

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN
THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN****Suleimanov Farrukh****Tashkent State University of Uzbekistan.****Republic of Uzbekistan.****suleimanovfarrukh@gmail.com**

Abstract. This article discusses the prospects for the development of public-private partnerships in higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article examines the essence, significance, and advantages of public-private partnerships, as well as issues related to strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions and providing student accommodation. The tasks set for the construction of student dormitories in 2022-2026 and the mechanisms for their implementation are also analyzed. The article presents the forms of organizing student dormitories based on public-private partnerships and the procedure for financing them. Additionally, a forecast of the number of students in higher education institutions and the need for student accommodation until 2030 is provided. The article highlights the relevance and importance of developing public-private partnerships in higher education in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: public-private partnership, higher education, student accommodation, material and technical base, financing, Uzbekistan

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются перспективы развития государственно-частного партнерства в сфере высшего образования в Республике Узбекистан. В статье рассматриваются сущность, значение и преимущества государственно-частного партнерства, а также вопросы укрепления материально-технической базы высших учебных заведений и обеспечения студенческим жильем. Также анализируются поставленные на 2022-2026 годы задачи по строительству студенческих общежитий и механизмы их реализации. В статье представлены формы организации студенческих общежитий на основе государственно-частного партнерства и порядок их финансирования. Кроме того, дается прогноз численности студентов в высших учебных заведениях и потребности в студенческом жилье до 2030 года. В статье подчеркивается актуальность и важность развития государственно-частного партнерства в сфере высшего образования в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: государственно-частное партнерство, высшее образование, студенческое жилье, материально-техническая база, финансирование, Узбекистан

INTRODUCTION

Public-private partnership is based on the pooling of resources of a public partner and a private partner to implement a legally formalized public-private partnership project for a certain period. Through the development of public-private partnerships in higher education, one of the existing problems in the higher education system today, the issues aimed at the material and technical support of HEIs and the provision of student accommodation, will find their solution.

Of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, mentions the issue of building student residences with about 100,000 beds. In this regard, it was discussed about establishing acceptable methods of financing projects in the construction of student residences based on public-private partnership. As a result of the construction of 47 student residences with 18,800 beds in 2022 and 181 student residences with 72,400 beds by 2026, students The task of increasing the level of providing a dormitory from 60 per cent was put forward by the head of our state .

In addition, the decision No. 563 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated September 9, 2021, "On measures to increase the level of accommodation for students in the higher education institutions of the Republic" and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 6, 2022 "On public-private use of student residences" 239 on the approval of the regulation on the procedure for allocating subsidies from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for construction based on partnership conditions, based on the requirements of the agreement on public-private partnership of student residences, agreements were made to establish a student residence with at least 200 beds by the business entity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this article involves a comprehensive analysis of the current state and prospects for the development of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the higher education sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the essence, significance, and advantages of PPPs, as well as the issues related to strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions and providing student accommodation.

The qualitative aspect of the research includes a thorough review of relevant literature, government documents, and reports to gain insights into the current policies, initiatives, and

challenges concerning PPPs in higher education. This review helps to establish a theoretical framework and contextualize the study within the broader discourse on PPPs in education.

The quantitative component of the research involves analyzing statistical data on the number of students in higher education institutions, the demand for student accommodation, and the projected costs of PPP projects in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan. The data is sourced from official government publications, such as decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and is presented in the form of tables and graphs to facilitate a clear understanding of the current situation and future trends.

The article also examines the forms of organizing student dormitories based on PPPs and the financing mechanisms involved. This analysis is based on a review of relevant legal documents and regulations, as well as case studies of existing PPP projects in the higher education sector.

Finally, the study provides a forecast of the number of students in higher education institutions and the corresponding need for student accommodation until 2030. This forecast is based on a time series analysis of historical data and takes into account factors such as demographic trends, enrollment rates, and government policies.

RESULTS

The fact that the procedure for allocating subsidies from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the construction of student residences based on the conditions of public-private partnership shows that the national policy aimed at developing this field is being consistently carried out.

Indeed, today, in the economy of our country in the field of construction, especially in housing construction, the organizational-economic mechanism of the regional PPP is the existence of a mechanism aimed at ensuring practical cooperation between the participants of the partnership, it is the system's forms, methods, rules, management procedures, adoption of state decisions and is a set of businesses that can significantly influence the socio-economic status of the housing sector in the region. Considering the components of the organizational-economic mechanism of PPP as any management system, we can name the following elements. These include: subject and object of management;

- goals and tasks of management;
- management efficiency criteria;
- management resources;
- control methods implemented in the form of control mechanism tools (handles);

➤ Determinants of change for PPP entities and objects.

