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«НАУКА И ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»**



WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS

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INTERACTION FACTORS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BASED ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются способы повышения качества и эффективности образовательных услуг государственно-частного партнерства. При определении эффективности качества образовательных услуг на основе государственно-частного партнерства с учетом перехода от количественных показателей к качественным используется модель взаимозависимости факторов, направленная на повышение эффективности государственно-частного партнерства в сфере образования.

Ключевые слова: государственно-частное партнерство, государственный партнер, частный партнер, образование, образование, образовательные услуги, фундаментальные теоретические науки, прикладные науки, инновации, экономическая сфера, социальная сфера, качество, благосостояние, уровень жизни.

ФАКТОРЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УСЛУГ НА ОСНОВЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА

Тохиоров Джавлон Рахимович

Abstract: The article discusses ways to improve the quality and efficiency of educational services of public-private partnership. When determining the effectiveness of the quality of educational services based on public-private partnership, taking into account the transition from quantitative indicators to qualitative ones, a model of interdependence of factors is used, aimed at increasing the efficiency of public-private partnership in education.

Keywords: public-private partnership, public partner, private partner, education, education, educational services, fundamental theoretical sciences, applied sciences, innovation, economic sphere, social sphere, quality, welfare, standard of living.

Improving the quality and efficiency of educational services based on public-private partnership (PPP) will lead to the development of an innovative education system. In such conditions, a modernized innovative and digital economy will be formed. The innovative development of education requires the availability of modern personnel in all subjects of the innovative economy. This, in turn, requires that all interests be resolved through a coordination and implementation mechanism based on mutual interests. Ultimately, this also requires expanding ownership relations. The implementation of this in the PPP system not only sharply expands the sphere of exchange of innovative activities between the subjects, but also reveals the social conditionality of the national innovation system. As a result, this leads to the unification of many forces.

PPP is directly related to changes in the quality and efficiency of educational services and covers a

number of factors. Educational services are primarily related to what subjects (fundamental theoretical and practical) are taught. The types of these disciplines will also depend on which specialist you are training. Fundamental theoretical and applied sciences, combined with education, shape innovation when they meet the new demands of society. This set of factors then influences innovation, socio-economic development and the well-being of the population. As a result, a model was developed for its interaction with education and education with an increase in the welfare and standard of living of the population. This is reflected in the following figure (Figure 1).

