

## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

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**Аннотация.** В статье раскрыта актуальность образовательных услуг и их роль в развитии экономики современного Узбекистана, их положительное влияние на международную деятельность образовательных учреждений. Изучены объём и качество образовательных услуг, как один из наиболее весомых показателей организационного уровня и эффективности деятельности высших образовательных учреждений.

**Annotation.** The article reveals the relevance of educational services and their role in the development of the economy of modern Uzbekistan, their positive impact on the international activities of educational institutions. The volume and quality of educational services have been studied as one of the most significant indicators of the organizational level and efficiency of higher educational institutions.

**Ключевые слова.** Образование, образовательные услуги, сфера образования, развитие сферы образования, человеческий капитал, инвестирование в человеческий капитал, инвестирование в будущее, квалифицированная рабочая сила, рынок труда, субъекты образовательных услуг, объекты образовательных услуг, цена труда, развитие личности, государственные образовательные учреждения, платные образовательные услуги.

**Keywords.** Education, educational services, education sector, development of the education sector, human capital, investing in human capital, investing in the future, qualified labor force, labor market, subjects of educational services, objects of educational services, price of labor, personal development, state educational institutions, paid educational services.

Around the world, education systems play a key role in shaping a country's future, ensuring citizens have access to the knowledge and skills needed for a successful career and personal development. Also in Uzbekistan, education plays a major role, which is reflected in the Law “On Education”, which was adopted by the Legislative Chamber on May 19, 2020 and approved by the Senate on August 7, 2020. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of education.

To begin with, it is necessary to provide a definition of the term education: “Education is a systemic process aimed at providing students with deep theoretical knowledge, skills and practical skills, as well as at the formation of general educational and professional knowledge, skills and abilities, and the development of abilities” says Chapter 3 of the above law .

Let's look at some aspects of the educational system of Uzbekistan in more detail:

In the process of education, certain educational levels are achieved. Educational activities are divided by the legislator into two types:

- the first type is an activity that is carried out in accordance with educational standards (based on general education programs);
- the second type is additional educational services, in which the volume and content are regulated by state standards, but additions from the service provider are welcome.

Accordingly, the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan itself consists of the following entities:

- state and non-state educational institutions implementing educational programs in accordance with state educational standards;
- scientific and pedagogical institutions performing research work necessary to ensure the functioning and development of the education system;
- government bodies in the field of education, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to them.

Considering that the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is unified and continuous, education takes place in stages:

- I. preschool education;
- II. general secondary education;
- III. secondary specialized, vocational education;
- IV. higher education;
- V. postgraduate education;
- VI. advanced training and retraining of personnel;
- VII. out-of-school education.

It can also be noted that private and public educational institutions have the right to provide paid additional educational services to those who wish, such as training in additional educational programs, teaching special courses and cycles of disciplines, classes with students in in-depth study of subjects and other services in the field of education.

In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has been actively working to modernize education, introduce innovative approaches and improve access to educational services for the population, adopting new regulatory documents in the field of development and improving the quality of education of the population. For example, “in order to develop the knowledge and skills of school students, educate them in the spirit of devotion to national and universal values, increase the authority of the teaching profession and the quality of teachers, improve textbooks and educational methodological complexes based on modern requirements, build modern models of public education institutions meeting international standards”, a Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted «О стратегии «Узбекистан - 2030»» by 11.09.2023y. № УП-158.

Educational activities are identified with educational services, in which many definitions that are different in content and similar in meaning are given. For example,

A. Skalkin in his article gives the following definition: “Educational services are an element of educational activity that has special goals and a subjective composition. The goals of educational services are the transfer of knowledge, skills, the formation of professional skills and their mastery by students. The subjects of educational services are educational organizations represented by teaching staff and students wishing to receive an education of one level or another”.

Another definition, no less important in significance, is given in his work by V.N. Zotov: “an educational service is the volume of educational and scientific information transmitted to a citizen in the form of a sum of knowledge of a social and special nature, as well as practical skills transmitted to a citizen according to a specific program».

Agreeing with all the above definitions, we can conclude that an educational service is a relationship between someone who wants to obtain certain knowledge and someone who provides this knowledge for a fee or free of charge. Educational services are directly involved in the formation of human capital, since the process of providing services takes place in conjunction with the creation of spiritual values, transformation and development of the student’s personality, and this in turn helps in reducing the country’s poverty level.

