



A REVIEW ON FUSION OF DIFFERENT DEFOGGING TECHNIQUES TO CLEAR IM IMPROVING PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICE IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the case of development of private educational institutions in the country and the ways of progress of the education service of marketing in these institutions were surveyed. Also, in the article, the development of state and non-state educational institutions of our country and foreign countries were learnt.

Keywords: private property, public, non-governmental, private sector, social sector, financing, education, budget, public-private partnership.

INTRODUCTION

The measures taken in our country to further develop the social sphere, accelerate structural reforms and create and support an investment climate for food financing, institutional reforms are helping to create a favorable environment for the national economy. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 pays special attention to the development of the social sphere. Its focus on the development of education and science is very important, including measures to improve and develop the quality of preschool education, general secondary, secondary special and higher education. In this regard, the development of non-governmental educational institutions will create a healthy competitive environment between educational institutions. But there are many problems in this regard. Firstly, the lack of strategies and concepts for the development of networks in some social areas, and secondly, the complex and effective use of capital investments in social networks is not at the required level.

The role of public-private partnerships in mitigating the above is noteworthy. The study, analysis and effective use of the experience of foreign countries, the history of economic doctrines in the implementation of the principles of public-private partnership in the social sphere will play an important role in the further development of our country. This is evidenced by the fact that in Article 3.1 of the "Action Strategy" special attention is paid to "improving the inter-budgetary relations aimed at ensuring the balance at all levels of the state budget, strengthening the revenue side of local budgets, while maintaining the social orientation of expenditures." In this regard, ensuring the social orientation of expenditures is consistent with the direction "Introduction of modern mechanisms of public-private partnership aimed at increasing the effectiveness of mutually beneficial cooperation in the implementation of tasks on socio-political and socio-economic development of the country." Because the main source of reducing the financing of social facilities from the state budget is the involvement of the family, private capital in banking practice, its capitalization. Despite the high growth rate of capital investment, it is similar to the budget for the next financial period. There are projects that do not come and are submitted without clarifying the calculation of deadlines. There is also no budget discipline for submitting investment applications. Due to the lack of development of technical specifications, the

work performed leads to an unreasonable increase in costs. In practice, re-editing these pre-approved documents poses certain difficulties. For the renewed Uzbekistan, it is planned to introduce modern mechanisms for managing the education system, take comprehensive measures to improve the educational process, improve the quality of infrastructure and logistics. We believe that through the development of public-private partnerships, the national economy will achieve rapid development in such areas as education, health, transport services.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to effectively introduce the mechanism of public-private partnership in the education system, it is expedient to study the experience of developed countries. Issues of public-private partnership in the United States are reflected in the research of H. Anthony, P. Felipe and J. Guáqueta. It should be noted that public-private partnership in the United States will increase the role of the private sector in education, create a public regulatory framework, increase the choice of educational services and improve the quality of education. This is reflected in the increase in the quality of education through the further development of competition between educational institutions. [1]. N. Yusupov and F. Karabaev studied the theoretical and methodological issues of the formation and development of the public-private partnership system in our country, [2] A. Nizamov studied the introduction of the "model of public-private partnership in the social partnership of educational institutions." are conducting [3].

Public-private partnerships are widely used in the social and economic spheres in many developed countries and are yielding positive results. In particular, public-private partnerships are observed in the practice of public utilities, urban planning, landscaping, roads, energy and other sectors, where the state monopoly is preserved. Public-private partnerships have also been established in the road and energy sectors of developed countries. In the EU member states, especially in Greece, the mechanism of public-private partnership is widely used in the road sector. For them, the state has long privatized roads, creating opportunities to save money from the budget by repairing roads on a fee basis.

The implementation of public-private partnerships will lead to the inflow of private investment, the expansion of entrepreneurial activity, the introduction of best management practices and the creation of effective infrastructure. This will allow to solve socio-economic problems quickly and efficiently on a mutually beneficial basis and save budget expenditures. About 10 legislative acts aimed at regulating public-private partnerships in health and education have been adopted and put into practice. The adoption of the Law on Public-Private Partnership was a logical continuation of the ongoing reforms. Importantly, during the consideration of the draft law in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to enriching it with norms aimed at ensuring its direct operation in practice. The best practices of more than 20 foreign countries were taken into account. The law came into force on June 11, 2019. According to the law, businesses can operate on the basis of equality with government agencies, rules for public-private partnerships, transparency of procedures, debate and impartiality in choosing a private partner, non-discrimination and corruption.

The law, along with the principles of public-private partnership in this area, as its main directions are to ensure, stimulate and develop sustainable economic growth, improve the quality of public-private partnerships, expand access. Also, the conditions and procedure for public-private partnership have been introduced. In particular, according to the law, the term of a public-private partnership agreement is 49 years. The law provides for the selection of a private partner on the basis of a tender or direct negotiations.

