

IMPLEMENTATION OF CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Shoykulov Bakhtiyor Bakirovich

*Deputy director of the Institute for the
Development of Professional Education
under the Ministry of Higher Education,
Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
candidate of technical sciences, associate professor*

Abstract: The article highlights the content and the major of the credit-module system, the reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan and the introduction of the credit-module system in technical schools.

Keywords: Credit module, academic mobility, credit transfer, credit accumulation, mobility program, educational program, educational program catalog, European model (ECTS), educational process management information system, educational module (module), educational elements, transcript.

The life demands implementation of reforms, change of people's worldview, preparation of mature and modern middle-level specialist personnel in all spheres of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the republic, great importance is attached to strengthening the education system and harmonizes it with the requirements of the times. In this case, it is important that the system of training, education and upbringing of specialists is closely linked with the demands of reforms. One of the urgent issues facing us is the training of specialists capable of meeting the requirements of the time, improvement of education and all its structural demand based on the requirements of the government.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been implemented in the country in connection with the consistent development of the system of vocational education. One of the key documents, adopted as a logical continuation of the reforms in the education system of of Uzbekistan, was the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 7, 2023 №648 "On measures to introduce the credit-module system in professional education". According to this decision, it was determined that the credit-module system of education will be implemented step by step in technical schools operating in the country and will be gradually introduced credit-modular system of education, quickly from 2024-2025 academic year all technical schools will start working on credit-modular system.

Credit modular system first was introduced in the 18th and 19th centuries at universities in the United States of America and was created to liberalize the educational processes and determine the weekly academic course and load of the students.

In 1869, the President of the Harvard University Charles William Eliot, a prominent figure in american education, introduced the concept of the credit hours. Thus, in 1870-1880, the credit hour measurement system was implemented succesful. Teaching on the credit module system and mastering educational programs created an opportunity for students to independently plan the educational process, control its quality, and improve educational technologies.

As mentioned in the Bologna Declaration, the credit-module system with its emphasis on independent education serves mainly to fulfill two functions, the first is the mobility of students and teachers, that is to say their free transfer from one institution to another without obstacles (study or work transfer), and secondly, the academic load - credit is accurately calculated for the entire educational and scientific activity of a student or a student in the chosen field of study or specialty. The credit rating shows always how much the student has learned in the chosen program.

Four (4) models for implementing this credit measurement system are widely used today. These are American joint credit system of the United States (USCS), credit system of European countries (ECTS), Asia - Calm down the ocean credit system of countries (UCTS) and Great British Credit System (CATS).

The most common of these models are the American and European models.

According to the ECTS system, the number of credits that students must complete in one year is 60 credits. Assuming that one academic year consists of two semesters, student must complete 30 credits in each semester. If the undergraduate program is 3-4 years long, student needs to complete an accurate total of 180-240 credits to obtain the degree for bachelor and 60-120 credits to complete the program of 1-2 year for master degree.

Credit module system - is a process of an educational organization and is a process of an educational organization and an assessment model based on a combination of modular technology and credit measurement. Its implementation as a whole is a complex and systematic process. In the principle of credit-module are crucial two main issues: the first is to ensure the independent work of the student or learners, the second is to assess their knowledge based on the rating.

Advantages of introducing a credit-module system in the professional education system:

admission of graduates on the basis of an interview, who have successfully completed technical schools to the 2nd and 3rd courses of higher education institutions;

- formation of students' self-management and independent learning skills;
- according to the credit-module system, students who did not get the required points will have to study in HEIs for many years. The student will be able to receive a degree only if he collects the set of credit points.
- Facilitate comparison and recognition of learning outcomes;
- emergence of academic mobility;
- that the pupil or students have the opportunity to choose a teacher;
- there is a large number of subjects that the pupil or students can study selectively according to their direction;
- the possibility of some pupils or students who could not collect the required points to study in HEIs for many years;

The main objectives of the credit modular system are recognized as:

- organizing the learning process on the basis of modules;
- determining the value of a single course item or whole course (credit);
- pupil or students knowledge rating score based on assessment;
- Enable the student or students to create individually their own learning plans; - education in the process independent education to get share increase ;
- increasing the share of independent learning in the educational process;

- usability of training programs for students and the possibility to change them based on the demand in the labor market for the most in-demand specialist.

This is not only training based on innovative educational technologies, but also training students in independent learning and cognition, new attitude to education, acquisition of necessary and deep theoretical knowledge, formation of practical skills based on the requirements of the educational processes and also labor market too.

A module is a part of the curriculum in which several subjects and courses are studied. It is a set of several subjects (courses) aimed at students or students to acquire certain knowledge and skills, analytical and logical observation. In this, the teacher organizes the educational process, conducts live, video and audio lectures, coordinates and monitors the student's activities. The student learns the subject independently and completes the assigned tasks.

