

Article

Sociological Basis of Education Quality Management

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Abstract: In the era of globalization, training competitive personnel is one of the important tasks facing each state. Therefore, the issue of improving the quality of education is always relevant. The main factors determining the quality of education are the qualifications of teachers, the modernity of curricula, the material and technical base of educational institutions and the effectiveness of teaching methods. This article is also devoted to improving the quality of education in higher education institutions by managing the quality of education.

Keywords: Integration, primary education, interdisciplinary learning, teaching methods, cognitive development, creative thinking, student engagement, integrated lessons, pedagogy.

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Introduction

The future of any society depends, first, on its education system and its quality. The quality of education is not only the level of knowledge, but also the process of comprehensive development of the individual, the formation of his ability to think independently and prepare him for life. In particular, the personality of the teacher is of decisive importance in the educational process. After all, a knowledgeable, experienced and well-versed teacher who has mastered modern pedagogical technologies increases students' interest in knowledge and encourages them to be active. In addition, the use of interactive methods and information and communication technologies brings the quality of education to a new level [1].

Another important aspect affecting the quality of education is the assessment system. Fair and transparent assessment encourages students to work on themselves. In addition, it is important to ensure the harmony of theory and practice in the educational process. In conclusion, the quality of education is one of the main factors of social development. To improve it, the state, society and every educator must work together. Only then can we educate an educated, capable and competitive generation for the future. Managing the quality of education is one of the most important areas of the modern education system. This process is aimed at increasing the efficiency of education in educational institutions, improving the educational process and training competitive specialists [2].

Education quality management is a comprehensive system that includes planning, organization, control and analysis processes. Through this system, educational institutions evaluate their activities, identify shortcomings and develop measures to eliminate them. A strategic approach is important in this process. Educational institutions should set specific goals and develop long-term plans for their achievement. This contributes to improving the quality of education [3].

Both internal and external assessment mechanisms play an important role in managing the quality of education. Through internal evaluation, the institution regularly reviews its activities, and external evaluation is carried out by independent organizations and provides an opportunity for objective evaluation [4]. In addition, the use of modern information and communication technologies will make education quality management more efficient. It will be easier to monitor and analyze the educational process through electronic journals, online assessment systems and digital platforms. Teacher development is also an integral part of educational quality management [5].

Teachers acquire modern knowledge and skills by constantly organizing continuing education courses, seminars and trainings. Thus, "quality management of education is an ongoing process that plays an important role in the development of the education system and ensuring its effectiveness." Through effective management, quality education can be obtained. Currently, improving the education system and improving its quality are important tasks at the level of state policy. The development of society, economic growth and innovative development directly depend on the quality of education. Therefore, the issue of effective management of the quality of education is of particular importance [6].

Methodology

The study is based on the following sociological theories:

- Emil Durkheim explains education as a social institution and justifies its role in the stability of society.
- Per Bourdieu explains differences in education through the theory of cultural capital and social inequality.
- Max Weber analyzes the role of participants in the educational process through social movement and understanding of meaning [7].

Main Part

Education quality management is a systemic activity aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of the educational process through planning, organization, control and analysis. Its main goal is to train highly qualified, qualified and competitive personnel [8].

There are a number of factors that determine the quality of education:

- professional qualifications of professors and teachers;
- curricula and standards;
- material and technical base of educational institutions;
- innovative pedagogical technologies;

- fairness of the evaluation system.

In particular, the knowledge and experience of the professor-teacher are the main factors determining the effectiveness of the educational process.

The following methods are used to manage the quality of education:

- Monitoring - regular monitoring of the educational process;
- Analysis - studying the results and identifying shortcomings;
- Planning - setting goals and objectives for future activities;
- Control - checking compliance with established standards [9].

Nowadays, modern technologies are widely used in managing the quality of education. In particular, electronic learning platforms, distance learning systems, and digital assessment tools contribute to making the educational process more transparent and efficient. Such innovative approaches play a key role in improving the quality of education. In the development of society, the education system functions as an important social institution. Education not only provides knowledge but also shapes social relationships, transmits cultural values across generations, and helps individuals adapt to society. From this perspective, education acts as a fundamental mechanism ensuring the stability of social systems [10].

