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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1988 (LX)
by States parties to the Covenant concerning rights covered by
articles 13-15

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA*

[23 September 1981]

ARTICLE 13. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

1. Article 14 of the Constitutional Declaration in force before the Declaration on the Establishment of the Power of the People of 2 March 1977 reads:

"Education is a right and a duty for all Libyans. It is compulsory up to the end of the preparatory stage. The State shall set up schools, institutes, universities and cultural and educational institutions. Education therein shall be free, and the conditions in which private schools may be set up shall be regulated by law. The State shall, in particular, be concerned with the physical, intellectual and moral care of youth."

In implementation of that article, legislation concerning education has been enacted, including:

* The present document contains the report of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning rights covered by articles 13 and 14 of the Covenant and the text of the ministerial regulations on the right to education.

(a) The provision that education in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is compulsory at the primary and preparatory stages, from the child's sixth year (Education Act No. 95/1975);

(b) The provision that all kinds of education are free at all levels (Education Act No. 134 of 1970 and Education Regulations of 1973).

The laws and regulations on education also deal with basic education by giving an opportunity to those who were unable to receive an education when young to complete and continue their studies through formal evening study courses, known as the eradication of illiteracy and adult education project (Eradication of Illiteracy Act and Examinations Regulation).

2. Education in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been organized in accordance with the following educational stages:

(a) The primary stage, which represents the first stage of compulsory education, the period of study being six years;

(b) The preparatory stage, which represents the second stage of compulsory education, the period of study being three years;

(c) Secondary education, which comprises general, technical, vocational and religious instruction, the period of study in each area being three years;

(d) The higher education stage, which comprises the higher technical institutes and the university colleges, the period of study being four to six years.

3. The laws and regulations on education guarantee the right of Libyan parents and guardians to send their children to the school of their choice and the right of foreigners to open private schools for themselves under Free Education Act No. 69/1958. In 1978, the People's General Committee issued a decision on the abolition of schools for private education maintained at the expense of Libyans, so that such schools became schools for public education.

ARTICLE 14. THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ALL

Decision of the Council of Ministers on the Regulation on Primary Education

The Council of Ministers,

Having taken cognizance of Act No. 134 of 1970 on education,

Of the Regulation on Primary Education of 1957 and the Decisions amending it,

Of the recommendations of the Higher Council for Education issued at its twentieth session from 14 Jumada II 1393, A.H., corresponding to 15 July 1973 A.D., to 16 Jumada II 1393 A.H., corresponding to 17 July 1973 A.D.,

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And of the submissions of the Minister of Education,
Has decided as follows:

Chapter I. Foundations and goals of education at the primary stage

Article 1

Education at the primary stage is the right and duty of all citizens, both male and female, and shall be free of charge in all schools established by the State.

Article 2

The primary education stage is the first part of the compulsory education which the State guarantees for all citizens. The period of study thereat shall be six years. Pupils who complete their studies in this stage shall be transferred to the first class of the preparatory stage, the second part of compulsory education.

Article 3

The duration of the academic year at the primary education stage shall not be less than 30 weeks.

Article 4

Education at the primary stage shall be directed towards:

1. Realizing the integrated growth of children intellectually, physically, spiritually, psychologically and socially;
2. Educating children to be good citizens who believe in the true Islamic religion and are proud of their Arab nature and loyal to their nation and their country;
3. Preparing them to adjust to their developing society and to participate in its service;
4. Bringing them up to respect manual labour and the exercise thereof;
5. Equipping them with the basic skills which will enable them to continue their studies at the next stage;
6. Accustoming them to make good use of their free time and to utilize it for their own benefit and the benefit of their society.

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Chapter II. Conditions of admission

Article 5

Admission to the first class shall be open to children who have completed their sixth year of age in October of the academic year. Priority in acceptance shall be given to older children. By way of exception, children of up to three months under six years of age may be admitted to the first class after all applicants of the statutory age have been admitted, if there are vacancies in the school.

