

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSFORMING THE STAGES OF REGISTRATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

The article examines registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, focusing on its legislative regulation and functional significance. Registration serves as a tool for ensuring compliance of educational institutions with established legal and educational standards, supporting the legality and transparency of the educational system. The key functions of registration are identified as granting legal status to general secondary education institutions, monitoring compliance with educational standards, ensuring effective resource management, and upholding quality requirements in the educational process. The study highlights both theoretical and regulatory perspectives on the stages of registration. Theoretical approaches, supported by domestic and foreign scholars, outline stages such as the preparatory stage, application and documentation submission, compliance verification, issuance of registration certificates, and post-registration monitoring. At the regulatory level, Ukrainian legislation—specifically the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII and the Law of Ukraine «On Complete General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX—defines stages that include application submission, document review, accreditation, evaluation of educational programs, registration decisions, data entry into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, and post-registration control. The article identifies gaps in the regulation of post-registration control and supervision stages, emphasizing the need for clearer legal techniques to ensure consistency and effectiveness. Recommendations are proposed to enhance legal clarity and procedural transparency in registration processes, contributing to improved governance and accountability in general secondary education.

Keywords: Legal regulation of education; unified state register of legal entities; educational standards compliance; accreditation of educational programs; resource management in education.

Introduction

Public administration in the field of education plays a crucial role in ensuring the proper functioning, development, and quality of educational institutions. General secondary education, being a fundamental stage in the national education system, requires a robust and transparent administrative framework to address contemporary challenges and ensure compliance with established legal and educational standards. One of the critical tools of public administration in this area is the process of registration,

which serves as a mechanism for granting legal status, monitoring compliance, and maintaining accountability of general secondary education institutions (Yotka, 2024).

In Ukraine, the process of registration of general secondary education institutions is governed primarily by the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII and the Law of Ukraine «On Complete General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX. These legislative acts outline the procedural and substantive aspects of registration, setting out the stages, requirements, and mechanisms for overseeing compliance. However, despite the existence of a legal framework, there are ongoing debates and challenges regarding the efficiency, clarity, and adaptability of these registration processes to meet modern administrative and educational demands.

The determination of registration stages, as defined in Ukrainian legislation, follows a structured approach, reflecting both theoretical insights and practical regulatory requirements. Scholars have identified key stages in the registration process, including the preparatory phase, submission of an application, verification of compliance with established criteria, issuance of registration certificates, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation. At the same time, the legislator has enshrined these stages in specific legal provisions, particularly in Section VIII (Articles 62-73) and Section V (Article 48) of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII. These provisions highlight critical steps such as application submission, document review, accreditation and evaluation of educational programs, registration decisions, data entry into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, and post-registration control.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a thorough analysis of the existing legislative framework governing the registration of general secondary education institutions. It is essential to identify the strengths, weaknesses, and areas requiring transformation to align with best practices in public administration and international educational standards. Furthermore, the complexity and multi-stage nature of the registration process necessitate a clear understanding of each stage and its role in achieving transparency, accountability, and efficiency in educational governance.

In recent years, significant progress has been made in refining the legislative and regulatory framework for education in Ukraine. However, certain aspects of the registration process remain underdeveloped, particularly regarding post-registration control and supervision. These stages, while mentioned in legal provisions, often lack sufficient detail, leading to ambiguities in their implementation. As a result, there is a pressing need for legislative transformation aimed at enhancing the clarity, consistency, and practical applicability of these stages.

At the theoretical level, the registration process has been analyzed by domestic (Lisova, 2018; Dzhurilo et al., 2018;) and foreign scholars (Gray et al., 2015; Abrahams and Reiss, 2012; Argyris, 2010; Millar and Abrahams, 2009; Van Dijk, 2006), who have emphasized its importance as a means of ensuring educational quality, institutional accountability, and compliance with national standards. The preparatory stage, for example, involves the collection and preparation of necessary documentation and evidence of compliance with legal requirements. The application submission stage formalizes the institution's intent to operate within the established legal framework. Subsequent stages, such as compliance verification, accreditation, and evaluation, are critical for ensuring that institutions meet the required standards before being granted official status.

In addition to theoretical insights, practical implementation of these stages requires effective legal techniques and mechanisms. For instance, the process of data entry into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities serves not only as a procedural requirement but also as a tool for ensuring transparency and public access to information about registered educational institutions. Similarly, post-registration control mechanisms play a vital role in monitoring institutional performance,

compliance with quality standards, and adherence to legal obligations.

The objective of this article is to highlight the features of the stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education from the perspective of their transformation by the national legislator. This study aims to analyze both theoretical and legislative aspects of the registration process, identify key challenges, and propose recommendations for improving the regulatory framework. By doing so, the article seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on educational governance and support efforts aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and quality in general secondary education.

