Educational policy of Uzbekistan

Only a truly educated person can highly value human dignity, preserve national values, enhance national self-consciousness, selflessly fight to be able to live in a free society so that our independent nation would assume its due and authoritative place in the world community.

Islam Karimov President of Uzbekistan

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Talking points

- General Information about Uzbekistan
- Legal base of educational policy in Uzbekistan
- Administration of educational policy
- Education system in Uzbekistan
- National Program for Training Personnel
- Programs supported by International organizations
- Education sector plan for 2013-2017
- Achievements and challenges

General Information about Uzbekistan (1)



General Information about Uzbekistan (2)

GDP 62.6 billion USD

GDP per capita 2037 USD

Population 30.7 million

Ethnic groups more than 90

Territory 425,400 m2

Climate Sharply continental with four seasons

Capital Tashkent

Language Uzbek

General Information about Uzbekistan (3)

Uzbekistan is Presidential Republic

President: I.Karimov



Prime Minister: Sh.Mirziyoyev



General Information about Uzbekistan (4)

Political Parties:

- Liberal Democratic Party
- People's Democratic Party
- National Revival Democratic Party
- Justice Social Democratic Party

Legal base of educational policy

- Constitution of Uzbekistan (8th December 1992)
- Constitution of Karakalpakstan (9th April 1993)
- The law "On education" (29th August 1997)
- The law "On the National Program for Training Personnel" (29th August 1997)
- Decrees and resolutions of the President and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- National Action Plan "Education For All" (2000)

Other laws effecting education policy

- Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child"
- Law "On the State Language"
- Law "On Social Security of the Disabled in the Republic of Uzbekistan"

Administration of educational policy (1)

According to Constitution

Article 89. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Head of the State and ensures concerted functioning and interaction of bodies of state authority.

Article 98. The Cabinet of Ministers shall:

be responsible for carrying out effective economic, social, financial, monetary policy, development and implementation of the programs on development of science, culture, education, health and other sectors of the economy and social sphere;

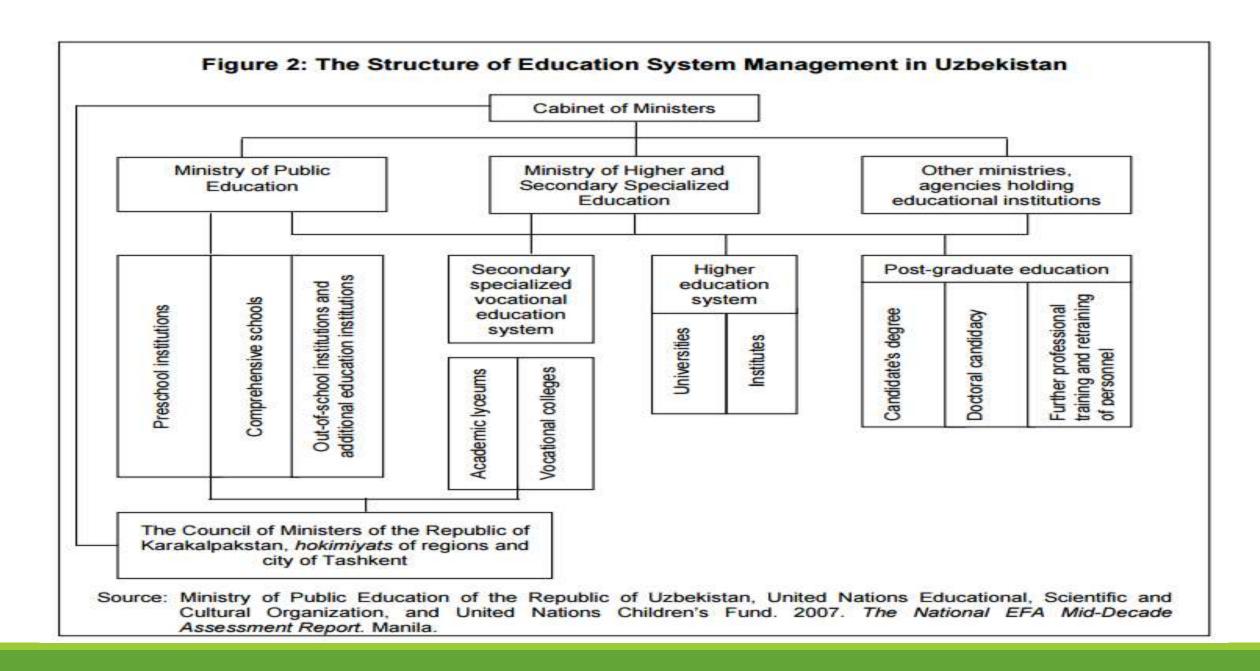
Administration of educational policy (2)

The competencies of the Cabinet of Ministers include the following authorities in regard to the education system:

- conduct of a single state policy in the area of education;
- supervise the state administrative bodies of education;
- development and implementation of programs for development of education;
- establish the procedures for organizing, re-organizing and liquidation of educational institutions;
- determine the procedure for educational institutions' accreditation, as well as attestation of teachers and researchers;
- issue permissions to educational activity for educational institutions of foreign countries in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Administration of educational policy (3)

- set the procedure of recognition and establishing equivalency of foreign countries' documents on education in accordance with the legislation;
- approve the state education standards;
- approve the documents on establishing the state models and set the procedure to issue those;
- identify the number of the state grants and the admission procedures to educational institutions;
- appoint rectors of the state higher educational institutions;
- set the procedure for transfer of students from one accredited educational institution into another.



