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School management act

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S C H O O L M A N A G E M E N T A C T

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SCHOOL MANAGEMENT ACT

I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Schools for general education and technical schools in the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia are managed in accordance with the principles set down in the Constitution regarding social management.

Article 2

The immediate management of the schools is performed by the managing organs formed in each school. They execute their duties and rights on the basis of and within the framework of the law and other regulations of the competent organs of state authority.

The people's committees and their councils for education as well as the councils for education of the peoples' republics and autonomous units exercise the rights and perform the duties determined by the law regarding school management.

Article 3

In putting social management into practice the managing organs each within its own sphere of action and in collaboration, see to it that instruction and education in schools follows the trends of modern pedagogy, science and technics, and that the entire activity at school contributes to the bringing up of a conscious citizen of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, such as would be able and willing to contribute to the development of socialism by their professional work and other social activities.

Article 4

The type of school is determined only by law.

Schools are founded by the people's committee if not otherwise determined by the law.

The manner and conditions of opening and closing a school is prescribed by the law.

The initiative of founding of technical schools lies with the economic and social organizations as well as with the electoral meetings.

Certain schools may be founded by the republican executive council.

Article 5

Each school has its regulations on its internal organization and work issued by the school committee and which are approved by the competent people's committee.

Article 6

The schools have their independent preliminary estimate which the representative body which has to provide the financial means for the functioning of the school approves as a supplement to the corresponding budget.

Extra funds for individual schools may be provided for by enterprises /companies, economic institutions/ and social organizations.

II

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Article 7

The immediate management of the schools is performed by: the school committee, the teaching-staff council and the headmaster /director/ of the school.

Article 8

The school committee consists of:

a definite number of members who are appointed by the competent people's committee at the suggestion of the council for education,

a definite number of members elected by the electoral meetings of the school territory from among the citizens that take interest in the activity of the school and who can contribute to the solving of school problems,

a definite number of members elected by the teaching-staff council from among their numbers,

the headmaster /director/ of the school.

The school committee of technical schools also includes a definite number of members elected by the worker's councils or by the management of various enterprises and social organizations taking interest in those schools.

In secondary schools for general education and in all technical schools a pupil elected by the pupils of that school becomes a member of the school committee.

Article 9

The school committee consists of from seven to twelve members.

The number of members on the school committee is determined by a decree of the competent people's committee for each school according to its size and character. By the same decree the people's committee determines the number of members nominated by the people's committee itself as well as the number of members elected by the meetings of the electorate, the teaching staff council, enterprises and social organizations.

The people's committee determines which meetings of the electorate, enterprises and social organizations perform the elections of the school committee.

Article 10

The majority of members on the school committee of elementary schools are elected by the meetings of the electorate.

Article 11

The school committee is elected for a term of two years.

The body who elected the members of the school committee can accept his resignation before his term of duty has expired.

The people's committee can dissolve the school committee and decree the election of a new one if the school committee neglects its duty or if its activity is contrary to the law.

Article 12

The school committee elects a chairman who presides over the meeting. The headmaster /director/ or a teacher of the school cannot be chairman on the committee.

Article 13

The chairman calls the meeting of the school committee on his own initiative, and is bound to do it also at the request of one third of the members, the headmaster /director/ of the school, the teaching-staff council or the pupils' community.

Meetings can also be called at the request of social organizations to discuss problems of interest to both school and social organizations.

Meetings are prepared by the chairman of the committee aided by the headmaster /director/ of the school.

Article 14

The school committee meets if need be but is obliged to meet at the beginning of the schoolyear, at the end of the semestre and at the end of the schoolyear.

Article 15

The school committee performs particularly these functions:

concerns itself with the entire work of the school, discusses the results of the work and the conditions of the school and undertakes the necessary measures to promote the efforts in bringing up and educating the pupils,

endeavours to promote the material and other conditions for the work at school /school room, room for physical training and social activity, equipment, health conditions etc./,

takes care of the health and social welfare of the pupils,

determines the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the school and supervises its fulfillment,

looks after compulsory school attendance,

suggests to the council for education the official invitation of applications for vacant teachers' situations as well as suggestions for the dismissal of individual teachers,

concerns itself with the professional training and working conditions in practical training of technical school pupils, sees to it that school workshops fulfill their tasks in compliance with the requirements of class instruction,

takes care of conditions of work of apprentices,

concerns itself with promoting the collaboration and closer ties of school and enterprises and cultural and craft organizations as well as organizations for physical training and technical education and other social organizations the activity of which is in connection with school work and the education of youth,

helps the organization and promotion of social activity and entertainment, physical culture and technical education of pupils in school and otherwise,

approves of the decision of the teaching-staff council concerning the punishment of expulsion and suspension from school,

considers and suggests the allocation of scholarships to pupils,

considers the complaints of parents, teachers and pupils, as well as proposals and applications of citizens on problems of general interest for the functioning of the school,

exercises an immediate control over the use of the all people's property that has been put to the school for its use,

performs other duties that will be assigned to its competence by special regulations.