The study is structured as follows: the first section provides an overview of the theoretical foundations of registration as a means of public administration in general secondary education. The second section analyzes the legislative framework governing registration in Ukraine, focusing on key legal provisions and their practical implementation. The third section discusses challenges and gaps in the existing registration process, with particular emphasis on post-registration control and supervision. Finally, the article offers recommendations for legislative transformation, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of registration as a tool of public administration.

The registration process is a vital component of public administration in general secondary education, serving as a foundation for institutional accountability, transparency, and quality assurance. However, its effectiveness depends on a well-structured, clear, and adaptable legislative framework. By addressing existing gaps and ambiguities, the national legislator can significantly improve the registration process, ensuring that it meets the needs of modern educational governance and contributes to the development of a robust and efficient education system in Ukraine.

This article aims to bridge the gap between theoretical insights and practical legislative requirements, offering a comprehensive analysis of the registration process and proposing concrete measures for its transformation. Through this analysis, the study contributes to the broader discussion on educational reform and public administration, highlighting the importance of effective legal regulation in achieving sustainable improvements in the field of general secondary education.

Results and Discussion

Below propose to carry out an overview of each of the mentioned stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education. I propose to focus attention on the positive and negative elements of the specified legal classification with the provision of relevant proposals for their transformation.

Thus, the stage of submitting an application for registration is determined by the national legislator in Art. 67 of Chapter VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII. As part of the specified stage of registration, an application for registration is submitted to the relevant educational authority by the founder of the educational institution (state or local authorities, private individuals, or organizations submit an application to the local state administration or regional state administration) [1].

At the stage of consideration of documents and their verification, which is also actually regulated in Art. 67 of Chapter VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII, first of all, the provided documents are assessed for compliance with regulatory and legal requirements by the registration body.

So, the founding documents, information about the educational program, the qualifications of the teaching staff, the material and technical base and other documents confirming the institution's ability to provide the educational process are subject to monitoring (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

Accreditation and evaluation of educational programs as a stage of registration

in the system of means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, in accordance with Art. 48 of Chapter V of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII, has a rather subsidiary, optional character and can be applied in specific cases. In particular, this stage is relevant in the case of accreditation of types of general secondary education institutions of a new typology (private), or in the event of the appearance or approval of new educational programs. The result of the specified stage is additional accreditation, or evaluation of educational programs, in order to confirm the quality of education (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

The decision on registration as a stage of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, in turn, is regulated in Art. 69 of Chapter VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII.

This stage, according to the position of the legislator, involves the adoption of a decision on registration, or refusal to register, an institution based on the previously conducted inspection and evaluation of submitted documents by the body responsible for the process and procedure of registration (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

After the decision on registration, as a stage of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, the institution of general secondary education is entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations. The specified stage is regulated by the national legislator as well as the stage of the decision on registration, in Art. 69 of Chapter VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

The granting of a license as a stage of registration of institutions of general secondary education as a means of public administration is applied in the case of successful completion of the above-listed stages and indicates that the institution of general secondary education has the right to provide educational services within certain levels or areas of education. The license for carrying out educational activities is ideologically derived from the approaches established in the mentioned Article. 69 of Chapter VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

Finally, post-registration control as a stage of registration of a general secondary education institution is part of the monitoring of this field and is determined by Art. 48 of Chapter V of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII.

Thus, within the framework of this process, state supervisory bodies monitor compliance with the standards and requirements established for general secondary education institutions, in particular, educational standards, material conditions and personnel qualifications (Law of Ukraine No. 2145-VIII..., 2017).

I consider it expedient, in the future, to highlight the main problems and conflicts related to the regulatory and legal classification of the stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education with proposals for author's approaches to their leveling.

First of all, I would like to note that the classification approach regarding the stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education under the legislation of Ukraine somewhat contrasts with similar approaches to theorizing this process by domestic and foreign scientists.

So, for example, the stage after registration control in the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII corresponds to the stage of further control and reporting. Such a difference dictates the problem of an organizational nature regarding registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education of Ukraine, which consists in the application of a legislative prescription due to the etymological difference of the concepts «control» and «reporting».

The national legislator provides exclusively for the control of the activities of general secondary education institutions by authorized institutions and institutions (the

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, local and regional state administrations, education departments), which affects the reporting aspect of general secondary education institutions (Dei et al., 2024).

It would be expedient to integrate the application of the stage of «further control and reporting» into the national legal field, creating a precedent for supplementing the control process with the aspect of reporting, which, by its origin, is a broader concept (control involves checking by authorized bodies only the provided and available data regarding institutions of general secondary education, while reporting may be aimed at analyzing information requested by bodies and institutions of state administration in the field of education).

The stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, prescribed in Section V and Section VIII of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII, should be classified into three separate clusters: primary, registration and accreditation and monitoring and qualification. The initial cluster of stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education should include the submission of an application for registration, as well as the review of documents and verification of their compliance with established requirements. The registration-accreditation cluster of stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education should, in turn, include accreditation and evaluation of educational programs, decisions on registration, entering data into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs, and Public Organizations and granting a license. Finally, to the monitoring and qualification cluster of stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education, I consider it expedient to include post-registration control itself.

The specified distribution of registration stages as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education into appropriate clusters, in my opinion, would make it possible to specify the purpose of each of them, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII.

From now on, propose to stop at the stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education in proportion to the profile Law of Ukraine «On comprehensive general secondary education» No. 463-IX. The stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education are not directly prescribed in the Law of Ukraine «On Comprehensive General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX. However, the general provisions on registration as a means of public administration of general secondary education can be found in Section VI (Articles 42-52) and Section VII (Articles 53-57) of the specified normative act.

Structurally and ideologically, the stages of registration as a means of public administration of the field of general secondary education, prescribed in the Law of Ukraine «On Comprehensive General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX, almost fully correspond to the stages of the process prescribed in the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145 -VIII and those considered by us above.

The only difference is the presence of such a stage as «evaluation of educational programs and standards», which chronologically follows immediately after the stage of preparation and submission of documents and the stage of checking documents for compliance with requirements (Law of Ukraine No. 463-IX..., 2020).

According to its purpose, the stage of evaluation of educational programs and standards, prescribed in the provisions of Art. 42, Article 44 of Chapter VI of the Law of Ukraine «On Comprehensive General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX, as an element of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education is a concretized invariance of the «review of documents and assessment of compliance» stage.

As part of the latter, the proposed educational programs are evaluated in

order to determine their compliance with the state standards of general secondary education, which are mandatory for institutions of the corresponding level, after which, if necessary, an accreditation procedure is carried out for the institution of general secondary education (Law of Ukraine No. 463-IX..., 2020).

The stages that follow the evaluation of educational programs and standards, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 42, Article 44 of Chapter VI and Art. 57 of Chapter VII of the Law of Ukraine «On Comprehensive General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX, is to make a decision on registration, entering data into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations, obtaining a license for educational activities and post-registration control and supervision (Law of Ukraine No. 463-IX..., 2020).

Conclusions

The analysis of the stages of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education reveals a multi-layered and complex process, regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine «On Education» No. 2145-VIII and supplemented by the Law of Ukraine «On Comprehensive General Secondary Education» No. 463-IX. Each stage represents a distinct phase, aimed at ensuring compliance with national standards, transparency, and accountability in the education sector. The totality of the analyzed theoretical and practical apparatuses of the study of registration as a means of public administration in the field of general secondary education allows us to talk about the presence of a clear and consistent structure of its staged implementation. The registration process begins with the submission of an application by the founder of the educational institution, be it state, local authorities, private individuals, or organizations. This stage, as outlined in Article 67 of the Law of Ukraine «On Education,» establishes the foundation for initiating the legal existence of an educational institution. Following this, the documents undergo thorough verification by the registration authority to ensure compliance with regulatory standards, including founding documents, educational programs, staff qualifications, and infrastructural adequacy.

Subsequently, the granting of a license legitimizes the institution's right to provide educational services. The licensing process confirms the institution's capacity to operate effectively and in accordance with state requirements.

Post-registration control, the final stage, focuses on monitoring compliance with educational standards, personnel qualifications, and infrastructural requirements. This stage, detailed in Article 48 of the Law of Ukraine «On Education,» ensures ongoing oversight and continuous improvement.

However, discrepancies arise when comparing the national classification of registration stages with international approaches. The Ukrainian system lacks an integrated stage of «further control and reporting,» creating ambiguity between oversight and accountability mechanisms. Introducing a unified approach that includes both control and reporting would address this gap and enhance transparency.

To streamline the registration process, it is proposed to classify the stages into three clusters: (1) Initial (application submission and document verification), (2) Registration-Accreditation (program evaluation, registration decision, licensing), and (3) Monitoring and Qualification (post-registration oversight). This classification would clarify the objectives of each stage, improve regulatory coherence, and facilitate better governance.

The latter has theoretical-practical (research) and normative-legal (practical) dimensions that interact and complement each other. I should also note the presence of certain conflicts in the regulation of the process-stage component of registration of institutions of general secondary education in Ukraine, regarding which, in further scientific investigations, proposals will be made regarding the improvement and

elimination of the latter.

In conclusion, while the Ukrainian legal framework for registration in general secondary education is robust, it would benefit from harmonization of its stages, improved integration of control and reporting functions, and a clearer clustering of stages. Such reforms would not only align Ukraine's approach with international best practices but also ensure greater efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the administration of general secondary education institutions.

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