Article 6

New pupils may be admitted to classes other than the first, depending on their age and their academic level or if they have come from a neighbouring State which applies in its primary schools the same educational standards as those laid down for primary schools in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Article 7

Presentation of a file containing the following documents shall be required for registration of a pupil:

1. Birth certificate or official extract thereof;
2. The vaccination certificate prescribed in the health regulations;
3. File of study in a kindergarten if the child attended kindergarten;
4. Recent photograph.

All documents relating to the pupil during his education at the primary stage shall be added to the file, including the education card.

School administrations shall keep the pupils' files and ensure that they are transferred with the respective pupils from one school to another and from one stage to the following stage.

Chapter III. Subjects of study

Article 8

Education at the primary stage shall centre on religious, ethical, social, economic and scientific subjects and related activities inside and outside the school. It shall be directly related to the life of the pupil and his Arab society. It shall aim at the integration of his personality, and the study of the

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subjects shall lead to the pupil's acquisition of skills and expertise in the following fields:

1. Islamic education: the glorious Koran and religion;
2. Arab language;
3. Arithmetic and geometry;
4. Science and health education;
5. National education;
6. Sports;
7. Music, including singing;
8. Drawing and handiwork;
9. Agricultural education for boys and home economics for girls.

Article 9

Taking into account the contents of article 14 of the Education Act, the following matters shall be regulated by decisions issued by the Minister of Education:

1. The adoption of curricula and academic decisions for each class;
2. The distribution of subjects and the proportion of weekly periods assigned to them in the plan for each class;
3. Determination of the duration of each period.

Chapter IV. Bases of school organization and school administration at the primary stage

Article 10

The general principle at this stage shall be for each teacher to teach all subjects to the pupils of the same class up to the sixth level and at least up to the end of the fourth level, where this is possible and in the interest of the pupils.

Teachers may be appointed for subjects in the fifth and sixth classes, where necessary, particularly for those subjects which require special skills and preparation, such as music, technical education, agricultural education and home economics.

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Article 11

Teaching at this stage shall basically be carried out by graduates of teachers' institutes. It may also be entrusted to graduates of educational institutes and colleges.

Article 12

Appointment to the post of principal of a primary school shall be made from among the teachers of that stage, in accordance with the specifications and qualification requirements for such posts.

However, candidates for the post of education inspector for this stage must, in addition to meeting qualification requirements, pass the competitive examinations organized by the Ministry.

Article 13

The directorates of education in the governorates shall divide the primary schools in their areas of jurisdiction into units, each containing a number of schools, and shall assign to each unit an education inspector or education inspectors, who shall be permanently based in a school in the unit and shall discharge his or their technical and inspectorial responsibilities over the schools of the unit and be responsible for the provision of instruction there and for raising the level of the teachers' performance.

Article 14

In the system for assessing the academic attainment and scientific growth of the pupils of primary schools, the following courses shall be followed:

1. A teacher shall assess the scientific attainment of his pupils on an ongoing basis throughout the academic year and in a number of situations by oral and written tests for the purpose of identifying strong areas, which are to be supported and developed, and weak areas, which are to be treated and thereby improved;
2. A teacher must be aware of general developments in the aspects of a pupil's personality, particularly development relating to behavioural trends and his relation to other pupils, the degree of his endeavour to perform his household duties, his use of spare time, the degree of his enthusiasm for participation in works of public service, either in the school environment or outside, and the degree of his enthusiasm for engaging in the various free activities which develop his inclinations and special abilities;
3. A teacher shall record the pupil's academic attainment and general development on the school card;

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4. A teacher shall inform the parent or guardian of the pupil of the progress made by his son or daughter or the factors hindering and retarding his study; this shall be done at least every three months for the purpose of achieving co-operation between home and school in the provision of a better education for pupils at this stage;

5. Use shall be made of the results of this assessment in the teacher's division of his pupils within the class, so that he can give more individual attention to the less able ones; use shall also be made of these results in distributing the pupils in the form of homogeneous groups in accordance with the levels and capabilities in higher classes;

6. School administrations shall use this assessment as a method for distributing teachers among classes in accordance with pedagogic needs.