Article 16

The school committee decides upon matters within its competency only at meetings.

The school committee can decide upon matters if the majority of the members on the committee are present. The decision of the committee may be carried out by a majority vote of confidence.

The school committee may form commissions that prepare and study certain problems within its competence.

Article 17

In matters that fall within its competence the school committee arrives at decisions that are binding on the teaching staff council, the form-teachers' council, and the headmaster /director/ of the school. It also gives recommendations for the work of the teaching staff council, form-teacher's council, and the headmaster.

Article 18

If the teaching-staff council or the headmaster /director/ of the school considers the decision of the school committee to be contrary to the law it can refrain from fulfilling it for the time being. In such a case the headmaster /director/ of the school is bound to send the controversial decision for consideration and solution to the council for education of the competent people's committee. The council for education is bound to give a decision for the controversial problem without delay.

Article 19

Members of the school committee are bound to inform from time to time the bodies that have elected them about the activity of the school committee and give an account of its work.

The school committee sends a report on the work of the school either on its own initiative or at the request of the people's committee.

Article 20

The teaching-staff council consists of the entire teaching staff of the school.

Article 21

The teaching staff council performs the following duties in particular:

it takes care of the execution, promotion and co-ordination of educational work and training of the school and formulates the corresponding conclusions;

concerns itself with the developing of such forms and methods of instructional and educational work which instigate the initiative, activity and responsibility of the pupils and contribute to the many-sided and harmonious intellectual, moral and physical development of the youth,

sees to it that the laws and other regulations, decisions and directives of the competent educational authorities are correctly put into practice,

works out in detail the programmes, takes care of their fulfillment and gives suggestions for their improvement,

discusses the work and results of the forms, form-teachers' councils and the teachers; coordinates, suggests and takes the necessary measures for the promotion of the work on the education of pupils and the improvement of work in each form, the work of the teachers, and of the school as a whole,

helps the professional and educational improvement of the teacher,

takes care of the social and recreational activity and behaviour of the pupil, as well as the promotion of the physical culture and technical training of the pupil at school and otherwise,

in technical schools it takes special care of working conditions and professional training of pupils and co-ordination of practical class instruction and work in compliance with the requirements of the curriculum and course of study,

manages all people's property given to the school for its use,

decides upon the distribution of pupils in forms and the distribution of teachers in forms,

determines form-masters,

applies the regulations on the disciplinary responsibility of the pupils,

organizes meetings with pupils and parents with the purpose of discussing the work of the school and its results,

discusses the questions and proposals of pupils' communities and associations,

discusses questions falling within the sphere of activity of the school committee and propose corresponding decisions and measures,

approves the formation of pupils' groups in the school,

carries out also other functions assigned to it by special regulations.

Article 22

The meetings of the teaching staff council are called by the headmaster /director/ on his own initiative, but it is also his duty to call them at the suggestion of the school committee, form-teachers' council and one fifth of the teachers.

The decision of the teaching staff council becomes valid if the majority of all the members of the council votes in its favour.

Article 23

Councils of teachers of a form are established in order to discuss and solve the problems of how to carry out the work of education and instruction, as well as other questions of interest for the forms or departments concerned.

The form teachers' council consists of all the teachers of a form or department.

The form-master presides at the meetings of the form-teachers council.

In elementary schools with several parallel forms all the teachers of these forms meet in order to discuss problems of common interest.

Article 24

The headmaster /director/ is in direct charge of organizing the work of the school and the instruction in the school is done under his educational supervision.

The headmaster /director/ represents the school, presides over the meetings of the teaching staff council and prepares them, carries out the law and other regulations and directives of the competent educational authorities, sees to the execution of decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the school committee and the teaching-staff council, and leads the administration of the school.

The headmaster /director/ of the school may temporarily suspend the execution of a decision or resolution of the form-teachers' or teaching staff council, if he thinks they are not in accordance with the existing regulations. In this case he has to present the controversial decision of the form-teachers' council without delay to the teaching staff council for decision, and the controversial decision of the teaching staff council to the school committee.

The headmaster /director/ is in charge of the property that has been put at the disposal of the school and looks after its correct use.

The headmaster /director/ is the direct disciplinary superior of the teachers.

III

THE PUPILS' AND PARENTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE
LIFE AND WORK OF THE SCHOOL

Article 25

In order to develop the initiative, independence, conscious discipline and responsibility of the pupils for their work and success in school, as well as active assistance to the teachers in realising the tasks of the school, the pupils of secondary schools for general education and all the technical schools organize communities of pupils of the form and of the school.

