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## THE STATE OF DOMESTIC EDUCATIONAL TOURISM AND WAYS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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**ABSTRACT:** This article describes in detail the state of domestic educational tourism in our country, its advantages, the state of the structural structure of the flow of citizens coming for the purpose of education, and the ways of development of this type of tourism.

**Keywords:** educational tourism, productivity, investment, population employment, gross domestic product

### INTRODUCTION

Today, in the world tourism industry, domestic tourism is advancing according to the growth trends. The development of this type of tourism depends on the natural conditions of the region, the presence of tourist facilities and educational institutions.

According to statistics, the number of travelers in the world today who visit other countries for the purpose of education is very high. But in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of students from foreign countries in educational tourism is lower than in other countries.

It is necessary to find measures to increase the number of tourists arriving in Uzbekistan, including those who come for the purpose of education. The advantages for Uzbekistan as a host country are as follows:

- the creation of new jobs - leads to an increase in the level of employment and a decrease in unemployment;
- development of infrastructure, taking into account the interests of tourists, creates convenience for both tourists and local residents;

- increases the inflow of foreign currencies;
- has a positive effect on the growth of the gross domestic product;
- helps attract foreign investments;
- helps to fill the budget, increases the volume of tax collection in the region.

The following table shows the change of the share of the number of domestic educational tourism trips in Uzbekistan in 2016-2021 in the total number of domestic tourism trips.

**Table 1**

**Changes in the share of the number of domestic educational tourism trips in Uzbekistan in 2016-2021 in the total number of domestic tourism trips in the country**

The name of the areas	2016 year			2021 year			2021 compared to 2016	
	number of trips made within the country, thousand trips	from that,		number of trips made within the country, thousand trips	from that,		increase in the number of educational and professional training trips, %	change in share +,-
		number of educational and professional training trips, thousand trips	percentage, %		number of educational and professional training trips, thousand trips	percentage, %		
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6804,4	137,1	2,01	8850,8	47,9	0,54	- 65,06	-1,47
Andijan	14180,7	1043,6	7,36	20559,2	221,6	1,08	- 78,77	-6,28
Bukhara	3052,0	55,5	1,82	10627,0	82,5	0,78	48,65	-1,04
Jizzakh	4358,1	112,2	2,57	5380,7	35,8	0,67	- 68,09	-1,9
Kashkadarya	10464,2	320,1	3,06	13292,7	36,1	0,27	- 88,72	-2,79
Navoi	5239,6	272,8	5,21	1189,0	30,0	2,52	- 89,00	-2,69
Namangan	6195,8	115,6	1,87	5790,4	35,0	0,60	- 69,72	-1,27
Samarkand	7792,6	166,2	2,13	16926,7	10,8	0,06	- 93,50	-2,07
Surkhandarya	5521,9	165,2	2,99	2460,1	39,6	1,61	- 76,03	-1,38
Syr Darya	1878,7	40,6	2,16	3573,3	22,2	0,62	- 45,32	-1,54
Tashkent	4591,3	17,7	0,39	1509,9	16,1	1,07	- 9,04	0,68
Ferghana	12203,4	149,0	1,22	12503,1	12,3	0,10	- 91,74	-1,12
Khorezm	5507,7	71,5	1,30	1509,8	8,1	0,54	- 88,67	-0,76
Tashkent c.	6396,3	25,1	0,39	12166,4	0,0	0,00	- 100,00	-0,39
Republic of Uzbekistan	94186,7	2692,2	2,86	116339,1	598,0	0,51	- 77,79	-2,35

The conducted analyzes (Table 1) were carried out in the regions of our republic. During 2016, the largest number of tourists was recorded in Andijan region, 14180.7 people participated in it, of which 1043.6 people participated in the educational and professional training trip, which is 7.3% of the total number of tourists.

12,203.4 tourists traveled to Fergana region, 149.0 of them participated in educational and professional training, or 1.2% of the total number of trips. 1046.2 people participated in the trips made in Kashkadarya region, of which 320.1 people were on educational and professional training trips or 3.06 percent of the total number of tourists.

In 2016, the Bukhara region had a significantly lower number of domestic tourism trips made in the country, that is, 3,052,000 trips were made, of which 55,500 trips were for educational and professional training purposes. This made up 1.8 percent of the total number of trips.

If we look at the analysis of the trips made in the country in 2021, it shows that there were 20559.2 thousand trips in Andijan region, 12503.1 thousand trips in Fergana region, 5790.4 thousand trips in Namangan region and 16926.7 thousand trips in Samarkand region. 221.6 thousand travelers from Andijan region, 35 thousand from Namangan region, 12.3 thousand from Fergana region and 10.8 thousand from Samarkand region took part in educational and professional training trips. If we analyze the participation of travelers who took part in educational and professional training trips in 2021 from the point of view of their inclination towards the direction, the largest number of travelers will be in Andijan region (221.6

thousand), this figure is 82.5 thousand in Bukhara region, 39.6 thousand in Surkhandarya. we will see that it has formed a thousand travelers.