Article 15

The directorates of education in the governorates shall provide to the Office of Primary Education and Teachers' Institutes in the Ministry two reports, one during the first half of the academic year (end of January) and the second at the end of the year. The report shall contain an accurate account of the situation of primary schools and the results of the follow-up of proposed remedies for problems encountered.

Article 16

The directorates of education in the governorates shall be responsible for collecting statistics and data from the primary schools within their jurisdiction in accordance with the forms and questionnaires drawn up by the Ministry, which the Ministry shall provide at set intervals.

Chapter V. General provisions

Article 17

The Ministry may establish experimental schools at the level of the primary stage. Their establishment, types, aims and curriculum shall be established by a decision.

Article 18

The Ministry shall provide pupils with supplementary meals as determined, containing the nutritional elements necessary for sound development. Their distribution and control shall be supervised by the Ministry's organs in the directorates of education in the governorates in accordance with the rules to be established by the Minister of Education.

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Article 19

The Ministry of Education shall co-operate with the Ministry of Health in supervising the provision of the requirements of preventive and therapeutic health care in accordance with the rules and principles established for that purpose.

Article 20

The Regulation on Primary Education of 1957 mentioned above and the regulations amending it are hereby rescinded, as is any provision which runs counter to the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 21

The Minister of Education shall be responsible for implementing this Regulation, which shall enter into force on 1 September 1973.

Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Al-Sharif
Minister of Education

Major Abd al-Salim Ahmad Jalud
President of the Council of Ministers

Promulgated on 6 Ramadan 1393 A.H., corresponding to 2 October 1973 A.D.

Decision of the Council of Ministers on the Regulation on
Secondary Education

The Council of Ministers,

Having taken cognizance of Act No. 134 of 1970 on education,

Of the Regulation on Secondary Education of 1956,

Of the recommendations of the Higher Council for Education issued at its twentieth session from 14 Jumada II 1393 A.H., corresponding to 15 July 1973 A.D., to 16 Jumada II 1393 A.H., corresponding to 17 July 1973 A.D.,

And of the submissions of the Minister of Education,

Has decided as follows:

Chapter I. Foundations and goals of education at the secondary stage

Article 1

The secondary stage comes at the end of the scale of general education and is characterized by being a stage of growth, the commencement of maturity in students and the unfolding of capabilities.

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Education at this stage shall be free of charge in all schools established by the State.

Article 2

In the drawing up of educational plans for this stage, the Ministry of Education shall ensure co-ordination between the numbers of pupils admitted to the schools of this stage and the numbers admitted to technical and vocational secondary schools so as to meet the requirements of intermediate technical cadres for economic and social development.

Article 3

The period of study at this stage shall be three years, ending with the general examination at the level of the Jamahiriya, successful candidates in which shall receive the certificate of completion of general secondary studies.

Article 4

Education at this stage shall aim at the achievement of the following goals:

1. Realizing the general progress and integrated growth of pupils intellectually, physically, ethically, socially and nationally;
2. Intensifying pupils knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems in Arab society, so as to increase in them the spirit of struggle for the defence of revolutionary gains and realize the aspirations of the Arab nation for a better life;
3. Consolidating their faith in their nationality and Arabness and in their Islamic and cultural values;
4. Bringing them up, as the rising revolutionary generations, to be the progressive forces in the Arab homeland, which is fighting for liberation and the attainment of comprehensive Arab unity;
5. Providing them with the culture and sciences which will enable them to have a conscious grasp of contemporary world progress and development;
6. Training them in sound scientific thinking and the spirit of research, experimentation and study and providing them with the various types of knowledge and special studies in the sciences, arts and skills that will prepare them for practical life, inasmuch as this stage is the final stage, and enable the talented and capable among them to continue their university and higher education;
7. Giving them the opportunity for training in the work of public life in their environment, in utilizing their spare time and in practice in assuming their individual and social responsibilities, with a view to playing their active role in

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the future in their Arab society with its revolutionary ideals, values and goals of building the new Arab man.

