Uzbekistan show that the tourism industry has a high potential. We conducted research on modeling to assess the shortcomings and priorities of the tourism sector, which is one of the priorities of economic development of Uzbekistan.

Keywords--- Region, Territory, Tourism Potential, Modeling, Infrastructure, Hotel Business, Diagram.

I. INTRODUCTION

Assessment of the tourism potential of Uzbekistan is important in identifying the existing problems and shortcomings in the industry and in determining the main directions of future development of the industry. Our scientific research aimed at determining the tourist potential of the regions of the country includes:

- The number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities (facilities) in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Number of sanatoriums in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Number of tourist firms and organizations in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the above indicators, the following calculations are performed.

II. THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Table 1: Construction schedule based on modeling plan and sequence

Indicators	The first step	Mathematical expression
Number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan (number of facilities)	We assume that the indicators with the highest weight on all indicators (by regions by region) are conditionally equal to "1" and calculate the ot1hers accordingly.	$MAX(A_{11}; A_{12}; A_{13} \dots ; A_{1n}) = 1$ $A'_{1i} = \dfrac{A_{1i}}{MAX(A_{11}; A_{12}; A_{13} \dots ; A_{1n})}$
Number of sanatoriums in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan	We assume that the indicators with the highest weight on all indicators (by regions by years) are conditionally equal to "1" and calculate the others accordingly.	$MAX(A_{21}; A_{22}; A_{23} \dots ; A_{2n}) = 1$ $A'_{2i} = \dfrac{A_{2i}}{MAX(A_{21}; A_{22}; A_{23} \dots ; A_{2n})}$
Number of tourist firms and organizations in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan	We assume that the indicators with the highest weight on all indicators (by regions by years) are conditionally equal to "1" and calculate the others accordingly.	$MAX(A_{31}; A_{32}; A_{33} \dots ; A_{3n}) = 1$ $A'_{3i} = \dfrac{A_{3i}}{MAX(A_{31}; A_{32}; A_{33} \dots ; A_{3n})}$

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All the "A"s given in the table above are regional indicators over the years. Hidden "A"s are the condition in which non-hatched "A" s are converted to a conditional index. "MAX" is the indicator (maximum) that has the largest share among the regions over the years.

Table 2: Second Construction Schedule based on the Modeling Plan and Sequence

Indicators	The second step	Mathematical expression
Number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan (number of facilities)	We calculate the average geometry for all the calculated parameters.	$w_1 = \sqrt[n]{A'_{11} \times A'_{12} \times A'_{13} \times \ldots \times A'_{1n}}$
Number of sanatoriums in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan	We calculate the average geometry for all the calculated parameters.	$w_2 = \sqrt[n]{A'_{21} \times A'_{22} \times A'_{23} \times \ldots \times A'_{2n}}$
Number of tourist firms and organizations in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan	We calculate the average geometry for all the calculated parameters.	$w_3 = \sqrt[n]{A'_{31} \times A'_{32} \times A'_{33} \times \ldots \times A'_{3n}}$

All the "w"s given in the second table of calculations represents the mean geometry of the hatched "A"s. Determining the average geometry. The average potential of the regions over the years is determined by a specific indicator.

Table 3: The Third Table of Construction based on the Modeling Plan and Sequence

Indicators	The third step	Mathematical expression
By region, we determine the tourist potential of the region by summarizing all three indicators	We calculate the geometry of the mean of the figures calculated in terms of regions	$RP = \sqrt[3]{w_1 \times w_2 \times w_3}$

The expression "RP" given in the last third table of calculations represents the average geometry of the average potentials of the regions over the years for each indicator. The aggregation of the potentials of the regions on all indicators determines the average characteristic potential.

Based on the above sequence, we perform computational work. First we create a table based on statistics and then proceed step by step on this table.

