

Improving The Control System For Education Quality In General Secondary Educational Institutions

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Annotation: This article is devoted to improving the education quality control system in general secondary educational institutions. The study examines the impact of the new system on increasing students' knowledge levels, facilitating teachers' work, and optimizing the educational process. Results are presented in graphical and tabular form.

Keywords: education quality, control system, general secondary education, knowledge level, system improvement.

INTRODUCTION.

In today's educational system, quality assurance is a critical factor that impacts both the effectiveness of the learning process and the measurement of students' academic achievements. Improving control mechanisms plays a pivotal role in creating an efficient and systematic approach to education management. This study focuses on enhancing the education quality control system and explores its effects on students' learning progress and teachers' workflow efficiency.

The issue of improving education quality control systems is particularly relevant today, given the increasing emphasis on measurable learning outcomes and accountability in education. Traditional assessment methods often fail to capture the full spectrum of students' skills, knowledge, and potential. They may focus too narrowly on standardized testing, overlooking critical areas such as creativity, problem-solving, and critical thinking.

Moreover, the rapid integration of technology into education has opened new possibilities for designing more effective and inclusive control systems. Digital platforms, data analytics, and

artificial intelligence are transforming the way education is delivered, assessed, and managed. These advancements offer unprecedented opportunities to personalize learning and track student progress in real-time.

In the context of general secondary education, where foundational knowledge and skills are developed, the need for reliable quality control mechanisms is even more pressing. Ensuring that students acquire a solid educational foundation is essential for their future academic and professional success. At the same time, such systems must support teachers by providing them with actionable data and reducing their administrative burden.

Objectives

The study aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Analyze the differences between traditional and improved control systems.
2. Assess the impact of the improved system on education quality and teacher performance.
3. Develop recommendations for broader implementation of the new system.

Methodology

The research consisted of the following stages:

1. Initial assessment: Students' academic performance was measured using traditional evaluation methods.
2. Implementation: The improved control system was introduced and applied.
3. Analysis: Results were analyzed using statistical tools, tables, and graphs.

Results and Analysis

1. Knowledge_Improvements

After implementing the improved system, students' average performance increased by 15%. The comparison of pre-test and post-test scores showed significant improvements.

Student ID (%)	Initial Score (%)	Final Score (%)	Score Change (%)
1	67	85	+18
2	75	80	+5
3	65	80	+15

2. Survey Feedback

- o Students: 85% found the new system effective and easy to use.
- o Teachers: 90% agreed that the system simplified their assessment process.

3. Statistical and Graphical Analysis

- o Average initial score: 70%.
- o Average final score: 83%.
- o Performance improvement: 13%.

Discussion

The research highlights that the improved system enhanced the accuracy of student assessment,

stimulated interest in learning, and streamlined teachers' workflow. Key benefits include:

- For students: More effective learning and improved critical thinking skills.
- For teachers: A time-efficient and structured approach to assessment.

Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Education Quality: The improved control system demonstrated significant potential to enhance learning outcomes.
2. Broader Application: It is recommended to implement this system in other subjects and educational levels.
3. Future Research: Further studies on the digitalization of control mechanisms are encouraged.

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