Chapter II. Conditions of admission

Article 5

For admission to the first class of this stage, a pupil must:

1. Have obtained the certificate of completion of preparatory study or the equivalent;
2. Be not more than 18 years of age, priority in admission being accorded to those under that age;
3. Present the documents requested by the school administration.

Preference shall be accorded in admission to pupils who have shown noticeable superiority in the theoretical subjects of study at the preparatory stage, while others shall be channelled to technical and vocational schools.

Article 6

Due regard being had for fulfilment of the conditions of admission laid down in the preceding article, pupils from abroad and Libyan pupils who have completed study at the preparatory stage outside the country shall be admitted to the first class. They may be admitted to the second or third class upon submission of the official papers establishing that they have reached the academic level for the class to which they seek admission, provided that the papers have been endorsed by the educational authorities in the country of study and approved by the Office of External Cultural Relations at the Ministry.

Chapter III. Subjects of study

Article 7

Study in the first class of this stage shall be general, and all pupils shall participate in it. There shall be specialisation in the second and third classes, and pupils shall be distributed in the arts and science divisions, each according to his inclinations, concerns and propensities.

The subjects of study shall include the following:

(a) First class

1. Islamic education: the glorious Koran and religion;
2. Arabic language;

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3. First foreign language (English);
4. Second foreign language (French);
5. Mathematics;
6. Sciences: physics, chemistry, natural history;
7. Geography;
8. History;
9. Civics;
10. Drawing;
11. Sports.

(b) Second and third classes: arts division

1. Islamic education: the glorious Koran and religion;
2. Arabic language;
3. First foreign language (English);
4. Second foreign language (French);
5. Geography;
6. History;
7. Principles of philosophy;
8. Introduction to sociology;
9. Sports.

(c) Second and third classes: science division

1. Islamic education: the glorious Koran and religion;
2. Arabic language;
3. First foreign language (English);
4. Second foreign language (French);
5. Mathematics, including mechanics;

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6. Sciences: physics, chemistry, natural history;

7. Sports.

Article 8

The academic curricula adopted for the subjects laid down for the various classes at this stage shall be designed to ensure the general goals of the stage and the special goals of each subject, with particular concentration on the following aspects:

1. Intensification of the pupils' belief that they are receiving their education at this level solely in order to be effective human forces in the various fields of production, working for the development and preservation of the national wealth;

2. Development of sound social co-operation among pupils at this stage and their orientation towards care for the ethics and values of the Arab society in which they live and towards treatment of others based on an understanding of their duties towards others and the duties of others towards them;

3. The strengthening of pupils' inclination with respect to the performance of public social services and belief in them so that their works stem from a lively conscience and conscious expertise and their participation in the building of a decent, free society that is remote from partisanship except in favour of what is right, wherever it is and wherever it may be found;

4. The broadening at this stage of pupils' understanding of human life and their comprehension of the links between men and the increased inculcation of the emotions and inclinations on which sound human values are based;

5. Pupils at this level should become acquainted, on the one hand, with world conditions, international organizations and institutions, contemporary currents of thought and the major problems and issues which occupy men's minds and, on the other hand, with the role played by their country in the international arena and its struggle and steadfastness for the elimination of tyranny and colonialism and for the triumph of oppressed peoples;

6. The training of pupils to follow the objective scientific method in dealing with the difficulties, whether economic or social, which confront them and their society by perceiving the problem, defining its dimensions, drawing up hypothetical solutions and then testing the extent of their soundness by research and experimentation until they arrive at a conclusion based on a sound scientific foundation;

7. A comprehension of the role played by the technical sciences in the exploitation of natural sources of wealth and their utilization in the development of vegetable, animal and mineral wealth and improvement of the methods of production in their country using the science and knowledge which they have acquired at this stage.