Table 4: Number of Hotels and Similar Accommodation Facilities (facilities) in the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	6	32	36	26	40	41	43	44	47	52
2.	Andijan	15	16	16	19	20	21	24	32	25	23
3.	Bukhara	51	59	74	68	79	85	97	104	125	140
4.	Jizzakh	9	15	16	16	18	20	17	34	34	45
5.	Kashkadarya	10	23	34	28	43	41	37	44	43	43
6.	Navoi	7	11	15	18	20	23	27	26	30	29
7.	Namangan	9	11	13	21	17	16	18	24	26	26
8.	Samarkand	50	68	83	80	86	97	104	112	110	116
9.	Surkhandarya	12	26	28	28	28	29	31	35	38	38
10.	Syrdarya	4	11	9	11	7	5	10	11	12	17
11.	Tashkent	13	31	26	27	40	41	45	52	67	78
12.	Fergana	15	21	25	24	20	46	38	41	49	55
13.	Khorezm	21	24	30	30	33	34	40	46	53	64
14.	Tashkent region.	87	86	95	87	90	114	130	145	157	190

From the statistics presented in the table above, it is clear that the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara region are the absolute leaders in the number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities (facilities). In particular, according to 2018 data, the number of placement vehicles in each of these regions weighs more than 100. The group of 50-100 accommodation facilities includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm regions. Andijan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya, and Namangan regions account for the lowest 50 percent. Naturally, due to the fact that Tashkent is the capital, the center of education, science, culture, business and finance, the republic has a major part of the tourism infrastructure.

Due to the high historical status of Samarkand and Bukhara regions, the high number of tourists visiting these regions increases the demand for hotels compared to other regions.

The relatively small number of hotels in the Andijan region, where we are conducting research, shows that the interest in the hotel business in the region is not high. We know that the people of Andijan region are historically representatives of the Uzbek people with entrepreneurial skills and abilities. The small number of hotels means that the income generated by this type of business is not above a satisfactory "bar" for entrepreneurs, there are bureaucratic hurdles and certain obligations that are not reflected in the legislation.

The existing 23 hotels in the region operate mainly at the expense of tourists visiting for business tourism, skilled business tourism and sports tourism. According to its exact functional function, hotels such as Hamkor, Monferan classic are designed only for business people - general type, office, meetings, and councils.

The lack of visits to the region for leisure or recreation is due to problems in offering tourism products. These circumstances do not justify the cost of accommodation facilities such as taxes, loan payments, monthly salaries, utility bills for the sustainable development of the hotel business. If a hotel operates at a profit of less than 30-40 percent of its total capacity, it will not cover the costs incurred for the hotel business.

It is possible to further improve the indicators of the tourism potential of Andijan region by identifying priorities and specializing in them, as well as sharply reducing interference in the activities of legal entities engaged in the hotel business. In the field of socio-economic development and entrepreneurship, "optimization of control and inspection functions of government agencies, improvement of the system of inspections of business entities, prevention of illegal interference in their activities will prevent corruption in tourism [2]. The fact that the members of the working group visiting the region on a business trip under the influence of the authorities and other bodies, free of charge, under the influence of the authorities and other bodies, cause material and moral damage to the activities of business entities. As a result, concealment of income, untimely payment of taxes, creates an unhealthy competitive environment.

When we perform the calculations in the first step using the calculation formulas above, a table of values in the following view is generated.

