

The Ministry of Education and cultures of the Kyrgyz Republic

*The report on development of education
In the period 1991-2001yy.*

Bishkek, 2001

The Introduction

Last decade the education system of the Kyrgyz Republic was in a situation of changes and reforms.

Left 2000 began original foreign year when were summed up ten years' development and strategy of development of education of republic on prospect was defined.

It is marked by acceptance of some the important documents, first of all the State Doctrine of development of education, which set a basis for development of a policy and strategy of a new stage of reforms of educational system, which our state and a society naturally consider as a part of nation-wide strategy.

The strategic line, development of of the Kyrgyz republic, as well as strategy of development of many countries, *is based on idea* of maintenance to each citizen of an opportunity *of the maximal active realization of its aspirations and abilities by granting equal access to* , stimulation *of search by each person*, during increase of its educational level, that *sphere* and that *form* of activity *which will bring the maximal satisfaction to it and the maximal advantage to a society*.

Due to reforms, the certain results are achieved:

The variety of education at all levels of system is established.

New technologies of training are introduced.

The sphere of educational services is expanded.

Management of education system is democratized

There is a consolidation multi-channel financings

Education systems of Kyrgyzstan it is integrated in world educational system.

. The Given results it was possible to reach , first of all, due to the weighed educational policy.

The orientation of reforms was determined by the Law _Of , accepted in 1992. The law has defined a policy of priority development of educational sphere, transition on diversification education programs, search of new forms and technologies of training, an establishment multi-channel financings, attraction of various partners for rendering educational services, an assumption of the not state education.

The basic program directed on reforming of an education system became the program _Bilim _, accepted in 1996. The given program provided perfection of legislative base, updating of the maintenance of education, a measure on social protection of pupils and teachers, development of steady mechanisms of financing of establishments of education. Introduction of the given ideas in life has resulted in powerful enough parameters of development in sphere of education The truth, not all educational levels developed in analyzed decade equally.

Let's address to the brief analysis of development of the basic sublevels of system.

Analytical part

Preschool education and education

Education programs begin in the Kyrgyz Republic for children of 3-6 years. Within 1991-2001 the maintenance of programs of preschool education was actively reformed.

The mainstream of reforming of programs of preschool education consist in refusal of authoritative pedagogic for the benefit of personally-guided interaction of teachers with children, and development of personal features of children of preschool age on a basis ethnography and social orientation of pedagogical process.

Today 468 establishments of preschool education visit about 47 thousand children of preschool age. Experimental work on introduction of innovational approaches in programs of development of preschool children is successfully conducted. 14 experimental areas are determined. Controls participate in experiment by education of all levels, 151 preschool establishment, 575 groups with the general scope of 18456 children. One of the perspective programs introduced on experiment is Parent school. Opening cents Parent School is planned at base preschool establishments and rendering in them *of consultative-pedagogical* services for children from needy families.

However this level of education and education began the most vulnerable during changes. In the beginning of 90th there was a sharp reduction of quantity of kindergartens and a contingent of children in them. If in 1991 in republic function 1604 children's preschool institutions in which it was brought up more than 190 thousand children by the end of 1998 of all remained 468 kindergartens with a contingent 46 and a half of thousand children. Especially sharp reduction of kindergartens occurred in the period with 1992 for 1994.

Alternative forms of preschool education and education have not received sufficient development. By virtue of the given circumstances the insignificant quantity of children participates in programs of development in the early childhood.

Last two - three years there was a partial restoration of a network of preschool establishments; the spontaneous privatization of departmental kindergartens was stopped. Now development of an infrastructure of preschool establishments is under constant attention of local authorities. Are made efforts for support of children from needy and large families.

System of school education

In the analyzed period the system of the general secondary education function steadily enough. There was a constant growth of a network of comprehensive schools and a contingent of pupils. Now school education **at 1953 schools receive almost 1 million 100 thousand pupils.**

School curricula and programs have undergone to updating. In view of new social needs of a society and the state, such as Introduction new subjects and rates were entered into economy __, __Native Land __, __Human and society__ __Lesson moral__ (Iyman sabagi). The parity of language subjects is settled, studying of foreign languages increases hours. Now our citizens have an opportunity to study foreign language from the first class that has not slowed down to have an effect on the general level of possession of foreign languages, is especial at youth. On all subjects of the school curriculum the state educational standards are established and developed.