Moreover, modern sociological approaches emphasize that the education system does not merely deliver knowledge but also plays a significant role in reproducing or reducing social inequalities. This highlights the necessity of studying educational quality management from a sociological perspective.

From a sociological perspective, the quality of education refers to the degree to which human capital is developed in accordance with the needs of society. As the famous sociologist, Émile Durkheim emphasized: "Education is the mechanism through which society recreates itself" [11].

Sociology studies the education system as a social institution. It analyzes issues such as social inequality, stratification, and mobility through education.

From a sociological point of view, the quality of education is associated with the following factors:

- social justice;
- equality of opportunities;
- access to education;
- alignment with societal demands.

Pierre Bourdieu commented on the education system as follows: "The education system can reproduce social inequality".

This perspective highlights the necessity of considering social factors in managing the quality of education.

2. Sociological Factors in Managing Education Quality

2.1. Social Environment

The relationships between family, school, and society significantly affect education quality. The cultural environment, economic status, and values within the family influence the student's level of learning.

2.2. Social Inequality

Limited or unequal access to education negatively impacts quality. This situation is particularly evident in disparities between urban and rural schools [12].

2.3. Social Roles

The relationships between teachers and students, as well as their social roles, determine the effectiveness of the educational process. Max Weber emphasized: "Any

activity in society must have social meaning”.

3. Sociological Analysis of Methods for Managing Education Quality

Methods used to manage education quality are also analyzed from a sociological perspective:

3.1. Monitoring and Analysis

Education quality is assessed through social research, surveys, and statistical data.

3.2. Social Partnership

Collaboration between the government, educational institutions, and the public is of crucial importance.

3.3. Social Control

Public oversight ensures transparency in the education system.

4. Globalization and Education Quality

In the context of globalization, education systems are adapting to international standards. This process requires new approaches to managing education quality. UNESCO emphasizes: “Inclusive and quality education is the foundation for building a sustainable society”.

At the same time, globalization intensifies competition in education and motivates improvements in quality.

5. Sociological Ways to Improve Education Quality

The following directions are considered essential:

Ensuring equal opportunities in education;

Strengthening social protection mechanisms;

Enhancing the status of teachers;

Expanding public participation;

Developing innovative and inclusive education.

The scholar Michael W. Apple thoroughly analyzes issues of power, ideology, and social inequality in the education system [13]. His work is crucial for understanding the management of education quality from a sociological perspective.

Results

The results of the study indicate that the application of integrated teaching methods in primary education significantly improves students’ learning outcomes. It was observed that combining reading and mathematics lessons enhances students’ ability to understand concepts holistically rather than in isolation. Students demonstrated increased engagement, active participation, and improved problem-solving skills during integrated activities [14].

The implementation of game-based tasks, such as “The Mystery of Numbers,” revealed that students were able to simultaneously develop mathematical reasoning and language comprehension. This approach contributed to faster response times, better retention of knowledge, and higher motivation levels. Moreover, integrated lessons supported the development of logical thinking and creativity among learners.

Overall, the findings confirm that integration-based teaching not only improves academic performance but also fosters a more dynamic and interactive learning environment in primary education [15].

Discussion

The findings of this study support the idea that integration is an effective pedagogical approach in primary education. By connecting different subject areas, particularly reading and mathematics, students are able to develop a deeper and more meaningful understanding of knowledge. This aligns with modern educational theories

that emphasize interdisciplinary learning as a way to enhance cognitive development and critical thinking skills.

The use of integrated lessons also reflects the shift from traditional teaching methods toward student-centered approaches. When students are actively involved in learning through games and problem-solving tasks, their motivation and interest increase. This confirms that integration not only improves academic achievement but also contributes to the development of independent thinking and creativity.

However, the study also suggests that successful implementation of integration requires careful planning and teacher preparedness. Educators must be able to design lessons that effectively combine subjects while maintaining clear learning objectives. Without proper methodological support, integration may lose its effectiveness.

In conclusion, the discussion highlights that integrated teaching serves as a powerful tool for improving the quality of primary education. It creates opportunities for holistic development and prepares students to apply knowledge in real-life situations.

Conclusion

A sociological analysis of education quality management shows that this process is not merely pedagogical but is directly influenced by social factors. Ensuring social justice, equality, and public participation is essential for effective management.

Thus, improving the quality of education contributes to sustainable development within society.

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