THE PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPING TOURISM EDUCATION

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Cover Page Footnote

Erratum

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Адабиётлар.

ТУРИЗМ СОХАСИ ТАЪЛИМИНИГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИСТИКБОЛЛАРИ
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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада, амалий педагогик ёндашув асосида, ҳозирги кунда Узбекистон учун юкори ва урта махсус таълим учун долзар булган туризм соҳаси ва мехмонхоналар соҳаси мутахассисларини касбий тайёрлаш масалалари ўрганилмоқда, бу жараёнлар тобора кўпроқ таъсири кўрсатмоқда. Давом этган глобаллашуда жараёнлари, Ёвропа Иттифоқи зонасининг ўзасининг ўқдаклик узакий таълим соҳасида сегилиш дана ва сеъри бўлмоқда. Сунгу дарёда жаҳон интеграциясига жараёнлари, жаҳон маданият жуҳидига, социаль-иктисодий ва маданият жуҳидига кўпроқ таъсири кўрсатмоқда. Сунгу дарёда жаҳон интеграциясига жараёнлари, жаҳон маданият жуҳидига, социаль-иктисодий ва маданият жуҳидига кўпроқ таъсири кўрсатмоқда.

Калит сўзлар: баркарорлик, туризм, олим таълим, интеграция

ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИСТСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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Annotation: In this article, on the basis of the applied pedagogical approach, the issues of professional training of specialists in the tourism industry and the hotel industry, topical for Uzbekistan higher and secondary specialized education, are investigated, which are now increasingly influenced by the processes of changing the surrounding world. The ongoing globalization processes, the creation of the European Union zone have a significant impact on the sphere of modern education. The ongoing integration processes in recent decades have had a great impact on the cultural, economic, political and social spheres of life.

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Annotation: In this article, on the basis of the applied pedagogical approach, the issues of professional training of specialists in the tourism industry and the hotel industry, topical for Uzbekistan higher and secondary specialized education, are investigated, which are now increasingly influenced by the processes of changing the surrounding world. The ongoing globalization processes, the creation of the European Union zone have a significant impact on the sphere of modern education. The ongoing integration processes in recent decades have had a great impact on the cultural, economic, political and social spheres of life.
Tourism education in our country is a fairly new direction in the system of personnel training in secondary and higher educational institutions. If a higher educational institution is interested in a certain image in the tourism business and hotel industry, if the university is really going to produce competitive specialists for the tourism industry market, then personnel training for this industry simply must be innovative and attractive.

The training of personnel for the tourism and hotel business should be built not late, but ahead of schedule, it is necessary to train specialists who are ready for the changes that await the travel industry. New education, including innovative moments in the training of personnel in the tourism industry, can be diverse. This can be the introduction of new teaching methods in education, the introduction of new technologies in the teaching system, new social approaches to education itself and new economic strategies in higher education in Uzbekistan.

In connection with the restructuring, a new approach to the system of secondary and higher education, new specialties in educational institutions gradually began to open. Tourism has also become popular. However, when the first areas of training specialists in this area appeared in universities, as a rule, personnel were trained in the direction of "Management". Accordingly, on the basis of the specialty "Management of the organization", various specializations were opened: tourism management, hotel management and others. Then standards were developed for the areas of training bachelors in the areas of "Tourism", "Hotel business". At present, universities train personnel in general for the tourism industry in various directions, and universities independently develop a profile - an educational program. With the introduction of federal educational standards for higher education, universities have been given sufficient freedom in defining the content of education, in the formation of an educational program. The university independently develops the curriculum, determines the competencies for the work programs of academic disciplines in accordance with the recommended competencies of the standard.

If we analyze it, over the past ten years there have been serious changes in the requirements for the educational process, for the organization of the educational process, the educational process itself. Significant changes were made by the introduction of the TSE, a fairly rapid growth of technical progress. Already nowadays you will not surprise anyone with such things as a smartphone, an iPad, etc. Part of the educational process has already moved to the Internet. The students themselves, their way of thinking, and the level of preparedness have also changed. The level of thinking, attitudes towards life, learning becomes different. The rhythm of life, the speed of information perception is increasing, and a huge amount of information from the Internet has been advancing on us recently. The modern generation uses technology in a completely different way and lives more and more on the Internet.

Recently, it was said that certain knowledge is important in training personnel for the tourism business, such as knowledge of geography, local history, history, English language, basics of management, accounting, finance, basics of tourism business, business
It was also important to pay serious attention to the preparation of students in the field of foreign languages, it was assumed and is now assumed that the student must have a high level of proficiency in English and a second foreign language at least. Much attention was also paid to the training of students in psychology, communications, business communications, skills of working with clients. When it comes to training personnel for tourism, it was important to provide knowledge in the field of culture, art, religious studies. In a tourism university, serious attention is paid to the study of the basics of management and marketing. You can continue to enumerate academic disciplines, approaches to the educational process. In educational institutions, the teaching methodology was lined up and in each in its own way. Either they were traditional methods, or interactive, or traditional methods used in conjunction with interactive.

The time is now coming for major changes in education. First of all, this is the increasing development of Internet technologies, the emergence of new technology and new opportunities, an increase in the well-being of the population, including the ability of the population to afford to purchase new high-tech phones, computers and other technical means. Young people have become quite active in making even greater use of the Internet and new gadgets. Nowadays, young people practically live with gadgets. And this is one of the key points in the paradigm shift of education.