It was carried out, though and not without problems, process of maintenance of school by new generation of curricula, programs, textbooks and other educational literature. For the period of reforms the educational literature was updated more than on 35 %. The huge help in the edition of the educational literature of new generation the donor organizations from foreign countries, such as Denmark, Germany, and also known international the organizations - UNISEF rendered to republic, the Asian Bank of Development.

Technologies of training, observation and paying achievements of pupils were improved. Some more years back such kind of estimation as testing was perceived as something alien and inapplicable. Today the National center of testing successfully operates.

The appreciable phenomenon in the general secondary education became innovational movement, which has brightly declared itself at *schools of new type a grammar school, licea, author's schools etc.* Now in republic works 344 schools with the profound studying subjects, from them 94 grammar schools, 70 lyceum. These schools have sensitively reacted to the market, could offer a variety of educational high quality enough services.

The Beginnings to develop system of private general educational establishments. Today in republic about **40 private and private-comprehensive schools**. Private education gathers force more and more, is especial through creation of interstate schools.

For example, for all in republic activity of Turkish private educational firm Sebat. In 12 lyceum organized by the given firm is known, is trained about 2 thousand pupils. These lyceum create rather solid competition to our mass schools. To it testify high competition at receipt, and also results, which are shown by lyceum students on Republican school subject Olympiads.

The period of reforms was designated by positive approaches in adaptation of school to the market. One of fruitful appeared a way of development of school part-time farms. Now such facilities operate more than thousand. Feedback from them is not always significant, but also she renders to school necessary financial support.

Huge role in maintenance of schools creation of public funds of support of educational establishments has played. Funds have begun to be created since 1999. To present time. In various regions about such 400 funds. Workers take part in their activity *ayil okmotu, akimi.*, and directors of schools, parents

Some schools began to behave actively enough as the market organizations, offering a various sort paid additional services, opening classes of the advanced training on a contract basis.

Recently work on decentralization of management by base education and simplification of structure of management is made. The central level of management subjects serious reconstruction. Number of administrative personnel is reduced to 30 %; elimination of duplication in monitoring procedure behind activity of schools is made. In a number of regions regional departments of education are abolished. Powers in such questions as financing of schools, their material support, acquisition by the teacher's staff are transferred from the central bodies local. Establishments.

Thus, updating of the maintenance of school education, an establishment of variety of types of schools, turn of school to the person of the pupil and his needs requirements, adaptation of school to the market, decentralization of management by system of school education are the basic achievements of school education for the period of reforms.

However at a school level complexities and problems of a transition period also were designated.

The most basic problem of school education became **a problem of quality**. The last some years are observed consecutive decrease of quality indicators. About them, testing for reception of certificates results of school testing and certification testify to education with distinction, parameters of Republican school Olympiads. For example, in 1998 as a whole on republic could confirm school estimations only 22,8 % of pupils. In a number of territories this parameter is even lower: the Osh area - 8,7 %, Talas - 7,5 %, Jalal-Abad - 15,1 %. In 1999 school marks have confirmed 31 % of applicants for medals. In 2000 r - %

The same data on Republican Olympiads of schoolboys.

Not less painful problem became a **problem of availability of education** Today about two thousand children do not visit school. A principal cause - a complex social and economic situation, an impoverishment of a great bulk of the population. Rise in price of school accessories, clothes, footwear, a feed does inaccessible education for children, is especial from needy families.

Other factor appeared children with problems in development. In the beginning of decade there was a reduction of number of schools for such children. If in 1991 them were 25 now remained only 19. This quantity certainly, does not contain all children requiring for specialized training.

Besides for these children there is no didactic literature in the Kyrgyz language, there are no the adaptable programs assisting with him to find to application in adult life.

Despite of encouraging tendencies, the majority of schools slowly turn to the market, wait for attention and support of the state more, than try to create around of itself the market environment allowing not only to keep itself, but also to develop.