Table 5: Assessment of Hotels and Similar Accommodation Facilities (Facilities) in the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,069	0,372	0,379	0,299	0,444	0,360	0,331	0,303	0,299	0,274
2.	Andijan	0,172	0,186	0,168	0,218	0,222	0,184	0,185	0,221	0,159	0,121
3.	Bukhara	0,586	0,686	0,779	0,782	0,878	0,746	0,746	0,717	0,796	0,737
4.	Djizzakh	0,103	0,174	0,168	0,184	0,200	0,175	0,131	0,234	0,216	0,237
5.	Kashkadarya	0,115	0,267	0,358	0,322	0,467	0,285	0,285	0,303	0,274	0,226
6.	Navoi	0.080	0,128	0,158	0,207	0,222	0,202	0,208	0,179	0,191	0,153
7.	Namangan	0,103	0,128	0,137	0,241	0,189	0,140	0,138	0,165	0,166	0,137
8.	Samarkand	0,575	0,791	0,874	0,919	0,955	0,851	0,800	0,772	0,701	0,610
9.	Surkhandarya	0,138	0,302	0,295	0,322	0,311	0,254	0,238	0,241	0,242	0,200
10.	Syrdarya	0,0461	0,128	0,095	0,126	0,078	0,04	0,077	0,076	0,077	0,089
11.	Tashkent	0,149	0,360	0,273	0,310	0,444	0,360	0,346	0,359	0,427	0,410
12.	Fergana	0,172	0,244	0,263	0,276	0,222	0,403	0,292	0,283	0,312	0,289
13.	Khorezm	0,241	0,279	0,315	0,345	0,367	0,298	0,308	0,317	0,338	0.005
14.	Tashkent region.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The city of Tashkent, which has the highest number of hotels, is equal to "1". The difference between the index of hotel and similar accommodation facilities between the regions is more than 11 times the geographical coefficient between the city of Tashkent and Syrdarya region.

We will continue the calculations in the first step by creating a data table for the next indicators. The following table shows the number of sanatoriums across the country. According to this indicator, the indicator of the region with the highest weight is conditionally equal to "1". We calculate the performance of the remaining regions accordingly.

Table 6: Number of Sanatoriums in the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	8	10	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
2.	Andijan	10	8	10	10	10	9	8	10	9	11
3.	Bukhara	5	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Djizzakh	4	3	4	5	8	4	5	11	10	13
5.	Kashkadarya	10	8	9	11	13	13	13	11	12	13
6.	Navoi	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
7.	Namangan	15	14	13	14	13	14	13	16	17	17
8.	Samarkand	3	8	11	11	13	13	18	21	21	22
9.	Surkhandarya	9	6	7	10	12	9	10	9	12	12
10.	Syrdarya	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
11.	Tashkent	24	23	24	26	23	23	24	25	25	31
12.	Fergana	29	27	25	19	26	43	40	39	31	36
13.	Khorezm	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	7
14.	Tashkent region.	21	19	17	10	10	14	15	17	13	17

According to the table above, in terms of the number of sanatoriums, Fergana - 36, Tashkent region - 31, Samarkand - 22, Namangan - 17 and Tashkent - 17. The presence of mountainous areas of Tashkent and Fergana regions, the richness of medicinal plants and water resources have created a favorable environment for sanatoriums.

Although Andijan region has a larger population than the neighboring Namangan region (2,810.9 thousand people) and less than the Fergana region (3,752.5 thousand people), the number of sanatoriums is significantly lower. We know that Andijan region, like Tashkent and Fergana regions, has mountainous areas, medicinal plants and water resources (waterfalls, streams, rivers, etc.). Equality of opportunities, similarity and difference of results (number of sanatoriums) mean that Andijan region has serious problems in turning its potential into results.

According to the data shown in Table 3.2.6, there are currently 11 sanatoriums in the region, of which 5 are currently operating jointly with the regional tourism development department and trade union committees. The number of available beds is 430, which is one per 50,403 people in the working-age population of the region. There are sanatoriums in Jalal-Abad, Bulakbashi, Pakhtaabad, Andijan, Asaka and Marhamat districts of the region. However, their current material and technical condition is not suitable for the reception of vacationers.