“Education is not only one of the fundamental human rights, but also the key to solving problems that literally besiege our society” (Frederico Mayor). The global problems of our time are the problem of relations between developed and developing countries. One of the main problems is the problem of population poverty. Large scales of poverty pose a serious threat not only to national, but also to global sustainable development. The global food problem lies in the inability of humanity to fully provide itself with vital food. Providing humanity with fuel and energy is a global energy problem. Added to this problem is the growing competition for mineral markets. All these circumstances, combined with the military-political situation in a number of regions of the world, seriously affect the fluctuations in the level of world prices for energy resources. The ecological situation is also a serious problem. Environmental problems affect economic processes.

New trends are coming in education:
- globalization of education;
- expansion of foreign educational franchises;
- transparency of the university system;
- increasing the importance of additional education;
- clustering of universities, business and professional communities;
- hyper-competition and rapid development of industries;
- development of the Internet and technologies.

The society is transforming the structure of business life, social structure. There is a development of network structures, both Uzbek and foreign, the joint creation of network structures. This is now called online learning or distance learning. In Uzbekistan, this process, in principle, is just beginning and most of the universities are still preparing only for this process. The development of small and medium-sized businesses is observed, the number of businessmen who are not large players is increasing. They are more mobile and
flexible. Traditional ways, approaches to the educational process coexist alongside innovative ones. But every year there are more and more innovative approaches to organizing the educational process. In society, there is a transition from focusing on the authority of another to relying on one's own capabilities. In recent years, the rhythm of human life has significantly increased, which causes a high tension of the intellectual and mental properties of a person who wants to be successful. And at the same time, human capabilities are expanding significantly.

In the process of changes that are inevitable, there is a gradual transformation of labor. It is expected that by 2025 a person will change their profession up to 19 times, i.e. multiple occupations are expected by one person. Professional knowledge becomes obsolete rather quickly. By the time you graduate from a higher educational institution, most of the knowledge gained will already be outdated. Accordingly, a person will have to be ready to constantly learn. More than 500 professions die in the world every year, more than 600 new ones appear. In a number of industries, innovation cycles are shorter than training times. For example, in the field of training IT specialists for tourism, the innovation cycles are unambiguously shorter than the time it takes to train specialists. The era of the global market for services and service qualifications is approaching. Accordingly, in this regard, training for the tourism industry can outgrow and change towards working in the service market for any sector of the economy. More than half of the world's population is on the Internet, so it is already becoming necessary to get an education and master a profession in virtual reality. For most of the population, language boundaries are increasingly being erased.

In connection with the above trends, requirements arise for the formation of new competencies. Also, the problem arises not so much of obtaining, but of finding the necessary information in the information sea. This is one of the requirements for the development of new educational technologies. The education system is beginning to shape people in the image of the World Wide Web. The consequence of this will be a complete depersonalization of a person, his intellectual humiliation and degradation. In this regard, it is important to raise the status of traditional cultural values, despite the high attractiveness and efficiency of information technology. What is important to teach students today? Education relies on the transfer of knowledge, often outdated even before it entered the curriculum. And here a paradox arises: we must teach students to live in a world that we do not know ourselves.

A narrowly specialized education satisfies the pace of life less: the narrower the specialist, the more difficult it is for him to retrain, the more difficult it is to navigate in related fields of knowledge. In this regard, the priority of the specialist of the future is being formed. Integrators, translators, adapters are needed; it is important to have knowledge from several areas; have international competencies - international borders are being erased; a set of supra-subject and metasubject competencies is required. Students develop over-subject competencies: the ability to communicate, be part of a team, be able to work with a large amount of information; metacompetencies - systemic and algorithmic thinking, fast learning, developmental and self-regulation skills.
Conclusion

One of the factors of competitiveness in modern conditions is human capital and its high quality. Therefore, on the one hand, there should be active investment in human development, but on the other hand, it is observed that the graduates’ competencies are not in demand, and at the same time there is a shortage of other professional skills. In addition, modern processes of transformation of society will increasingly use new educational technologies. And, as a consequence of this, universities need to develop new educational programs and competently manage new educational trajectories and timely introduce the requirements of the time and the business industry into modern education. The changes taking place in the world around them will entail the entry of universities into the international arena in the context of the ongoing world processes of growing globalization.

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БОШЛАНГИЧ СИНФ ЎКУВЧИЛАРИ БИЛАН СПОРТ СОАТЛАРИНИ ЎТКАЗИШИ
Туробжон Исмоилов, доцент Нам ДУ

Annotatsiya: ушки маколада бошлангич синф ўкувчилари билан ўкув кун тартибидаги ўтказилган спорт соатларининг ахамияти ёритиб берилган.
Kalit so’zlar: jismoniy tarbiya, sog’lomlashtirish, jismoniy rivojlanish, jismoniy tayyorgarlik, harakat faolligi, pedagogik tajriba.

ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ СПОРТИВНОГО ЧАСА УЧЕНИКОВ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ.
Туробжон Исмоилов, доцент Нам ГУ

Аннотация: в данной статье раскрывается сущность проведения спортивного часа в учебном процессе учеников начальных классов.
Ключевые слова: физическое воспитание, оздоровление, физическое развитие, физическая подготовка, двигательная активность, педагогический эксперимент.
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