

# The Importance of Public Supervision in Organizing Education Quality Control

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## ABSTRACT

As is known, over the past period, dramatic changes have occurred in our country, the political worldview of the population has changed, and a multi-party system has been created in state governance. This indicates the need to further increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, implement priority areas for the modernization of our country and the liberalization of all spheres of life.

**Keywords:** Quality of education, control, public control, organization of the educational process, advanced technologies.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, a number of works are being carried out in our country to introduce public control. These include the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures to Ensure the Transparency of the Activities of State Bodies and Organizations, as well as the Effective Implementation of Public Control", and the Resolutions "On Measures to Organize the Activities of Public Councils under State Bodies". Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" of January 28, 2022 was adopted. Goal 12 of the Development Strategy is aimed at improving the organizational and legal foundations for effective public oversight in our country, and the following tasks are set:

- a) Develop modern forms of public oversight, introduce the practice of checking the quality of implementation of regional, sectoral and state programs based on public appeals;
- b) Widely involve public oversight subjects in the implementation of certain state functions, conduct public

surveys in studying the activities of state bodies and openly discuss identified shortcomings;

- c) Increase the socio-political activity and electoral culture of the population, continue work on implementing international standards on elections into legislation;

- d) Further strengthen the role of the media and the protection of the professional activities of journalists, effectively use their work in studying the problems that people are facing and the status of the implementation of reforms;

- d) Increasing the effectiveness of social partnership, doubling the volume of state support for non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the form of subsidies, grants and social orders;

- f) Increasing the volume of funds allocated to public funds for supporting non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions under the Councils of People's Deputies by seven times.

The democratic and legal reforms being carried out in our

country, the high requirements of the formation of civil society and further improvement of the system of training highly qualified personnel that meet modern international standards, the deepening of the processes of radical reform and modernization of the education system, and the introduction of advanced technologies and innovations into educational and upbringing processes are on the agenda.

The organization of quality control of education in higher education institutions operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan primarily places a number of responsibilities on the authorized state bodies that manage educational and educational processes. In particular, Section 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" pays special attention to issues of managing the education system, namely, the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education; The legal framework of state bodies specially authorized to manage education; The powers of local government bodies in the field of education; Management of an educational institution; Relations between state administrative bodies in the field of education and non-state educational institutions.

Article 25 of the Law states that the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education are:

-implementation of a unified state policy in the field of education;

-management of state administrative bodies in the field of education;

-development and implementation of education development programs;

-determination of the procedure for the organization, reorganization and liquidation of educational institutions;

-accreditation of educational institutions, training of teachers and scientific personnel

establish the procedure for conducting certification;

-issue a decree granting educational institutions of other countries the right to engage in educational activities on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan issue certificates;

- in accordance with the legislation, determine the procedure for recognizing foreign educational documents

and noting the equivalence of documents;

- approve state educational standards;

- determine the procedure for approving and issuing documents on education of a sample approved by the state<sup>1039</sup>

- determine the amount of state grants and the procedure for admission to educational institutions;

- appoint rectors of state higher educational institutions;

- determine the procedure for transferring students from one accredited educational institution to another;

- other powers in accordance with the legislation.

The scope of the state bodies specifically authorized to manage education in Article 26 of the Law:

The scope of the state bodies specifically authorized to manage education:

- implement a unified state policy in the field of education;

- coordinate the activities of educational institutions and guide them in methodological matters;

-ensure compliance with state educational standards, requirements for the level of knowledge and professional training of specialists;

-introduce advanced forms of teaching and new pedagogical technologies, technical and information means of education into the educational process;

-organize the publication of educational and methodological literature;

-approve the regulations on the final state certification of students and externship in state educational institutions;

-submit proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers on the appointment of the rector of a state higher educational institution;

-organize the training, advanced training and retraining of teaching staff;

-other powers in accordance with legislative acts.