Educational services have their own specificity, which is manifested both in traditional characteristics and in features inherent only to educational services. One of the specific features of educational services is that they belong to the category of “public goods”. Another is the impossibility of their direct monetary measurement. The price mechanism is often unable to reflect all the costs of producing educational services. This is explained by the lack of a material form and material expression of the results, their use in the course of this activity, and also the fact that they contain a useful effect in themselves. If in the material sphere they are relatively easy to measure quantitatively, for example, in pieces or kilograms per unit of production, then in relation to educational services this is difficult to achieve, i.e. services generate intangible benefits. These benefits are not subject to ownership rights: the result of the provision of educational services is the receipt of a certain level of education, which implies the paid nature of the services. Services are provided for a fee. At the same time, the educational process in state educational institutions within the framework of basic educational programs and state educational standards is free, and for the implementation of these processes an agreement on the provision of educational services is not drawn up.

In addition, there is another distinctive feature of educational services - the ambiguity of the goals set for organizations providing these services. As a rule, the activities of an educational institution are not directly aimed at achieving profit, i.e. many of their interests are related to the growth of welfare, which involves “receiving the profits necessary to ensure expanded reproduction”.

Based on some theoretical aspects of economic theory, educational services can be classified as pure private goods. The significant positive external effect of educational services also allows us to classify them as socially significant private goods.

Being one of the types of socio-economic benefits, educational services are additional in nature in a non-core educational institution, exceed the state educational standard, and the costs necessary for the production and consumption of such activities require adequate compensation. But at the same time, it is possible to increase the volume of supply of educational services by selecting qualified teachers, expanding the classroom fund, additional funding, etc.

Knowledge, abilities, skills, as well as specialties acquired in the course of providing educational services, on the one hand, are the motive for the consumer when he enters the educational services market. An individual strives, with the help of educational services, to get the opportunity to choose the most suitable niche for him in the labor market. Moreover, in conditions of competition between educational institutions, he has the opportunity to choose based on various factors. In terms of content, educational services are characterized by the knowledge, skills and abilities that the consumer of educational services acquires, as well as the specialty that he receives as a result.

Factors influencing consumer motivation when choosing educational services include both the main and additional advantages of an educational organization. An important role for the consumer is played by the timing, type and form of training, the level of qualifications of teachers of the educational institution, the material resources of the educational organization, which includes classrooms for classes, their equipment with modern teaching aids, etc. In turn, to attract potential consumers of educational services, benefits such as various additional advanced training or retraining courses, diplomas, certificates, free consulting, and certain benefits are used. Thus, from an economic point of view, concepts such as “enhanced product” and “potential product” are used to attract consumers. The consumer’s desire to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities that will help him gain advantages in the labor market determines another characteristic feature of educational services. This is the mutual activity of the provider of such a service, as well as its recipient. This feature distinguishes educational services from others, in most of which the client remains a passive party.

At the same time, such paid educational activities were not considered entrepreneurial. Researchers of educational legislation highlight both positive and negative aspects of introducing the concept of “educational services” into legal acts. It is customary to highlight the following aspects as positive aspects:

1. the introduction of this concept legalized paid forms of education;
2. the use of the concept of “educational services” in educational legislation allows the use of civil legal forms of regulation of public relations in the field of education;
3. the introduction of this concept contributed to the development of competition in the educational services market;
4. paid educational services made it possible to find additional non-state sources of funding for state educational institutions;
5. granting financial independence to some higher educational institutions and a number of powers of the Cabinet of Ministers and ministries, in particular,

transferring the studies of foreign citizens from foreign universities to state universities of Uzbekistan and determining the internal regulations of students.

Also included in the reforms carried out in the country in the field of education are:

- modernization of educational programs, in the form of the introduction of modern teaching methods and updating of educational materials in order to meet modern labor market requirements and scientific achievements;
- development of digital technologies in education, introducing information technologies into the educational process to increase its efficiency and accessibility;
- advanced training of teaching staff, training and retraining of teachers to use modern teaching methods and organize the educational process.

And also in Uzbekistan, active measures are being taken to improve the accessibility of education for all segments of the population:

- development of educational infrastructure: Construction and modernization of schools, colleges and universities to provide comfortable learning conditions;
- financial support: Providing government grants and scholarships to motivate students and reduce the financial barrier to education;
- development of distance education: Introduction of online courses and distance education programs to expand access to education in remote and sparsely populated regions.

In conclusion, we can say that educational services in Uzbekistan play a key role in the development of the country, providing citizens with quality education and helping to increase economic potential. Reforms in the educational system and measures to improve the accessibility of education create favorable conditions for the sustainable development of New Uzbekistan in the future.

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