



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01236.2**

## ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION PROCESS BASED ON A CREDIT SYSTEM, ADVANTAGES AND PROSPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article to the analysis of credit system introduction to the education process, it's futures and perspectives in educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially in TUIT is devoted. This article the fundamental position in the modern assessment system in the field of education. The introduction of a credit system raises the need to compare similar modernization steps in the experience of other countries are describes. The introduction of the credit system in Uzbekistan requires a comprehensive analysis of the optimal approach in the process of its implementation. This the article reflects the educational practice in countries with economies in transition regarding the introduction of a credit system for assessing knowledge gained on the basis of experimental work.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Credit Education System, Credits, Educational Process.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Social and economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was a prerequisite Root of Perfection I Higher Education. The priority issue was the training of personnel, the creation of conditions for the retraining of higher education specialists at the level of international standards.

Based on the modern requirements of social life and the economy, one of the main tasks of modernizing the higher education system is the introduction of modern forms and technologies into education based on the study of international experience.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 "On measures to further improve information technology and communications" and the Cabinet of Ministers of

the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve and enhance information technology" The effectiveness of the training system at the Fergana Polytechnic Institute "will radically improve and increase the efficiency of training at this institute.

An important step in the ongoing system of innovations is the introduction from the 2018-2019 academic year of a credit training system for training personnel in the field of information technology and communications in order to ensure the university's entry into the list of the most prestigious universities in the world. [1]

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Currently, the most widespread and mature credit systems are the United States Credit System (USCS), which has been in use since the end of the 20th century, and the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), which began to form in the mid-1980s. biennium and since 1997 has been adopted by the European Commission as a unified system for comparing learning outcomes in the educational space of the EU countries. Since June 1999, after the European countries signed the Bologna Declaration (where the introduction of a credit system of education is the main criterion for the country's entry into the Single European Educational Space), these processes began to spread more and more intensively. [4]

The analysis of the literature made it possible to state that the credit system is an asynchronous (as opposed to the traditional - "linear") model of the organization of the educational process. It includes all the mechanisms that support it, including credit accounting technology, a system for selecting training courses, principles of grading, a set of criteria for obtaining a diploma, rules for transferring from course to course, rules for converting credits received when transferring to another university, etc.

At the same time, a loan is understood as a unified unit of measurement of the volume of a student's / teacher's academic work, corresponding to 45 academic hours of total labor intensity for any academic period in a bachelor's program, 60 academic hours in a magistracy and 75 academic hours in doctoral studies. Therefore, a credit based system (CBS) is a subject-based educational model based on the requirement to complete the volume of academic work, expressed in credits, in order to obtain a professional qualification or degree.

Comparative analysis of traditional and CBS shows significant differences between them in a number of signs: the duration of the academic year, vacations, semesters, sessions, in the forms and methods of monitoring and assessing the quality of education, the movement of students from university to university, the trajectory of training, the electivity of courses and disciplines, mobility and etc.

The comparison of the credit system and the traditional (linear) education system allows us to say that it is the credit system that has the ability to prepare students for professional activity in the conditions of a modern information (post-industrial) society and, with the correct organization and construction of the educational process, can become a guarantee of high quality education. [2]

According to the Rules for organizing the educational process on CBS, every 15 academic hours of classroom work is accompanied by 30 hours of students' independent work. It is independent work that is the main advantage of the credit system. The free choice of subjects, teachers,

schedules gives students the opportunity to be independent, active, mobile, plan and carry out their educational activities as they please. Other advantages of the credit system include: a high degree of academic freedom; the independent nature of the educational activities of students; developing style of teaching activities of the teacher; independent search educational activity of students; innovative content of educational programs; expanding the volume of the university component of educational programs; an increase in the proportion of active, problem-stimulating, interactive teaching methods; predominance of practical forms of conducting classes; systematic, step-by-step control of students' academic work; productive, research level of knowledge assimilation; diversification of the content and terms of mastering educational programs; compatibility with any national educational system; the possibility of international credit transfer. [11]

It should be emphasized that the advantages of the credit system relate primarily to three interacting parties - students, teachers and the educational institution. And each side benefits from this in its own way. For students, the benefits are: free choice of subjects, teachers and timetables; cumulative rating system, i.e. the ability to assess your knowledge during the learning process, and not after it; enhanced communication capabilities, skills of quick adaptation to a new environment, communication and exchange of information; confidentiality of the student's information about his grades, the number of credits collected, provided by the assignment of an identification number. [13]

Teachers also benefit a lot from the credit system: students' interest in the subject makes the teacher's job much easier; a clearly graded grading system allows for a fair and transparent assessment of student progress; the opportunity to receive grades from students, opinions and recommendations on the subject.

As for the institution itself, the introduction of a credit system adds a significant amount of flexibility and adaptability to its policies. Unlike a traditional university, where the curriculum could remain constant for 10-15 years, a university of a new model has the ability to change the composition of the taught disciplines quite quickly, focusing on the demand for a particular specialty in the labor market, given its relevance given the existing market and social trends.

### **3. Research Method**

The education credit system is based on a trend of transparency and student-centered selection and transfer of test units. This system is considered accumulative, that is, it provides for the growth of loans accumulated earlier at all stages of education.