Article 27 of the Law provides for the powers of local government bodies in the field of education:

-Local government bodies:

-ensure the compliance of the activities of educational institutions with the needs of the socio-economic development of the regions;

-establish, reorganize and liquidate educational institutions (except for institutions under the control of the republic), register their charters;

-determine the amount of financing and privileges for educational institutions in their territories within the scope of their authority;

-ensure compliance with state requirements for the quality and level of education, as well as the professional activities of teaching staff;

-exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

The current era imposes new requirements on the higher education system and higher education institutions, directing it to train competitive graduates in demand in the labor market.

The National Personnel Training Program provides for the modernization of the education system in our country, the creation of scientific and practical foundations for the training of specialists who meet world requirements. In this regard, a multi-stage system of training highly qualified personnel, continuous education, an innovative approach to the development of the entire education system, strengthening the material and technical base of higher education institutions, and transition to international standards of education quality are identified as priority areas.

The new conditions of the development of modern society pose new priority tasks for the higher education system. The formation of a completely new level of training specialists with their own way of thinking and a unique approach to solving the tasks assigned is of paramount importance. The consistent development and systematic reform of higher education require the adoption of new approaches to the content of educational processes and their organization, aimed at ensuring compliance with international educational standards.

A consistent policy in the field of education, on the one hand, is aimed at achieving a high level of world education standards, and on the other hand, it takes into account certain socio-economic conditions, as well as the spiritual and cultural values and uniqueness of our people. The large-scale reforms being carried out in the field of education in Uzbekistan, the expansion and strengthening of the role and importance of the state in this process further increase the importance of research on finding rational approaches to improving the education system, including higher education. Our state's efforts to create conditions and effective protection mechanisms in this area have been recognized internationally by independent experts (INSEAD studies). The results of the research demonstrate that Uzbekistan is ahead of many countries in the world in a number of indicators of the development of the education system. In particular, analytical data on the development of Uzbekistan's education sector, state spending on this sector, capital construction and school renovation costs, the ratio of the number of teachers to the number of students, the number of graduates in the field of exact sciences and engineering, GMAT (a test for determining the ability to successfully study in business schools). This indicates that the average score of students on the standardized test (standardized test) and other indicators are very high. During the years of independence, the number of higher education institutions doubled and reached 78, and the number of students exceeded 230 thousand.

Currently, all educational, scientific and cultural-enlightenment institutions of our country are connected to the Ziyonet educational portal and the Internet.

This allows us to actively introduce distance learning methods and a wide range of information and communication services for students into the educational process.

In his report at the Cabinet of Ministers meeting on the results of the country's socio-economic development in 2016 and the most important priority areas of the economic program for 2017, the Head of State noted that starting from 2017, an improved system of admission to higher educational institutions will be introduced, and increased admission quotas will allow the selection of the best prepared applicants.

The processes of modernization and reform of education are especially clearly manifested in the higher education

system. Here, new technologies are constantly being introduced in the teaching process to improve the quality of education. It goes without saying that the process of reforming the education system and further strengthening the mechanisms for assessing and monitoring students in it are a necessary factor in the socio-economic reforms being carried out in the country.

The quality assurance system is a factor that ensures the compliance of students and graduates with the requirements set by society and that educational institutions strive to fulfill.

The quality of education is inextricably linked with compliance and adaptability to the requirements of society, and the task of ensuring the quality system of vocational education is to guarantee them.

The introduction of the educational module system as an effective means of interaction between international systems of higher education in higher education institutions was aimed at improving the quality of specialist training.

As is known, module technologies in the educational process imply a reduction in the amount of hours allocated to the classroom, an increase in the importance and status of student independent work.

Such technologies help to activate students' independent work, enrich and consolidate the content of educational material, master new professional knowledge, develop creative activity (creativity) and interactivity, and form practical skills.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that it is necessary to further improve the activities of authorized state bodies in monitoring and assessing the quality of education, increase their responsibility, and critically review documents that affect the quality of current science and make appropriate additions and changes.

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