The organizational-economic mechanism of the PPP is part of the socio-economic policy in the region, and the development of housing construction within the region is one of its objectives. The PPP entity in the region is complex in its structure. It consists of three groups: the state, represented by the authorities; businesses representing many market participants; and the population as consumers. The state is a subject of PPP, as it participates at different levels of governance - federal, regional, and local. It is based on the governing body in the government or legislature responsible for the public-private partnership in the region.

In addition, the entities influencing the PPP subject include federal and local government structures, on which the construction of student housing is carried out on their territory, as well as other management and business entities with regional development and economic interests. These structures influence the development of the construction of student residences and participate in the implementation of regional socio-economic policy. The population becomes one of the subjects of PPP as a consumer interested in providing competitive products and services. At the same time, the consumer structure, in particular, can be divided into groups — consumers of a social and commercial nature.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

For the construction of student residences in a private partnership, allocation of subsidy in the amount of 50 per cent of the value corresponding to one place according to the project-estimate documents, but at most 100 times the amount of the basic calculation, also includes student residences. Leads to the development of construction. The implementation of construction by an entrepreneur is complex in its structure and includes representatives of business structures (suppliers, contractors, consumers) included in the value chain system of the construction enterprise. There may be some contradictions between PPP entities and construction entities regarding achieving goals, which may also differ because they are based on the socio-economic interests of different entities. Indeed, in modern economic conditions, the goals of housing construction development in the region are mainly implemented by the economic interests of the owners of construction enterprises, primarily large enterprises, which determine the state of the regional and local labour market. At the same time, the goals of PPP in the region and the goals of regional housing construction may differ because their subjects are different. The problem of harmonizing these goals arises, which serves as a basis for forming methods and forms of interaction between subjects. The tasks of the organizational-economic mechanism of the PPP are as follows:

□ To ensure practical cooperation between the participants of the PPP;
 Ensuring the development of the construction of student residences, thereby ensuring the sustainable socio-economic development of the system by creating an opportunity to provide housing for students of the higher education system.

In the concept of the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, together with several problems in the field of strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions, the capacities of student accommodation, libraries, training workshops, laboratories, sports health and social infrastructure facilities do not meet the current needs, most of them do not meet today's requirements. It was mentioned that the corresponding material and technical base was not formed, and the existing student accommodation and social infrastructure facilities needed to be adapted to the needs of international students.