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Article 9

The teaching of academic curricula should be accompanied by opportunities for pupils to put into practice the aspects of school activity relating to them and also by free educational activities so that all co-operate in the provision of integrated education to pupils at this stage, while preparing them for practical life.

Chapter IV. Bases of school organization and school administration at the secondary stage

Article 10

The maximum density for each class shall be 30 pupils. This limit, however, may be exceeded in certain circumstances after the consent of the director-general of education in the governorate has been obtained; the General Office of Education in the Ministry shall be informed of this.

Article 11

Teaching at this stage shall be provided by teachers scientifically and pedagogically trained at the university level.

Article 12

For each group of teachers of the various subjects, whose number shall be determined by ministerial decisions, a first teacher, with a reduced teaching load, shall be appointed.

The first teacher, as well as meeting the requirements laid down for this post, shall be one of the teachers with long experience and proven advanced educational competence.

Article 13

Every secondary school with a full range of classes shall have a principal to supervise its administration and monitor the course of educational activity.

Every secondary school which has not less than 10 classes shall have a deputy principal. Where a school has more than 30 classes and has a boarding division or provides evening classes, the school shall have more than one deputy principal, according to circumstances. The principal of a secondary school and his deputies, as well as meeting the qualification requirements specified for these posts, shall be teachers scientifically and pedagogically trained at the university level with long teaching experience, proven scientific and educational competence and leadership abilities.

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Article 14

The administration of a secondary school shall aim at achieving the following goals:

1. The provision of the sound pedagogic atmosphere that will contribute to the better education of pupils and the raising of the level of educational performance in the school;
2. The creation of a climate of good human relations between teaching staff and pupils;
3. Democratic leadership of educational work in the school so as to promote collective participation in opinion, co-operation and exchange of experiences;
4. Proper guidance of the school systems and co-ordination of the efforts of those working in the school, with a view to achieving educational goals;
5. The distribution of pupils in academic classes on the basis of similarity of ages and practical responsibilities;
6. Ensuring that the expertise of teachers is utilised, justice in distributing teachers among classes and the placing of each teacher in the appropriate position in order to enable teachers and the school to increase the educational output;
7. Monitoring educational work in the school and overcoming difficulties or obstacles confronting it, while endeavouring to assess the capability of each teacher or employee, his concern and zeal in carrying out the work entrusted to him and the effect of this on pupils;
8. The creation of close co-operation between the school and parents or guardians and between the school and the surrounding environment, so that the school becomes a source of enlightenment therein;
9. The completion of maintenance work on the school building and the monitoring of the distribution of school books to pupils before the beginning of the academic year;
10. The detection and development of abilities and talents.

Article 15

The task of education inspection at this stage shall be entrusted to education inspectors with a high level of competence and expertise in their academic subjects and in the goals of the stage.

Appointment to the post of education inspector shall require, as well as fulfilment of the qualification requirements by candidates, the following of the method to be specified by a decision of the Minister of Education on the appointment of education inspectors.

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Article 16

In determining the quota of schools to be assigned to an education inspector, it shall be ensured that the amount is such as to enable him to visit each school at least twice during the academic year, in addition to the inspectorial visit.

Article 17

Education inspection chiefs in the Ministry shall be responsible, each in his subject, for co-ordinating links between the education inspector, the first teacher and the principal of the school at the office of education inspection in the directorate of education in the governorate and the office of the inspection chief for the subject in the Ministry. A decision on this subject shall be issued by the Minister of Education.

