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## **Investigating the Challenges of Textbook Supply In Uzbekistan's General Secondary Education**

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### **Abstract**

Textbooks are among the most important educational resources for ensuring effective teaching and learning. The availability of adequate and timely textbooks plays a significant role in supporting curriculum implementation and improving educational quality. Despite ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan's education sector, challenges related to textbook supply and distribution continue to exist. Therefore, this study investigates the challenges of textbook supply in Uzbekistan's general secondary education system and explores possible strategies for improving the effectiveness of textbook distribution.

The study employed a mixed-methods research approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative data were collected through a questionnaire survey involving 151 respondents, including teachers, librarians, school principals, and education officials. Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with four key stakeholders representing different levels of the textbook supply system. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis.

The findings revealed that the textbook supply system in Uzbekistan is generally well organized and operates under a centralized management structure. However, several challenges were identified, including logistics and transportation constraints, urbanization and student migration, multilingual textbook planning, and human resource limitations. The study also found that the redistribution of textbooks between schools and regions requires additional time and resources. Furthermore, respondents highlighted difficulties in forecasting demand for textbooks in different languages, particularly in urban areas where student mobility is high.

The results indicate that recent reforms and the introduction of digital monitoring tools, particularly the Digital Library platform, have contributed to improving transparency, monitoring, and coordination within the textbook supply system. Nevertheless, further improvements are needed to increase flexibility, strengthen logistics capacity, enhance multilingual planning, and improve the management of

textbook inventories.

Based on the findings, the study recommends strengthening logistics infrastructure, developing dynamic forecasting mechanisms, expanding the use of digital management systems, improving regional reserve stock management, and enhancing the capacity of personnel responsible for textbook administration. The study contributes to the existing literature on textbook governance and provides practical policy recommendations for improving textbook supply in Uzbekistan's general secondary education system.

**Keywords:** Textbook Supply, Textbook Distribution, General Secondary Education, Logistics, Multilingual Education, Digital Library Platform, Uzbekistan, Mixed-Methods Research