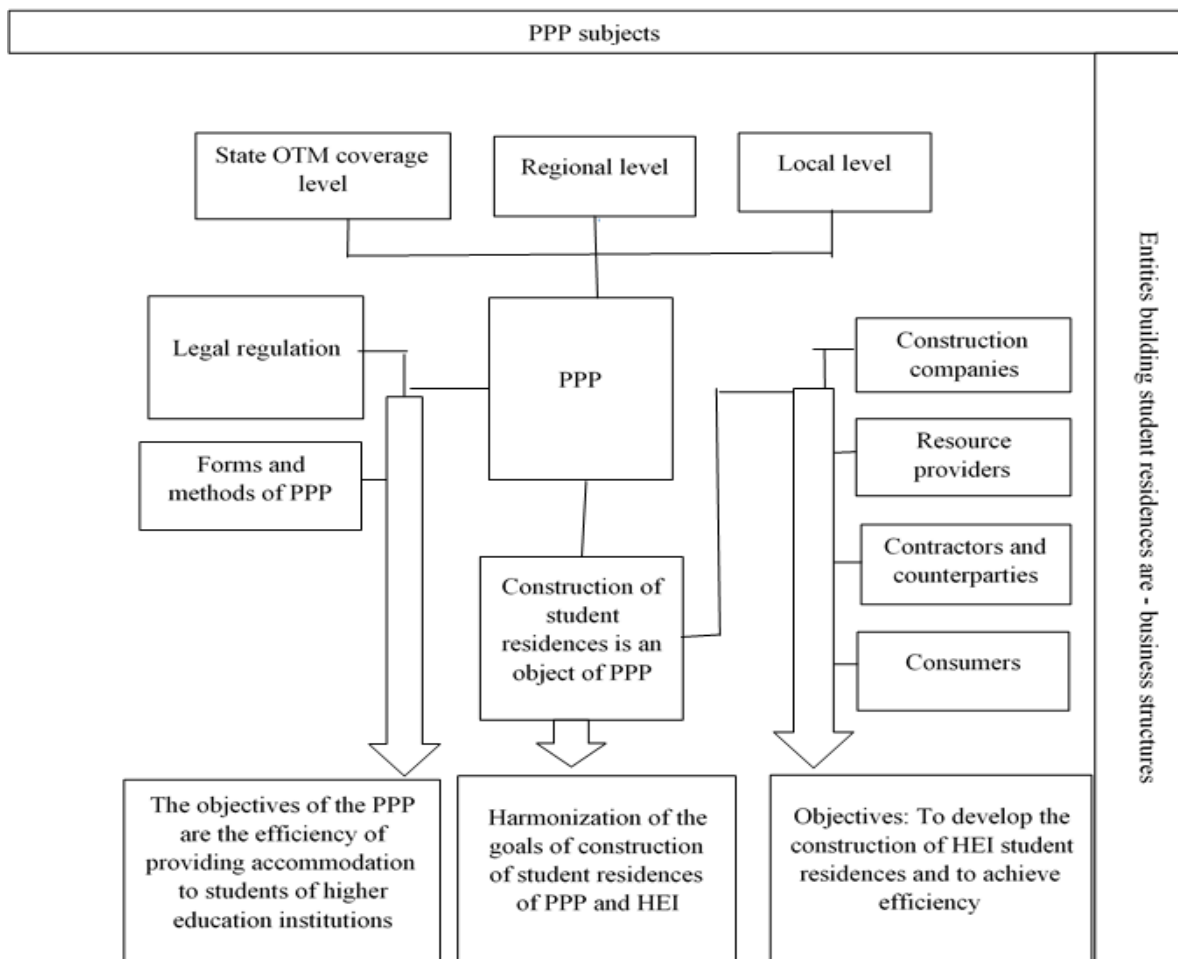


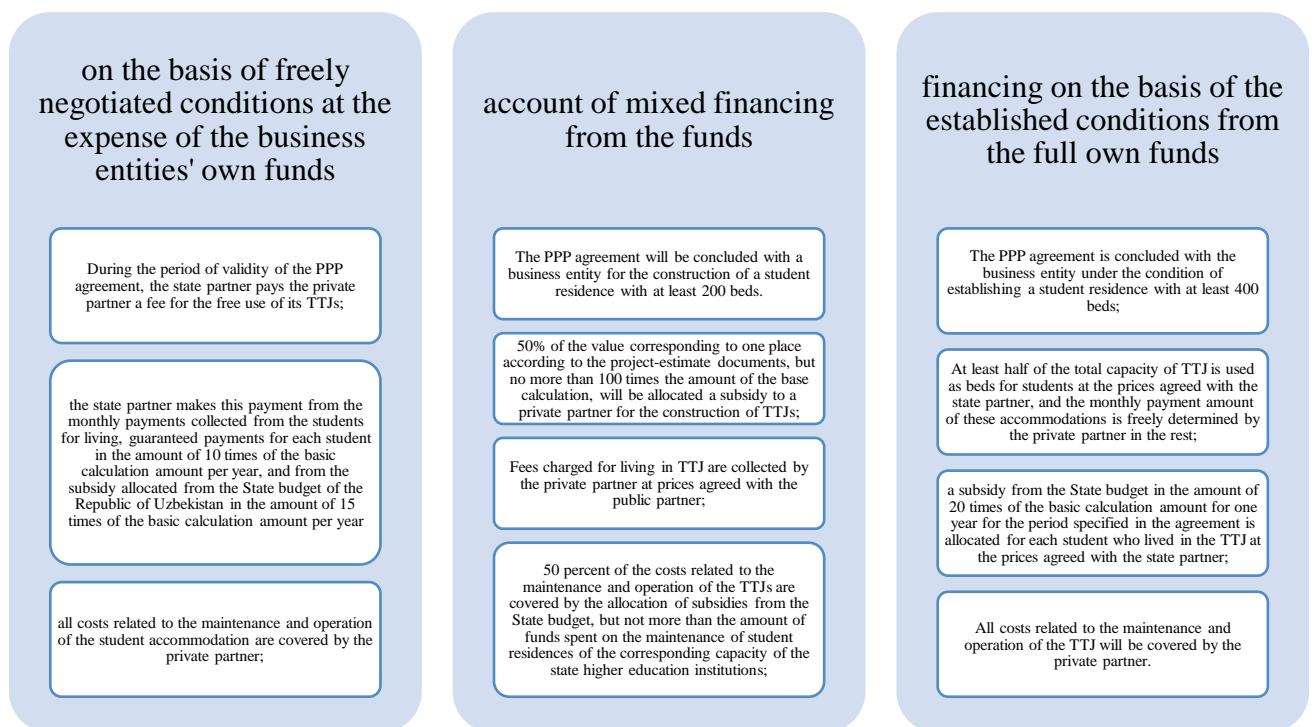
Figure 1. The interaction of objects and subjects in the construction of student accommodation of PPP and HEI