General Administrative Structure of Education System National Administrative bodies of education in Uzbekistan (ministries, Lower educational institutions center) Regional education departments Lower educational institutions Administrative supervision District (city) education Functional departments Lower educational institutions administration

Administration of educational policy (4)

At the same time, certain functions of the state administration on the education system are provided to such central economic agencies, as:

the Ministry of Finance (system of financing), and

Ministry of Economy (infrastructure development programs, demographic forecasts, projections and programs for admission into educational institutions, including through the state grants, etc.).

Educational system

- Pre-school education
- General secondary
- Secondary special and vocational
- Undergraduate, graduate education
- In-service training and re-training of human resources
- Extracurricular education

National Program for Personnel Training

Aim of the program

to provide legal framework for radical reforming of learning process

elaboration of a new national education system for training of qualified citizen of democratic society with high spirit and morals

What changes did it introduce?

extended the duration of compulsory education to 12 years (4 years of basic education -5 years of secondary education – 3 years of vocational education) and restructured education programs at the secondary and tertiary levels.

"Academic Lyceum" attached to universities

"Professional Colleges"

National Program for Personnel Training

The compliance of the vocational college graduates with needs of the labor market is seriously limited by the following factors:

- the quality of training;
- the accuracy of labor market analyses;
- the development of students' transversal skills.

Programs supported by international organizations

30 projects were implemented in partnership with international organizations that were aimed at improving the children's and young people's access to quality education.

ADB, UNICEF, the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Korean Government, Government of China, Japanese Bank for International Cooperation, Islamic Development Bank, German Development Bank, TACIS, GIZ, UNESCO, KOICA, JICA, the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of the Republic of Poland, and Swiss Confederation

Programs supported by international organizations

- Achievements via implementation of investment projects in the system of secondary specialized vocational education:
- Academic lyceums and vocational colleges are equipped with learning and laboratory equipment on general education subjects;
- Workshops of vocational colleges are equipped with learning-production lines;
- Profile standards and curricula for special subjects in vocational colleges were developed and improved;
- Teaching manuals are developed and published;
- Multiplier-trainers are trained;
- Labor market analysis mechanisms are developed
- Social partnership development Concept is prepared;
- The mechanism of professional-practical examinations in vocational colleges is introduced.

EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN for 2013-2017

Outcome 1: Children's health and personalities developed in preparation for learning in school

Outcome 2: Learners' general knowledge, independent thinking skills + organizational skills developed in preparation for successful progression in the education system

Outcome 3: Learners prepared for successful transition to the labor market or the higher education system

Outcome 4: Teachers prepared for the transmission of knowledge, independent thinking and organizational skills to learners, and for the development of learners' personalities in preparation for their contribution to society

Outcome 5: Graduates prepared as highly qualified specialists to contribute to scientific progress, socioeconomic and cultural development of the country

Outcome 6: Adults empowered to expand their knowledge and skills according to their needs and interests through non-formal adult education

Outcome 7: Opportunities created for children and youth to pursue their interests during their free time

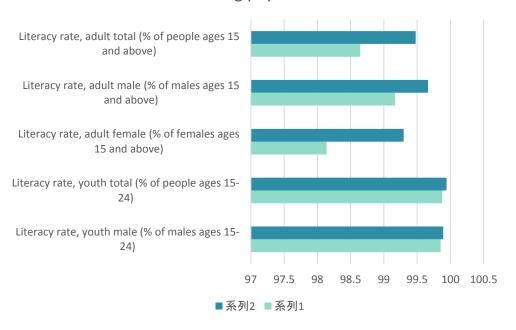
Outcome 8: Children and youth with special educational needs supported in accordance with their specific requirements and/or talents, for them to adequately participate in education

EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN for 2013-2017

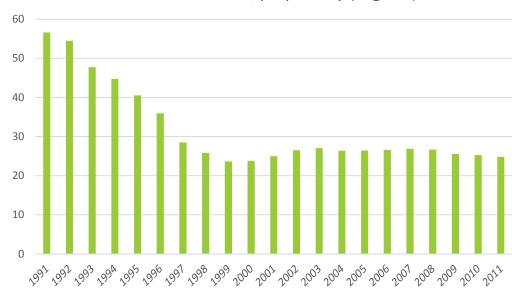
Strengths of the institutional basis in the country:

- Existence of specialized governmental organizations that are responsible for development of education
- Availability of a wide network of social, and non-commercial, non-governmental organizations in Uzbekistan that determine the possibilities of consolidating and unification of the national potential for sustainable development of education;
- Functional network of specialized research institutions and universities with experienced experts, who hold good knowledge in the field and international recognition and who will conduct studies, projects and programs of the ESP;
- Availability of local self-government bodies as historical heritage of the nation, and a product
 of its national and spiritual values and traditions that ensure harmonious development of the
 child (Makhalla is an independent self-government body, which conducts social initiatives and
 events directly on the field, in villages, districts, regions, and cities).

