

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC.

Azerbaijan Republic is situated on the shore of Caspian sea on the border of Europe and Asia having territory of 87000sq.km, its population beeing 7 millions people. Azerbaijan is multinational state with the majority of population (about 85%) confessing Islam. For more than 70 years Azerbaijan was an integral part of the USSR and restored its sovereignty in 1992. After gaining independence major social, political and economical changes took place in our country. Process of reforming our social-economical system is beeing complicated by non-stop aggression of neighbouring Armenia. Changes in all spheres of life necessiated reforms in educational system of Azerbaijan. In this view, in 1992 Parliament of republic adopted new "Law on Education of Azerbaijan Republic."

As part of the overall economic and political reform program, the government is in the midst of transforming its educational system. Anew Educational law introduced significant reforms including:

- 1) the formulation of a new policy with new objectives and principles;
- ii) the restructuring of the whole educating system and structures;
- iii) the setting of a new education management and administration;
- iv) the establishment of private schools;
- v) the adoption of the Latin alphabet for the Azeri language;
- vi) greater decentralisation and autonomy for educational institutions;
- vii) an improved testing and evaluation systems for admission into higher education.

This new law represents a total break with the past.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher educational institutions play an important role in preparing highly qualified specialists for different spheres of activities. The system of higher education in Azerbaijan Republic is represented by the following types of

higher educational institutions: universities, institutes, colleges, academies. At present, there are 22 state and 2 non-state higher schools, as well as their 7 branches in different regions of the republic. These higher schools train specialists on 369 specialities proceeding from 72 directions. Alongwith the great achievements in the field of education, it is necessary to note that higher schools are experiencing great hardships today.

After gaining independence, the new Law on Education was adopted in Azerbaijan Republic which may be considered as a first step in the development of system of education. The main purpose in the adoption of the Law of Education was to enrich the intellectual potential of Azerbaijan by adapting it to world standards, to establish ceaseless system of education, to restore cultural and national traditions, to provide dynamic development of science. In order to realize these purposes it is necessary to establish educational institutions of a new type, to implement ceaseless and multi stage education, to adopt new scientific degrees of "bachelor" and "magister" of sciences, to render assistance in formation of non-state system of education as an alternative to the state one, to integrate with the world education system as soon as possible.

For many years there functioned only one-stage structure of higher education in the republic. The teaching process as a rule, was based on curricula which provided training of specialists in narrow fields. Therefore, higher schools, excluding universities, couldn't train specialists with broad and fundamental knowledge. Only graduates of universities had the opportunity to obtain knowledge of wide range, as well as fundamental professional training in the chosen specialities. Thus, curricula were worked out in a way that subjects of general and fundamental education occupied a great part of the initial period of university studies. From this point of view, the state of affairs is not satisfactory in technical higher schools which do not grant fundamental special education, but "narrow" qualification training. Graduates of these higher schools can work only within the framework of these "narrow" specialities, unable to pass to other fields of activity. Therefore, it necessitates the urgency of measures to be taken for the changes in training of highly qualified specialists.

Two-stage structure of higher education (first stage - bachelor, second - magister) differs from the previous one by the content of curricula and term of study. According to new curricula, term of study at the first stage will not be less than 3.5-4 years. During this period students will stu-

dy the humanities and natural sciences as well as basis of the chosen speciality and direction. At the second stage students acquire deep knowledge in the field of humanities, fundamental knowledge in natural sciences and professional training. Graduates of this stage get the scientific degree and qualification of magister.

The best graduates of magister stage are admitted to doctoral stage after a successful completion of which they get doctoral degree.

For the first time in the history of higher schools the Ministry of Education has prepared, approved and submitted for usage training programs on all subjects for getting bachelor's degree. Now, curricula are being worked out on these programs.

According to these programmes, the average percentage of the subjects taught is as follows:

SPECIALITIES ON NATURAL SCIENCES

- i) humanities and socio-economical subjects - 900-1000 hours, 20-22%;
- ii) general natural sciences - approx. 1500 hours, 30%;
- iii) subjects on speciality - approx. 1600 hours, 35%;
- iv) subjects on special training - approx. 650-700 hours, 15-20%.