Chapter V. General provisions

Article 18

In the assessment of pupils and transfer from one class to a higher class up to the end of the stage and in accordance with the number of times they are permitted to repeat examinations, the provisions of the Regulation on Basic Rules for Examinations and the General Certificate shall apply.

Article 19

In the case of pupils who transgress the rules of the school system, the disciplinary penalties laid down in the Regulation on Student Discipline shall apply. In the case of scientifically and morally distinguished pupils, the system of incentives shall apply.

Article 20

Study may not be suspended or halted except on official holidays other than by a decision of the Minister of Education and the Governor when urgent necessity requires the ordering of a temporary suspension of study. In such a case, the Ministry shall be informed of the suspension and the reasons therefor for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Minister.

Article 21

The Ministry may establish model or experimental schools at the secondary stage level for the purpose of applying modern educational methods prior to their extension to other schools.

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Article 22

The school shall endeavour to provide preventive and therapeutic health care to pupils, acquaint them with the methods of such care and make them aware of their role in communicating information on health trends to their families and their fellow citizens in their environment.

Article 23

The Regulation on Secondary Education of 1956 mentioned above is hereby rescinded, as is any provision which runs counter to the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 24

The Minister of Education shall be responsible for implementing this Decision, which shall enter into force on 1 September 1973.

Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Al-Sharif
Minister of Education

Major Abd al-Salim Ahmad Jalud
President of the Council of Ministers

Promulgated on 6 Ramadan 1393 A.H., corresponding to 2 October 1973 A.D.

Decision of the Council of Ministers on the Regulation
on Preparatory Education

The Council of Ministers,

Having taken cognizance of Act No. 134 of 1970 on education,

Of the Regulation on Preparatory Education of 1956,

Of the recommendations of the Higher Council for Education issued at its twentieth session from 14 Jumada II 1393 A.H., corresponding to 15 July 1973 A.D., to 16 Jumada II 1393 A.H., corresponding to 17 July 1973,

And of the submissions of the Minister of Education,

Has decided as follows:

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Chapter I. Foundations and goals of education at the preparatory stage

Article 1

The preparatory education stage is the second part of the compulsory education which the State guarantees for all citizens. The period of study thereat shall be three years.

Article 2

Education at the preparatory stage shall be free of charge in all schools established by the State. The Ministry of Education shall draw up the educational plans for it so as to ensure its compulsory character at this stage.

Article 3

Education at the preparatory stage shall aim at the following:

1. Continuing the pupil's sound religious development in making him aware of his duties to his God, his family and his society so that he may play a positive role in life;
2. Intensifying Arab national concepts in the minds of pupils and endeavouring to strengthen their pride in their Arab homeland and make them aware of the orientations of the new Arab society and its aspirations and hopes for the achievement of freedom, socialism and unity;
3. Educating pupils in purposeful and objective scientific thought and in the revolutionary thought which stimulates willing and determined work;
4. Continuing the integrated development of the pupil with regard to intellectual, physical, ethical and social aspects;
5. Making available means for the discovery and development of the pupil's inclinations and propensities by the scientific means of measurement and controls provided by curricula and methods of assessment so that they may receive sound educational guidance to the next stage;
6. Preparing pupils to follow the course of study at the next stage, whether general or technical;
7. Arousing the pupils' concern for the value and importance of work and prompting them to respect it and engage in it;
8. Helping those who are prevented by circumstances from continuing their studies to make their way in life by the acquisition of the bases of scientific skills that will enable them to undertake appropriate vocational training after their completion of study at the preparatory stage; helping gifted pupils to bring out and develop their talents and special capabilities.

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Chapter II. Conditions of admission

Article 4

For admission to the first class, a pupil must have completed study at the primary stage and be not more than 15 years of age on the first day of October of the academic year. The age limit may be waived if there are empty places, priority in admission being given, however, to younger applicants.

In all cases, pupils over 18 years of age shall be admitted to the first class only for evening classes.

