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TA'LIM TURIZMINING MEHMONDO'STLIK SANOATIGA TA'SIRI: HUDUDIIY RIVOJLANISH VA XALQARO TAJRIBA

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga ijobiy ta'sirini, xalqaro tajribalar va O'zbekiston uchun yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ta'lim turizmi universitet shaharlari infratuzilmasini mustahkamlash, talabalar va akademik xodimlar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish, shuningdek, iqtisodiy o'sish hamda innovatsiyalarni rag'batlantirish orqali mehmondo'stlik sohasini sezilarli darajada rivojlantiradi. Xalqaro amaliyot, ayniqsa, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSh va Malayziya tajribalarida bo'lganidek, ilg'or yondashuvlar, strategik hamkorlik va investitsion salohiyatni oshirishga qaratilgan. Tezisdagi O'zbekiston ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish uchun zamonaviy strategik chora-tadbirlar, hamkorlik modellari va innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu tavsiyalar mamlakatning global ta'lim va turizm bozoridagi raqobatbardoshligini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ta'lim turizmi, mehmondo'stlik sanoati, akademik mobillik, turistik infratuzilma, madaniy almashinuv, xalqaro hamkorlik, akademik turizm, marketing, brendlash, global ta'lim tizimi, turizm menejmenti, talabalar almashinuvi, til turizmi, turistik klasterlar.*

Kirish: Ta'lim turizmi bugungi kunda global turizm sohasining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, mehmondo'stlik sanoati bilan uzviy bog'liq. Bu turizm shakli ilmiy tadqiqotchilar, talabalar va professor-o'qituvchilarning o'qish va ilmiy faoliyat maqsadida boshqa davlatlarga safar qilishini o'z ichiga oladi. Ta'lim turizmi nafaqat o'quv muassasalarining rivojlanishiga, balki mehmondo'stlik infratuzilmasining kengayishiga ham xizmat qiladi.

Xalqaro tajribaga esa e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, akademik turizm mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga bir qator iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ali va boshqalar ta'kidlashicha, ta'lim turizmi xorijiy va mahalliy daromadlarni oshirish orqali infratuzilma rivojiga hissa qo'shadi hamda yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishga xizmat qiladi⁶⁸. Shu bilan birga,

⁶⁸ Ali, F., Yasar, B., Khan, U., Ali, L., & Ryu, K. (2024). Can the compulsive use of e-learning lead to lower academic performance? The role of technology fatigue and technostress in hospitality and tourism students. *Journal of Hospitality,*

Aguinis va boshqalar akademik turizmning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga qo'shayotgan hissasini qayd etadi⁶⁹.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ta'lim turizmi ilmiy almashinuv va global bilim maydonining kengayishi bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, mehmondo'stlik sanoati uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi. Bu jarayonda mehmonxonalar, turar joylar, transport va umumiy ovqatlanish xizmatlariga talab ortadi. Leening ta'kidlashicha, mehmondo'stlik sohasi ta'lim turizmi orqali malakali kadrlar bilan boyiydi, chunki ko'plab akademik dasturlar amaliy tajribaga asoslangan bo'lib, talabalarni mehmondo'stlik sanoatida ishlashga tayyorlaydi⁷⁰.

Bundan tashqari, Vaduva, Echevarria-Cruz va Takacs tadqiqotlarida ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatidagi professional rivojlanishga ta'sirini o'rganib, bu jarayonda malakali kadrlar yetishtirishning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi⁷¹. Shu bilan birga, Kim va boshqalar mehmondo'stlik va turizm tadqiqotlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni kuchaytirish zarurligini qayd etib, akademik turizm sohasi orqali ilmiy bilim va menejment strategiyalarini yanada rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadi⁷².

Xalqaro tajribaga esa e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, ta'lim turizmining jadal rivojlanib borishi bir necha asosiy omillar bilan bog'liq. Birinchidan, globalizatsiya va xalqaro ta'lim dasturlarining ommalashuvi natijasida talabalar xorijda ta'lim olishni afzal ko'rmoqda. Masalan, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSh, Avstraliya va Kanada kabi davlatlar ta'lim turizmi bo'yicha yetakchi bo'lib, minglab xalqaro talabalarni jalb qilish orqali mehmondo'stlik sanoatini rivojlantirmoqda⁷³.