And, at last, ***a key problem of school system - the pedagogical staff***. In a base part now works more than 70 thousand teachers. The qualitative characteristic of the teacher's case is high enough. Practically all schoolteachers have the maximum or average special pedagogical education.

In the pedagogical environment sufficient innovational activity on new forms and methods of training, creation of didactic materials, rendering of various additional educational services is observed.

However problem of are rather significant. Middle age of working teachers - 40-50 years, and annual young updating is rather insignificant - not many more than 30 % of release much more from the maximum and average professional educational institutions.

Decrease of professionalism of the pedagogical staff is observed. Unfortunately, higher educational institutions of republic do not provide a qualitative level of preparation of the teacher. Does not change a situation and system of improvement of professional skill, which constantly is called to improve knowledge and skill of teachers. Today, she is in structured with a condition and does not provide regular updating pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical professional experience teacher. Because of deficiency of the budget have an opportunity to take advantage of system of improvement of professional skill not much more than thousand teachers per one year. The measures undertaken on perfection of preparation and improvement of professional skill of teachers, appeared obviously insufficiently.

However, despite of complexities and contradictions of the development, the school level could keep and increase potential for the further training the person in system of continuous education to what rough growth and average and maximum vocational training testifies.

Average vocational training.

Now 52 average professional educational institutions with branches in which it is trained 30 thousand pupils operate. This system is reliable enough, supports sphere of manufacture on a labor market. However, in the analyzed period it was found out, that independent existence of average professional educational institutions does not allow them to develop progressively. The tendency of creation of educational-research-and-production complexes of average and maximum professional educational institutions therefore was planned. On the certain interval of time she appeared to perspective and mutually advantageous both steps of vocational training.

However now, when growth of the industry began, its intensive reorganization and modernization is conducted, the small and average enterprises, and also sector of services develop, demand for highly skilled technicians and managers of an average link which may renews and the system of average vocational training should prepare

The maximum vocational training

In the analyzed period the system of higher education roughly developed. The network of higher educational institutions has twice grown.

Today it is totaled 54 state and not state higher educational institutions with contingent more than 180 thousand persons. The standard parameter of erudition of the population - number of students on 10 thousand populations has increased. If this parameter was equal 1990 130 in 1998 it has increased up to 220, and today *makes about 230*.

Not less important gain of reforms in the field of the higher school is the embodiment of a principle of regional accommodation of high schools. If till 1991 overwhelming contingent of students was trained in capital high schools today in capital studies 53 % of students.

The quantity of specialties which preparation of experts is conducted was doubled. The program of preparation of bachelors is realized in 16 high schools, master programs - in 5 high schools.

Conditions for a competition of higher educational institutions in the market of educational services are created; the public sector of education confidently accelerates. Now in republic it is submitted by 13 higher educational institutions with a contingent over 12 thousand students.

The increase of number of high schools, of a private sector naturally develops a competition between educational establishments, raise quality of training. The competitive environment promotes that high schools develop and introduce innovational approaches to training, system activity of the student and the teacher, creation of the resource base providing efficiency of educational process

The system of higher education expands the international communications .Today to the countries of the CIS, base of cooperation with which traditional educational contacts of former union republics are, was added 28 more countries of distant foreign countries. To the present moment it is signed 11 interdepartmental agreements with the countries of the CIS within the framework of uniform educational space and 7 with the countries of distant foreign countries. Agreements on a mutual recognition of documents on education, scientific degrees and ranks, about granting equal rights to citizens on receipts in educational institutions of countries - members of the Customs Union are made and ratified. It is directed on training to the countries of the CIS by interdepartmental agreements 501 of persons, in the countries of distant foreign countries - more than 1300 persons.

Alongside with contacts at a level of interstate and interdepartmental agreements many high schools effectively use opportunities of direct outputs on foreign educational institutions and funds. About three thousand young kyrgyz people, using opportunities of the Presidential Program _Staff of 21 century_ and the international agreements, are trained abroad.

