

**EUROPEAN STANDARDIZATION OF EDUCATION: KEY APPROACHES, QUALITY
CONTROL MECHANISMS AND PROSPECTS**

Mirzaakhmedova Guljamal

, 3rd year student,
Faculty of Medicine and Biology,
Tashkent Medical Academy,
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Dehkambayeva Zulfiya Abubakirovna

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences
Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology
Tashkent Medical Academy,
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Abstract: The article is devoted to the processes of standardization and quality control of education in Europe aimed at creating a unified educational space. The key elements of the Bologna process are considered, including the introduction of a unified system of qualifications (bachelor's, master's, doctoral studies), the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) and the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). Approaches to the harmonization of educational programs, standardization of competencies and the introduction of digital technologies into the educational process are discussed. Special attention is paid to quality control mechanisms such as European Standards and Recommendations (ESG), national and international accreditation, a system for evaluating teachers and students, as well as international university rankings. The article emphasizes the importance of academic mobility, the recognition of diplomas at the international level and the development of personalized learning approaches focused on the needs of students.

Keywords: European Higher Education Area, Bologna Process, standardization, educational programs, European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), European Qualifications Framework (A LOT), European Standards and Recommendations (ESG).

The standardization of education in Europe is aimed at ensuring high quality education and creating conditions for the recognition of qualifications and competencies of graduates in different countries. European educational systems strive to unify approaches, standards and teaching methods in order to create a common educational space that allows students to move freely between countries and universities, as well as provide them with equal employment opportunities at the international level.

One of the key elements of standardization is the Bologna Process, which was launched in 1999. Its goal is to create a European Higher Education Space in which students and teachers can move easily. The basic principles include:

- Introduction of general qualification degrees — Bachelor's, Master's and doctoral degrees.
- Unified Credit System (ECTS) for accounting and transfer of academic workload.
- ensuring academic mobility of students and teachers.

ECTS is a system that allows students to unify their academic workload and promotes their academic mobility. ECTS credits obtained at one university can be easily transferred to another.

which simplifies the process of student exchange and continuing education in other countries. The European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance (ESG) define the general requirements for the quality of higher education, including internal and external quality assessment procedures. ESGs are designed to ensure that educational programs meet high standards, regardless of the country, and contribute to the continuous improvement of the quality of education.

The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) allows you to compare qualifications obtained in different countries and ensures transparency of the level of education. This is especially important for the recognition of diplomas at the international level and to facilitate the employment of graduates in any European country. European countries are working to harmonize the content of educational programs. This allows you to build comparable curricula that ensure the development of the same key competencies needed in different countries. Harmonization also helps to improve the quality of education and increases the credibility of diplomas. It is important not only to unify the curricula, but also to standardize the competencies that students must develop in the learning process. In Europe, they are actively working on creating lists of key competencies for various professions, which helps graduates to obtain equally high skills and knowledge necessary for the international labor market.

Standardization also covers the use of digital tools in education. This includes the introduction of online learning, digital platforms, distance learning courses and digital certificates that enable students to acquire knowledge and skills internationally. Standardization also aims to promote academic mobility by allowing students to complete studies or internships in another country and then recognize the loans they receive in their home country. It promotes cultural exchange, expands learning opportunities and helps to gain international experience..

Quality control of education in Europe is an important element aimed at maintaining high standards of education and research in educational institutions. European educational systems are actively developing and implementing quality control mechanisms that ensure transparency, recognition of diplomas and compliance of educational programs with international standards. The main components of quality control of education in Europe include:

- European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance (ESG) European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance (ESG) are the basis for assessing and improving the quality of higher education in Europe. ESGs have been developed to ensure that educational institutions adhere to common quality standards and provide an appropriate level of education. ESG include:
 - Internal quality assurance mechanisms: These are processes that universities and educational institutions must implement to continuously improve quality, such as internal evaluations, student and faculty reviews.
 - External assessment: Educational institutions regularly undergo independent external accreditation or examination to confirm compliance with quality requirements.
 - Accreditation of educational institutions and programs in Europe, quality control is largely based on accreditation, which is a process of external verification and confirmation of compliance of educational programs with established standards. Accreditation can be national or international and covers aspects such as the content of courses, the qualifications of teachers, infrastructure, as well as the level of quality assurance of the educational process.
 - National accreditation: In most European countries, national accreditation bodies monitor the quality of education by verifying that educational institutions comply with national standards.

- International accreditation: For example, accreditation through an organization such as EQUIS (for business schools) or AACSB serves as a guarantee of international recognition of the level of education.
- Teacher and student assessment system An important quality control tool is the teacher and student assessment system. Regular assessment of teachers, their effectiveness and the quality of teaching helps to improve the learning process. Students, in turn, evaluate courses, content, teaching methods, as well as the quality of support and resources provided by the university. These reviews help to identify the weaknesses of the educational process and respond to them in a timely manner.
- University and program ratings University and educational program ratings also play an important role in the quality control system in Europe. They help students and employers navigate the quality of educational offerings, and universities to identify best practices and improve their positions in international rankings.
- Examples of such rankings are QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION, and ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES (ARWU).
- Quality assurance system at the European Union level The European Union has created several initiatives aimed at improving the quality of education and increasing academic mobility:
 - The Bologna Process: includes standards and recommendations for creating a common educational space, harmonizing curricula, evaluating the quality and improving the level of higher education in Europe.
 - European Qualifications Framework (EQF): Provides a framework for the recognition of students' qualifications and academic achievements, and allows for the comparison and analysis of qualifications from different countries.
 - Quality management through student-centered learning European educational policy is increasingly focused on the needs of students, offering personalized curricula and actively involving students in the decision-making process.
 - Quality control in this context focuses on ensuring a high level of student satisfaction, providing them with the necessary resources for successful learning and creating conditions for the development of their competencies and skills.
 - the use of digital technologies in quality control with the development of digital technologies in Europe, new tools for monitoring the quality of the educational process are being actively introduced. course management software, online learning, digital student portfolios and other technologies make it possible to more effectively track student progress and engagement, as well as manage the quality of education at all stages.

References:

1. Bologna Declaration (1999). Joint declaration of the European Ministers of Education. [Электронный ресурс]. Доступно на: <https://www.ehea.info>.
2. European Higher Education Area (EHEA). Official Website. [Электронный ресурс]. Доступно на: <https://ehea.info>.
3. European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG) (2015). Brussels, Belgium: European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA).

INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563 2024: 7,805
eISSN :2394-6334 <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> **Volume 11, issue 11 (2024)**

4. European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). Guide. European Commission, 2015. [Электронный ресурс]. Доступно на: <https://education.ec.europa.eu>.
5. European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning (EQF). European Commission, 2008