

School-based Management

Uzbekistan

The national system of education became a priority in carrying out socio-economic reforms, being part of the democratic and market transformations in the country. This was set out in a Cabinet of Ministers resolution No 116 (28.2.97) “On the results of socio-economic development in 1996 and priorities of deepening economic reforms in 1997.”

The NPPT is being conducted in 3 stages.

First stage (1997-2001) – creating the legal, personnel, scientific-methodological, financial-material conditions for reforming and developing on the basis of preserving the positive potential of the existing system of preparing personnel. On the basis of monitoring the execution of the first stage, the directions of realisation of the national program have been clarified.

The second stage (2001-2005) – full-scale realization of the NPPT, its correction in light of accumulated experience, the growth of the labor market and the real socio-economic conditions.

The third stage (2005+) – improvement and further development of the system of training personnel on the basis of analysis and discussion of accumulated experience, in light of the prospects of socio-economic development of the country.

Providing equal access to compulsory education

On the basis of the NPPT **12-years of compulsory education is being introduced step by step** in Uzbekistan – it covers 9 years of general secondary education and 3 years of secondary special, professional education. The general secondary education is carried out in 2 stages of education in common secondary schools: primary education (1-4 classes), general secondary education (1-11 classes). The secondary special and professional education is carried out in academic lyceums and professional colleges.

The structure of continuous education

Building a new continuous and acceptable system of education includes **the following types of education:**

- pre-school education (up to 6-7 years of age);
- general secondary education (9 years);
- secondary special, professional education (3 years);
- higher education (BA – 4 years, MA – 2 years);
- post graduate education (PhD);
- higher qualifications and retraining;
- extra curricular education;
- family and independent education.

Pre-school education

There are more than 6865 pre-school establishments in the republic at present visited by 642487 children, which makes 19,4 % of all children in Uzbekistan. Intensive work is being carried out on extending a network of non-formal educational groups with minimum number of children (7-10 people) and conditions of home groups ensuring emotional healthiness and psychological security of children. Groups on preparing children for school have also been opened at mahallas, pre-school establishments, schools and other establishments. The number of non-governmental pre-school establishments is growing. 32 preschool children establishments were privatised in a short time.

The primary education is directed at forming the bases of literacy, knowledge and skills necessary for obtaining general secondary education. Children of 6-7 year old are accepted to the first class of the school.

The general secondary education gives necessary amount of knowledge, develops skills of independent thinking, organizational abilities and practical experience, promotes professional primary orientation and choice of the following stage of education. Specialized schools are being set up to develop the abilities and talents of children.

There are 9.799 schools functioning in the 2002/03 academic year, 9.692 out of which are under the MoPE, 107 schools are under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Defence of Population, Ministry of Health, State Sport Committee, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Culture

Network of general secondary schools in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Site Years	1997/98	1997/98	1997/98	1997/98	1997/98	1997/98
City/town	2102	2102	2102	2102	2102	2102
Village	2168	2168	2168	2168	2168	2168
Total of Schools	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150

Full time general secondary schools under the MoPE in 1997-2002

Type of schools Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002 in % to 1997
Number of gen. Sec. Schools	9545	9627	9582	9619	9668	9692	1001,5
Primary	203	223	212	207	190	183	90,1
Incomplete secondary	1850	1855	1922	1966	1977	1996	108,0
Secondary	7492	7549	7448	7446	7501	7513	100,3

Education in general secondary schools is run in seven languages

Uzbek	Russian	Kazakh	Karakalpak	Tadjik	Kirgiz	Turkmen
87,0%	5,5%	2,5 %	2,4 %	2,0 %	0,4 %	0,2%

Academic lyceums and professional colleges provide secondary special, professional education granting the right and being a basis for work on an obtained profession or continuation of education at the next stage.