SPECIALITIES ON HUMANITIES.

- i) humanities and socio-economical subjects - approx 1100-1200 hours, 22-25%;
- ii) subjects on general sciences - approx. 2100-2200 hours, 45-50%;
- iii) subjects on speciality - approx. 750 hours, 15%;
- iv) subjects on special training - approx. 650 hours, 15%.

TECHNICAL SPECIALITIES.

- i) humanities and socio-economical subjects - approx. 800 hours, 15-18%;
- ii) general and general-technical subjects - approx. 2000 hours, 40-45%;
- iii) subjects on speciality - approx. 1500 hours, 30-32%;
- iv) subjects on special training - approx. 500 hours, 11-12%.

There are 5 scientific-research institutes within the system of education:

- i) Scientific-research institute of applied mathematics under Baku State University.

ii) "Motor Oils and Environment" scientific-research institute under Azerbaijan Technical University.

iii) Scientific-research institute on geotechnological problems of oil-gas and chemistry under Azerbaijan State Oil Academy.

iv) "Aircosmic information" scientific-research institute established by Azerbaijan State Oil Academy and Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

v) Azerbaijan scientific-research institute of Pedagogical sciences.

Besides, scientific researches are conducted at 87 scientific-research laboratories of 12 higher schools and at the scientific-research laboratory under Ministry of Education.

Scientific researches are conducted at the following higher schools:

Baku State University	30
Azerbaijan Technical University	15
Azerbaijan State Oil Academy	22
Azerbaijan Civil Engineering University	4
Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages	1
Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	8
Azerbaijan State Economical Institute	1
Azerbaijan Institute of Industry	1
Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature	1
Azerbaijan Technological Institute	1
Azerbaijan State Musical Academy	2
Nakhchivan State University	1

For more than 30 years, education of foreign students is conducted in higher educational institutions of Azerbaijan. During this period, more than 15000 students from about 40 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America got higher education in higher schools of our country. At present, more than 1500 students from 30 countries study in our republic.

GENERAL AND BASIC EDUCATION.

Structurally, the Azerbaijan full schooling cycle consists of eleven years between the age of 6 and 17. Nine years out of eleven are mandatory and constitute the basic education cycle. The last two years can take place in General secondary schools, secondary specialised technical schools or secondary vocational schools. The first four years of schooling constitute the primary education cycle.

In 1993/94, there were 1396119 students enrolled in 4364 primary and general secondary schools out of which 3376 schools are rural and 988 schools are urban. 2876 schools offer the entire General education cycle (70% of them are rural and 30% are urban), while 983 schools offer nine mandatory years of schooling (89% of them are rural and 11% are urban); 505 schools offer the first four years of primary education (95% of them are rural and only 5% are urban).

1246736 students are enrolled in the first nine mandatory years of basic education; almost half of them are from rural areas. Only 149382 students get their ten and eleven grades in General secondary school (52% of them are from rural areas and 48% from urban areas).

SECONDARY SPECIALIZED AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are about 80 secondary specialized technical schools and 167 secondary vocational schools. All graduates from secondary schools have access to university. Professional-oriented education is offered in 80 specialized secondary schools, where approximately 83000 students were enrolled. Courses are offered to Day students, Evening students and Correspondence students in a wide variety of fields such as industry, transport, agriculture health, education and arts.

In order to train workers for existing jobs, vocational oriented education is offered in 167 secondary vocational schools with 180 different specialities.

PRE-SCHOOL SITUATION.

There are 1630 pre-school establishments, serving 127000 children, being under the Ministry of Education supervision while 542 establishments serving 39000 children are under other governmental organizations.

There are 20700 pre-school teachers and child-care workers engaged in this sector; 15000 out of them i.e 72%

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION.

Azeri and Russian are used as the main languages of instruction in basic education. About 85% of the secondary schools use Azeri language and 13% use Russian. In addition, in the first three grades children whose mother tongue is different, are taught initially to read and write in their mother tongue along with Azeri and Russian.