But in Khorezm region and Tashkent city, this indicator was very low, that is, although the number of domestic tourism participants in Khorezm region was 1509.8 thousand people, we can observe that the number of trips for the purpose of education and professional training was only 8.1 thousand people. In the city of Tashkent, this indicator is equal to 0. The number of domestic educational tourism trips in 2021, compared to 2016, has a tendency to increase, that is, in 2021, this indicator was found to be equal to the number of 116,339.1 thousand trips. There is a change in the number of educational and vocational training trips. This figure is 598,000 trips.

As a result of our research, as we mentioned above, we can see that the number and weight of the participants in the educational and professional training tour shows a downward trend between 2016-2021. For example, in 2016, the share of those who took part in educational and professional training trips in Navoi region was 5.2%, and this indicator will be equal to 2.5% in 2021, indicating that the demand for participants in educational and professional training trips has decreased over the next five years. gives

The main features of the foreign market of international educational tourism and its impact on determining the priority directions of this field can be determined through the structural structure of the flow of citizens coming to Uzbekistan for education.



**Table 2**

**Distribution of students who visited the Republic of Uzbekistan for education in 2010-2019 by country\* (per capita)**

№	Name of countries	2010		2019		Change in 2019 compared to 2010, %
		number, person	share of the total, %	number, person	share of the total, %	
	<b>Total</b>	290	100	727	100	150
1	Turkmenistan	111	38,3	249	34,3	124
2	Armenia	3	1,0	2	0,3	-33
3	Azerbaijan	12	4,1	5	0,8	-58
4	Tajikistan	21	7,2	43	5,9	105
5	Russian Federation	64	22,0	220	30,3	244
6	Ukraine	7	2,4	19	2,6	171
7	Kazakhstan	58	20,0	136	18,7	134
8	Kyrgyzstan	14	4,8	53	7,3	279

\*Source: Prepared by the author based on the statistical data of the UNESCO organization.

As can be seen from the table, the number of students who visited our country for the purpose of education increased by 50% in 2019 compared to 2010. The growth of this indicator was mainly due to the number of students visiting from Turkmenistan, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. But the number of visitors from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan is still low.

After graduation, most students tend to stay here and seek employment. But today, the difficult situation in the labor market in our country and the high level of unemployment weakens the confidence of visiting tourists to find a suitable job after completing their education.

It should be noted that despite the high economic efficiency of incoming educational tourism, the level of development of this type of tourism in the country is extremely low. As a result, it was concluded that the outbound tourism market is still superior to the inbound tourism market, which leads to the underdevelopment of the inbound tourism

segment, an important source of foreign exchange and a profitable form of export. We would like to justify our conclusion with the following:

1. Economic result, i.e. profit from the export of educational tourism services. Consumers of educational tourism pay for educational services and, at the same time, tourist services. Various economic entities: educational institutions providing educational tourism services (universities, colleges, educational centers, schools, training courses), tourist enterprises (tour operators, travel agencies) are commercial structures and operate for profit in the conditions of the market economy.

2. Tax revenues to the state budget will increase. Economic subjects of educational tourism services pay taxes to the state budget at established rates from the income received from their activities. In addition, the inflow of foreign currencies to the country will increase.

3. The scope of work of multi-sectoral sectors and sectors related to education and other

sectors related to tourism (trade, transport, industry, agriculture, finance, communications, communal economy, etc.) will increase. Professor M. Mukhammedov noted that the activity of the tourism sector is related to 53 sectors and branches of the economy, and he enters into economic relations with them. Educational tourism is no exception. On the contrary, this type of tourism has a much larger number of sectors and industries related to mutual economic relations. For example, in areas such as education and profession, only educational tourism is inextricably linked with strong economic ties and carries out its activities in cooperation with them. Educational travelers are potential buyers of food, clothing, office supplies, transportation and communication services, etc., and spend a significant portion of their money on purchasing goods or services from other sectors.

4. Population employment will increase. Many new jobs will be created not only in the field of education tourism, but also in all other related sectors that produce goods and services necessary for the education tourists to live and live. In Uzbekistan, where there is a relative surplus of labor and the unemployment rate is high (according to 2019 data, the unemployment rate in the country is 9%), this is not only of economic, but also of great social importance.

5. The size of the country's gross domestic product will increase. It is known that the gross domestic product is one of the main macroeconomic indicators and is the value of the total sum of goods and services created in the country during the year at market prices. The volume of the gross domestic product increases by the amount of the tourists' purchase of educational services, tourism services, and all other goods and services.

6. Foreign travelers take an active part in shaping the country's image. They closely study the way of life, customs, and traditions of the

country's inhabitants, establish friendly relations with the local people, get acquainted with the country's tourist attractions, and in the future convey their impressions to their compatriots and advertise them. Because of this, they are strong advocates of increasing the country's influence and spreading it around the world. Usually, tourists who visit the country for the purpose of education have a much broader worldview and excel in getting to the heart of the matter. They are characterized by the qualities of thoroughness and the ability to deeply analyze the issue. Therefore, the opinions and impressions of this category of tourists about the image of the country can serve as a solid foundation for the rapid development of tourism in Uzbekistan in the future.

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