Coming out of the basic principles of state policy in the sphere of education the priority directions of the reforms are the following :

1. Reform of the content of education

2. Values education

3. Forming a system of quality control of education

4. Attention to gifted children and talented youth

5. Preparation and raising qualifications of teaching staff

6. Development of links between science and education

7. Development of integration of production and education

8. Management of the education system

9. Development of a market of education services

10. New information technology.

11. Material-technical supplies

12. Financing

13. Social guarantees and state support.

14. International cooperation.

The following government structures and social groups participate in the formation of the goals and strategy for developing the education system:

1. The Oliy Majlis and Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Key persons and professionals in theory, methodology, structure and legal bases of education.
3. Teachers, administrative bodies and policy makers in education,.
4. Principal employers of graduates of the education system at different levels and types.
5. Leading scientists, figures of culture and art, representatives of social organizations, funds.
6. Parents.

Structural reform of full time education and fundamental renewal of administration have been undertaken.

At the Ministry of higher and Secondary Specialized education (MHSSE), a Center of Secondary Specialized and professional education (CSSPE) was created administered by provincial hokimiats. The Institute of the development of middle specialist, professional education was created to establish the scientific foundation of the content of the new form of education.

In the State center of testing, a department for the control of quality of specialist training, testing of teachers and education institutions was set up.

At district and city departments of public education, centers of professional orientation and psychological-pedagogical diagnostics for students were set up.

Marketing services at the Ministry of education and other ministries and institutions and in higher education institutions were created.

The structure of administrative management consists of the following:

- the Cabinet of Ministers;
- the MoPE;
- the MHSSE;
- ministries and institutions with education institutions (Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Healthcare, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of agriculture, the Ministry of communications, the Ministry of justice, the Ministry of foreign affairs, the State sport committee and others);
- local political bodies (Karakalpakstan Council of ministers, regional hokimiats, Tashkent hokimiat, regional and city hokimiats);
- territorial administration of public education and Secondary Specialized professional education

After adopting the NPPT and implementation of its provisions, the following results have been achieved:

- 1. Creation of a new normative-legal basis for the functioning of the system of training personnel and continuous education. Governmental decrees on developing types of education – resolutions were issued about activities of subjects of education process, administration, control and monitoring the reforms; standardizing the education, construction and provision of educational establishments, etc.

2. Structural reform of continuous education and fundamental renewal of administration - transition from a 9-year compulsory general secondary to 12-year compulsory general secondary (school) and secondary special, professional education (academic lyceum and professional college), from one-step higher education to two-step higher education system (BA and MA) have been undertaken. New central structures and regional divisions of administering branches were created; new type of education – secondary special, professional education was organized; new educational establishments and etc. were organized.

3. Work has been carried out on the fundamental reform of the content of education, guaranteeing its continuity, directedness to the formation of the harmoniously developed personality. Standardizing the educational and professional programs was set up.

4. Significant work was carried out in training personnel in the field of computer and communication technologies in education system; centre of advanced information technologies with distant educational department; centre of pedagogical technologies and etc. were established.

In the framework of implementation of the NPPT, the achievement of the goals of the NAP-EFA are guaranteed, namely:

- political adherence to education for all;
- realise stable and full functioning of the education system, closely tied to the strategies and directions of development of the state, society and the individual;
- broad participation of civil society in the formulation, carrying out and monitoring the development of education;
- introduction of effective management and administration of education based on needs, broad participation and responsibility;

***In the framework of realization of the NPPT,
the achievement of the goals of the
NAP-EFA are guaranteed, namely:***

- measures are being taken to attract investment to basic education;
- education programs aimed at humanism, democratisation, humanitarianism, cooperation with other countries in peace and tolerance, rendering help against violence and conflicts;
- strategies to guarantee equality of sexes in education on the basis of recognition of the need to change approaches, values and practices in this area;
- create secure, healthy, inclusive and just conditions with adequate equipment to promote successful learning to an adequate level for all;

***In the framework of realization of the NPPT,
the achievement of the goals of the
NAP-EFA are guaranteed, namely:***

- take measures to raise the social status and professionalism of teachers;
- implement new informational and pedagogical technologies;
- carry out systematic monitoring of the achievement of goals and strategies of the NAP-EFA on a national, regional and local levels;
- strengthen international cooperation to accelerate progress to fulfil the NAP-EFA.