Besides, there are 56 specialized secondary schools, where subjects are mainly taught in european languages (English, French and Deutch) and 15 specialized schools with oriental languages (Arabic, Persian and Turkish). In many secondary schools of Azerbaijan much attention is payed to study of Arabic language. Process of teaching Arabic language at these schools is based on the text-books written by Azeri authors. But unfortunately, limited financial possibilities do not allow to publish these text-books in the required quantities.

AZERBAIJAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Code and name of direction - T.05 " Metallurgy "

Code and name of speciality - T.05.04 " Phisical-chemical analysis
of metallurgical prosesesses "

C U R R I C U L U M

BACHELOR's DEGREE

Duration of study - 4 years

Name of subjects	Semester	Hours
1	2	3

1. Subdivision of humanitarian and socio-economical
subjects - 789 hours 15,5 %

1. Political history	1,2	70
2. History of Azerbaijan	1,2	70
3. Economical theory	3,4	87
4. Philosophy	5,6	70
5. Politology or Sociology	7,8	70
6. Principles of law	7	18
7. Foreign language	1,2,3,4	210
8. Turkish (Russian) language	1,2,3,4	140
9. Elections (training courses)	2	54

II. Subdivision of special training
subjects - 614 hours 12,1 %

10. Phisical training	1,2,3,4	140
11. Civil defence	6	51
12. Military training	5,6,7,8	369
13. Elections (training courses)	7,8	54

III. Subdivision of general scientific
subjects - 949 hours 18,6 %

14. Higher mathematics	1,2,3,4	316
15. Principles of computer science	1,2	70
16. Computer calculation of mathematical models	3	54
17. Chemistry	1	72
18. Physics	1,2	210
19. Theoretical mechanics	2,3	122
20. Analytical chemistry	4	51
21. Elections (training courses)	3,4	54

IV. Subdivision of general technical
subjects - 1405 hours 27,7 %

22. Geometry	1	54
23. Engineer drawing	1,2	70
24. Introduction to speciality	1	18
25. Chemistry of environment	2	18
26. General metallurgy	3	54
27. Theory of metallurgical processes	1	34
28. Heating and cooling plants	5	54
29. Material studies	3	72
30. Theory of machine mechanisms	5	36
31. Physical chemistry	2	68
32. Crystallography, rentgenography and electronic microscopy	4	85
33. Principles of machine projection	6	34
34. Analytical control in metallurgy and meteorology	6	51
35. Heating processes in technological systems	4	51
36. Economics of metallurgy	5	72
37. Organization and planning of metallurgical production	6,7	140

38. Corrosion and protection of metals	3	36
39. Plastic and thermal processing of metals	4	51
40. Resistance of materials	4	34
41. Labour protection	8	51
42. Organization of practice	5	54
43. Physical-chemical methods of metallurgical processes research	3	54
44. Electrical engineering	3,4	70
45. Hydraulics	5	36
46. Principles of automatization of metallurgical processes	8	54
47. Elections (training courses)	3,4	54

V. Subdivision of subjects on speciality - 1330 hours 26,1 %

48. Theory of corrosion processes	4,5,6,7	299
49. Anticorrosive coating of fusion	6,7,8	174
50. Anticorrossion protection methods	7,8	190
51. Coatings	7,8	121
52. Scientific-research course work	5,6,7,8	246
53. Methods of investigation of corrosion processes	5,6,7,8	246
54. Elections (training courses)	8	54

TOTAL : 5087 hours

PRACTICE : 18 weeks

EXAMINATION TERM : 24 weeks

VACATION : 28 weeks

AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER M.A.RASOULZADE

Code and name of direction - H.02 " Philology "
 Code and name of speciality - T.09.02 " National language
 and literature "

C U R R I C U L U M

BACHELOR's DEGREE

Duration of study - 4 years

Name of subjects	Semester	Hours
1	2	3

I. Subdivision of humanitarian and socio-economical subjects - 935 hours 15,5 %

1. Philosophy	3	96
2. Economics	5	86
3. Political history	2	87
4. Politology		
Sociology	7	70
5. History of philosophy	6	54
6. History of Azerbaijan	1	70
7. Religion studies	8	34
8. Ethics	1	18
9. Foreign language	1,2,3,4	210
10. Turkish (Russian) language	1,2,3,4	140
11. Logic	2	36
12. Principles of law	3	18
13. Aesthetics	1	18

II. Subdivision of general philological subjects - 1038 hours 18,6 %

14. Pedagogics	4	68
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15. Psychology	2	52
16. History of Azerbaijan culture	2	34
17. Introduction to turcic languages	1	68
18. Introduction to linguistics	2	52
19. General linguistics	7	72
20. Ancient turkish epistolary monuments	2	68
21. Ancient azerbaijan written language	1	68
22. Introduction to literature studies	1	52
23. Theory of literature	8	72
24. People's folk-lore	1	52
25. World literature	1 - 6	308
26. Turcic literature	7	72

III. Subdivision of subjects on
speciality - 1988 hours 26,1 %

27. Contemporary Azerbaijan Language	1 - 6	420
28. History of azerbaijan literature	1 - 7	420
29. Contemporary Azerbaijan literature	8	52
30. History of azerbaijan literary critique	8	68
31. Literature of azerbaijan emigrants	7	34
32. History of grammar of azerbaijan language	3,4	96
33. History of literary azerbaijan language	5,6	96
34. Azerbaijan dialectology	3	52
35. Culture and style of speech	7	52
36. Methods of Azerbaijan language teaching	5	68

37. Methods of Azerbaijan literature teaching	5	68
38. Methodical principles of grammar analysis	7	34
39. Textology	7	52
40. Linguistic analysis of text (history of language)	8	52
41. Practice in Azerbaijan language (grammar in practice)	1	52
42. Courses on speciality and seminars	3 - 8	372

IV. Subdivision of special training subjects - 649 hours

43. Military training	5,6,7,8	369
44. Physical training	1,2,3,4	280

TOTAL : 4610 hours

PRACTICE : 16 weeks

EXAMINATION TERM : 24 weeks

VACATION : 28 weeks

AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER M.A.RASOULZADE

Code and name of direction - H.09 " Pedagogics and psychology "
 Code and name of speciality - T.09.02 " Pedagogics and psychology "

C U R R I C U L U M

BACHELOR's DEGREE

Duration of study - 4 years

Name of subjects	Semester	Hours
1	2	3

1. Subdivision of humanitarian and socio-economical subjects - 937 hours 23,5 %

1. Philosophy	3	96
2. Economics	5	86
3. Political history	2	87
4. Politology		
Sociology	7	70
5. History of philosophy	6	54
6. History of Azerbaijan	1	70
7. Religion studies	8	34
8. Ethics	1	18
9. Foreign language	1,2,3,4	210
10. Turkish (Russian) language	1,2,3,4	140
11. Logic	2	36
12. Principles of law	3	18
13. Aesthetics	1	18

II. Subdivision of general scientific subjects - 1515 hours 38,0 %

14. Informatics and computers	2	32
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15. Anatomy and psychology of child	1,2	102
16. Principles of pre-school children's pediatrics and hygiene	3,4	102
17. Contemporary Azerbaijan Language	1,2,3	172
18. History of Azerbaijan Literature	1,2	120
19. Literature for children	3,4	102
20. History and theory of culture	7,8	58
21. General Knowledge of medicine and protection of child's health	1,2,3,4,5	172
22. Theory and methods of child's speech development	4,5,6	168
23. Theory and methods of child's physical training	4,5,6	116
24. Principles of defectology and logopaedia	3,4	68
25. Principles of natural history	3,4	102
26. Methods of labour training	1	51
27. Fine arts	5,6,7	110
28. Actual problems of environment protection	8	40

III. Subdivision of subjects on
speciality - 1262 hours 31,5 %

29. General pedagogics	1	54
30. Pre-school pedagogics	2,3,4,5	186
31. History of pedagogics	6,7	84
32. General psychology	1,2	86
33. Psychology of child	3,4,5	140
34. Principles of pedagogical psychology	6	48
35. History of psychology	7,8	68
36. Organization and planning of pre-school training	5	36

