

LEGAL BASIS OF THE ACTIVITY OF COLLEGIATE BODIES IN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Annotation: In this article, scientific research was conducted on the activity and legal basis of collegial bodies in the system of public education. Collegiality is fully informed.

Keywords: Public education, Collegiality, Teacher, organization, Society, constitution, students, education system, high attention.

Public education is one of the priority areas of social policy in Uzbekistan. It is the quality and convenience of school education that reflects the country's development prospects and creates a basis for training highly qualified personnel. We have no choice but to agree that it is impossible to save funds for education. It is not for nothing that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that school affairs are under state control.

The term "collegiality" is derived from the Latin collegium, which means "fellowship". Collegiality is characteristic of various commercial and non-commercial organizations, various state structures, including the judiciary, executive and legislative authorities, political parties, and is manifested as a joint discussion of a group of representatives, and then a decision is made. opinions and suggestions were expressed.

It is known that, in order to identify, educate and educate talented children from our country, to further support and encourage them, to form a spiritually rich and intellectually developed generation, in 2019, in accordance with the curricula and programs developed together with foreign educational organizations, Presidential schools were established, which conduct the educational process in English. a decision was made to achieve this, which indicates that advanced standards of education quality are being used.

REFORMS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In the action strategy, special attention is paid to improving the quality of education. To improve the quality of education, first of all, it is necessary to raise the status of teachers in society and create conditions for them to work on themselves. The reason is that if a beautiful school is built and equipped, it is a teacher who gives education to children.

For the first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan, measures were taken to significantly increase the salary of teachers, regardless of the set minimum wage. As a result, as a result of the process of raising teachers' salaries, which consisted of two stages, starting from September 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the salaries of teachers and school heads were increased by an average of 2.5 times compared to 2016, and the salary of educators was increased by an average of 2.3 times. .

In order to encourage the work of pedagogues working in schools in remote districts, additional monthly allowances of up to 50% were set for them, and the need for 1,019 teachers was met.

The monthly salary of the teachers and employees of "Mehribonlik Uyi" basic tariff rates was increased by 1.5 times, and the amount of payment (patronage) paid to each child accepted into the family for upbringing was increased by 1.4 times.

In order to reduce paperwork, the number of Teacher reports has been drastically reduced from 7 to 3. The electronic "Kundalik" information system was introduced on a trial basis in order to digitize class journals and student diaries in all schools of Tashkent city in order to completely abandon "paperwork" in the future.

About 15 thousand male teachers returned to the public education system as a result of comprehensive efforts to raise the status of teachers in society. The number of teachers with secondary special education has been reduced from 62,152 to 49,878 (12,274 or 19%).

Additional benefits were created for teachers. In particular, teachers in the public education system bought 6,325 cars for the first time on the basis of a 2-year interest-free payment. More than 2,500 teachers have connected to preferential "Teacher" mobile tariffs offered by the operator Mobiuz.

The reputation of the republican competition "The Best Science Teacher of the Year - 2019" has increased, and the number of participants in it has reached 97 thousand people. This year, for the first time, an online voting system was launched by the public on the activities of the participants. Last year, 12,000 teachers participated, and 34 teachers won prizes at the Republican stage.

In response to the requests of many parents, from September 2018, comprehensive schools switched to the 11-year education system.

Improving school management

In order to strengthen public control and apply the principles of corporate governance, Supervisory Boards were established in all schools.

Among the main goals and tasks of the supervisory board, it is possible to set priorities for the development of the educational institution, to elect the head of the educational institution from among the candidates recommended by the public education administration, as well as to make proposals to relieve him from the position he holds in the prescribed manner.

In 2019 alone, more than 500 school principals were appointed through a transparent system based on the recommendation of Supervisory Boards;

The members of the supervisory board approve the goals and tasks of the educational institution and the plans to achieve them, supervise the implementation of the tasks set to be implemented in the educational institution and the achievement of the target indicators.

The Council periodically listens to the reports of the head of the educational institution on measures taken to improve the institution's activities, financial and economic situation, income and expenses, use of budget, extra-budgetary, sponsorship and other funds.

The supervisory board establishes public control over schools and helps them to develop and improve the quality of education.

In the establishment of collegial bodies, the following is prohibited: granting state-power powers to collegial bodies, except for cases established by law;

- organization and operation of collegial bodies that are not of practical importance and cause the emergence of bureaucracy, censorship and other administrative obstacles in state administration, state bodies and organizations;

- assigning duplicate and parallel functions to the collegial bodies, which lead to the replacement of the tasks and functions of the state bodies, the reduction of the responsibility for the decisions made and the achievement of specific results;
- involvement of state bodies and organizations that are not directly related to their field of activity in the work of collegial bodies.

Heads of collegial bodies are personally responsible for organizing the activities of these bodies, performing assigned duties and functions in a high-quality manner, updating the content, and in the event that the assigned duties and functions are fully performed or inefficiently performed, they are personally responsible for their optimization or termination in a timely manner to the relevant state bodies and organizations. .

The following are the main tasks of collegial bodies:

to ensure timely and effective execution of assigned tasks;

ensuring mutually agreed operation of state bodies and organizations;

providing organizational-practical, methodological, scientific and other assistance to competent state bodies and organizations in the performance of tasks and functions assigned to them;

making reasonable proposals to competent state bodies and organizations for timely identification, comprehensive analysis and solution of problems requiring inter-agency cooperation.

Collegial bodies may be assigned other tasks in accordance with legislation.

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