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Research Article

DIRECTIONS OF MANAGEMENT OF STUDENTS' STUDY ACTIVITY IN PEDAGOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Usanov Sarvar Anvarovich
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University named after A. Qadiri, deputy dean for academic affairs of the part-time department, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the emerging deficiencies in the management system of students' educational activities in higher education institutions and their elimination, the structure and directions of the management system are highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Educational process, management system, educational activity, dean's office, management structure.

INTRODUCTION

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 "On the strategy of Uzbekistan – 2030" No. strengthening, turning 5 higher education institutions into national research universities, building additional 120000-bed educational buildings and 150000-bed student residences, filling libraries with at least 1 million modern books and library fund full digitization are set as priorities. Our article, which is covered by us, serves to a certain extent in ensuring the implementation of this Decree.

Currently, the main shortcomings in the management of educational activities are as follows:

- weak connections between management entities and objects of educational activity;
- failure to provide primary information at the required level;
- inability to quickly respond to changes in the educational situation;
- lack of an appropriate reward and punishment system.

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Obtaining information about the progress of the educational process implies timely and adequate resolution of the issues of managing students' educational activities (Fig. 1.1). Its main feature is the high frequency of measurement, process conditions and a significant volume of measured parameters that cannot be realized; in one of the existing educational process management systems, i.e. weekly. This is achieved through the use of a digitized information system and an algorithm for comprehensive assessment of the progress of the educational process. This completeness of information allows to manage the educational process without waiting for the end of the semester, and the decision-maker can see information about the activity of not only the student, but also the professors.