There is a one- and two-stage tender procedure. According to it, a one-stage tender will be held for public-private partnership projects worth up to one million US dollars, and a two-stage tender for public-private partnership projects worth more than one million US dollars. Ensuring implementation is an important process. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 15, 2017 "On measures to further develop the activities of non-governmental educational services" put on the agenda the issues of development of non-governmental educational institutions and set the direction for finding solutions. Many of the above problems will be solved through the introduction of the mechanism of public-private partnership in the social sphere of the national economy. This is an important condition for achieving the goals of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in the development of market relations. Therefore, the issue of introducing a public-private partnership mechanism in order to create a modern and universal education system has been repeatedly emphasized by the President.

Analysis and results. The need to introduce a mechanism of public-private partnership is the basis for the establishment of public-private partnership, taking measures to increase the transparency of planning and use of expenditures in the social sphere, increasing transparency and independence. In addition, in order to ensure the affordability and affordability of services in the social sphere, investors will be provided with a wide range of tax benefits and soft loans. It is planned to establish a new type of preschool education on the basis of public-private partnership, starting from January 1, 2018, for 5 years, private kindergartens will cover half of the cost of natural gas and electricity from the state budget.

Radical improvement of the quality of general secondary education, formation of intellectually, aesthetically and physically harmoniously developed generation and raising the level of education of young people to a new level, including foreign languages, computer science and other important and demanding disciplines such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, economics issues of in-depth study are topical. The experience of developed countries shows that healthy competition between public and private educational institutions serves to realize the right of citizens to quality education. The share of the non-state education sector in total secondary education is high in foreign countries, at 12 per cent in Germany, 17 per cent in France, 18 per cent in the US, 20 per cent in the UK, and 30 per cent in Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands.

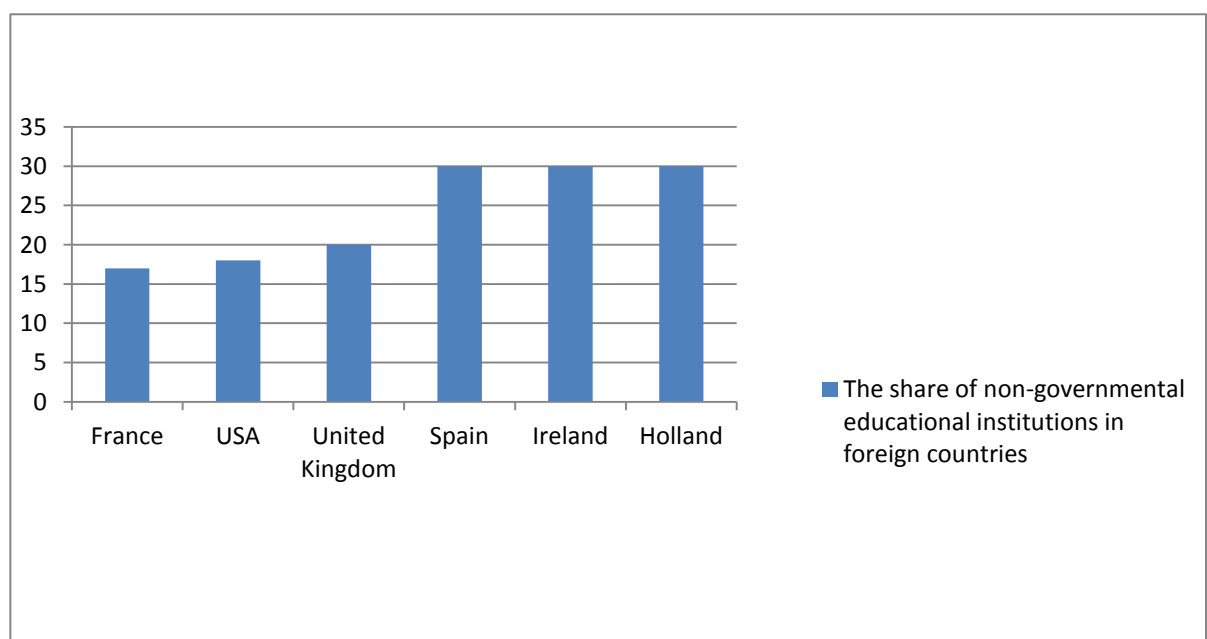


Figure 1. The share of non-governmental educational institutions in foreign countries

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of private educational institutions in our country. At present, 43 non-governmental secondary schools in the country have the appropriate licenses, their share is 0.4% compared to 9680 schools in the public education system. There is a disproportion in the geographical location of non-state secondary schools. Most of them (27) are located in Tashkent, and no non-governmental schools have been established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, and Tashkent regions. From the data, it can be seen that while non-governmental educational institutions are still developing, there is still a lot of work to be done in this regard.

