

Positive Aspects of the Development of Public-Private Partnership in Uzbekistan

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Abstract--- The role of higher specialized education increases during the formation of the knowledge economy, the development of technologies and the growth of demand for new skills and qualifications. It is very important to ensure the effective functioning of the economic system by combining the efforts of the state, the private sector and education. The solution is to create a public-private partnership that is just beginning to develop. During the synthesis of all components, the main conclusions and proposals on the future prospects of public-private partnership are formulated.

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

I. Introduction

An important task of the higher education system is to focus on the labor market, the solution of this task will include the interests of the economy in the process of training specialists. The solution to this problem in the education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not effective enough, there is a basis for seeking and developing special forms of interaction between the economy and education, the experience of other foreign countries should be taken as a basis, taking into account all their positive and negative sides, one of the brightest example objects may be - partner countries in the framework of the Bologna process.

Education today is one of the main factors of renewal in the dynamics and development of society. Education has a great influence on global transformation systems implemented in the Republic in all spheres (politics, economy, social sphere and others). Intensive integration of education of the republic and the world educational space is taking place. Education is highly valued in the innovative development of the state, and in the formation of human capital. Based on this, there is a direct relationship between the level of development of education, the amount of funding for educational institutions, scientific research, new technologies and the level of development of the state. Therefore, it is necessary to change the approach to financing the educational sector, and look for new extra-budgetary sources.

II. Methodology

When conducting research in the field of public-private partnerships, we analyzed literature on the organization and implementation of projects in this area, and data on real-life projects in higher education. The authors of the article adhered to a multidisciplinary approach, which includes qualitative and quantitative methods.

III. Research Results

The main goal of socio-economic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to improve the standard of living of the population. In the Action Strategy for 5 priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, one of the priorities can be identified as the development of the social sphere.

After analyzing world practice, we can say that science and education are special areas of activity, in the absence of interaction and integration between these areas, the economy may lose its competitiveness.

Education and business interact in three ways:

- Charity: This implies the free transfer of certain resources from business partners to educational organizations, while not having the goal of getting anything back).

- Social partnership: A regulatory mechanism is being created here, tasks are being solved at the level of a large territorial entity, subject, country, or by the example of the activity of a certain industry.
- Public-private partnership: Cooperation between the state and business, the synthesis of intellectual resources and the use of common virtues. The main goal of this partnership is to provide important services with mutual benefit, while already with calculated risks.

Public-private partnerships were introduced in Europe in 1992, namely in the UK. In Portugal in 1999, and in Uzbekistan in 2002, the introduction of public-private partnerships in higher education began.

Scientists of the world have identified 2 types of public-private partnership: institutional and contractual. Institutional means the formation of a joint venture with the participation of a state organization and a private investor. The contract implies the formation of an agreement to provide a private investor with work, various services, and others.

The activities of public-private partnerships in higher education create resource and financial conditions for improving efficiency and competitiveness, increasing investment attractiveness and ensuring the best quality of education.

To achieve this goal, you should consistently solve the following tasks:

1. Creation of an effective system of property management belonging to the institution, while maintaining the intended social purpose.
2. Creation of a system of voluntary financial support by various charitable foundations, targeted financing of capital expenditures on a gratuitous basis (fixed assets, assets) and current expenses (scholarships, grants for students and teachers, loans, loans, etc.).
3. Creation of a system for attracting private sector enterprises to manage part of education, including the organization of conferences, internships, and retraining centers.
4. Partner bases for conducting research, development, and technological works (techno-parks, innovation and technological zones, and others).

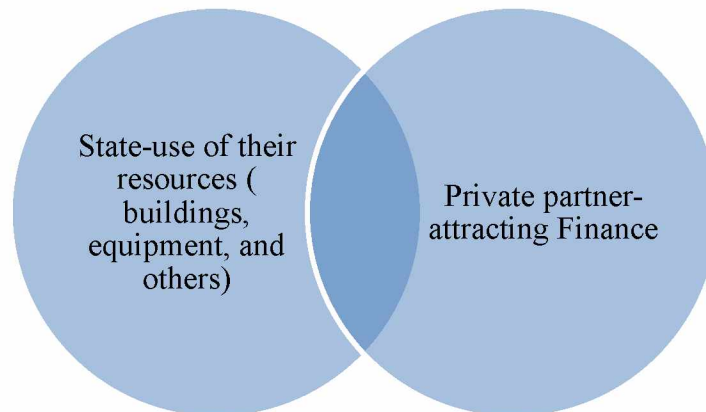


Fig. 1: Relationship between the State and the Private Partner

It is very important to adopt a number of relevant resolutions and laws. Public-private partnership projects must specify the obligations of the parties and the legal formalization of the mechanisms for managing the overall project by the partners.