Credit (credit) is a unit of measurement of the educational load (time) spent by a pupil or student to study and master subjects in a particular educational direction or program (course). A credit is the minimum amount of time allotted to a pupil or student for independent study, usually for one week, as determined by the standard document. Credit is given to a pupil or student after completing the prescribed tasks in a certain subject and successfully passing the final exam.

Each pupil or student must accumulate credits in order to obtain a diploma in the field and specialty of his choice in the future. The accumulated credit will serve the pupil or student to improve his/her qualifications or obtain additional higher education throughout his/her life. In economic terms, accumulated credit becomes an academic "asset" of a student.

Credit technology gives students the right to choose elective subjects included in the working curriculum, thereby directly participating in the formation of an individual study plan. This condition gives the student the freedom to choose not only the courses, but also the professors and instructors. Giving the student or students the opportunity to choose the subjects is a positive aspect in this manner. It is also considered as a unique value indicator for evaluating the educational process-

The work on full transfer of all educational directions and specialties taught in technical schools to the ECTS credit-module system have been started.

For **227 technical schools** operating in the republic, modular educational programs for **98** specialties were developed and put into practice.

Module-based **training programs** are developed based on a special scheme and include:

- full disclosure of educational goals and tasks;
- requirements for the qualification of a pupil or student to be acquired after starting and finishing the subject (course);
- a summary (syllabus) of each subject included in the module, these are the topics of lectures, plans of seminars and practical exercises, tasks intended for independent education assessment;
- a brief description of teaching: methods and means of teaching; consists of methods and forms of knowledge assessment.

In the module-based teaching system, a rating evaluation system is used to evaluate the knowledge, skills and abilities of students. In it, all educational activities of the pupil or student, that is, the knowledge acquired and mastered in the classroom and outside the classroom, are evaluated by giving points.

According to preliminary estimates, **20** weeks of study are allocated in one semester in technical schools. Then, the study weeks in two years will be **80 weeks** in total, including vacations. In the study plans of all educational fields and subjects are divided into two parts, that are mandatory and elective subjects, at each level. Based on the ECTS requirement, the student is obliged to accumulate a total of **120 credits** in two years out of **60 credits per year**. **The student will have to spend a total of 3,600** hours on participation in lectures, practical and laboratory training and examination processes for two years.

The implementation of this system into professional education will increase the quality of education, ensure transparency, eliminate corruption, reveal the practical knowledge of the learner, and create a foundation for the student to study independently and work on himself. Today, the European credit system is implemented in almost all higher education institutions of the other continent.

The introduction of the credit-module system is an important factor in the cooperation between the teacher and the student. In modular education, the pedagogue organizes, directs, advises and checks the student's learning process. And the student moves independently towards the linked object. The greatest emphasis is also placed on the independent learning of students.

The importance of independent education in the educational process increases, and this leads to an increase in the independence, creative initiative and activity of specialists in the future. In the credit-module system, technical school students always have the opportunity to receive help and advice from teachers and classmates. This strengthens mutual cooperation and serves to form teamwork skills.

The transition to the credit-module teaching system will increase the commitment and demand for professors and teachers of technical schools. As mentioned above, with the modular teaching system, the teacher performs not only the functions of an informant and supervisor, but also the functions of a consultant and coordinator. The leadership role of the teacher is preserved in the pedagogical process.

Also, the credit system of education increases the exchange of students. Because the credits received in one educational institution are taken into account in the other one, and the pupil or students can transfer from one educational institution to another without losing credits. This international system enables Uzbek students to continue their studies in advanced foreign educational institutions and eliminate complex bureaucratic obstacles.

However, it should also be noted that direct implementation of any international experience without taking into account our own values, without a deep analysis of each of its elements, based on scientific principles, should not be forgotten that certain negative situations might be occur in the future.

The case if we do not prepare personnel carefully that meet the requirements of the labor market, we must feel that we will lose inevitably our place and position in the competitive field.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Resolution No. 648 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 7, 2023 "On measures to introduce the credit-module system in professional education".
2. Sh. Mustafagulov, director of the international educational, scientific and innovative research center of TDIU "Universitet 3.0", associate professor.

<https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/kredit-modul-tizimiga-otish-nima-uchun-kerak-maksad-mohiyat-va-afzalik>

3. U. Makhmanov. Peculiarities of evaluating students' knowledge in the credit-module system. Modern education. 2021, 3 (100).

<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kredit-modul-tizimida-talabalar-bilimini-ba-olashning-ziga-hos-husyusatlari/viewer>