Table 7: Evaluation of Sanatoriums in the Republic of Uzbekistan by Regions [3]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,276	0,370	0,480	0,423	0,423	0,232	0,250	0,256	0,322	0,278
2.	Andijan	0,345	0,296	0,400	0,384	0,385	0,209	0,200	0,256	0,290	0,305
3.	Bukhara	0,172	0,222	0,200	0,115	0,155	0,070	0,075	0,077	0,097	0,083
4.	Djizzakh	0,138	0,111	0,160	0,192	0,308	0,093	0,125	0,282	0,323	0,361
5.	Kashkadarya	0,245	0,296	0,360	0,423	0,500	0,302	0,325	0,282	0,387	0,361
6.	Navoi	0,172	0,185	0,200	0,192	0,192	0,139	0,150	0,154	0,226	0,194
7.	Namangan	0,517	0,518	0,520	0,538	0,500	0,326	0,325	0,410	0,548	0,472
8.	Samarkand	0,103	0,296	0,440	0,423	0,500	0,302	0,450	0,538	0,677	0,611
9.	Surkhandarya	0,310	0,222	0,280	0,385	0,461	0,209	0,250	0,231	0,387	0,333
10.	Syrdarya	0,103	0,074	0,080	0,077	0,077	0,046	0,025	0,026	0,030	0,001
11.	Tashkent	0,828	0,852	0,960	1	0,885	0,535	0,600	0,641	0,806	0,861
12.	Fergana	1	1	1	0,731	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	Khorezm	0,138	0,185	0,200	0,192	0,192	0,093	0,100	0,103	0,129	0,194
14.	Tashkent region.	0,724	0,704	0,680	0,385	0,384	0,326	0,375	0,436	0,419	0,472

According to the data given in the table, in the first step we present the results of the calculations in tabular form. Fergana region, which has the highest share, is equal to "1". Only in 2012, the highest rate was in Tashkent region, and in all other years, Fergana region had the highest number of sanatoriums. Syrdarya region is recognized as the region with the lowest level of recreational potential at 0.001.

The following table provides statistics on the number of tourism firms and organizations in the regions of the country. According to this indicator, the indicator of the region with the highest weight is conditionally equal to "1". We calculate the performance of the remaining regions accordingly.

Table 8: Number of Tourism Companies and Organizations Operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	8	5	3	7	6	3	5	4	3	6
2.	Andijan	7	5	5	7	6	4	3	6	9	8
3.	Bukhara	22	13	19	14	14	12	18	17	18	35
4.	Djizzakh	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	6	6	9
5.	Kashkadarya	15	7	6	5	6	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Navoi	5	3	4	6	5	2	3	4	4	6
7.	Namangan	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
8.	Samarkand	68	42	44	46	48	46	52	56	57	60
9.	Surkhandarya	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	5
10.	Syrdarya	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
11.	Tashkent	3	8	3	6	5	4	5	4	5	6
12.	Fergana	7	4	6	9	2	2	4	3	4	9
13.	Khorezm	14	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	8	8
14.	Tashkent region.	168	221	233	248	234	256	292	314	321	340

The table above provides statistics on the number of tourism companies and organizations operating in the regions of the country over the years. The city of Tashkent is the absolute leader in this indicator, followed by Samarkand and Bukhara regions. The number of tourism companies and organizations in the country in 2018 increased by 49.4% compared to 2009. According to the targets for the implementation of the Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, the number of tour operators is planned to reach 983 in 2019 and 1450 by 2025 [4].

Andijan region lags far behind in 2009-2018. This may be due to the fact that the income of the population of Andijan region is not enough to travel abroad for tourism purposes. In comparison with the city of Tashkent, our opinion finds its proof. In 2018, the real per capita income of the population of Tashkent amounted to 13447.4 thousand soums, while the real income of the population of the region amounted to 8174.5 thousand soums [8]. At the same time, demographic and psychological factors affect the demand for tour operators. As a result of the above measures, the number of tour operators in the country in 2019 reached 1482 [6]. Accordingly, their number in Andijan region was 36 [7]. Sometimes the low number of tour operators is also explained by the ancient historical architectural objects, their scattered location.

Respectively, based on the data in the table above, the calculations for the first step are performed and brought to the table view. It had the highest number of tour operators.