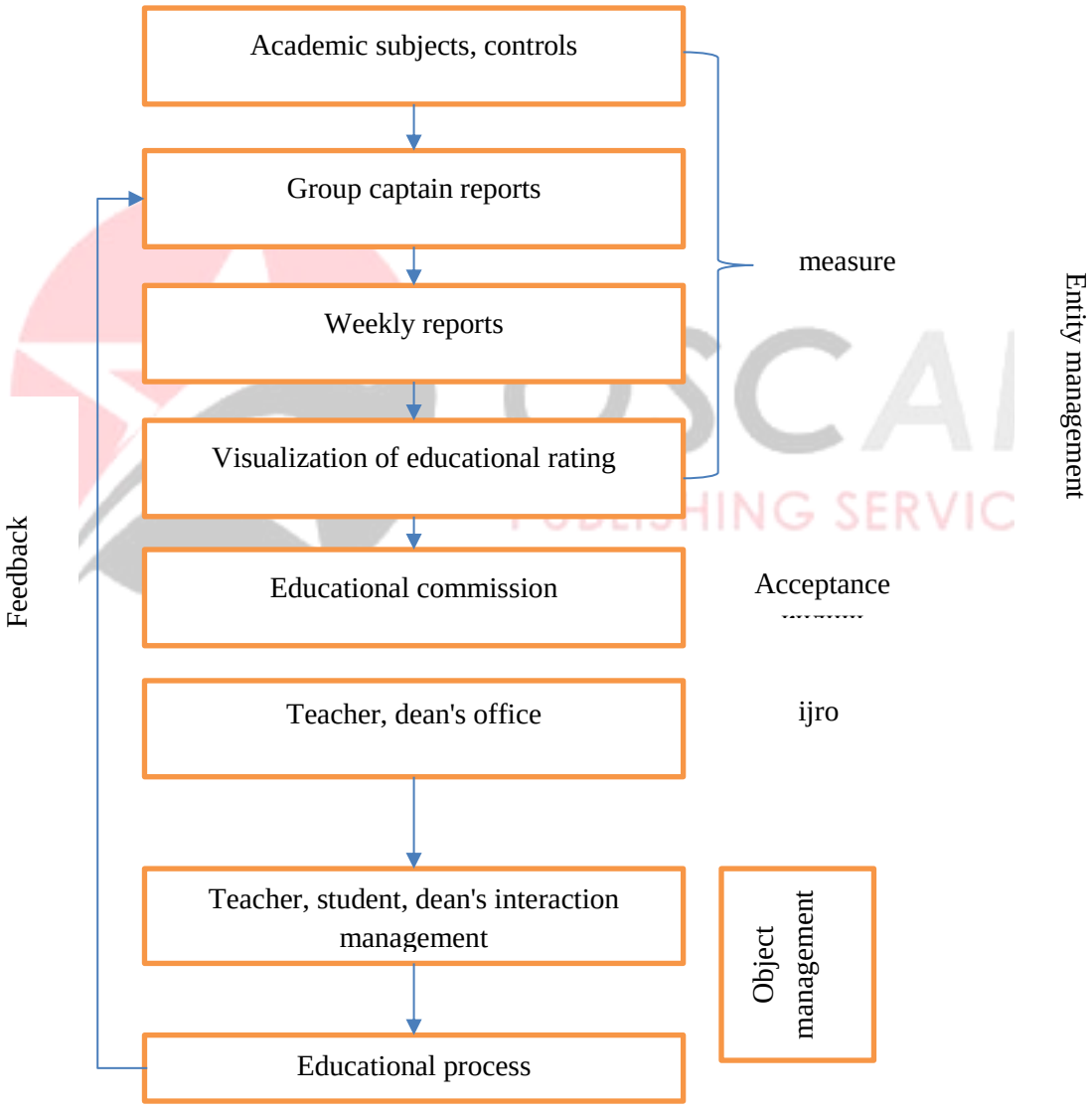

Figure 1.1. Educational activity management structure

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The proposed educational activity management system has the following goals:

1. To encourage professors and teachers to regularly evaluate the level of mastery of educational material by students and to make corrections depending on the results, the content and progress of the educational process.

2. Focusing on how well students (far from being formed as willing, self-directed individuals) consistently complete the curriculum for specific types of learning tasks they are left with. To enable students to make timely assessments of successes and threats at the end of the semester and during the session.

3. The dean's office receives reliable and timely information:

a) encourage student activity through a timely incentive and punishment system;

b) strengthening timely work with parents of younger students;

v) organization of short-term counseling sessions to eliminate individual students from falling behind the educational schedule;

d) to identify errors in the evaluation of students by professors and teachers, to determine the low level of conducting classes and take corrective measures in time.

The following are involved in organizing the management of educational activities:

- tutors;
- stylists;
- technical officer of the dean's office;
- professors and teachers of sciences;
- deputy deans for educational and educational affairs;
- faculty student council.

They interact with each other in the work process to achieve the goals of the educational process, but each of them has its own main direction.

Primary data collection and entry is done by tutors. The entry of primary data is regularly checked by the technical staff of the deanery. The leader is appointed by the administration of the higher education institution in agreement with the students of the study group.

Its main functions are:

- keeping educational monitoring journals, ensuring their timely completion by teachers;
- keeping an electronic journal of educational monitoring;
- informing the dean's office about the tutors' demands and wishes, protecting their interests;
- leading group students in classes and various organized events;
- to manage the activities of academic and extracurricular analysts, to use all opportunities to make the life of students in the group as effective and interesting as possible.

The study analyst is elected by the students of the study group. Its main tasks are:

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• warns during the lesson one week before the inspection and determines its certification requirements, informs the tutors about it;

• presents to the teacher and the dean's office the demands and wishes of students regarding the teaching of certain subjects;

• ensuring participation in various corporate seminars, conferences;

• twice a month, building the dynamics of learning activities of groups and individual students and discussing them in the student group.

The group captain keeps the student attendance log. When admitting a tardy student to a lesson, the teacher determines that he was absent for an hour without an excuse.

The representative of the dean's office receives information for calculating the educational rating from the group leader at the appointed time every week.

Information about absenteeism from classes due to valid reasons is included in the monitoring system based on the documents submitted by the student to the dean's office no later than one week. After that, no documents will be considered.

In exceptional cases, a student who has proven himself can submit an application to the dean to study according to an individual schedule, which involves a combination of different forms of study.

A student who passes all tests in a subject will automatically be given a test or exam with a grade of at least "satisfactory" in the subject. At the same time, according to the results of the semester, the student can be given a higher grade at the teacher's discretion.

A student may, if desired, take a test or exam for a higher grade in the usual manner.

A student may be expelled from the higher education institution for not regularly attending classroom classes and not completing the study schedule on time without valid reasons, which is a gross violation of academic discipline.

Thus, the HEMIS information system calculates the educational rating of each student. This information is visible and available online and published weekly. Primary data is completely objective due to its openness, because any student can see his grades and if any information is entered incorrectly, it can be corrected. Science teachers cooperate with prefectures to enter fast and reliable information about the progress of the educational process into the information system.