Ikkinchidan, akademik turizm mehmondo'stlik va turizm sohasidagi ta'lim dasturlarining takomillashuviga xizmat qilmoqda. Vaduva, Echevarria-Cruz va Takacs o'z tadqiqotlarida akademik dasturlarga mehmondo'stlik sohasida ishlash uchun zarur amaliy mashg'ulotlarni kiritish natijasida sanoat yanada yuqori malakali kadrlar bilan boyitilayotganini ta'kidlaydi⁷⁴.

Uchinchidan, tadqiqotchilar akademik turizmning ilmiy izlanishlarga ta'sirini ham qayd etmoqdalar. Kim va boshqalar ta'kidlashicha, ta'lim turizmi orqali turizm menejmenti va mehmondo'stlik sohasida ilg'or tadqiqotlar olib boriladi, bu esa sanoatning umumiy rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi⁷⁵.

Asosiy qism: O'zbekistonda ta'lim turizmining rivojlanishi mehmondo'stlik sanoatining yangi bosqichga ko'tarilishiga turtki bo'lishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, Samarqand, Buxoro, Toshkent va Xiva kabi shaharlarda xalqaro talabalar uchun maxsus turistik infratuzilma yaratish ushbu sohaning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlaydi. Shu bois, O'zbekistonda ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish uchun xorijiy tajribalarni o'rganish va innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etish muhimdir.

Ta'lim turizmi nafaqat sayohat va ta'lim jarayonini o'z ichiga olgan soha, balki global miqyosdagi akademik va madaniy almashinuvning muhim vositasidir. Ushbu turizm yo'nalishi xalqaro universitetlar va ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish, ilmiy

Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education, 34, 100478.

⁶⁹ Aguinis, H., Kraus, S., Poček, J., Meyer, N., & Jensen, S. H. (2023). The why, how, and what of public policy implications of tourism and hospitality research. *Tourism Management*, 97, 104720.

⁷⁰ Lee, K. J. (2014). Attitudinal dimensions of professionalism and service quality efficacy of frontline employees in hotels. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 41, 140-148.

⁷¹ Vaduva, S., Echevarria-Cruz, S., & Takacs Jr, J. (2020). The economic and social impact of a university education upon the development of the Romanian tourism industry. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 27, 100270.

⁷² Kim, Y., Savage, K. S., Howey, R. M., & Van Hoof, H. B. (2009). Academic foundations for hospitality and tourism research: A reexamination of citations. *Tourism Management*, 30(5), 752-758.

⁷³ Ali, F., Yasar, B., Khan, U., Ali, L., & Ryu, K. (2024). Can the compulsive use of e-learning lead to lower academic performance? The role of technology fatigue and technostress in hospitality and tourism students. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 34, 100478.

⁷⁴ Vaduva, S., Echevarria-Cruz, S., & Takacs Jr, J. (2020). The economic and social impact of a university education upon the development of the Romanian tourism industry. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 27, 100270.

⁷⁵ Kim, Y., Savage, K. S., Howey, R. M., & Van Hoof, H. B. (2009). Academic foundations for hospitality and tourism research: A reexamination of citations. *Tourism Management*, 30(5), 752-758.

izlanishlarni rag'batlantirish hamda bilim almashinuvini kengaytirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. **Xalqaro tajribaga** asoslansak, ta'lim turizmining rivojlanishi ko'p jihatdan mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy siyosati, ijtimoiy madaniyati va ta'lim tizimining jozibadorligiga bog'liq⁷⁶.

Quyidagi jadval ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga bo'lgan ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatadigan asosiy omillarni aks ettiradi. Ushbu omillar mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy o'sishi, madaniy almashinuv va professional rivojlanishga bevosita hissa qo'shadi.

1-jadval

Ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga ijobiy ta'siri omillari

Omil	Tavsif	Misollar / Ta'sir
Iqtisodiy o'sish	Investitsiyalar oqimi, daromadning oshishi va infratuzilmaning rivojlanishi	Mehmonxona va transport xizmatlarining rivojlanishi ⁷⁷
Ish o'rinlarining yaratilishi	Yangi ish joylarining ochilishi va bandlik darajasining oshishi	Yangi xodimlar, stajirovkalar va kasbiy malaka oshirish kurslari ⁷⁸
Madaniy almashinuv	Xalqaro muloqot va madaniy tajriba almashinuvi	Seminarlar, ko'rgazmalar, xalqaro festivallar ⁷⁹
Professional rivojlanish	Ta'lim va amaliy mashg'ulotlar orqali kadrlar malakasini oshirish	Amaliy treninglar, stajirovkalar va maxsus ta'lim dasturlari ⁸⁰

Yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rsatilgan omillar ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga qanday ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotganini aniq aks ettiradi. Bu omillar orqali talabalar va akademik xodimlarga qulay sharoitlar yaratilishi, shuningdek, mintaqaviy iqtisodiy o'sish rag'batlantiriladi.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ta'lim turizmi – bu ta'lim maqsadida amalga oshiriladigan sayohat bo'lib, u nafaqat an'anaviy akademik ta'limni, balki turli seminarlar, konferensiyalar va madaniy o'rganish dasturlarini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ta'lim turizmining asosiy turlari quyidagilardan iborat⁸¹:

– O'quv sayohatlari (Study Tours) – maktab va universitet talabalarining maxsus dastur asosida tashkil etilgan sayohatlari bo'lib, ular ilmiy hamda madaniy tadbirlar bilan uyg'unlashtiriladi.

– Akademik turizm (Academic Tourism) – professorlar, tadqiqotchilar va talabalar ishtirokida ilmiy anjumanlar, tadqiqot dasturlari hamda o'quv almashinuvlari tashkil qilinadi.

– Til turizmi (Language Tourism) – xorijiy tilni o'rganish uchun maxsus dasturlar bo'yicha tashkil etilgan ta'lim sayohatlari.

– Madaniy-ta'limiy turizm (Cultural Educational Tourism) – tarixiy va madaniy merosni o'rganish maqsadida uyushtirilgan dasturlar.

Bu turlar orasida o'quv sayohatlari va akademik turizm global ta'lim tizimida eng katta

⁷⁶ Talawanich, S., Jianvittayakit, L., & Wattanacharoensil, W. (2019). Following a wonderful overseas experience: what happens when Thai youths return home?. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 31, 269-286.

⁷⁷ Santich, B. (2004). The study of gastronomy and its relevance to hospitality education and training. *International journal of hospitality management*, 23(1), 15-24.

⁷⁸ Yang, Z., & Cai, J. (2016). Do regional factors matter? Determinants of hotel industry performance in China. *Tourism Management*, 52, 242-253.

⁷⁹ Teng, C. C. (2013). Developing and evaluating a hospitality skill module for enhancing performance of undergraduate hospitality students. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 13, 78-86.

⁸⁰ Yang, Z., & Cai, J. (2016). Do regional factors matter? Determinants of hotel industry performance in China. *Tourism Management*, 52, 242-253.

⁸¹ Li, G., Zhang, C., Xu, D., & Wang, L. (2024). How emotions catalyse learning through study tours: Evidence from Panda Ambassador. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 60, 322-333.

ahamiyatga ega⁸².

Bizning fikrimizcha, akademik mobillik xalqaro ta'lim tizimining muhim komponentlaridan biri bo'lib, u global bilim almashinuvi va kadrlar malakasini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu jarayon ikki asosiy shaklda namoyon bo'ladi:

1. Akademik mobillik (Academic Mobility) – talabalar, tadqiqotchilar va professor-o'qituvchilarning xorijiy ta'lim muassasalarida qisqa yoki uzoq muddatli ta'lim olish yoki ishlash imkoniyati. Ushbu jarayon xalqaro filial universitetlar, qo'shma dasturlar va onlayn ta'lim orqali amalga oshiriladi⁸³.

2. Xalqaro talabalar oqimi (International Student Flow) – xorijiy davlatlarda ta'lim olish uchun kelgan talabalar sonining ortib borishini anglatadi. Bu jarayonni "daraja mobilligi" (degree mobility) va "almashinuv mobilligi" (exchange mobility) kabi shakllarga ajratish mumkin⁸⁴.

Xalqaro tajribaga esa asoslansak, akademik mobillik nafaqat talabalar uchun bilim olish imkoniyatini oshiradi, balki ular uchun global ish bozori talablari asosida kasbiy malaka va madaniy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga ham xizmat qiladi⁸⁵.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ta'lim turizmining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga ta'siri bir nechta asosiy omillar bilan bog'liq:

– Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta'sir – xalqaro talabalar oqimi mahalliy iqtisodiyot va mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ular turar joy, transport, oziq-ovqat va boshqa xizmatlardan foydalangan holda mahalliy biznes rivojiga hissa qo'shadi⁸⁶.

– Sayohat cheklovlari va vizalar – davlatlarning ta'lim turizmiga qo'ygan qoidalari, viza olish jarayoni va turistik siyosati xalqaro ta'lim turizmining rivojlanishiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi⁸⁷.

– Madaniy va ta'limiy innovatsiyalar – xalqaro talabalarga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim dasturlarining sifati va moslashuvchanligi mehmondo'stlik sektorida ham yangi xizmat turlarining paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi.

