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DEVELOPMENT AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE NON-STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

Karimova Saida

Senior Lecturer, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

Gulistan State University

Abstract

This article analyzes the role of non-state education in the education system of Uzbekistan, as well as the reforms implemented in recent years and their outcomes. Furthermore, it reveals the impact of the development of non-state education on social progress and the intellectual profile of society.

Keywords: non-state education, competitive workforce, human capital, quality competition.

Today, the development of human capital has become one of the key factors ensuring economic growth and competitiveness of states worldwide. The growing demand for quality education necessitates reducing the burden on the state budget and attracting private investment into the education sector.

At the new stage of social development, education is becoming not only a social sphere but also a highly profitable field of intellectual investment. For many years, the education system in Uzbekistan remained exclusively under state control. However, demographic growth and the increasing demand for high-quality education have created a need for the development of the non-state sector. In recent years, New Uzbekistan has undertaken comprehensive reforms aimed at transforming the education system, including supporting the non-state education sector through a series of legal and regulatory acts. Among them are



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the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3276 of September 15, 2017, “On Measures for the Further Development of Non-State Educational Services”; Resolution No. PQ-5161 of June 25, 2021, “On Measures to Support Non-State Educational Organizations and Create Additional Opportunities for Youth in the Educational Process”; Resolution No. 403 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 30, 2025, “On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Non-State Educational Services in the Republic”; and Resolution No. 1028 of December 24, 2019, “On Measures to Improve the Activities of Non-State Educational Organizations.”

These and similar decrees and resolutions have led to fundamental changes in the non-state education system. However, it should be emphasized that although the number and coverage of non-state educational institutions are steadily increasing, there remain many issues related to their activities that require attention and solutions.

Today, the non-state education system covers all levels of education, from preschool education to higher education. An analysis of statistical data indicates that the growth of the non-state sector is primarily manifested in three main directions:

1. Competition in the provision of quality education;
2. Specialization;
3. Investment attractiveness.

Let us briefly consider the issue of **quality competition**. The main competitive advantage of non-state educational institutions lies in the personalized nature of the educational process, particularly in their strong focus on learner-centered education. Today, many private educational institutions compete with public schools by offering instruction in small groups, applying individualized approaches, and implementing international teaching methodologies. In public



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educational institutions, especially in general secondary schools, class sizes are often large, typically consisting of 30 or more students. This, in turn, limits teachers' ability to work effectively with each individual learner. In private schools, class sizes are generally smaller, allowing teachers to provide more individualized attention, which contributes to improving the quality of education. Private educational institutions are also making significant progress in the area of **specialization**. Unlike traditional educational models, many private schools and universities focus on fields that are highly demanded in the labor market, such as information technology, foreign languages, and business management. In addition, they incorporate programming, robotics, and the fundamentals of artificial intelligence into their curricula from the school level. This increases graduates' opportunities to pursue high-income careers in the future. In non-state educational institutions, foreign languages are taught not merely as academic subjects but as tools for communication and knowledge acquisition. In many private higher education institutions, courses are conducted entirely in English, enabling graduates to remain competitive not only in the local labor market but also within multinational corporations. However, there is another side to this issue. Language also serves as a carrier of a nation's cultural and mental characteristics. Therefore, placing greater emphasis on a foreign language rather than the native language from an early school age may negatively affect the process of developing national identity, and this aspect should be carefully considered.

Non-state educational institutions are also actively developing their **investment attractiveness**. Tax incentives provided by the government, particularly those established under Presidential Resolution No. PQ-5161 of June 25, 2021, "On Measures to Support Non-State Educational Organizations and Create Additional Opportunities for Youth in the Educational Process," have increased the interest



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of both domestic and foreign investors in this sector. Competition based on quality in the non-state education sector contributes to the modernization of educational standards; specialization helps prepare competitive professionals in fields that meet labor market demands; and investment attractiveness creates a stable financial foundation for the sector. The combination of these three factors has the potential to significantly improve Uzbekistan's position in global education rankings and indices.

In conclusion, it can be emphasized that the non-state education sector is not a competitor to the state education system but rather a complementary partner. Its development contributes not only to the intellectual advancement of society but also to reducing the economic and social burden on the state. Furthermore, the non-state education system serves as an important instrument for strengthening Uzbekistan's position in the global intellectual and educational landscape.

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