The heads of the groups together with the dean's deputies for educational and educational affairs, the dean of the faculty and the chairman of the student council are part of the educational commission of the faculty. The Education Commission regularly examines the results of students' educational activities and makes quick management decisions.

The structure of management of creative activity of students:

1. To encourage scientific leaders of students' scientific projects to methodically correctly formulate the goals and content of the research conducted by students. Evaluation of the effectiveness of one's activity in accordance with the objective assessment of the student's growing creative skills.

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2. To attract students to the task of developing their creative abilities and including them as an active subject in this activity due to the possibility of obtaining an objective and reliable assessment of the results of their activity.

3. Ensuring continuous operational monitoring of the progress of the student's research work. Encouraging students to regularly self-report on the progress of scientific research work and their interaction with the supervisor.

In order to achieve these goals, it is specially included in the scope of subjects introduced in OTM. The scientific group of students is headed by a scientist - a specialist in the relevant field of science. The problem solved by the scientific group is divided into a number of tasks, the solution of which is carried out by separate groups (Fig. 1.2).

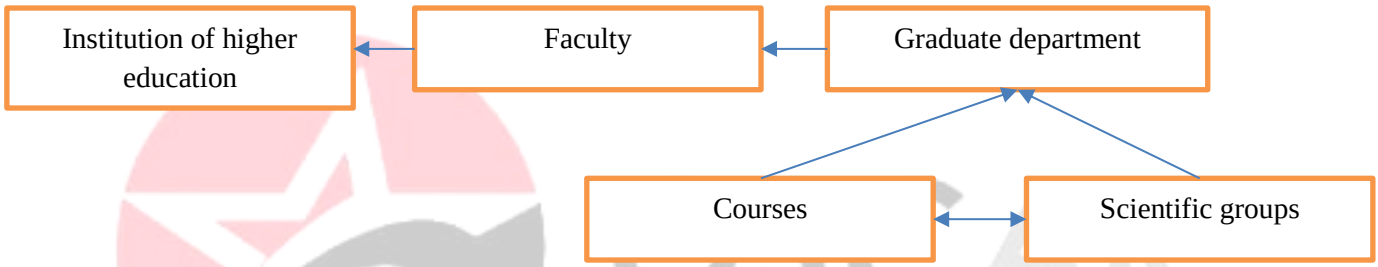

Figure 1.2 - Scheme of individual guidance of students' scientific work

We describe the specific functions of each member of the organizational team. The field of activity of the academic head of the field of study is all students who are currently studying in a certain field of study. This graduate can be the head of the department or the leading professor of this department. He should conduct active research work and directly supervise the scientific work of several students within the interdisciplinary course. Its main tasks are:

• monthly approval of topics of students creative works together with teachers and their distribution among academic supervisors;

• analysis and operative management of the training process: use of digital technologies by faculty students;

• analysis of the effectiveness of the activities of teachers and student supervisors;

• protection of creative works of students using digital technologies.

Thus, management is carried out at two levels: strategic and tactical. At the strategic level, the leader organizes and corrects the content of the work, conducts individual consultations on issues that cause difficulties for students.

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In the tactical phase, the student is given weekly assignments, for which he must write a report and receive a grade using the developed digital learning environment. Since the information system is network-oriented, the student can contact his supervisor at any time convenient for both of them (Figure 1.2).

