The Mechanization of Monitoring Students’ Study Rights in Secondary Schools

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Abstract: The article presents the results of monitoring of children's rights, the role of teachers in ensuring the well-being of children, "child", "child rights" and the National Center for Human Rights in educational institutions.

Keywords: children, child rights, child rights, convention, monitoring concept, school, secondary school students

Introduction

From the first days of independence, democratic principles have been the basis for our development. Particular attention was paid to ensuring the freedom and rights of citizens. The government of Uzbekistan is taking measures in this direction and implementing it. The issues of educating our youth in the spirit of national values, educating the youth loyal to the Motherland, independent-minded and well-educated have become a priority policy of our state. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies priorities for improving the quality of legal education in all educational institutions, along with the training of lawyers in the country. In general, in secondary school children receive not only knowledge in certain subjects, but also the right to receive high quality education that meets modern requirements, the right to information that helps the child to develop into a harmoniously developed person, the right to freely express their views and beliefs, exercise the right to self-respect and dignity, the right to protection from unlawful forms of upbringing and punishment, the right to health and personal safety, the right to rest and leisure, and the right to participate in children's self-government organizations. [1; 61].

The right of students to education plays an important role in the realization of other rights. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that other rights of the child are guaranteed in educational institutions along with the right to education.

The National Center for Human Rights has developed a theory of child rights monitoring and practical aspects of its organization. This monitoring will provide accurate information on the extent of the child's violated rights in the field of education, to determine whether changes in the legislation can significantly prevent violations of children's rights. Uzbekistan submits a periodic report to the UN Committee on the fulfillment of its international obligations to ensure the right of the child to education.

UNESCO defines the concept of "education" as follows: the process of conscious study of individuals and groups throughout their lives for the development of their talents, abilities, knowledge for the sake of national and international well-being, this process is not limited to a specific event [1; 83].

Materials and methods

The right of the child to education is enshrined in Article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Guarantees of the Rights of the Child. In order to realize the right of children to education and provide them with quality education, the following reforms have been implemented in the public education system.
on the basis of the Action Strategy:

➢ the social status of teachers has been raised, they have been relieved of non-professional work, forced labor has been abolished, and the average monthly salary of secondary school teachers has increased by an average of 156%;

➢ curricula have been improved and the quality of textbooks has been improved; school infrastructure has been developed, construction and renovation, construction of new buildings have been intensified;

➢ ICT and innovative projects have been developed and put into practice;

A development concept until 2030 has been developed.

Today, our country has achieved full coverage of school-age children with general secondary education. As of March 1, 2019, a total of 9,691 educational institutions in the country covered 5 million 821 thousand 861 students. In addition to schools with Uzbek language of instruction, 838 educational institutions have established schools in 6 languages, which cover a total of 840,350 students.

Analysis of the situation with textbook provision and textbook delivery in general revealed that, among other things, poor planning of textbook publishing processes and short delivery times had a negative impact on their quality and timeliness; there are difficulties in working with authors and preparing original textbooks; was forced to extend the contract with the publishers due to the fact that the textbooks were not published on time; there are logistics problems. In addition, to compensate for the shortcomings caused by the extension of textbooks and to organize the reprinting of fines for lost and obsolete textbooks, the delivery of textbooks ordered by the regional branches of the State Unitary Enterprise "Education" to secondary schools and issues such as the establishment of a strict control system for the removal of expired, disposable books from secondary schools are relevant today.

The cotton harvest season was guaranteed not to infringe on children’s right to education. This was regulated by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 2008 No 207.

In order to ensure full coverage of children in the educational process, to monitor the regular attendance of students at school, a system of "Student" raids has been established.

Adoption of legal and regulatory documents aimed at bringing the education system to a new level in our country has changed the attitude of society to quality education, but the work done does not mean that the problems in the field of education have been completely eliminated.

➢ the analysis of the studies shows that there are some problems related to ensuring the child’s right to education, including:

➢ the existence of a number of problems that hinder the exercise of children's right to education by parents;

➢ unhealthy family environment;

➢ the lack of a system of strict measures in school to prevent children from being negatively influenced by their peers;

➢ inadequate provision of social partnership.

The presence of these problems helps us to identify the topic of monitoring in general secondary schools. According to the recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights:

➢ respect for the child's right to education in a particular geographical area;

➢ respect for the child's right to education in relation to certain categories of children;

➢ observance of the child's right to education in respect of children in special children's
institutions;
➢ observance of the child's right to education by various educational institutions;
➢ compliance of the child's right to education with the legislation;
➢ the issue of studying the compliance of the legislation on the right of the child to education with international standards is relevant.

Main part
We aimed to study and monitor the issue of the child's right to education by parents and guardians. The Convention on the Rights of the Child also obliges States parties to encourage children to attend school regularly and to take measures to reduce the number of school dropouts. Therefore, in accordance with Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of the rights of the child", the obligation of parents or guardians to receive free compulsory general secondary education for children is strengthened.

During our research, we were able to develop a monitoring concept and plan in the chosen area as a strategic goal of monitoring, identify ways to collect the necessary information, analyze and summarize them.

The concept of monitoring is to develop an initial diagnosis of the origin of the problem of ensuring the child's right to education by parents and guardians. In the monitoring plan:
➢ collection of preliminary information on the problem, interviews with teachers of secondary schools, employees of the management system in the field of education, representatives of the commission for work with minors;
➢ interviewing parents and guardians about students' attitudes towards the conditions created for schooling;
➢ to study the role of self-governing bodies, as well as other civil society institutions in ensuring the child's right to education by parents and guardians;
➢ analysis of legal and regulatory documents aimed at ensuring education guarantees and development of proposals for improvement.