Ko'plab davlatlar akademik turizmni rivojlantirish orqali o'zining mehmondo'stlik sektorini yanada rivojlantirishga harakat qilmoqda. Masalan, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya va Avstraliya kabi mamlakatlarda xalqaro talabalar oqimi mahalliy iqtisodiyotga milliardlab dollar daromad olib kelmoqda⁸⁸ (Penny Wan, Wong & Kong, 2014).

Ta'lim turizmi nafaqat akademik rivojlanish, balki iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan ham global jarayonlarning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Akademik mobillik xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlab, ta'lim sohasining yanada integratsiyalashuviga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, mehmondo'stlik sanoati ham ta'lim turizmining ta'sirida yangi xizmatlar va innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etmoqda.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ta'lim turizmida mehmondo'stlik sanoati muhim o'rin tutadi. Universitet shaharlaridagi infratuzilma va mehmonxona, transport, oziq-ovqat xizmatlari ta'lim turistlari uchun qulay muhit yaratishda hal qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi.

Birinchi navbatda, universitet shaharlarida turizm infratuzilmasi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

⁸² Talawanich, S., Jianvittayakit, L., & Wattanacharoensil, W. (2019). Following a wonderful overseas experience: what happens when Thai youths return home?. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 31, 269-286.

⁸³ Knight, J., & Motala-Timol, S. (2022). Mauritius as a developing education hub. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 93, 102646.

⁸⁴ Shields, R. (2019). The sustainability of international higher education: Student mobility and global climate change. *Journal of cleaner production*, 217, 594-602.

⁸⁵ Bhatara, T., & Khanna, P. (2024). Rationales behind international students' not selecting India as an education destination—An empirical investigation. *Research in Globalization*, 9, 100247.

⁸⁶ Wan, Y. K. P., Wong, I. A., & Kong, W. H. (2014). Student career prospect and industry commitment: The roles of industry attitude, perceived social status, and salary expectations. *Tourism Management*, 40, 1-14.

⁸⁷ Johnson, C., & Iunius, R. F. (1999). Competing in Central Eastern Europe: perspectives and developments. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 18(3), 245-260.

⁸⁸ Wan, Y. K. P., Wong, I. A., & Kong, W. H. (2014). Student career prospect and industry commitment: The roles of industry attitude, perceived social status, and salary expectations. *Tourism Management*, 40, 1-14.

Bunday shaharlar ta'lim muassasalari bilan birgalikda mehmondo'stlik sanoatining rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Ayrim olimlarning fikricha, mehmondo'stlik sohasidagi ta'lim dasturlari sayyohlik sohasi uchun kadrlar tayyorlashga ham ta'sir qiladi⁸⁹. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar esa ta'lim turizmi mahalliy iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini ta'kidlaydilar⁹⁰.

Ikkinchidan, talabalar va akademik xodimlar uchun mehmonxona va turar joy tizimi muhimdir. Ular uchun uzoq muddatli ijara uylari, xostellar va maxsus talabalar yotoqxonalari taklif etiladi. Bu yerda xizmat ko'rsatishning yuqori sifati ta'lim turistlarining qoniqish darajasiga ta'sir qiladi⁹¹.

Uchinchi jihat – restoranlar, transport va boshqa xizmatlar sektorining ahamiyati. Universitet shaharlarida oshxona va restoranlar talabalarga qulay narxlarda ovqatlanish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, jamoat transporti va yo'l infratuzilmasi ham ta'lim turizmining rivojlanishida katta rol o'ynaydi⁹². Shunday qilib aytganda, mehmondo'stlik sanoati ta'lim turizmining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, universitet shaharlarida infratuzilma rivojlanishi uchun asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Quyidagi jadvalda O'zbekistonda ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish bo'yicha strategik yo'nalishlar va tavsiya etilgan chora-tadbirlar keltirilgan. Ushbu strategiyalar xalqaro tajribaga asoslanib, mamlakatimizning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan.

