

Some Aspects Of The Organization And Management Of The Education System In Uzbekistan

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Annotation. The ideas, rules, and laws of human education were initially based on stories, pandnoms, written monuments, and folklore, and later on, they strengthen their position as an independent science.

Indeed, our ancestors paid special attention to child education from time immemorial. Imam al-Bukhari, -Isa at-Termizny, Berunny, Az-Zamakhshari, Navoi, Babur, Ogahi, great scientists, writers, virtuous people like Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Cholpon, wrote many works on education. "The City of Virtuous People" by Faro Bey, who is considered the founder of Eastern pedagogy, "Qutadgu Bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib, "Mahbub ul-Qulub" by Alisher Navoi, "Nightmare" by Kaikovus, and "Futuvvatnamai Sultani" by Vaiz Koshfi are proof of this. It is known from history that Eastern pedagogy once flourished. When the German scientist Herler said, "The East is the teacher of Europe", he probably meant this period of development.

Key words: Pedagogy, psychology, child education, social environment, methodology, technology, efficiency, quality indicators, education, management.

Management of the educational system is an important branch of pedagogy, which defines the bodies of the educational system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their tasks, the content and methods of work, and also establishes the system of management of educational institutions.

The general management of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the following powers to manage the education system:

1. Implementation of a unified state policy in the field of education;
2. Leadership of state administration bodies from the field of education;
3. Implementation of the development of education development programs;
4. Establishing the order of establishment, reorganization and termination of educational institutions;
5. Establishing the procedure for accreditation of educational institutions, attestation of pedagogues, scientific personnel;
6. Issuance of permits to educational institutions of other countries that give them the right to engage in educational activity in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
7. Establishing the procedure for recognition of educational documents of foreign countries and recording the equivalence of these documents in accordance with the requirements of legal documents;
8. Approval of state education standards;
9. Approval of state-approved sample information documents and determination of the procedure for issuing them;
10. Determining the amount of state grants and the procedure for admission to educational institutions;
11. Appointment of the head of the higher education institution;
12. Determining the procedure for transferring students from one accredited educational institution to another, as well as other powers in accordance with legislation.

The education system in the republic is managed by a number of ministries belonging to state bodies, such as the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, as well as centers, in particular, the center for coordinating the activities of the Republican Education Center, academic lyceum, vocational colleges, region, city, district. education departments are also involved. The scope of rights of competent state bodies for education management includes the following:

1. Implementation of the unified state policy in the field of education;
2. Coordinating the activities of educational institutions and guiding them in methodological issues;
3. DTS, to ensure the fulfillment of the requirements for the level of knowledge and professional training of specialists;

4. Introducing advanced forms of teaching and new pedagogical technologies, technical and informational means of education into the educational process;
5. Organization of creation and publication of educational and educational methodical literature;
6. Approving the final state assessment of students and the regulations on externships in state educational institutions;
7. Submit proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the appointment of rectors of state higher education institutions;
8. Training of teaching staff, improvement of their qualifications, organization of retraining, as well as other powers in accordance with legislation.

Local state authorities are also involved in the management of the republican education system. Their place and role in the management of the Republic's education system is determined by the following:

1. They establish, reorganize and liquidate educational institutions (with the exception of institutions under the jurisdiction of the republic) and register their charters;
2. Determine the amounts and benefits of financing educational institutions in their regions within the scope of their authority;
3. They ensure compliance with the state requirements for the quality and level of education, as well as the professional activity of pedagogues. They also exercise the main powers in accordance with the law. In the field of educational system management, special attention is paid to the organization of educational institution activities.

The educational institution is managed by its head (principal or rector). The director of the educational institution is considered to be the responsible person for the students to be spiritually mature, physically healthy, to master the fundamentals of science thoroughly, and for the current activity of the general educational institution. The organizer, the best teacher with a higher education and at least 3 years of teaching experience, is appointed director by the regional public education department (urban public education in Tashkent) on the recommendation of the district public department. Transfers from one school to another. Will be fired. The regional department of public education informs the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan about this. Employees of the educational institution must follow the order of the head of the educational institution.

The duties of the leader in the educational institution are mainly as follows: to lead the pedagogical team of the educational institution, to correctly select and place personnel, to create the necessary conditions for improving the socio-ideological level of employees, to ensure the quality of education and education of students, outside the classroom and school leading the organization of work and establishing appropriate control. To ensure that students choose the right profession, to organize work with parents and the public. Ensuring compliance with the rules of internal discipline, sanitation and hygiene, general regime, labor protection and technical safety in the school, etc. The school principal hires and dismisses teachers or support staff, motivates staff and teachers, and in some cases punishes them, recommends outstanding teachers and staff for state awards.

The leader takes into account the opinions of the pedagogical team when solving certain issues. It resolves relevant issues related to the activity of the educational institution, is accountable to the state. In organizing the activities of the educational institution, the head is assisted by the deputies for educational and educational affairs.