37. General knowledge of simple mathematics for pre-school children	5,6	86
38. Elections (training courses)	6,7,8	220
39. Methods of teaching of pedagogical subjects in pedagogical educational	6,7	76
40. Methods of musical training	5,6,7	158
41. New information technology in the process of education	7	20

IV. Subdivision of special training subjects - 280 hours 7 %

42. Physical training	1,2,3,4	280
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TOTAL : 3994 hours

PRACTICE : 16 weeks

EXAMINATION TERM : 24 weeks

VACATION : 28 weeks

INFORMATION ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

HIGHER SCHOOLS	TEACHERS			STU-	SPE-	CHA-	FA -
	TOTAL	DOC- TORS	MA - GIS- TERS	TOTAL	LI - TI- ES	IRS	CUL- TI- ES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Baku State Univer- sity	1255	201	680	13047	58	108	15
2. Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Univer- sity	796	50	427	8615	24	53	11
3. Azerbaijan Techni- cal University	904	45	462	9232	32	51	11
4. Azerbaijan State Oil Akademy	1272	108	702	10101	45	69	8
5. Azerbaijan Civil Engineering Uni- versity	733	39	378	6623	15	45	7
6. Azerbaijan Pedago- gical Institute of Russian language and literature	443	19	204	5027	2	23	3
7. Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Insti- tute of Foreign Languages	428	13	128	2727	2	27	6
8. Azerbaijan State Institute of Economics	452	35	264	7890	51	29	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Azerbaijan Techno- logical Institute	313	10	200	4927	17	25	5
10. Gyanja State Peda- gogical Institute	296	16	138	4194	17	25	5
11. Nakchyvan State University	180	4	90	2461	16	14	6
12. Azerbaijan State Musical Academy	276	2	48	897	7	24	3
13. Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts	249	5	47	2263	29	22	7
14. Baku Institute of Social Menegement and Politology	106	11	69	1151	2	14	2
15. Lyankaran State University	44	1	6	449	17	6	3
16. Mingyachevir Poly- technical Institute	55	1	11	577	12	9	2
17. Azerbaijan Insti- tute of Industry	180	12	91	1629	19	21	3
18. Baky Commodity Research Commer- cial Institute	60	8	29	918	4	7	2
19. Azerbaijan State Medical University	1200	146	623	7978	8	51	7
20. Azerbaijan State Institute of Phy- sical Culture	162	10	62	1900	2	18	3
21. Azerbaijan Agricul- tural Academy	428	11	167	7640	9	36	5
22. Azerbaijan Co-ope- rative Societies Institutes	56	7	10	1200	9	11	2

CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES, DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES IN HIGHER EDUCATION
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

This Convention entered into force on 23 October 1985. It subsequently entered into force for each State one month after the date of deposit of that State's instrument, except in cases of succession, where the entry into force occurred on the date on which the State assumed responsibility for conducting its international relations.

Member States invited to the International Conference with the right to vote (Bangkok, Thailand 12-16 December 1983) (31 States)	Signatories of the Convention (14 signatories)	States Parties (12 States Parties)
Afghanistan Australia Bangladesh Bhutan Burma* China Democratic Kampuchea** Democratic People's Republic of Korea Fiji India Indonesia Iran Japan Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia Maldives Mongolia Nepal New Zealand Pakistan Papua New-Guinea Philippines Republic of Korea Samoa Singapore Sri Lanka Thailand Tonga Turkey USSR*** Viet Nam	Australia Bhutan China Democratic People's Republic of Korea India Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Nepal Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Turkey USSR Viet Nam	Armenia 05.09.93* Australia 23.09.85 China 25.09.84 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 26.04.89 Maldives 14.05.90 Mongolia 19.10.91 Nepal 02.11.89 Republic of Korea 29.08.89 Russian Federation 16.11.90 Sri Lanka 10.01.86 Tajikistan 28.08.92 Turkey 28.04.88
* Now Myanmar ** Now Cambodia *** Now Russian Federation		Latest ratification