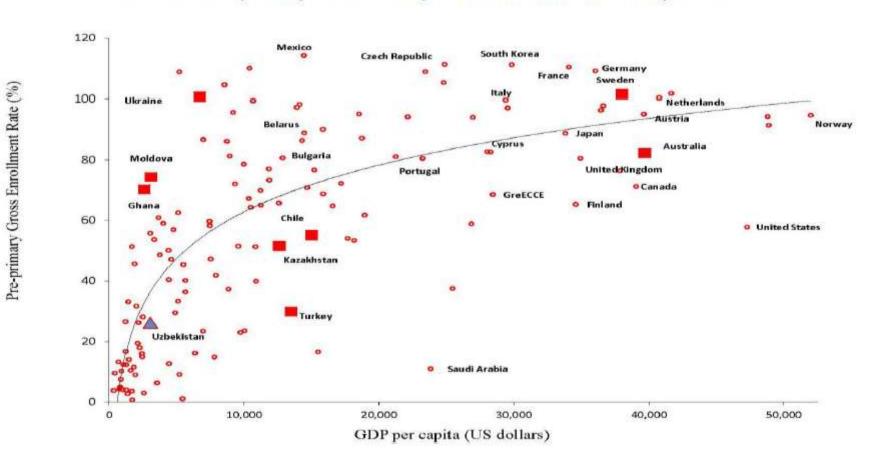
Literature rate among population of Uzbekistan

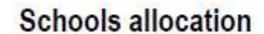


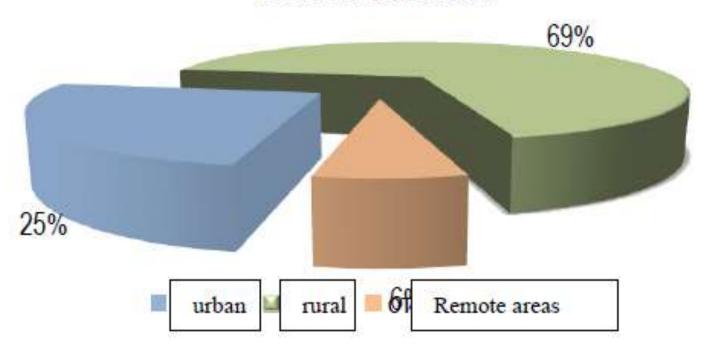
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)



Access to Pre-primary education System in International Comparison

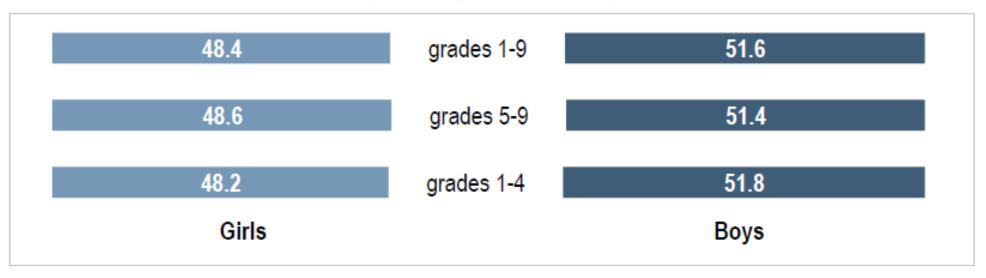






Gender ratio in general education schools

(as of September, 2012)



Source: Statistical yearbook for 2012/2013 academic year. Tashkent: MoPE, 2013. – p. 134.

Total expenditures for education – as % of total state budget expenditure							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Budget % of total state budget expenditure	29.0	29.6	29.6	41.5	41.7	36.7	35.0 ⁴²

Source: ASIAN Development Bank 2010:44/Appendix 3

Challenges

The main challenge of human development in Uzbekistan lies in the development of skilled and knowledgeable personnel who are able to facilitate the transition to an internationally competitive economy. The availability of quality human resources is critical in effecting this transformation.

Uzbekistan spends about 8%–9% of its gross domestic product on education, which is much higher than in countries at a comparable level of development. Ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of such high investment in education is a challenge for Uzbekistan.

Education reforms in Uzbekistan, however, continue to be at their initial stages. The weak areas include the government's **inability to improve internal coordination**, reduce fragmentation, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency in planning policy formulations in the education sector.

Corruption is a major impediment of growth and quality in education sphere of Uzbekistan.

Thank you