We know that in the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

September 9, 2021, No. 563, "On measures to increase the level of accommodation for students in higher education institutions of the Republic", special attention is paid to the creation of additional conditions for the construction of modern student residences.

Today, in our country, all conditions have been created for the establishment of student residences on the basis of public-private partnership, an initiative that requires the active involvement and support of all our citizens, especially students, educators, and those involved in the construction and education sectors.

Figure 2 shows the forms of establishing student residences based on public-private partnerships in the territories of the republic. In this, it is mentioned that the projects for the construction of



student residences are organized based on the funds of the business entities.

Source: Decision No. 563 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2021 " On measures to increase the level of coverage with TTJ in HEIs of the Republic" .

Figure 2. Forms of establishment of student residences in the territories of the Republic on the basis of public-private partnership.

Table 1. The construction projects of the student residences

T/r	High education institution name	Total set up to be done students stay places (400 seats)				High education institution in the area set up to be done students stay places				High education to the institution near in the area set up to be done students stay places			Years according to (students stay number of places)				
		the number	power	land area	(to)	the number	power	land area	(to)	the number	power	land area	(to)	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	2025 year
by republic total :		241	109 679	72.4		190	84 318	57.4		52	24 761	15.6		37	59	72	73
	Karakalpakstan Republic	14	5600	4.2		14	5600	4.2		-	-	-		2	3	5	4
	Andijan province	18	7 400	5.4		18	7 400	5.4		-	-	-		4	7	3	4
	Bukhara province	10	4000	3.0		10	4000	3.0		-	-	-		1	2	4	1
	Syr Darya province	6	2 400	1.8		6	2 400	1.8		-	-	-		1	2	1	2
	Jizzakh province	9	3 600	2.7		9	3 600	2.7		-	-	-			3	2	4
	Kashkadarya province	9	3 400	2.7		9	3 400	2.7		-	-	-		4	2	1	2
	Navoi province	9	3 600	2.7		9	3 600	2.7							1	3	5
	Namangan region	12	4,800	3.6		8	3 200	2.4		4	1600	1.2		2	4	4	2
	Samarkand province	25	10,000	7.5		20	8,000	6.0		5	2000	1.5		5	7	7	6
	Surkhandarya province	12	4,800	3.6		13	5 200	3.9		-	-	-		1	3	4	4
	Ferghana province	18	7 200	5.4		13	5 200	3.9		5	2000	1.5		5	5	6	2
	Khorezm province	9	3 600	2.7		8	3 200	2.4		1	400	0.3		1	3	2	3
	Tashkent province	9	3 600	2.7		6	2 400	1.8		3	1200	0.9		3	2	1	3
	Tashkent city	81	45 679	24.4		47	27 118	14.5		34	17 561	10.2		6	15	29	31

Source: Information from the Decision No. 563 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2021 " On measures to increase the level of coverage with TTJ in HEIs of the Republic"

Based on the information in the table, today, the construction projects of 60 student residences with a total of 30,890 beds are being implemented across the republic. In 2022 alone, work was carried out on 39 projects with a total capacity of 20,800 seats based on public-private partnerships. After that, at the entrepreneur's expense, 1 dormitory with 350 beds was used at the Samarkand State University.