The deputy director of educational affairs is the person responsible for educational affairs of the educational institution. He directs educational work. Only the best teachers with higher education and at least three years of teaching experience can work in this position. His candidacy is recommended by the head of the educational institution, approved by the district, (city) department of public education. The deputy director of educational affairs is responsible for the correct organization of the educational process in the school, the fulfillment of the requirements of the educational programs, the correct organization of lessons and the acquisition of knowledge by students, and the implementation of educational work controls the growth of the level of knowledge of students. Provides methodical guidance to teachers, plans the organization of educational work, directs the work of method associations.

The deputy director of spiritual affairs is the person directly responsible for the educational work of educational specialists.

Only good teachers with higher education and at least three years of teaching experience can work in this position. His candidacy is recommended by the head of the educational institution, approved by the district, (city) department of public education. The deputy director for spiritual affairs is responsible for the proper organization of the educational process in the educational institution, the production of the annual plan of educational work and control over its implementation, ensuring compliance with internal procedures, forming the moral image of students and employees, organizing control over their behavior, etc. conducts work.

The deputy director of economic affairs is the person responsible for the economic and financial affairs of the educational institution. The candidate for this position is recommended by the head of the educational institution and approved by the district (city) department of public education. Its main task is to provide the educational institution with financial resources, come up with proposals for creating additional sources of income, provide the educational institution with educational equipment, and achieve the current and complete repair of the building.

Pedagogical council of the educational institution (scientific council in higher educational institutions) is an advisory body under the head of the educational institution, whose decisions reflect the unified and general opinion of the team.

Some decisions made by the Pedagogical Council (Scientific Council) are the responsibility of both the head and the team of the educational institution. For example, issues such as the state of educational work, achievements and shortcomings, recommending teaching staff for state awards, (moving students from class to class in schools), expelling students, are decided by the Pedagogical Scientific Council. For example, determining the implementation measures of the Ministry of Education and Higher and Secondary Special Education, implementing the educational process, improving educational work, applying innovative and information technologies to the educational process, popularizing advanced work practices, creating cooperation between the family, the community and the educational institution. Bringing, strengthening it, etc. issues are considered. Each member of the Council has the right to bring the issue related to educational work to the discussion of the Council meeting on his own initiative. The decision of the council comes into force after approval by the head of the educational institution and is binding for every member of the team.

Methodological work in educational institutions is one of the important means of improving the quality of educational work. The goal of organizing methodological work is to expand the socio-ideological outlook of teachers and to improve their pedagogical and methodological skills. The following method associations operate in educational institutions (1-расм).

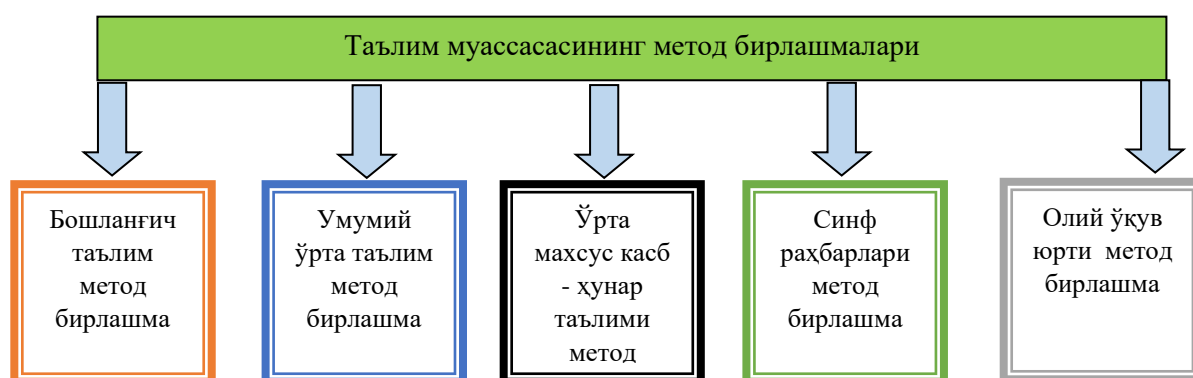


Fig. 1. The following method associations operate in educational institutions

Methodological associations are headed by experienced teachers, who are elected at the association meeting. Methodological work is mainly focused on improving the quality of education and training work, and it is carried out in various forms. The procedure for holding open classes and the circumstances of their holding are also discussed at the meetings of methodical associations. The teacher's mutual observation of the lesson is also considered an important form of methodical work. Methodological work organized in educational institutions is expressed in the general plan. Reports on the activities carried out in educational institutions are of great importance. Reporting work is carried out in forms established and approved by the state. For this, it is necessary to organize the documents, records and accounting of the educational institution. Among such important documents are the documents kept on the registration of pupils (students). In it, the list of students (students) is based on the alphabet; personal work of pupils (students); list of students by classes (students by courses) etc. will be available. Administrative documents in educational institutions are placed in the following order:

1. Instructions of the governing bodies;
2. Documents related to organizational issues;
3. Documents related to educational issues;
4. Documents related to educational issues;
5. Personnel documents;
6. Cooperation with the public, documents related to public works of educational institutions;
7. Documents related to financial, material supply and repair works for economic works;
8. A notebook for recording documents sent and received from the educational institution, etc.

The maintenance of these documents allows to give a full assessment of the activity of the educational institution, to identify the existing shortcomings.

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