

The Role of Public-Private Partnership in The Development of Higher Educational Infrastructure in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article examines the significance of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in education. The major focus of the paper is the education system of Uzbekistan. As well as, the article briefly discusses the opportunities of the mechanism to improve education system of Uzbekistan and to solve problems in it.

Keywords – State, Private, Partnership, Higher Education, Efficiency, Development, Qualification, Financing.

Introduction

The standard of living of a country's population largely depends on the level of knowledge that citizens can acquire. To do this, all individuals must have adequate learning conditions and, of course, quality education, that is when, the education system is properly organized, there is sufficient infrastructure, attention is paid to innovative management methods, education is free of corruption, and, of course, staff, students have sufficient financial resources to support.

In the modern world, in many countries, in order to provide the education system with sufficient infrastructure and to find new sources of funding, public-private partnerships are developing and discovering new content in the use of effective management methods in the field of education. In turn, these relations have led to large-scale changes in the education system around the world, showing the path of development of many countries. These partnerships play an important role in meeting the needs of educational services and infrastructure in these countries and ensuring their quality, and most importantly, in providing quality education to citizens using a limited budget, the development of science in the country.

In many countries, the private sector plays an important role in providing education, but the government only subsidizes some of the students who attend private schools (for example, Chile). Several African countries have different types of nonpublic schools, including government-subsidized independent schools (for example, the Gambia), partially subsidized mission or religious PPPs have been studied in depth in health (World Bank 2003b; Harding 2002) and in education. Also, the World Bank held a follow-up international conference on PPPs in 2007 where six rigorous studies of PPPs in education were presented.

The main goals that governments hope to achieve by contracting with the private sector in education are to increase enrollment, improve educational outcomes (such as standardized tests scores and dropout rates), and widen access to education for low-income families. They also hope to reduce the costs of providing education while increasing its cost-effectiveness.

Main part

Education today is one of the main factors of renewal in the dynamics and development of society. Today, the attention paid to education in Uzbekistan is very high, and great changes are taking place in secondary and higher education. As evidence of this, we can see that the number of high school graduates entering higher education increased from 9 per cent in 2016 to 25 per cent in 2020. In addition, a number of advantages have been created for applicants to enter higher education, including an increase in the number of grants. However we still have problems that need to be addressed. Higher education institutions are facing increasing pressure on their mission to provide high-quality, affordable education to students and perform world-class research.

Uzbekistan is undertaking an ambitious program to develop its infrastructure with public private partnerships playing a key role.

Public-private partnerships in Uzbekistan were first used in 2017, and on May 10, 2019, its own agency was established. Overall, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) can be broadly defined as a contractual agreement

between the Government and a private firm targeted towards financing, designing, implementing and operating infrastructure facilities and services that were traditionally provided by the public sector.

Private providers are playing an increasingly important role in education. Private participation in education has increased dramatically over the last two decades across the world, serving all types of communities—from high-income to low-income families. Although governments remain the main financiers of education (at least of primary and secondary education), in many countries private agents deliver a sizable share of education. A number of governments contract with the private sector to provide some of the services involved in producing education, such as teacher training, management, or curriculum design. Other governments contract with a private organization to manage and operate a public school, as it is the case with charter and concession schools or universities. Still other contracts require private organizations to provide education to a specific group of students by means of a subsidy, a contract, or a voucher. In the most common type of PPP, the government provides subsidies to existing private schools or to fund student places.

In Uzbekistan creating adequate infrastructure for the education system is one of the issues efficiency in the existing infrastructure at the same time they have a low level that there is a need for new, innovative methods of management is the other side. Examining the available literature, we find that in the education system of Uzbekistan, there are the following problems with efficiency we found that:

- low participation of educational institutions in international competitions to the extent that;
- unsatisfactory international reputation of higher education institutions (there are no universities in the top 1000 in the international rankings);
- Research work in the higher education system of the country existing problems with commercialization;
- startups, technoparks, which are the basis of world development the system is not developed;
- Scientific activity of higher education institutions is not organized based on the prospects of socio-economic development of the regions, activity of forecasting innovative development on the basis of analyzes not set up;
- Innovative activities, the widespread introduction of research results into practice commercialization of scientific developments, research work

The effectiveness of attracting talented young people is not enough, education, science and strong integration of production is not provided;

- The scientific potential of higher education institutions is only 36.4% constitutes;
- student dormitories, library, educational workshops, laboratories, sports fitness and social infrastructure,

The capacities of the facilities do not meet their current needs for the most part material and technical that meets today's requirements the base is not formed;

- Modern educational and research institutions of higher education

The level of equipment in laboratories is insufficient, international the weight of training laboratory equipment that meets the standards

only 10 percent, however, the learning process is laboratory materials (reagents, chemical containers, components, biological materials and other facilities);

- The main part of the financial costs of higher education institutions is work to renovate teaching and research laboratories, buildings and insufficient funds are allocated for the repair of facilities.

These problems are the modernization of the education system put the demand.

Therefore, the need for infrastructure and its quality as a result, an objectively new concept-public-private in Uzbekistan led to the birth of the concept of partnership. Implementation of public-private partnership education inflow of private investment into the system, entrepreneurial activity to expand the scope, to introduce advanced management practices and the creation of an effective infrastructure, sufficient financial resources cause it to exist.

Conclusion

Enhancing the role of private sector partners in education can lead to significant improvements in education service delivery. However, the realization of such benefits depends in great part on the design of the partnership between the public and private sectors, on the overall regulatory framework of the country, and on the governmental capacity to oversee and enforce its contracts with the private sector.

Under the right terms, private sector participation in education can increase efficiency, choice, and access to education services, particularly for students who tend to fail in traditional education settings. Public-private partnership schools across the world are already serving a vast range of users—from elite families to children in poor communities. Though balanced public-private partnerships (PPPs) in education, governments can leverage the specialized skills offered by private organizations as well as overcome operating restrictions such as salary scales and work rules that limit public sector responses.

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