Eleven projects with 4,800 seats were entered into the state register by the Public-Private Partnership Agency under the Ministry of Finance. Also, 7 project agreements with a total of 3,000 seats are in the process of formalization. The construction project of 1 1,000-bed dormitory in Tashkent is at the tender stage. 5 projects with 3,300 seats have been announced on the official website of the State Private Partnership Agency under the Ministry of Finance, on the official websites of relevant ministries and HEIs. These are the construction projects of 2 1200-bed dormitories at the Jizzakh Pedagogical Institute, 1 600-bed dormitory at the Gulistan State University, 1000-bed dormitories at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University, and 500-bed dormitories at the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute. In addition, today, in addition to these, concept documents are being developed for 14 projects with 8,350 seats.

In addition, work is being carried out on projects that will be implemented in equal shares at the expense of the state higher education institution and the state budget and will be built entirely at the expense of the higher education institution's funds, as well as within the framework of the Investment Program. Within them, 21 dormitories with 10,090 beds are being built. Afterwards, the 550-bed student accommodation at the Karakalpak State University was completed at the university's own expense. In addition, today, 1 project with 240 seats is in the tender stage. Estimate documents are [1] being developed for 11 projects with 4,850 seats.

PPP projects are implemented in institutional and contractual forms. Institutional forms of cooperation include the establishment of a joint venture or the corporatization of an existing enterprise, which combines the resources of business and government structures to achieve the goal of sustainable development of the region as a whole and the construction industry in particular. The disadvantages of this form of PPP include possible difficulties in managing the organization, high business risks associated with partial loss of control over the company's activities, etc. These circumstances make joint ventures unattractive to investors. Contractual forms of public-private partnership are more flexible and diverse. Traditionally, they can be divided into two groups: privileged and non-privileged. 1. Concession contracts are the most complex form of PPP, as they require the development of balanced contracts, considering all participants' interests. As part of the concession agreement, the private partner must create and (or) reconstruct the object owned by the partner from the authorities at its own expense.

In world practice, there are various models of concession contracts; the following can be examples of them:

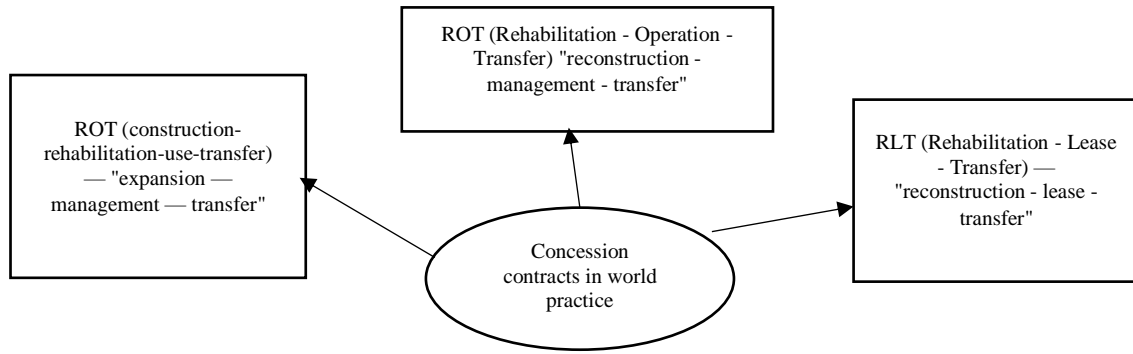


Figure 3. World Practice Concession Agreements

All the above forms are used more often in the world practice of PPP, but the following forms of PPP are used more often in Uzbekistan:

- 1) state contracts concluded with investment obligations of business structures;
- 2) leasing state property;
- 3) participation in capital;
- 4) concessions (concession agreements);
- 5) product distribution agreements (PSA);
- 6) contracts combining various types of labor and property relations.

Table 2. The number of projects implemented based on public-private partnership in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan in 2024-2026

	2024 year	2025 year	2026 year
Republic of Uzbekistan	26	32	33
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2	2	2
Regions			
Andijan	3	5	5
Bukhara	2	2	3
Jizzakh	2	1	1
Kashkadarya	2	2	1
Navoi	1	1	1
Namangan	-	3	3
Samarkand	8	2	5
Syr Darya	-	2	1
Tashkent	2	2	2
Ferghana	1	4	2
Khorezm	-	1	2
Surkhandarya	1	1	1
Tashkent city	2	4	4

Among the above forms of PPP in our country, in the construction field, civil-law contracts, concession contracts and organization of public-private enterprises are used more.

It should be noted that the number of students in higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan has increased dramatically over the past few years.