2-jadval

O'zbekiston ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish strategik yo'nalishlari

Yo'nalish	Strategik chora-tadbirlar	Kutilayotgan natija
Xalqaro hamkorlik	Chet el universitetlari filiallarini ochish, talabalar almashinuvi va grant dasturlarini yo'lga qo'yish	Xalqaro talabalar oqimini oshirish, bilim almashinuvining kuchayishi ⁹³
Turistik infratuzilmani rivojlantirish	Yangi mehmonxonalar, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar va turistik klasterlar yaratish, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish	Sifatli xizmat ko'rsatish, investitsiyalarni jalb etish ⁹⁴
Ta'lim innovatsiyalari	Yangi ta'lim dasturlari, stajirovkalar va kasbiy rivojlanish markazlarini tashkil etish	Malakali kadrlar tayyorlash, soha ehtiyojlariga mos ta'lim muhitini yaratish
Marketing va targ'ibot	O'zbekistonni ta'lim turizmi markazi sifatida brendlash, xalqaro ko'rgazma va forumlarda ishtirok etish	Mamlakat imidjini yaxshilash, yangi auditoriyani jalb etish

Natijada, yuqoridagi strategiyalar va chora-tadbirlar ta'lim turizmi va mehmondo'stlik sanoatini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Ularni amalga oshirish orqali O'zbekiston xalqaro maydonda o'zining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishi, iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojlanishda

⁸⁹ Santich, B. (2004). The study of gastronomy and its relevance to hospitality education and training. *International journal of hospitality management*, 23(1), 15-24.

⁹⁰ Qamruzzaman, M. (2023). Clean energy-led tourism development in Malaysia: Do environmental degradation, FDI, Education and ICT matter?. *Heliyon*, 9(11).

⁹¹ Yang, Z., & Cai, J. (2016). Do regional factors matter? Determinants of hotel industry performance in China. *Tourism Management*, 52, 242-253.

⁹² Teng, C. C. (2013). Developing and evaluating a hospitality skill module for enhancing performance of undergraduate hospitality students. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 13, 78-86.

⁹³ Uralov, O. S. (2020). Internationalization of higher education in Uzbekistan. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 2(1), 100015.

⁹⁴ Kantarci, K. (2007). Perceptions of foreign investors on the tourism market in central Asia including Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan. *Tourism Management*, 28(3), 820-829.

yangi bosqichga ko'tarilishi kutilmoqda.

Xulosa: Ta'lim turizmining rivojlanishi mamlakatning xalqaro nufuzi va iqtisodiy o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu borada rivojlangan mamlakatlardan olinadigan tajribalar va O'zbekistondagi mavjud imkoniyatlarni tahlil qilish muhimdir.

Rivojlangan davlatlar, xususan, Buyuk Britaniya, AQSH va Malayziya ta'lim turizmining samarali modellarini ishlab chiqqan. Ushbu mamlakatlarda xalqaro talabalar uchun qulay muhit yaratilgan bo'lib, universitetlar mehmondo'stlik sanoati bilan uzviy bog'langan. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar ta'kidlaganidek, bunday tizim investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va ta'lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi⁹⁵.

O'zbekistonda ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish uchun bir qator imkoniyatlar mavjud. Birinchidan, mamlakatimizda xalqaro universitetlar filiallari ochilmoqda va chet elda o'qish uchun yoshlarga maxsus grantlar ajratilmoqda⁹⁶. Ikkinchidan, xalqaro tashkilotlar, jumladan, Osiyo taraqqiyot banki va YUNESKO O'zbekistondagi ta'lim loyihalarini qo'llab-quvvatlamoqda⁹⁷. Uchinchidan, mamlakatning tarixiy va madaniy merosi ta'lim turizmi uchun katta salohiyatga ega⁹⁸.

Biroq, O'zbekiston hali ham ta'lim turizmi bo'yicha global raqobatda yetarlicha ishtirok eta olmayapti. Turistik infratuzilmaning rivojlanmagani va xizmatlar sifatining pastligi eng katta muammolardan biridir⁹⁹. Shu sababli, milliy va xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, ta'lim-turizm klasterlarini yaratish va infratuzilmani yaxshilash zarur¹⁰⁰. O'zbekiston ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish uchun ulkan imkoniyatlarga ega, ammo mavjud muammolarni hal qilish uchun uzoq muddatli strategiya talab etiladi¹⁰¹.

Bizning fikrimizcha, ta'lim turizmi mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. U talabalar va akademik xodimlar uchun turar joy, transport, restoran va boshqa xizmatlarga talabni oshiradi. Bu esa mehmondo'stlik sohasining o'sishiga va xizmatlar sifatining yaxshilanishiga turtki beradi.

O'zbekistonda ta'lim turizmini rivojlantirish uchun strategik yo'nalishlar ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Birinchi navbatda, xalqaro universitetlar filiallarini ko'paytirish va xorijiy talabalar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish kerak. Ikkinchidan, turistik infratuzilmani yaxshilash va ta'limga ixtisoslashgan yotoqxonalarni tashkil etish zarur.

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