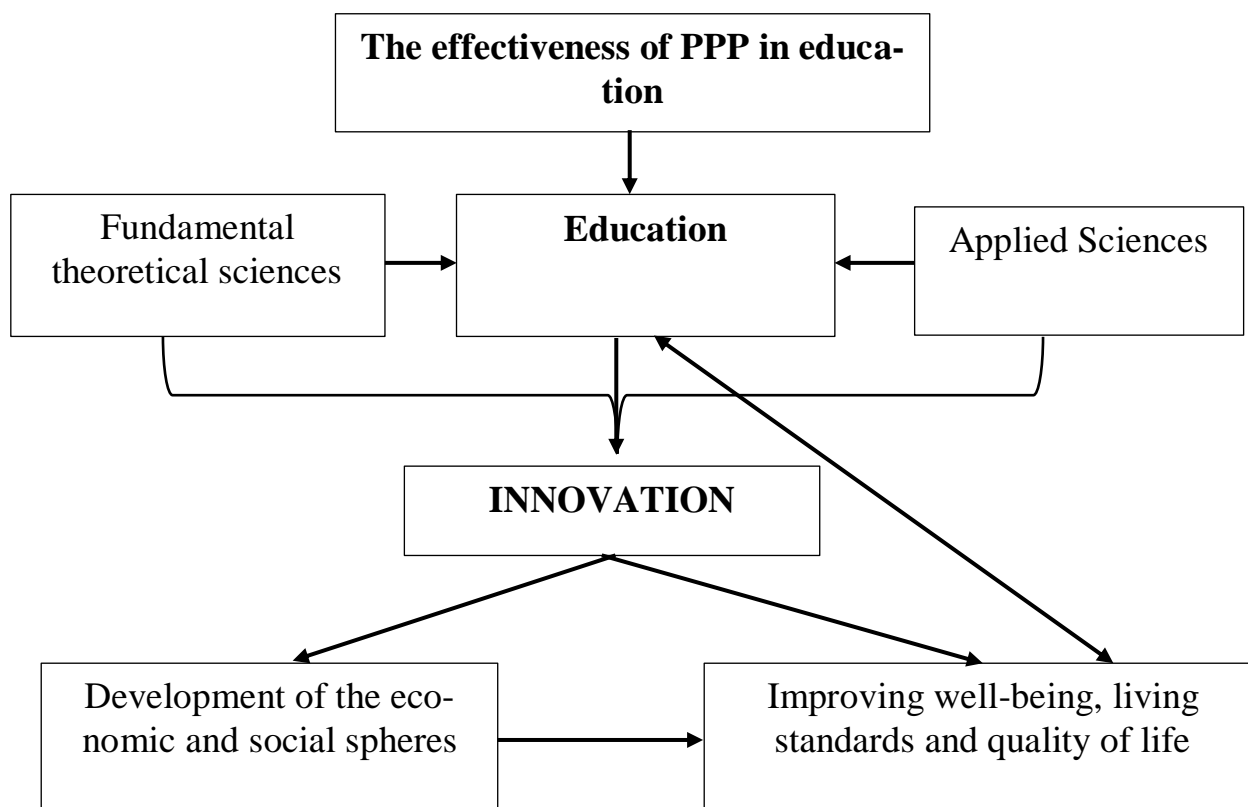


Fig. 1. A model of interdependence of factors aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of educational services in the education system

As you can see from the figure, these factors are directly related. All this will ultimately affect the growth of the country's economy, improving social life, increasing the well-being of the population, and increasing the level and quality of life.

To achieve efficiency in the system of educational institutions organized on the basis of PPP, this direction should be in the constant focus of the state. Because this issue is also an important strategic factor in improving the efficiency and quality of educational services. because educational institutions created on the basis of PPPs are not a temporary process. As their quantity grows, so does their quality. For the implementation of such strategic tasks, we considered it expedient to pay attention to the following.

Firstly, when renting an educational institution created on the basis of a PPP, the issue of full or partial exemption from rent should be under the control of the state. Because the effectiveness of investments in the education system, the income from them, in comparison with other forms of entrepreneurship, does not occur immediately.

Secondly, it is advisable to create for students (pupils) of educational institutions organized on the basis of PPP, in the early years, free access to nearby stadiums, gyms, theaters for cultural events and sports games. Because the formation of these structures directly in the educational institution takes time.

Third, it is advisable to develop appropriate measures for the systematic implementation of grants for the training of professors and teachers of educational institutions created on the basis of PPP abroad. This is

due to the fact that in such educational institutions, professors and teachers need to study foreign experience along with our own in order to ensure the quality of education. This is definitely a process that requires government support and control.

Fourth, in addition to basic training in educational institutions created on the basis of PPP, it is advisable to allow the opening of comprehensive courses aimed at teaching computer literacy, entrepreneurship, and ways of realizing self-employment. This will open up opportunities for additional income for educational institutions created on the basis of PPP, and will serve to solve the problem of welfare and employment of the population.

Fifthly, it is also advisable to allow the organization of training for professors and teachers of educational institutions on the basis of PPP at all enterprises and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership. This is due to the fact that the best practices can be formed in business entities of all forms of ownership. It is also advisable to introduce a procedure for attracting foreign companies operating in our country to this work.

Sixth, government support will also be required for the publication of textbooks and textbooks for teachers, students and specialists of educational institutions created on the basis of the State Research Center, translation and provision of textbooks in foreign languages. This is due to the fact that the staff of educational institutions organized on the basis of PPPs and the possibilities for these subjects may be somewhat limited, especially in the initial stages.

Seventh, Eighth, the widespread use of distance learning, electronic libraries, electronic textbooks and manuals, which are gradually entering our lives (becoming the main form of activity in a pandemic), represent a resource "bag" containing video tutorials, presentations, and questions. Students should know this topic, and making them accessible to every consumer is also one of the most convenient activities.

If the measures we recommend are implemented, we believe that in today's competitive environment of educational institutions created on the basis of PPPs, there will be an opportunity for their rapid development and the formation of competitive educational institutions.

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