Several factors can explain this significant increase. The government of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of higher education and the expansion of opportunities for its use. Reforms aimed at improving the quality of education and creating comfortable conditions for students are being actively implemented within the framework of state policy.

Secondly, the increase in the number of students indicates the growing interest of the population of Uzbekistan in higher education. The demand for education is constantly increasing because modern labour markets require highly qualified personnel. Young people seek an education to help them compete in the labour market and improve their careers.

Thirdly, the increase in the number of students indicates that the possibilities of higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan to receive and train more students are increasing. This shows that the country has developed higher education and strives to develop human capital for sustainable economic and social development.

Projecting student enrollment growth at a university may involve using data on current student numbers, recent enrollment trends, demographic changes, popularity of degree programs, and other factors. You can also use time series forecasting techniques or machine learning models to predict future student growth.

Table 3. Forecast of the number of students and the need for dormitories in public-private partnerships in the field of higher education until 2030

Academic year	Number of students (thousands)	Demand for student accommodation (thousands)	Cost of projects implemented on the basis of public-private partnership in the field of higher education in Uzbekistan (million soums)
2017/2018	140.2	127 582	-
2018/2019	192.3	174,993	-
2019/2020	244.0	222.04	-
2020/2021	328.7	299.117	813352
2021/2022	461.0	419.51	583322.2
2022/2023	205.0	186.55	1544346.6

2023/2024	285.5	254,095	1711335
2024/2025	397.9	354.131	2076832
2025/2026	553.5	492 615	2442329
2026/2027	770.7	685,923	2807827
2027/2028	1073.9	945 032	3173324
2028/2029	1497.5	1317.8	3538821
2029/2030	2085.5	1835.24	3904319
2030/2031	2908.8	2501.568	1711335

Projections of university student growth up to 2030 show that this will occur steadily and significantly. In this case, it can be assumed that the popularity and attractiveness of the university are increasing, as well, as the need for higher education in society is increasing. On the other hand, this fact shows that there is a need for student accommodation, which is recommended to be built based on PPP.



Figure 4. Student population and dormitory needs by 2030

The following problems may arise in student housing in Uzbekistan:

1. Inadequate number of accommodation: The increasing number of students has led to a shortage of places in the hostels, significantly impacting the students' well-being.
2. Poor living conditions: Hostels may need help with housing comfort, sanitation and limited access to amenities such as kitchens and washing machines.
3. Security: Some hostels may face security issues like theft, student conflicts and other issues.
4. Inadequate provision of social services: Some hostels may need more social services such as medical assistance, academic counselling, etc.

Addressing these issues presents an opportunity to significantly enhance the quality of dormitory

infrastructure, improve the PPP coordination system for dormitory construction management, and secure adequate financing.

General growth number of students in universities In Uzbekistan, the desire for development is manifested in education and a comfortable environment for young people. This creates a basis for further development of our country, strengthening its intellectual potential and increasing its competitiveness at the international level.

CONCLUSION

The development of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the higher education sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a crucial step towards addressing the challenges related to the material and technical base of higher education institutions and the provision of student accommodation. As the number of students in higher education continues to grow, the demand for modern and comfortable dormitories increases, necessitating the involvement of private partners in the construction and management of these facilities.

The article highlights the significance of recent government initiatives, such as the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, in creating a favorable legal and regulatory framework for the implementation of PPP projects in the higher education sector. These initiatives demonstrate the government's commitment to improving the quality of higher education and ensuring that students have access to adequate accommodation.

The analysis of the current state of PPPs in the higher education sector reveals that there are various forms of organizing student dormitories based on partnerships between public and private entities. These forms include concession agreements, leasing of state property, participation in capital, and contracts combining different types of labor and property relations. The choice of the most suitable form depends on the specific needs and circumstances of each project.

The forecast of the number of students in higher education institutions and the corresponding need for student accommodation until 2030 underscores the urgency of developing PPPs in this sector. As the student population continues to grow, the demand for dormitories will increase significantly, requiring substantial investments and expertise from both public and private partners.

In conclusion, the development of PPPs in the higher education sector of Uzbekistan is a strategic priority that can contribute to the modernization of the country's education system, the improvement of students' living conditions, and the overall socio-economic development of the

nation. The success of PPP projects in this sector will depend on the effective collaboration between public authorities, higher education institutions, and private partners, as well as on the continuous improvement of the legal and regulatory framework governing these partnerships.

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