Article 26

At the meetings of their communities the pupils discuss and arrange all the problems of their school work and life.

The pupils' community acquaints the form-teachers' or teaching-staff council and school committee with their work, opinions and resolutions through members elected for this purpose, presents the opinions and proposals of the community and participates in their meetings when these proposals and problems are discussed.

Article 27

In order to achieve a closer co-operation and harmony of the educational function of school and family, joint form meetings of teachers and parents, or teachers, parents and pupils are held.

In order to discuss questions of interest for the improvement of the work of the form, joint meetings of all the teachers and pupils of the form are held.

Article 28

At the end of each school-year a school meeting of teachers, pupils and citizens is held, to which the school committee or headmaster /director/ submit a report on the condition and work of the school.

IV

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

Article 29

The people's committee of the district or town exercises these rights and performs these duties in the management of schools:

discusses general problems of education on its territory and introduces corresponding regulations and takes necessary measures,

decides in accordance with the republican council for education and culture on the opening and closing of secondary schools and departments in secondary technical schools,

decides on the opening of schools for compulsory general education if they are not opened by the people's committee of the commune,

secures material means for the schools and looks after the improvement of the material basis of schools,

includes in its budget the estimate for the schools for which it has to provide the means,

appoints the headmaster /director/ of the school in accordance with special regulations.

Article 30

The people's committee of the commune exercises in the management of schools the following rights and performs these duties;

it decides in consent with the people's committee of the district on the opening and closing of schools for compulsory general education,

secures the material means for the schools and looks after the improvement of the material basis of the schools,

makes preliminary estimates for the schools for compulsory general education,

carries out the regulations on the compulsory school attendance.

In case the people's committee of the commune has secured the material conditions and the necessary teaching staff, the people's committee of the district /town/ must give the required approval for the opening of the school.

Article 31

The council for education of the people's committee of the district /town/ exercises in the management of schools especially the following rights and duties:

it studies and discusses problems in the field of school education, introduces corresponding decisions and measures and proposes their introduction within the rights and duties of the people's committee of the district /town/,

invites applications for the necessary teachers, appoints and dismisses individual teachers in accordance with special regulations,

supervises the execution of regulations on the part of the organs concerned with school management,

looks after the work of the school inspector, considers the reports and proposals of the inspectors and takes the necessary measures for the improvement of school education and professional improvement of teachers,

proposes to the people's committee to open or close schools, and in the case of technical secondary schools also departments,

discusses the proposals of the schools estimates and submits them accompanied by its findings to the people's committee,

has general control over the execution of the estimate and management of all people's property given to the schools for their use,

brings decisions on the pupils' complaints against their expulsion or suspension from school,

attends also to other affairs for which it is made competent by special regulations.

Article 32

The council for education of the people's committee of the district /town/ inspects the tuition and other activities of the school on the territory /town/ and gives permanent support and systematic technical assistance to the teachers through its full-time inspectors or experts authorized for this purpose.

Article 33

In inspecting the carrying out of the regulations on the part of the organs managing the schools, the council for education has the right of abolishing or cancelling their unlawful acts.

The organ of the school whose act has been abolished or cancelled may lodge a complaint to the republican council for education and culture, or to the people's committee of the district /town/ if regulations enacted by the people's committee are concerned.

THE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Article 34

The council for education and culture of the people's republic has the following rights and duties in the management of schools:

attends to the development and improvement of school education on the territory of the republic,

attends to the training and professional improvement of teachers,

draws up the curricula and programmes for all schools,

approves textbooks and handbooks and attends to their publishing,

draws draft bills and drafts of other regulations concerning schools and education, and attends to the execution of the regulations in question,

carries out expert tutorial and pedagogic inspection in schools of all types on the territory on the people's republic through its full-time inspectors or experts specially authorized for this purpose,

gives opinions and proposals on the means to be secured in the budget of the people's republic for the purpose of extending the network of schools, maintenance of school buildings and improvement of instruction,

administers the special funds for the advancement of school education and means appropriated for this purpose,

attends also to other affairs brought within its competence by special regulations.

VI

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 35

Pending the enacting of republican law on schools, the provisions of this law have to be observed.

Article 36

The management of special schools will be regulated by the law of the people's republic enacted in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The management of schools established by State authority in order to meet the requirements of their own services is to be regulated by special regulations on the establishment of such schools.

Article 37

The people's republics will enact special regulations on the management of hostels and homes for pupils in accordance with the principles of social management.

Article 38

The Federative Executive Council and the republican executive councils attend to the executions of this law.

At the suggestion of the republican executive council the Federal Executive Council can bring the decision for the provisions of this law on the composition and election of the organs of social management to be delayed in the people's republic in which these organs have been formed, until the time when the mandate of the elected organs expires.

Article 39

This law come into force on the fifteenth day from its publication in the "Official Gazette of the FPRY".