

to the Soviet schooling. Compulsory school attendance was shortened to eight years to be undertaken at eight-year secondary school, followed by three grades of eleven-year school or various types of professional schools. As a result, secondary education was shortened by two years. The reason for this reduction was to employ new workers to the production process within the shortest time possible. However, reduction of the compulsory school attendance was not successful and so the new School Act from 1960 made an extension back to nine years. Further prolongation of the compulsory school attendance, this time to up to ten years, was introduced by the Act from 1978.

In 1945–1948, the school inspection was organised in the same manner as in 1918–1938. In the end of 1948, new law about the state administration came to effect, introducing a big change for the school inspection organisation. Former school inspectorates ceased to exist, being replaced by school divisions at regional and district national committees. Inspectors became employees of the corresponding district or the regional national committees and they were appointed by the Minister for Education with regard to the committee's suggestions. Minister was the only person, who could relocate or suspend them. Because national committees were under the strong influence of the Communist Party and they administrated schools, it is not possible to think about entirely independent control. The regulation from 1953 established positions of district, regional and general school inspectors, who were required to have teaching experience of the minimum scope 5–10 years and a university degree. The district school inspectors were responsible for national and eight-year secondary schools, while regional inspectors were responsible for secondary schools in the corresponding area as well as for district school inspectors' supervision. District and regional inspectors were also responsible for organisation of teachers' professional development in the entrusted area. General school inspectors then supervised activities of individual regional national committees and looked after „professional and political growth“ of managing school administrators.

During the inspection itself, inspectors were supposed to check the school work-plan, class schedule, official documents, teaching activities of the pedagogy staff, and their ideological and political activities. In addition to this, they checked on the school building condition and its equipment, pupils' attendance, catering services, after-school facilities and extracurricular work with pupils. Neither teaching staff nor a school principal could escape the check. The inspector had to write a report about the inspection carried out including requests for remedial action.

After the collapse of Communism, the Czechoslovakian, respectively the Czech education system had to undergo a big change. Compulsory school attendance had been shortened from ten to nine years and 9th grades were renewed at hitherto eight-year basic schools. In 1990, Czech National Council Act no. 564 on state government and self-government was adopted, establishing in its fourth section the Czech School Inspectorate (CSI) as the state administration body. Nowadays the Czech School Inspectorate operates under the Act no. 561/2004 of 24th September 2004