It is worth noting that interest comes not only from the educational institution, but also from private partners. The private sector is interested in participating in the training of qualified workers who meet the requirements of our time and are able to modernize production. Also, the private sector creates new jobs and increases wages, creates an incentive for the consumption of goods produced by them. In this situation, public-private partnership in education exists as a tool to improve the quality of life.

Private partners create infrastructures for staff development and training. This is usually represented by a separate structure or unit that deals with small vocational training programs to train top-level specialists. Such units cannot function properly without the help of private partners, and not only on the part of financial security, but also on the part of the private interest and competence of the professional staff and the venue for practical training for

students. The motivation to create public-private partnerships is created by the economy of the republic. The country's economy is investing in education, which encourages the private sector to do the same.

The methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the functioning of public-private partnerships is based on the identification of the main socio-economic effects and subjective effects that occur from each entity individually (state, business partners).

IV. Discussion

The system of higher education in Uzbekistan is still undergoing reform. The reason is that the state is trying to improve the education system, and to reach the world level in training specialists.

In many countries of the world, workers with vocational education are higher than workers with higher education, their ratio varies from 2 to 1 to 7 to 1. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, this ratio has a proportion of 10 to 1, which differs from world standards. This ratio suggests that specialists with higher education cannot cope with many problems in the production process; for the most part, it is necessary to turn to professionally technical workers. Graduates of higher educational institutions should be taught advanced skills, this will allow Uzbekistan to strengthen its competitiveness and increase productivity.

To solve this problem, issues such as the development of partnerships with local and foreign participants in the production process, the creation of laboratories in the main technical specialties are being addressed.

The imperfection of the legal framework in the industry, public-private partnership has long been a big problem. And only on May 10, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan sh. Mirziyoyev signed the Law "on public-private partnership". The law includes the basic concepts and principles of public-private partnership, establishes the procedure for preparing and implementing public-private partnerships in all areas, considers financial support mechanisms, includes rights, duties, powers, and requirements for participants in public-private partnerships. Within the framework of the adopted law, an authorized body for the development of public-private partnerships would be created. The Agency is responsible for the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of public-private partnership in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, headed by the Director and Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, striking examples of public-private partnerships in higher education are the creation of joint universities, for example Westminster University), on the part of the private sector, printing and printing of teaching aids for the education system and many others.

The public-private partnership development agency emphasizes that the development of this direction in Uzbekistan has many advantages:

1. Acceleration of the pace of socio-economic development, this allows you to quickly carry out interesting projects through attracting private capital. All this allows you to improve project management.
2. Reduction of State budget expenditures and proper rational use of centralized investments.
3. The use of innovative technologies, methods and standards leads to an improvement in the quality of services. Projects go through the selection stage, before the implementation process, taking into account the needs of the population, regional problems and long-term programs for the development of territories.
4. Creating an incentive and motivation for interaction between structures, this helps to reduce risks. Responsibility may be redistributed between the parties.
5. When implementing projects reduce corruption and fight against illegal actions.

V. Conclusion

To develop a stable economic pace, it is recommended to create completely new integrated structures of public-private partnership, the main organizational subsystems of which will be higher educational institutions, research organizations, and partner enterprises.

A mixed or integrated economy should be built that combines the best qualities of a market - capitalist and planned distribution economy around national-state interests, taking into account the country's resource potential, its historical roots, traditions, and geopolitical position.

When creating an integrated economy, one should rely on the internal resources of the reproduction of labor potential, on changing the structure of training in the labor market. The purpose of the reproduction of the labor

potential of society is the formation and development of the effective use of the creative and creative potential of individuality.

From this it is possible to identify possible sources of resource support by the state of reproduction of the labor potential of people as a whole. It is very important to go to the optimal ratio of money and commodity (GDP), money and production capacities, money supply and labor potential of society.

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