Table 9: Regional Assessment of Tourism Companies and organizations Operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

№	Regions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,048	0,022	0,013	0,028	0,026	0,012	0,017	0,013	0,009	0,018
2.	Andijan	0,042	0,022	0,021	0,028	0,026	0,016	0,010	0,019	0,028	0,023
3.	Bukhara	0,131	0,059	0,081	0,056	0,060	0,047	0,062	0,054	0,056	0,103
4.	Djizzakh	0,001	0,004	0,013	0,004	0,008	0,008	0,007	0,019	0,019	0,026
5.	Kashkadarya	0,089	0,032	0,026	0,020	0,026	0,012	0,014	0,016	0,019	0,020
6.	Navoi	0,030	0,013	0,017	0,024	0,021	0,008	0,010	0,013	0,012	0,018
7.	Namangan	0,018	0,004	0,004	0,004	0,004	0,003	0,003	0,006	0,003	0,006
8.	Samarkand	0,405	0,190	0,189	0,185	0,205	0,180	0,178	0,178	0,178	0,177
9.	Surkhandarya	0,024	0,004	0,004	0,008	0,008	0,008	0,014	0,019	0,019	0,015
10.	Syrdarya	0,001	0,001	0,004	0,016	0,008	0,008	0,003	0,003	0,003	0,003
11.	Tashkent	0,018	0,036	0,013	0,024	0,021	0,016	0,012	0,013	0,016	0,018
12.	Fergana	0,042	0,018	0,026	0,036	0,008	0,008	0,014	0,009	0,012	0,027
13.	Khorezm	0,083	0,009	0,013	0,008	0,013	0,016	0,014	0,016	0,025	0,023
14.	Tashkent region.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The index of Tashkent city was equal to "1". According to the regional evaluation index of tourism companies and organizations operating in the country in 2018, it is 0.177 in Samarkand and 0.103 in Bukhara, which is the closest to Tashkent. If we compare the figures of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara regions with other regions, we can see that there are sharp differences.

In the next step, we calculate the average geometric values for all the indicators evaluated above. On this basis, there will be an opportunity to compare the tourist potential of the country's regions.

Table 10: Assessment of the Tourist Potential of the Regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Regions	Number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities (facilities)	Number of sanatoriums	Number of travel agencies	An indicator of the tourist potential of the region
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,287216	0,321115	0,018335	0,119138
2.	Andijan	0,187911	0,299025	0,022089	0,107468
3.	Bukhara	0,366335	0,11605	0,067311	0,141972
4.	Djizzakh	0,362456	0,188084	0,007838	0,081147
5.	Kashkadarya	0,220916	0,341148	0,022881	0,119917
6.	Navoi	0,225545	0,178602	0,015401	0,085288
7.	Namangan	0,164074	0,459641	0,004625	0,070392
8.	Samarkand	0,341583	0,39206	0,199347	0,298873
9.	Surkhandarya	0,438175	0,296885	0,010407	0,110625
10.	Syrdarya	0,139395	0,035571	0,003565	0,02605
11.	Tashkent	0,161147	0,782057	0,01772	0,13071
12.	Fergana	0,298736	0,969152	0,016853	0,16961
13.	Khorezm	0,309913	0,146366	0,017054	0,091798
14.	Tashkent region.	1	0,471249	1	0,778186

According to the results of the calculations, the existing (used) tourist potential of Andijan region is 7.2 times less than the city of Tashkent, almost 2.8 times less than the potential of Samarkand region, 4.1 times more than the potential of Syrdarya region and 1.5 times higher than Namangan region. Among the regions of the country, the tourist potential of Andijan region is ranked 9th. It was found to be higher than in Jizzakh, Navoi, Namangan, Syrdarya and Khorezm regions.

The results made the issues of wider use of the opportunities of tourist potential of Andijan region more relevant.