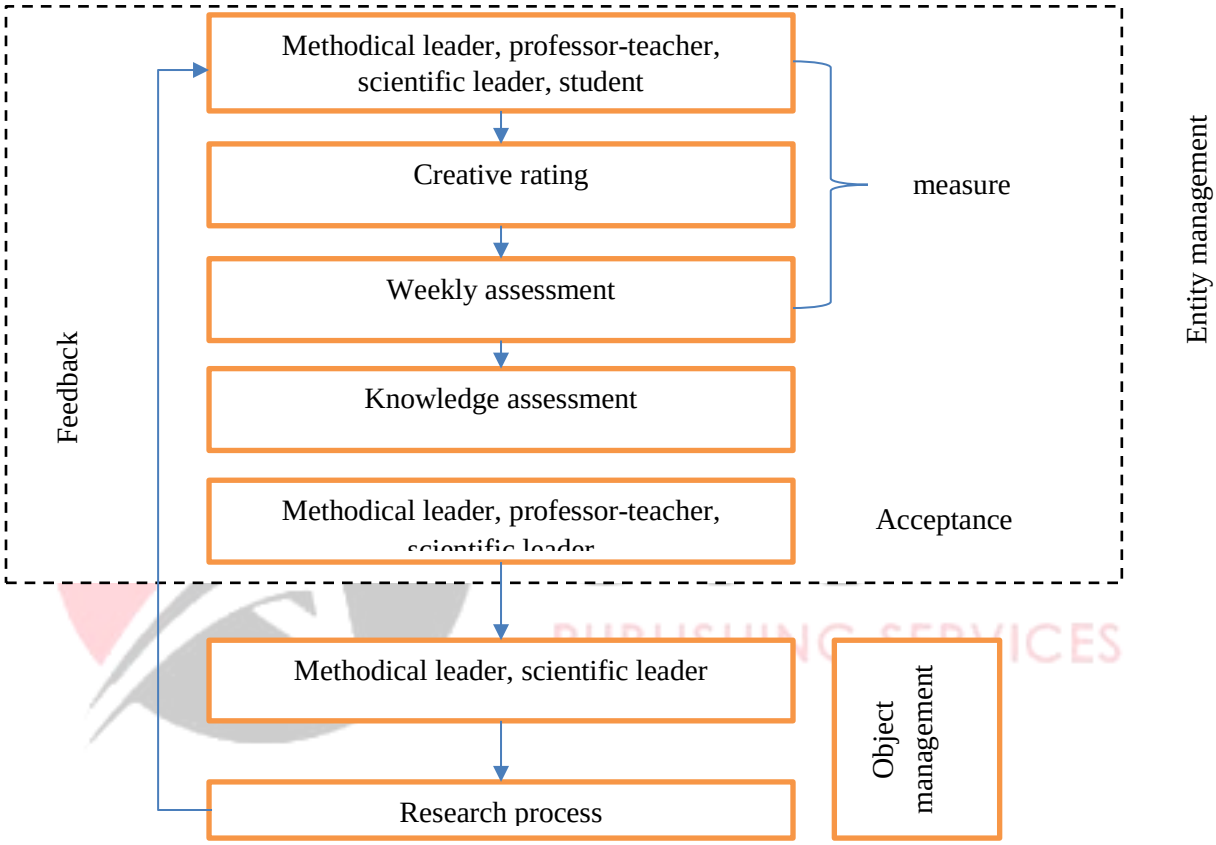

Figure 1.2. Structure of management of creative activity

Structure of management of affairs outside the audience

Social, personal and general cultural competences develop in the process of extracurricular activities of students: work, sports, science and technology, art, social activities, etc. Currently, extracurricular activities are carried out through higher education departments, and at the faculty through the nearest departments.

The proposed system ensures the achievement of the following goals:

1. Focusing attention on the social significance of students' efforts and achievements in the field of

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science, sports, culture and organizational activities for themselves and the entire society. Create an understanding that these aspects of activity during the period of higher education in your life will be appreciated by the faculty and leaders of higher education.

2. Stimulating educational work with students in various directions due to the constant assessment of the current level of each member of the student body, depending on the specific results that are manifested in its activity.

3. Arousing a healthy competitive interest in students not only in the field of academic efficiency and creative development, but also in their personal development.

Monitoring of personal achievements performed by the system performs the following tasks.

First, it provides quick input of primary data about specific forms of student activity in sports, work, culture, science and social activities, which helps students to understand the social significance of their activity.

Third, students learn about different clubs and sections, which is a form of informing students, encouraging moments of competition and encouraging parents to understand the importance of this type of activity.

Faculty and students, who are members of the student council, evaluate the importance of various achievements in extracurricular activities. These evaluation indicators are constantly analyzed, compared, changed and supplemented;

Another new possibility that has a strong psychological impact on students is the rapid presentation of information about their development trajectory against the background of educational trajectories.

An important advantage of the technology is that it reflects the possibility of developing creative and social-personal competences depending on the conditions created in the Higher Education Institution and Faculty: development of sports base, libraries, Internet connection points and involvement of teachers of the Higher Education Institution, individual supervision of students' research work. The system allows to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures for the development of the material and technical base and others directly to the final result - the students' competencies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that higher education institutions should focus on the development of technology for comprehensive management of student activities. Implementation of this approach requires solving the following problems: development of an organizational and methodological structure of comprehensive management of student activities in a higher education institution; development of a mathematical model of comprehensive assessment of student activity in a higher education institution; development of digital management system and project solutions to support comprehensive management of student activities in higher education institution; implementation of the developed system and analysis of its effectiveness.

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