Article 5

Pupils from abroad shall be admitted to the first class of this stage if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the preceding article and the other conditions laid down by the Ministry concerning students from sister and friendly States.

Students from abroad may be admitted to higher classes in accordance with the rules of academic equivalencies in use.

Chapter III. Subjects of study

Article 6

The subjects of study at the preparatory stage shall include the following:

1. Islamic education: the glorious Koran and religions;
2. Arabic language;
3. English language;
4. Mathematics;
5. Sciences and health;
6. Social subjects (geography, history, national education);
7. Technical education: handiwork and agricultural education for boys; needlework and household management for girls;
8. Sports;
9. Music.

Article 7

With due regard to the provisions of article 14 of the Education Act, a decision shall be issued by the Minister of Education concerning the curriculum for

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the preparatory stage and the distribution of weekly class periods for the subjects of study among the various classes.

Article 8

The curricula at this stage shall be a means for the attainment of the general goals of education and the particular goals laid down in article 3 of the present Regulation, with particular concentration on the following aspects:

1. The curricula shall keep pace with scientific and technological progress in our contemporary world;
2. The principles of knowledge and the facts in the curricula shall be related to the pupils' life situation;
3. The curricula shall instil in pupils adherence to the virtues and religious values deriving from the true Islamic religion and moral and human values, reveal to them the Arab Islamic heritage as the most prominent of the constituents of Arabness and a factor with a clear role in the building of human civilisation and make them aware of the orientations of the free Arab society and its aspirations for the establishment of a democratic life based on freedom, socialism and unity;
4. The curricula shall be designed so as to establish links between the theoretical aspects and the practical aspects and between subjects of study and social issues;
5. The curricula shall give pupils an opportunity for training in the use of research sources, such as reference works, books and periodicals, thus forming an orientation towards self-education, reading and the habit of consulting the Koran;
6. The curricula shall correspond to the needs of pupils at this stage, prepare those with propensities for continuing education at the next stage and prepare pupils for life;
7. Educational programmes at the preparatory stage shall include various aspects of activity, both free and deriving from the prescribed curricula, with a view to developing and nurturing the talents and special capabilities of pupils.

Chapter IV. Bases of school organisation, school administration and education inspection at the preparatory stage

Article 9

The maximum density for each class shall be 32 (thirty-two) pupils. This limit may, however, be exceeded in certain circumstances after the consent of the directorate of education in the governorate has been obtained.

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Article 10

Teaching at this stage shall be provided by teachers scientifically and pedagogically trained at the university level. In case of necessity, teaching at this stage may be entrusted to persons who have obtained the special teaching certificate.

Article 11

For each group of teachers of the various subjects, whose number shall be determined by ministerial decisions, a first teacher, with a reduced teaching load, shall be appointed and shall guide them in the best teaching methods.

The first teacher, as well as meeting the requirements laid down for this post, shall be competent and more experienced than his colleagues.

Article 12

Every preparatory school with an integrated range of classes shall have a principal selected from among the first teachers and deputy principals in preparatory schools with scientific and pedagogic qualifications. Each preparatory school which has more than 12 classes shall have a deputy principal selected from among the teachers or the first teachers in preparatory schools.

Appointment to the post of principal and deputy principal shall be in accordance with the specifications and qualification requirements laid down.

Article 13

The administration of a preparatory school shall aim at achieving the following goals:

1. The furnishing of an opportunity to all elements in the school, both teachers and pupils, to realize their personality and development by encouraging them to participate actively in the planning and implementation of school policy;
2. The distribution of responsibilities to workers and demarcation of the work of each individual on the basis of giving work to the appropriate person so that it may be carried out with understanding and faith;
3. The creation of a friendly atmosphere engendering confidence and security and governed by human relations;
4. The use of committees in the school's work, composed either of teachers or pupils or both and the use of consultation so as to ensure for these committees freedom of thought and an opportunity to submit proposals;
5. An endeavour to distribute pupils in academic classes on the basis of similarity of ages and academic attainment;