Of the existing non-governmental educational institutions, 20 are for primary education (grades 1-4), the remaining 23 are for general secondary education (grades 1-9), in which 330 classes provide education to about 6,000 students (compared to the contingent of public schools). 0.12%.

Today, the number of non-governmental preschool educational institutions in Andijan region is 34. A total of 1,535 children study there. There are 180 teachers in these institutions. In addition, the number of non-governmental out-of-school educational institutions operating in Andijan region today is 24. 17 of them are Barkamol Avlod non-governmental educational institutions. 717 children enjoy education in these educational institutions. 46.3% of the total number of students are pupils of Barkamol Avlod non-governmental educational institutions.

The coverage of children aged 3-6 in non-governmental preschools operating in Andijan region was 12.7% in 2014, 14.2% in 2015, 15.8% in 2017, 23.1% in 2018 and 31.2% in 2019. Diagram 2.

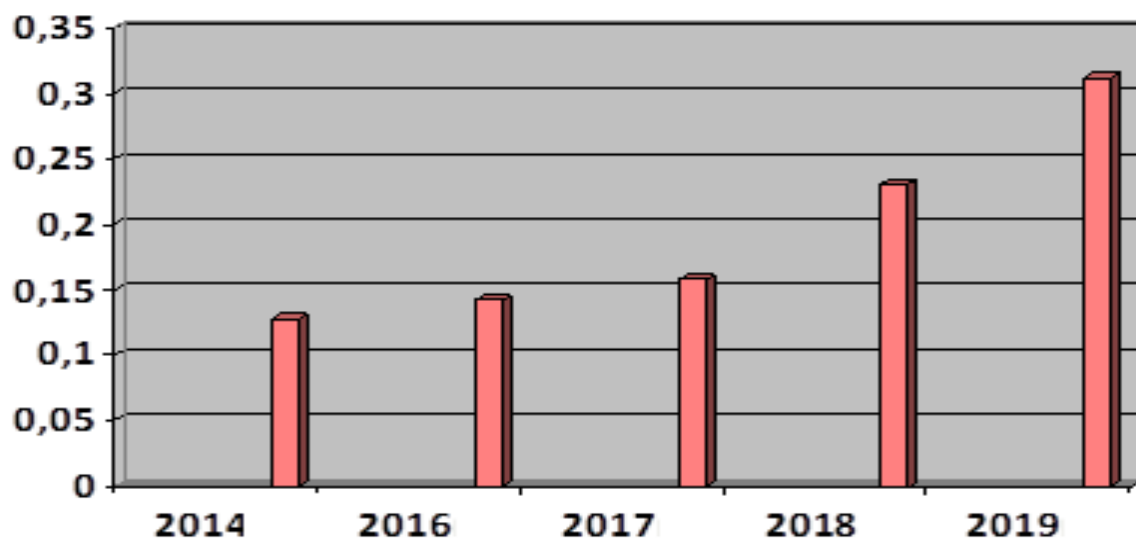


Figure 2. Changes in the coverage of children aged 3-6 in non-governmental preschool institutions in Andijan region in 2014-2019.

The analysis of a comprehensive study of the national education system conducted by a group of foreign experts in collaboration with UNESCO and DGP Research & Consulting emphasizes the need to create a competitive environment for improving the quality of education, with a focus on private education. In order to provide long-term soft loans to non-governmental educational institutions in Uzbekistan and extend the term of previously allocated loans, exempt from all taxes on education and related services until 2021, in-depth teaching of subjects in foreign languages and thereby improve the quality of education. wide involvement of specialists is envisaged. In turn, issues such as permits for foreign teachers and specialists invited to non-governmental

educational institutions, air transport, accommodation, decent wages and tax exemptions have also been resolved.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The following positive results will be achieved through the establishment and development of non-governmental educational institutions:

1. A healthy competitive environment will be created between educational institutions.
2. Opportunities to use the intellectual potential of young people will increase and opportunities to bring up a harmoniously developed generation of free thinkers will be strengthened.
3. Training of mature personnel will be achieved through the development of various modern services in educational institutions.
4. Effective use of financial resources in educational institutions will be established.
5. The basis for the formation of strategies and concepts for the development of social networks will be created.
6. Theoretical, scientific and methodological bases of the system of development of technical characteristics are created.
7. Unreasonable increase in costs of project initiators will be prevented, changes to the approved documents will be eliminated.
8. The practice of simultaneous development of project documentation is reduced with the completion of works. This allows you to accurately determine the amount of capital investment needed to plan budget allocations.

In the social sphere, especially through the introduction of public-private partnership mechanism in the education system, the expenditures allocated from the state budget for public social facilities will be reduced. Public-private partnership is beneficial to the state budget as an innovative means of financing social facilities. It will also improve the quality of services provided through healthy competition between social facilities.

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