In the international projects and programs of education take part already over 40 high schools of republic. About one thousand students from foreign countries are trained in our high schools on КОМПЕНСАЦИОННОЙ in a basis.

Effectively higher educational institutions of joint submission develop. In republic the Kyrgyz-Turkish University of name **Manas**, the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic university, the Kyrgyz-Uzbek University, the American university in Kyrgyzstan the International University of Kyrgyzstan uses the deserved recognition etc.

Introduction in the Kyrgyz higher educational institutions of the American, West-European, and Russian curriculums renders positive influence

Forms of interaction of high schools and the state controls by education on principles of voluntaries and democratization of attitudes are updated.

Adequately to conditions, saying the free market, processes of democratization of management in system of the higher school develop. Academic freedom - freedom of teaching and freedom of research work are given high schools.

Appreciable achievement of system of the higher school of republic is its transition on **multi-channel** financings. Today, alongside with the budget, high schools widely uses funds for training on conditions of the contract, sponsor's investments, donations, incomes of granting additional educational services. Inappropriate means from educational activity make now 84,6 % from the state investments. And on separate educational institutions have exceeded volume of state financing.

In and estimation of quality of education

The big means are put in creation of the new in environment in sphere of education .To present time the computer engineering of new generation equips 78 schools and practically all-higher educational institutions.

Many efforts were enclosed on creation of new system of an estimation of quality of education In 1995 the National center of testing which will carry out the annual analysis of knowledge of graduates of schools, entrants of higher educational institutions is created. Since 1994 the system of licensing of educational establishments is entered. Measures on perfection of process of certification of educational establishments are undertaken.

Since 1996 license also it is certificated 644 establishments of education;

The state certification of graduates for levels of higher education is entered.

Financing of educational sphere.

Last years financing of educational sector goes on increasing. Deductions from gross national product in the analyzed period were high enough. There was norm a multi-channel financing, in particular, significant attraction of investment means, granting of paid educational services. The volume of special means only republican establishments by 1999 has increased up to 314,9 million catfish.

However the education system yet has not got financial stability, is especial regarding payment of wages to a teaching staff. In 1991-1996 the high rates of inflation caused by change of economic model of a society that has entailed decrease of real charges on educational sector were observed and has caused difficulties of development of sphere of education

Despite of constant growth of percentage deductions on education, financing of education remains insufficient and a stable.

Moreover, during transition to market economy real charges on education have decreased. And, within the framework of all system this decrease was non-uniform. More all has suffered a level of charges on preschool education The reason consists in the following: during former Soviet Union the majority of preschool establishments belonged to the enterprises, collective farms and state farms. With disintegration of the Soviet system the majority of these organizations became unprofitable and have lost an opportunity to finance the preschool establishments.

The countryside as the great bulk of children's establishments belonged to collective farms and state farms have especially suffered. Reduction of quantity of preschool establishments has resulted in increase of payment for the maintenance of the child in a kindergarten. In this connection the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic undertook a of measures on preservation of an infrastructure and financial settlement of activity of preschool establishments. In particular, in 1995 the Decree of President KR _O urgent measures on maintenance of conditions of further use of objects of a social infrastructure _ in which sale of buildings of preschool establishments or their use not to destination was forbidden was issued.

Not less vulnerable in the financial attitude there was also a school educational level. Negative influence on development of the given level rendered decrease of employment of adult population, growth of unemployment, decrease of a level of incomes per capita.

In result there was an essential elimination of children and teenagers of school age from general educational establishments. Today school does not visit more than 5 thousand schoolboys. Monitoring of last 2nd years on a problem of access of children to education has shown, that the most social - vulnerable appeared the following categories of pupils:

- Orphans and lost one of parents (30700 persons);
- The learning parents who have stayed without care (2264 persons);

- Pupils with defects of intellectual and physical development (3245 persons).

In this connection acceptance Presidential programs _Jetkinchek_ from February 11, 1999 was rather dully.

