

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP RELATIONS IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: Sometimes we blame the state's indifference to these problems due to frequent power outages in our homes, the need to repair a school in our neighborhood, the lack of a kindergarten, or the failure of roads when we drive.

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But in this situation, we do not even think that the state is able to solve all the problems quickly. In the world practice, the principle of public-private partnership is established, through which the state gradually solves existing problems with the help of foreign investment and local entrepreneurs.

Public-private partnership is a public-private partnership for a certain period of time. The purpose of this cooperation is to combine the resources of both sides in solving economic, social, infrastructural and other tasks in the country. [1] At the same time, the responsibilities of the state are provided by the private sector.

Simply put, if the state does not have the time, money, and power to solve the problems that it needs to solve on its own, then it enters into contracts with private sector representatives and solves problems through their means.

The PPP serves to mobilize unused resources for economic development, expand the resource base, and increase the efficiency of state and public property management. Attracting additional resources to the public sector and reducing the budget deficit will be achieved.

The main advantages of PPP.

There is a mutual interest in public-private partnerships. World experience shows that not only private owners (investors and entrepreneurs), but also the state and the population are interested in PPP. In particular:

Private Partner Interest. The private sector will be able to make a profit by investing its capital. Investors (or local entrepreneurs) reduce the risk that may arise through government involvement. In this case, the risk falls on both the public and private partners. It also receives various preferential offers from the state in accordance with the PPP agreement, provides tax and customs benefits.

The interest of the state. First, the state will implement projects of socio-economic significance in a short time. Second, they will reduce the financial burden on the state budget by attracting foreign investment and directing the capital of local entrepreneurs.

Third, new jobs will be created and positive changes will take place in the field of employment, resulting in an increase in taxes and other mandatory payments to the state budget in exchange for their income. Fourth, direct employment of the unemployed will reduce poverty in society and create opportunities to increase the welfare of the population.

It should be noted that if we focus this interest directly on education, new educational institutions will be built, existing ones will be renovated, the material and technical base will be modernized, and the provision of various laboratories, sports facilities, libraries and other equipment will increase. As a result of the increase in the number of educational institutions, the level of education coverage of young people will increase. In addition, a competitive environment will be created between educational institutions and there will be a need to improve the quality of education.

Models of PPP in education [2]

There are the following models (forms) of public-private partnership in the field of education in the world:

1. *Infrastructure projects.* At the same time, the private sector will build a new educational infrastructure for the state at its own expense. In return, it receives land from the state and uses it for a certain period of time (usually 20-30 years).
2. *Targeted subsidies.* The state provides targeted subsidies to the private sector. In return, a private partner builds, repairs, equips, delivers goods, or similar work to educational facilities that provide high-quality services to children.
3. *State vouchers.* The state allocates funds directly to non-governmental educational institutions to enroll students, which allows them to study in private schools. State vouchers may be targeted at certain categories of students, such as children from low-income families.
4. *Provision of management and educational services.* Management of public educational institutions will be transferred to the private sector. They operate independently of the public school system and are responsible for learning outcomes.

Issues of public-private partnership in Uzbekistan

In our country, great importance is attached to the issue of public-private partnership. In this regard, a special law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential decrees and relevant documents of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted.

Today, a number of large-scale projects are being implemented in our country in cooperation with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other financial institutions.

In the PPP projects, first of all, the interests of the people, the needs of the population come first. Therefore, most of these projects are aimed at the construction and overhaul of electricity, water supply, transport infrastructure, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, sports facilities.

There are many problems in education that need to be addressed. Unless these problems are addressed, students will lose access to quality education. Everyone's right to quality education is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

On January 28, 2022, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev in a video conference on the development of school education listed the existing problems in the public education system.

In particular, 1695 schools across the country are in need of major repairs, 179 schools are still built, and more than 3,000 schools need additional educational facilities.

In addition, there is a need to build another 270 schools as a result of the construction of new housing estates, the expansion of rural infrastructure and population growth. Currently, 2,300 schools do not have gyms, and none of the students from 84 schools with low quality of education entered the university last year. The book stock in school libraries has not been updated over the years, and national musical instruments are available in only 615 schools.[3] Some of the state's capacity to address an existing problem in education may be limited. The most effective way to solve the above problem is to involve the private sector in this work. With the involvement of investors or local entrepreneurs on the basis of PPP, the solution of the problem of the state in this area will be accelerated, the budget burden will be reduced and the existing problem will be solved step by step.

The application of the PPP mechanism in education leads to the creation of a qualitatively new institutional product, combining the resources of public and private partners to promote the development of innovation. This provides additional opportunities for educational institutions and businesses.

Public-private partnership in education is a long-term contractual relationship between the public and private sector for all or part of the delivery of educational infrastructure and services.[4]

Public resources often rely on private sector capacity because they cannot meet the requirements for high-quality education. The purpose of the PPP is to improve the quality of education, its implementation in a high-quality, effective manner, as well as to attract more students to education.

PPP helps to stimulate innovation in education, the construction of new educational facilities, increase the efficiency and capacity of physical education infrastructure.

There are the following forms of public-private partnership in the public education system of Uzbekistan:

Allocation of land plots for permanent use for a period of at least 30 years on a non-discriminatory basis for the construction of buildings of non-governmental educational institutions;

Allocation of land plots for the construction of non-governmental educational institutions for a period of at least 20 years, subject to the reconstruction and equipping of existing secondary schools;

Lease of existing general education institutions with low workload or requiring reconstruction or repair (re-equipment) for a period of at least 30 years;

Allocation of a plot of land for construction on a concession basis or a building for reconstruction and equipping for a period of at least 15 years;

sale of vacant state-owned facilities, including non-functioning general education institutions, in the manner prescribed by law for a period of at least 30 years at a "zero" purchase price;

logistical and financial support of non-governmental educational institutions established on the property of a private partner for at least 10 years;

Leasing of unused premises of general education institutions (or part of them) for private use to private partners for a period of up to 30 years at a "zero" rate of rent.

Investment liabilities

The following types of investment obligations may be imposed on a private partner, depending on the form of public-private partnership:

Preferential education of a certain number of students from families in need of social assistance;

Ensuring quality education of the existing contingent of students of secondary schools;

construction, reconstruction, overhaul and equipping of general education institutions attached to a private partner;

sending children to children's summer health camps;

Provide students with modern textbooks, school uniforms, equipment and other school supplies;

other obligations stipulated in the public-private partnership agreement.

Tax and customs benefits

Modern educational and laboratory equipment, computers, software, educational and scientific-methodical literature, equipment and material and technical resources imported to equip and ensure the operation of non-governmental educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the lists formed in the prescribed manner, until January 1, 2025 exempted from customs duties for a period (excluding fees for customs clearance);

Tax benefits have been extended until January 1, 2025.

USED LITERATURE

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public-Private Partnership"
2. www.worldbank.org/education/saber
3. <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2022/01/28/mirziyoyev>
4. <https://pppknowledgelab.org/sectors/education#intro>