Comparative View of the Tourist Potential of the Country's Regions between the Years 2009-2018 [8]
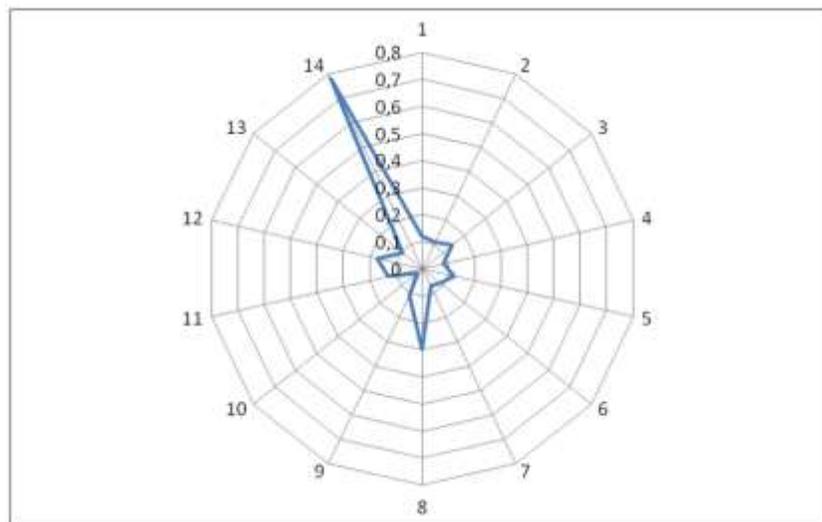
This spider-like diagram shows the potentials of all 14 regional units in the Republic. Each number represents a single territorial unit, with a red line indicating the tourist potential used. The closer the red line is to the center, the lower the potential, and conversely, the farther away from the center, the higher the potential.

A more transparent result is achieved by adding indicators on the number of real estate objects of the tangible cultural heritage to the indicators used to determine the tourist potential of the above regions.

Table 11: Information on the Number of Real Estate Objects of Tangible Cultural Heritage [3]

Regions	Number of real estate objects of tangible cultural heritage	Personalized position for potential
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	288	0,179
Andijan	422	0,263
Bukhara	829	0,516
Djizzakh	427	0,266
Kashkadarya	1468	0,913
Navoi	437	0,272
Namangan	274	0,170
Samarkand	1607	1
Surkhandarya	561	0,349
Syrdarya	78	0,048
Tashkent	828	0,515
Fergana	376	0,234
Khorezm	259	0,161
Tashkent region.	354	0,220

A total of 8,208 archeological sites (4,785), architectural objects (2,265), monumental art objects (628) and sights (530) are included in the structure of real estate objects of material and cultural heritage in the regions of the republic. The table shows that the richest region for these objects is Samarkand region. According to the index of regional assessment of objects of tangible cultural heritage, the indicators of Samarkand region are equal to "1".

III. CONCLUSION

The potential of the nearest Kashkadarya region is estimated at 0.913. Bukhara and Tashkent regions have an average of 0.516 and 0.515. The newly developed Syrdarya region has the lowest rates. In terms of the number of tangible cultural heritage sites, Andijan region has 422 indicators and has an average weight of 0.263, according to the assessment index. The potential of Andijan region, which is being analyzed in this regard, can be assessed on an equal footing with Jizzakh and Navoi regions.

Table 12: Table of Comparative Assessment of the Tourist Potential of the Regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

[9]

Regions	Adjusted indicator of the number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities (facilities)	Personalized indicator of the number of sanatoriums	Personalized indicator of the number of travel agencies	An adjusted indicator of the number of real estate objects of tangible cultural heritage	Comparative tourist potential of regions
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,287216	0,321115	0,018335	0,179	0,131902
Andijan	0,187911	0,299025	0,022089	0,263	0,134415
Bukhara	0,366335	0,11605	0,067311	0.516	0,141972
Djizzakh	0,362456	0,188084	0,007838	0,266	0,109188
Kashkadarya	0,220916	0,341148	0,022881	0,913	0,199195
Navoi	0,225545	0,178602	0,015401	0,272	0,113975
Namangan	0,164074	0,459641	0,004625	0,170	0,087752
Samarkand	0,341583	0,39206	0,199347	1	0,404217
Surkhandarya	0,438175	0,296885	0,010407	0,048	0,089784
Syrdarya	0,139395	0,035571	0,003565	0,349	0,049838
Tashkent	0,161147	0,782057	0,01772	0,515	0,184155
Fergana	0,298736	0,969152	0,016853	0,234	0,18382
Khorezm	0,309913	0,146366	0,017054	0,161	0,105641
Tashkent region.	1	0,471249	1	0,220	0,567438

The addition of the index of real estate objects of material and cultural heritage more accurately reflects the tourist potential of the regions. The diagram in the form of a cobweb above also shows the existing but unused tourist potential of Andijan region, with changes. It is surprising that the number of tangible cultural heritage objects is even higher than in Tashkent, but 4.3 times less than the total potential. Compared to Samarkand region (0.404217), which is a tourist region of the republic, the total tourist potential of Andijan region (0.134415) is 3 times less. However, the indicators of Bukhara (0.141972), Kashkadarya (0.199195), Tashkent (0.184155), Navoi (0.113975) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0.131902) were assessed close to the tourist potential of the analyzed region.

Comparative Tourist Potential of the Regions of the Republic [8]
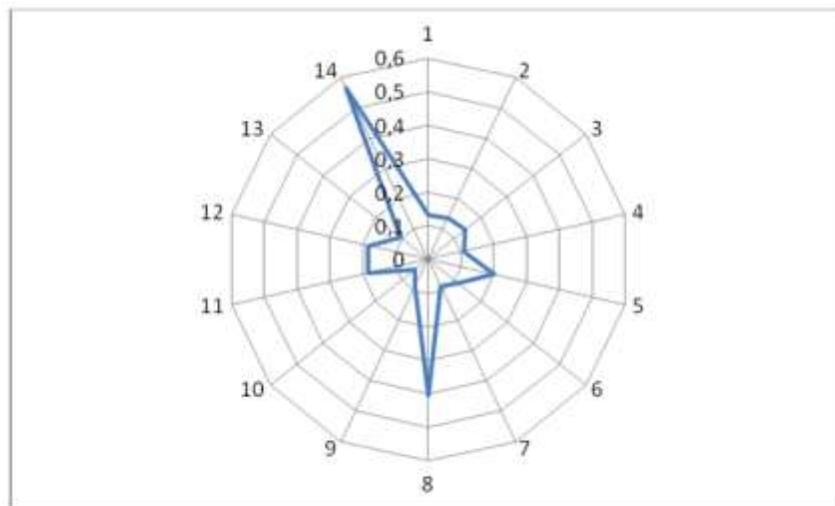
The main reason for using only four indicators in determining the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan is that the data collected by the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the remaining important indicators are incomplete and insufficient for calculations.

REFERENCES

[1]   Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[2]   Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" No. 419 of January 3, 2017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Approved by the Legislative Chamber on November 24, 2016 and approved by the Senate on December 13, 2016.
[3]   The table is compiled by the author on the basis of data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan
[4]   Annex to the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025.
[5]   https://stat.uz/uz/ochiq-malumotlar
[6]   Information of the Information-Analytical Department of the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Silk Road Office.
[7]   Data of the Andijan regional department of the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
[8]   1-Karakalpakstan R, 2-Andijan, 3-Bukhara, 4-Jizzakh, 5-Kashkadarya, 6-Navoi, 7-Namangan, 8-Samarkand, 9-Surkhandarya, 10-Syrdarya, 11-Tashkent v, 12-Fergana, 13th Khorezm, 14th Tashkent city.
[9]   The table was developed by the author.
[10]   www.imf.org
[11]   www.lex.uz