Decrease of social parameters is interfaced to rise in price of textbooks, the school form, a feed on a background of low wages of parents, and also decrease of the salary of teachers and the means selected on material equipment of schools. So, on the settlement data cost of 1 complete set of textbooks for the first class-160 catfish, for the fifth class-220 catfish, for the eleventh class - makes 430 catfish, cost of the school form from 240-480 catfish. 100 catfish thus make the Level minimal wages.

The analyzed period also is characterized by decrease of real financing of teacher's wages though parameters of growth are externally observed. For example, the average wages of the teacher of base school in 1993 were 100,8 catfish, in 1994 - 214,2 catfish, in 1995 - 236,3 catfish, in 1996 - 236,3 catfish, in 1997 - 283,5 catfish, in 1998 - 315 catfish, 1999 - 385 catfish. Thus the index of consumer prices made in 1993 1466 %, in 1994-187,2 %, 1995 - 131,9 %, 1996 - 134,9 %, 1997 - 114,8 %, 1998 - 103,4 %, 1999-101,5 %.

For comparison - the size of the minimal consumer budget in June 1999 has made 1285 catfishes per capita. Thus in the first half-year of this year nominal monetary incomes per capita on the average for one month have made 441,7 catfishes, and a monetary outlay - 432,2 catfishes.

The certain complexities were observed and at a level of higher education. Serious problems acceptance of the Decision about deduction all over again has caused 50 %, and June 1999 of 30 % with numbers of high schools. In the analyzed period the delay of payment of the salary and grants is constantly marked.

Last decade was connected to aspiration of training of all children of the appropriate age in high schools. For years of reforms it is constructed 251 schools and extensions on 51 thousand student's places. Their construction was provided, in basically means of the local budget and national construction (ashar).

Despite of complexities of the economic order, children, the staying without parental trusteeship and children with problems in development were not issued from a field of vision. In republic operates today more than 27 educational establishments for such contingent.

Material support

In the analyzed period there was a work on creation of the appropriate environment of training, maintenance of educational process with necessary educational and laboratory base.

From planned 245 the edition of 101 names of the educational and educational-methodical literature of new generation in circulation of 2 million 435 thousand copies for comprehensive schools is carried out.

Major overhaul of 532 schools is made. 171 schools are transferred to an electric kind of heating. However since 1998 because of deficiency of the electric power in republic translation of heating systems began from firm fuel. To present time it is converted 256 boiler-houses.

Expansion of sphere of participation

The analyzed period is marked by activation of parental participation in the decision of problems of school education. At many schools Boards of guardians, which basic structure - the parental public are created. Traditional parental committees are more active some steel to interfere

with of the order for education due to what schools began more is interested to concern to questions of drawing up of curricula and programs, rendering of additional educational services etc.

Special it is possible to count a merit of our society the reference to problems of children of the not governmental public associations, funds, associations.

One of the most known funds actively working on school education in republic, the international Fund Meerim_ is. In programs of this fund the most part is borrowed with propagation of qualitative education and spirituality. The special attention gives fund to problems of availability of education at different levels of training and the organization of support of wretched children. Among the extremely important for Kyrgyzstan of projects are Children's an educational museum_, _Children's educational center_ and others. On their base it is made training of children on new technologies, it is carried out familiarizing with the world educational and scientific programs through the world of art and culture.

Actively enough funds _Soros Kyrgyzstan_, _Cauper Stove consortium_ and others work on education

In republic scale work on attraction of credits and grants from countries - donors, the international organizations, such as UNISEF, UNESCO, PROON the World Bank, the Asian Bank of Development will be carried out etc.

The powerful contribution to reform of education brings the Asian Bank of Development by rendering credit aid for development of education with this organization the Ministry conducts a constant, purposeful work on realization of the program of development of sector of education She is directed on realization of reform in three directions:

Stability and efficiency of sector of education;

Quality and conformity of base education;

Availability and validity in preschool and base education.

With the purpose of activization of process of reforming by the Ministry of Education and culture the big group of foreign experts which in partnership with local experts and employees M O K now conducts work as agreed priority directions of development of educational sector and to search of their financial support is involved.

Thus, the sector of education is now in a situation of development and reforming. During realization of reforms the certain successes are achieved, at the same time there are complexities and contradictions above which sanction work experts of an education system.