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6. Preparation of the school curriculum and the distribution of books, implements and raw materials on the first day of the academic year;
7. Guidance in respect of educational activity in the school and the provision of requirements for it so that it may achieve its goals;
8. An endeavour to ensure that repairs and maintenance work, whether relating to the building or to the furnishings, are completed before the commencement of the academic year;
9. Ensuring that the staff are orderly, well-groomed and take a pride in their appearance;
10. Co-operation with parents and guardians in order to ensure a close relationship between school, home and work, with a view to raising the standard of the school's educational output;
11. Care for the state of health of pupils, guiding them in health care and ensuring them the co-operation of the directorates of health in the governorates;
12. Monitoring the work of teachers and workers in the school and overcoming the difficulties encountered by them;
13. Accepting and complying with the directives of inspectors;
14. Responding promptly to the requests of the directorates of education in the governorates, the Central Offices in the Ministry or members of the inspectorate for reports, information and statistics.

Article 14

The task of education inspection in schools at this stage shall be entrusted to education inspectors in the subjects of study laid down. The inspectors shall have educational qualifications and adequate experience in teaching matters at this stage.

Appointment to the post of education inspector shall require, as well as fulfilment of the qualification requirements by candidates, passing the competitive examinations to be organised by the Ministry.

Article 15

In determining the quota of schools to be assigned to an education inspector, it shall be ensured that the amount is such as to enable him to visit each school at least twice during the academic year, in addition to the inspectorial visit, taking into account local circumstances and the number of schools in each governorate.

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A decision of the Minister of Education shall be issued specifying the quota for inspectors.

Article 16

Education inspection chiefs in the Ministry shall be responsible, each in his subject, for co-ordinating links between the education inspector, the first teacher and the school administration at the office of education inspection in the directorate of education in the governorate and the office of the inspection chief for the subject in the Ministry and for the method of assessing the work of teachers. They shall transmit to the Ministry the technical reports on the monitoring and progress of their respective subjects, together with an account of the difficulties encountered and proposals for overcoming them.

Article 17

In order to ensure the distribution of teachers' capabilities among the preparatory schools in the governorate, the office of education inspection in the directorate of education shall be responsible, in co-operation with the education inspector for the subject, for the distribution of teachers among the schools, and the Division of Preparatory Education and the Division of Secondary Education shall be duly informed.

Chapter V. General provisions

Article 18

In the assessment of pupils, their transfer from one class to a higher class up to the end of the stage and the number of times they are permitted to repeat studies, the rules for transfer examinations laid down in the Regulation on Basic Rules for Examinations and General Certificates shall apply.

Article 19

In order to enable the administration of a preparatory school to keep order and provide a sound educational atmosphere so that it may fulfil its function, it may apply disciplinary measures to pupils who contravene the school rules and provide positive incentives to encourage pupils who are academically or morally outstanding.

Article 20

Study may not be suspended or halted, except on official holidays, other than by a decision of the Minister of Education. The governor may, when urgent necessity so requires, order the temporary suspension of study. In such a case,

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the Ministry shall be informed of the suspension and the reasons therefor, so that the consent of the Minister may be obtained.

Article 21

The Ministry may establish experimental schools at the preparatory stage for the purpose of applying modern teaching methods prior to their extension to other schools.

Article 22

Boys shall be separated from girls in schools at this level wherever possible.

Article 23

The Regulation on Secondary Education of 1956 mentioned above is hereby rescinded, as is any provision which runs counter to the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 24

The Minister of Education shall be responsible for implementing this Decision, which shall enter into force on 1 September 1973.

Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Al-Sharif
Minister of Education

Major Abd al-Salim Ahmad Jalud
President of the Council of Ministers

Promulgated on 6 Ramadan 1393 A.H., corresponding to 2 October 1973 A.D.
