

# THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATION CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM

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## *Summary*

*The article focuses on the nature and importance of modular –credit system and describes application of the system in high education (HE) of our country and the ways of increasing its efficiency.*

## *Аннотация*

*В статье основное внимание уделяется природе и важности модульной системы и описывает применение этой системы в Высшем образовании нашей страны, а также пути повышения ее эффективности.*

**Keywords:** modern education, best practices, module-credit system, Bologna education system, modular system, “Blended learning”.

Nowadays, the organization of the educational process and ensure the quality of advanced foreign experience, modern approaches to modern education and innovative technologies in the field of advanced foreign experience: modular and credit system, the case study (case study), distance learning, workshops; master Webinars, and heuristic techniques, introduction, training and practice in education system is one of the most pressing issues.

At the global level, scientific and technological development (STD) has reached such heights that no matter what the results the country, regardless of its development, has reached in the field of science, engineering and technology; in isolation it cannot provide its further development. STD further development can be carried out as a result of cooperation of scientists and experts in different countries and integration of their scientific research. If we consider the close link of science, engineering and technological development with educational development, the priority of international integration in the field of education is clearly a problem.

This determines relevance of creation and applying credit techniques. Since international integrated in the field of education, primarily depends on the organization of educational process on the basis of credit technology.

In 1989 thousands of European students get a chance to study abroad based on ERASMUS (European Community Action Scheme for mobility of University students) TEMPUS and other programs.

One of the achievements of the ERASMUS program is a mutual recognition of the results of the European university system, can be considered as a creation, testing and wide use in practice the European Credit Transfer System (ESTS). Signing the Bologna declaration in 1999 by 29 European countries was important in creating a European education area.

According to Bologna declaration mutual recognition of diplomas, that is, mutual recognition of education results' indicators was appointed for 2010.

The following are the requirements to become a full member of Bologna declaration:

- 12 years of education to higher education;
- two-level higher education Bachelor, Master;
- organizing the teaching process and results assessment according to ECTS credit techniques.

The term “credit” (ECTS- credit) – means certification of passing a certain educational course . Credit is a conventional testing unit that provides information that the student has passed a certain part of academic subject. Each subject has a certain credit unit. The number of credits depends on labor expenditure of students.

ECTS credits are the start up to creation of European education area.

Students’ labor expenditure considers classroom lessons, individual work and other activities included in curriculum.

That is ECTS is based on not only classroom hours but also full student workload. Therefore, ECTS credits can be considered as conditional expression of students’ work on their subject.

In ECTS the credit sum in a semester is 30, during an academic year – 60, and during undergraduate curriculum - 240.

The number of credits allocated per subject depend on the complexity of the subject and its learning (mastering), which means that not any complex science can have a large number of credits. If learning a complex science is just getting general knowledge and understanding but less complex subject is more than understanding but a qualification, it’s natural, that the latter gets more credits. That is why one subject for different fields of study and specialties may have different teaching programs, respectively labor/time spent and credits.

According Bolonga declaration requirements our country has implemented the first two. Now the turn is to implementation of the third requirement – organizing teaching process according credit techniques.

The following goals are intended in transforming the teaching process to ECTS credit techniques:

- creation of conditions in selecting HE establishment abroad;
- ensure recognition of period of studies in Uzbekeistan by other countries;
- learn curriculum of European HE and improve teaching process based on this;
- more broadly reveal students abilities and achieve best teaching techniques.

ECTS principles envisages the necessity of creation of conditions to develop person’s abilities and realize them.

### ***ECTS features***

Modern teaching technology, higher education institutions equipment and highly qualified teachers and professors are considered to be the initial important ECTS requirements. The organization of the educational process in this system has the following unique features.

### ***Curriculum:***

- All academic sciences are divided into two- compulsory subject and selected by the students. This is about 1:2 ;

- Each student has personal curriculum. The main document is transcript of records which is a compulsory document unifying the features, having a single form and recognizing teaching results. The transcript provides information about the students evaluation system in his country, evaluation according to features system and obtained credit features;

- The number of learnt sciences 3-5;
- The hours allocated to individual work has to be more than classroom hours;
- The Credit itself embodies all the labor costs of the student required to develop a training course. The number of credits allocated to the academic subject, in most cases is equal to 3.

### ***The content of the science curriculum (syllabus) include the following:***

- The full name of an academic subject and its number in the curriculum;
- Academic subject goal;
- Brief overview of the academic subject;
- calendar plan, with a schedule of classes;
- teaching technology;
- student responsibilities and requirements;
- The criteria and procedure for assessment of students' knowledge;

- List of main and additional literature.

***Teacher training load calculation:***

The total labor ( classroom and individual work hours) per an academic year Teacher training load calculation will be considered -750-800 hours.

The basis of the learning process:

- person-oriented education technologies;
- in student's individual (independent) work the teacher participates as a consultant;
- a student has the right to select both the subject and the teacher.

***Each students gets information package which consists of:***

- information about educational institution;
- curriculum;
- curriculum schedule;
- the content of academic sciences;
- technical features of the education system
- students' knowledge evaluation system and scale;
- information on the social and living conditions;
- information about in historical and cultural sphere;
- additional information about educational services;

As a conclusion it can be stated that ECTS is an example of democratic system in organizing the curriculum. Introducing the worldwide best experiences, modern approaches, module-credit system, modern teaching technologies like case study, distance learning, master classes, Webinars, and heuristic techniques play an important role in providing

Modern education and innovation technologies play an important role in organizing the teaching process and ensuring the quality of teaching. Introducing and practicing the world famous best practices, modern approaches like module-credit system, case study, distance learning, master classes, Webinars, and heuristic techniques will have a considerable impact on teaching process and enable the teachers to well organize their classes and create healthy atmosphere for students to master sciences, develop their knowledge and skills. The students will have a better chance to study abroad and be able to compete on labor market not in their locales but abroad as well.

### **Literature**

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