
IMPROVING THE EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT: In recent years, the most important trend in improving the management of educational quality, which determines the essence of social management of the quality of education, is a systematic approach, which is considered not only a type of methodological research, but also a modern method of management thinking, which allows you to present holistic and complex educational management in a complex dynamic environment. Also, through the formation of scientific approaches to the definition of educational quality management, issues of developing the methodological foundations of this system, methods of practical use, formation, introduction of the system and its subsystems in higher educational institutions are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Management, system, higher education, education, modernity, madrasah, social mechanism, quality of education, subsystems, methods.

INTRODUCTION

The great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi showed how closely the qualities of a person are connected with each other and believed that a person with faith should have all high qualities. Alisher Navoi has informed about some specific aspects of the system of teaching and learning in the madrasas, as well as the allowances and salaries paid to scholars and students in his work "Waqfia" [1]. 11 out of 11 students studied science, they were divided into three categories based on their learning - ala, wasat (middle) and adno (low) and based on this criterion they were assigned a stipend (scholarship). This is very similar to the modern university system. It should be noted that although Navoi entrusted the management of the madrasah to the mutawalli, when resolving issues related to the life of the madrasah, the mutawalli must act "with the union of two mudarris" [2], that is, management is carried out by the council (in this case, three people - the mutawalli and also it is indicated that it will be carried out on the basis of the decision of two mudarris (this is a small form of academic councils currently operating) universities, and in essence they are the same thing).

Mirzo Ulugbek was one of the statesmen and devotees of science who for the first time in our country began to attach importance to the increase of secondary and higher educational institutions and to provide them with managerial, highly qualified personnel. He established madrasahs and mosques in many places such as Bukhara, Gijduvan, Samarkand, and began to establish science centers, and he attracted advanced scientists and talented students of his time to these centers for the development of science. The Samarkand madrasa served as a center of

science for the people of the country, as well as a special higher education institution for the scholars of that time, i.e. the present university. More than 200 scientists from Turonu Iran were attracted here and worked directly under the patronage of Ulugbek.

Jadids managed to make a unique change in people's minds. He was able to create a concept of community change and the concept covered all issues. New avant-garde modern literature, new dramaturgy was founded. He created new forms of education. One of the leaders of the new educational methodology, Makhmudhoja Behbudi, a scholar, writer, public figure and the founder of Uzbek dramaturgy, was the founder and propagator of schools of the new method, the first author of new textbooks. Mahmudhoja Behbudi was a person who occupied a strong place in the history of our national culture as a great enlightener and leading modernist [3]. Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov prepares the first textbook of a new method called "The First Teacher" for schools, which describes the basics of grammar and alphabet. In his second book called "The Second Master", he covered the method of reading and writing, as well as family interactions [4]. Abdulla Awlani considers the acquisition of knowledge as the highest quality of a person. He said that science is dead if it does not serve the benefit of society, if science is not used for the welfare of the people. For this reason, the writer suggests to the people to engage in science and art that is more useful [5].

The educational system is a based social integrity that interacts on the basis of cooperation between the participants of the educational process aimed at the formation and development of the individual, environment, spiritual and material values [6]. The basic principles of modern educational management, taking into account the laws of formation of the managed system, its structure, ways of influencing the team, the motivation of the behavior of its members, the specific characteristics of technology and technical equipment. makes it necessary to consider the main properties of the lim as a controlled system [7]. Educational quality management is a complex system that must address the following issues [8]:

- assessment of the situation - determining the position of the management object in relation to the goals set for it;
- planning - determining the ways (directions) of transferring the object of management to a new state in line with (closer to) the goals in front of it;
- organization - creation of necessary conditions, structures, teams, resources, etc. for the implementation of planned activities;
- motivation - creation of incentives for people who implement the planned activities;
- control of results - checking the results of the work performed in terms of achieving the set goals.

So, first of all, management bodies and links are created to ensure the effective operation of organizations and institutions. Secondly, the mechanism of social management is aimed at ensuring the high-quality activity of organizations and institutions, therefore, management bodies and units cannot be part of the elements of the management mechanism. Therefore, social management has a continuous nature and consists of a management process that regularly replaces each other. Therefore, the foundations of management are created and purposefully

changed by people, who strictly determine the forms and methods, means, and incentives of management in order to achieve greater efficiency in specific historical conditions.

The rapidly changing characteristics of management activities have created the need to reveal another methodological approach - the situational approach. The concept of "situation" means a specific situation, a combination of conditions and circumstances that create a situation. In the situational approach, the effectiveness of the management effect is determined by the specific situation, and the most effective is the management that is most suitable for the relevant situation. A situational approach includes:

1. Analysis of the state of education to show important problems.
2. Determining the value of the results obtained in different situations.
3. Forecast of the development of pedagogical systems based on specific educational situations.

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