An initial study of the situation showed that there were certain gaps in the provision of children's rights in society, and that interagency coordination was weak. According to statistics, the main reason for the most violations of children's rights in the world is related to their age, including the fact that children do not have the right to vote, and face serious problems in defending their rights in the judiciary. Therefore, every society has a duty to legally guarantee the rights of minors.

The protection of the rights of minors in our country is regulated by a number of legal acts. In particular, Article 73 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the rights and obligations of parents regarding the education of children as follows: Parents have the right and are obliged to bring up their children. Parents are responsible for the upbringing and development of their children. They must take care of the health, physical, mental, spiritual and moral maturity of their children. Parents have a superior right over all other persons in the upbringing of their children. Parents must ensure that their children receive the necessary level of education established by law.

Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that everyone has the right to education, free general education is guaranteed by the state, and school work is under state control.

The state and society provide for the care, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of parental care, and encourage charitable activities dedicated to children.

State and public bodies are equally responsible for ensuring the rights of the child.
In our country, an effective mechanism for the protection of children's rights and the rights of minors has been introduced in the state system. National law also stipulates that parents or guardians may be held administratively liable for failure to fulfill their obligations to raise and educate their minor children. The obligation to educate and bring up children is set out in the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on Education. The Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Compulsory Liability establishes liability for non-fulfillment of this obligation.

During the pilot study, the status of fulfillment of these obligations by parents or guardians was studied, and the following, namely:

- non-fulfillment by parents of responsibilities for the upbringing and education of the child;
- students' mastery rates have decreased due to their parents going to work;
- cases of unsupervised and neglected children were identified.

Studies and monitoring by juvenile commissions show that between 2014 and 2016, about 50,000 parents or guardians were held administratively liable for failing to fulfill their obligations to raise and educate their children.

From them: 33,384 for non-fulfillment of obligations on education of minors under Article 47, Part 1 of the Code of Compulsory Liability;

1814 were held administratively liable under Article 47, 2 of the Code of Compulsory Liability for obstructing the compulsory general secondary, secondary special, vocational education of children.

Also, as a result of neglect and neglect of minors, 32,968 of them committed administrative offenses and 6,850 committed crimes. Unfortunately, the preventive measures taken and the measures taken to prosecute do not yield the expected results.

According to the results of the re-survey in September 2017, a total of 294,136 students of grades 1-10 studying in secondary schools of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the past month were found to be 10,542 not attending regular educational institutions, 10 (263 in the country) put It was found that 363 students across the country did not attend classes due to family circumstances, and 19 students were prevented from studying by their parents or guardians.

The recommendations of the National Center for Human Rights on the results of monitoring of educational institutions state that “increasing the level of responsibility of parents and guardians who do not provide the necessary conditions and opportunities for the child's education” [3, 79]. Therefore, based on the results of monitoring on the issue studied during the pilot, we have developed a proposal to strengthen the responsibility of parents and guardians in national legislation for non-compliance with the obligations to raise and educate children. These proposals are taken into account when justifying amendments and additions to Article 47 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan (failure to fulfill obligations for the upbringing and education of children) (Table 9).

Table 9: Comparative table on the draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative responsibility"

<table>
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<th>In force</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
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<td>Article 47 Failure to fulfill obligations for the upbringing and education of children. Failure of parents or guardians to fulfill their obligations to bring up and educate minors, including the commission of an administrative offense by minors, is one to two to three times</td>
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Filling

Obstruction of children from receiving compulsory general secondary, secondary special, vocational education by their parents or guardians shall result in a fine of five to ten times the minimum wage.

Filling

A similar offense, if repeated within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty, is punishable by a fine of three to five times the minimum wage.

Obstruction of children to compulsory general secondary education, secondary special, vocational education by their parents or their substitutes is punishable by a fine of five to ten times the minimum wage.

The offense provided for in the third part of this article, if committed repeatedly within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty, entails a fine of ten to twenty times the minimum wage or administrative detention for up to fifteen days.

Amendments and additions to the law are aimed at ensuring the prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency, increasing the obligations of parents to their children, thereby preventing the commission of juvenile delinquency and other offenses, strengthening the protection of the right of minors to education is serving.

It should be noted that the norms of international and national law have been studied in monitoring the right of the child to education, and the priority of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been ensured.

Conclusion

In order to continue the systematic work in this direction, the organization of training courses for heads and teachers of all schools of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, "Family - neighborhood - educational institution" established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 175 To strengthen the work of public councils, to explain to teachers, parents and their deputies about the changes and additions to the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to strengthen advocacy, to organize seminars and trainings to increase the effectiveness of research served.

Therefore:

➢ increase the responsibility of the prevention supervisor in the prevention of delinquency among schoolchildren;

➢ strengthening cooperation between the school practitioner psychologist and the district prevention supervisor in identifying and preventing children prone to delinquency;

➢ to develop an effective mechanism for educating children in a positive way in cooperation with school teachers and the supervisor of prevention in case of violations;

➢ to ensure that parents do not go abroad to work, to explain the negative impact on the education of children, to strengthen parent-neighborhood cooperation;

➢ increase awareness of parents and guardians, as well as students' rights to education;

➢ it was concluded that it would be expedient to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement agencies in promoting knowledge of child rights among parents.
Literature: