

Modern pedagogical opportunities of youth tourism

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Abstract: This article discusses the modern pedagogical opportunities of youth tourism, in particular, educational tourism, a part of youth tourism that allows young people to learn many new things.

Key words: Tourism, youth, travel, youth tourism, modern education, educational tourism.

Due to the processes of globalization, the interdependence of countries and peoples is growing, their economic, social and cultural development largely depends on the ways of supporting international exchange and education in two areas - education and tourism. Changes in the tourism industry and the education system in recent decades are helping the emergence of educational tourism in many countries.

The development of tourism as a priority socio-economic field of the international and regional economy in the 21st century requires the development of methodologies, the development and implementation of new concepts in the field of tourism, the formation of a mechanism for creating and innovating tourists. Modern tourism is actively developing in all aspects, including innovative forms of service provision and organization of tourist trips.

On the eve of the new century, on the one hand, the social status of young people living in different regions of the world has strengthened, and on the other hand, they have become the center of attention of various economic, political and social subjects. Today, young people are a group capable of exerting a significant influence on social processes in any society.

Today, new approaches are required to develop the methodology and theory of education, to define what kind of person should be educated, what qualities should be formed, and to understand what tourism can do in this regard.

The goal of education should be to form a person oriented to the priority of national values while respecting the values of other civilizations. That is, to form a person, who is ready for free humanistic choices and individual intellectual efforts, independent in reasoning, open to any innovation, and able to build a worthy life.

In particular, young people are a force capable of influencing the economic development of society. The nature and composition of material production, requirements for products, goals of economic development, all of these are shaped in many ways according to the needs and interests of young people. Moreover, it is young people who are quick to adopt innovations and implement them actively in the production process. That is the reason why various economic subjects are trying to influence the minds of young people, to form acceptable needs and interests in them, to establish a consumer mentality, thereby changing the foundations of economic life in various societies.

Several decisions and decrees related to the development of the tourism industry are being developed in our country. In particular, the Presidential Decree No. PF 5611 on additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the following priority tasks in the Concept of the Development of Tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025:

- creation of a continuous, multi-level education system that meets international requirements in the field of tourism;
- implementation of practice-oriented and modernized educational standards, educational and methodological programs and advanced information and communication technologies;

- development and implementation of a system for training employees of the tourism sector in the rules of providing information to tourists and providing safety instructions;
- to improve the training system of personnel in the field of tourism by attracting foreign specialists to the educational process, as well as to organize the training system of tourism personnel by including increasing the number of educational institutions in the regions.[1]

Based on this, the principles of continuity are being consistently introduced into the practice of educational organizations, and a set of conditions are being created for the personal and professional growth of individuals of all ages and social categories. In this regard, the active search for new technologies, methods, and innovative forms of education that provide these processes continues.

Tourism is a product of the cognitive process. The traveler will have the opportunity to satisfy his interest in new and interesting events, positive emotional experience under the influence of new impressions. The reasons for almost all types of travel are related to getting to know the environment and people, as well as learning new life experiences. During planning or directly during the trip, tourists may be offered to develop a training program. Such programs are, of course, related to the professional activity or education.

Signing Bologna Declaration by European countries in April 2001 was an important stage in the development of international educational tourism. The process of further formation of the single European educational space will be effective in the conditions of academic mobility of university students and teachers. Intergovernmental agreements have strengthened ties between universities in different countries. As a result, the range of educational choices for students has expanded, which has led to an increase in the desire of students to receive higher education at leading foreign universities and to use the opportunities of educational tourism for this.

Tourist trips ensure the achievement of goals aimed at the formation and development of personal qualities necessary for the formation of universal, professional and specialized competence. Educational trips are a reliable way to get to know the world outside the familiar environment, to supplement one's knowledge with the assimilation of other cultures, to supplement local education with the educational and scientific standards of other countries.

Educational tourism is purposeful and includes a specific form of communication, which is carried out by attracting various means and communication channels and is directed to additional education.

Teaching means the acquisition or modification of individual knowledge based on methodology, practice, experience or training, attitude, information, skill or behavior. Educational tourism abroad belongs to the category of non-formal education available to people of any age and includes short-term activities aimed at self-education, social and cultural development, and the acquisition of life, socio-cultural and work skills.

Informal learning takes place during planned activities, it occurs in everyday situations including a learning component. Currently, the concept of educational tourism is based on the values of open education: educational mobility, cultural literacy, individual history, which is the answer to several problems of our time.

Organization of educational and training trips lasting from one month to one year, connected with certain places that meet the needs of tourists to acquire knowledge and skills, organization of studies in short-term courses, familiarization with the creativity and culture of local people and having certain skills.

In leading countries, education and training are increasingly developing as an export sector. A number of countries are paying special attention to the development of educational tourism by providing international educational services on a commercial basis. Today, the ability to learn from any source, solve complex problems, and adapt to the situation is required, therefore, joining one educational institution, learning from one teacher, and an objective approach to knowing the world become a brake on modern education. Under the influence of these factors, the foreign tourism market is becoming increasingly specialized and segmented: there is a growth of rural, adventure, ecological and other types of tourism, in which the tourist gains new knowledge.

The development of cultural and educational tourism contributes to the great potential of educational forms of travel.

According to UNESCO experts, training of foreign citizens can be one of the most profitable exports of the 21st century. In particular, the USA, the Netherlands and a number of other countries are actively using their educational opportunities.

In the first segment of educational tourism, **Education first**, the education is the main factor of travel. This segment includes school excursions, study at language schools and universities, and exchange trips for university and college students where the tourism experience may be secondary to education. Such trips are classified as touristic because they affect tourism activities and regional development.

In the second segment, **Tourism first** (primarily tourism), education tourism is a secondary travel motive that includes environmental and cultural-educational, as well as EDU-tourism for adults or seniors and educational tourism, where education or its particular form is an important integral part of the tourist experience.

Workshop Travels (Seminar Travels) - usually include workshops, and **Edu-Tourism** (Educational Tourism) - symposia. The main goal of the symposium is to provide liquidity and travel with participants who are not familiar with the subject knowledge. The participants of such seminars are people of any age, with the desire to learn from experts on specific topics, may include international seminars without travel restrictions within the country.

Student exchange program - because of the various reforms of higher education and the introduction of ECTS (European Credit Transfer System), university students have the opportunity to study abroad for one or two semesters.

In particular, taking into account the rapid development of higher education institutions in our country and the sharp increase in the number of foreign students, it has become necessary to organize classes using modern educational technologies. It is necessary to develop ways to combine non-traditional educational tourism integrated with traditional education, which is somewhat modeled on the youth segment.

In order to successfully implement the educational process through educational tourism, it is necessary to define specific results (goals) at each stage of the educational program correctly.

The growing number of foreign students in Uzbekistan, on the one hand, shows that the quality of the provided educational services is competitive, and on the other hand, it sets the task of increasing and improving the current level of educational institutions. This will, undoubtedly, contribute to the further development of the education system and the discovery of talented young people.

In conclusion, we can say that educational tourism is an activity of a person who is far from his permanent place of residence, where education and training is the main or secondary reason for his trip, but is perceived as an important way of using free time. Today, the entire "industry" of tourism in the world is characterized by a wide variety of forms of realization of human cultural needs: aesthetic, health, education, etc. However, despite the significant cultural potential of the existing forms of tourism organization, the opportunities for its significant growth do not end, which is confirmed by the above-mentioned data on new tourism reserves.

Books:

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