Its importance lies in the fact that academic programs will be tailored to the requirements of the labor market. 50 percent of the subjects of the curriculum are selective and will be introduced into the information systems of the educational process. Individualization and differentiation of the education system is based on adaptation to changes in socio-economic conditions and educational and program documents.

Under the credit system, classes are conducted in an interactive form. During the week, the student performs independent work, after which the teacher gets acquainted with the results of the work and the weekly rating of students. A student at a university can observe the growth and decline of his rating in his chosen direction. If a student receives a low score or does not prepare for one lesson, then his average grade will decrease. If he does not attend lectures, does not

participate in seminars, he is not allowed to take exams. Thus, this form of training necessitates constantly improving the knowledge of teachers and the work of students on themselves. [16]

Credit technology enables the student to choose a subject that is included in the working curriculum. Also, students have the opportunity to choose teachers. Taking into account the fact that first-year students do not yet know all the teachers, for the convenience and objectivity of the choice of teachers, the teachers of the disciplines are developing curricula (syllabus) of subjects. Having familiarized themselves with the curriculum, students will have an idea of the discipline and the requirements for each teacher individually. It is also necessary to note the factor that students, having the opportunity to choose a teacher, do not always choose teachers objectively. Demanding, strict, highly qualified teachers can be left without a student. But this is a matter of time; subsequently, students will choose just such mentors in order to achieve their goal - to gain in-depth knowledge in the chosen direction.

It should be noted that the education system should meet the modern requirements of a dynamic of increasing globalization and informatization development process, in order to prepare highly qualified personnel having high demand in the job market. And for this reason, the importance of introducing a credit system into training for the formation of specialists is so that they can find and process the necessary information, analyze and effectively use it in their future work.

The use of information technologies at the Tashkent University and its operating branches of the credit education system will provide an opportunity to prepare highly qualified specialists who are competitive in the current unstable international labor market, as well as to ensure a high rating of an educational institution among 1000 universities in the world. [6]

In accordance with the government decree "On measures to radically improve and increase the efficiency of the training system at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi" at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi and its branches, starting from the 2018-2019 academic year, a credit education system for training personnel in the field of information and communication technologies was introduced. The main goal is to ensure the entry of the university into a number of prestigious universities in the world by introducing a credit education system.

The main advantages of the credit education system:

- Academic mobility - the possibility of continuing the student's studies in foreign educational institutions;
- High level of quality of education - attracting highly qualified industry specialists from foreign educational institutions and leading enterprises to the training;
- Development of curricula, based on the experience of foreign higher educational institutions, in order to ensure the intensification of the learning process;
- Possibility of students' choice of disciplines, etc. [13]

It should be noted that under a credit education system, the level of a student's mastering of a certain course depends on the accumulation of a certain number of credits based on various criteria. The total number of credits earned by a student is determined on the basis of the student's active participation in the classroom, the results of tests during the course, the results of

scientific research, oral and written examinations, and practice. The introduction of the credit system of education in the educational process of the university will radically improve the system of training highly qualified specialists who are competitive in the changing international market, and TUIT will also enter the TOP 1000 prestigious universities in the world. directions for its further development were developed. [7]

Academic Credit System is standards assessment systems, which determines the effectiveness of student learning in higher education. In some cases, only admitted students must first complete a special course in the credit system.

The evaluation criteria are similar to the evaluation criteria of the previous system, but they have their own specifics. Typically, the teacher gives the grade, taking into account student attendance, test results, research and final written work. Also, credit scores differ depending on the composition and complexity of the courses, as well as on how well it fits in the chosen direction. For example, a course that requires a lot of research work has the highest score. It should also be noted that the final control tests are conducted by a special department, which determines the transparency and objectivity of the assessment of students' knowledge. [6]

#### 4. Results

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of the credit system in the educational process is due to the desire to improve the level of education, and the desire to comply with world requirements. The introduction into the educational process of the credit system, which is widespread in many higher educational institutions of the world, will allow our educational institutions to become one of the most prestigious universities in the world.

The implemented system has a number of advantages for students:

First, the credit scores collected do not change, they can be transferred when transferring to study at another, more suitable university.

Secondly, the student has the opportunity to choose any subject at will. Of course, there are subjects, the study of which is necessary, but he can choose other disciplines on his own.

Education is determined according to different levels of mastering the course by the student, which depends on the amount of credit. [13]

At the stage of implementation of the credit system, the concept was formed that this system is something completely new. In fact, for, for a student, there is nothing new. If we look in more detail, the following aspects can be identified:

-Visit. Attendance in the educational process has always been a mandatory criterion, which has remained in the credit system. If in the old system 72 hours of passes was the limit, then in the credit system each item is counted separately ( $7 \text{ items} * 5 \text{ passes} = 35 \text{ passes}$  or 70 hours).

-Tasks. In this criterion, too, little has changed, only strict time frames have been set. If in the old system a student could not complete tasks until the end of the student and only by the end of the semester take assignments at a time, then in the credit system, for each assignment, a due date is set after which the student is not given the opportunity to retake. This will make it necessary for students to submit assignments on time and free teachers from the need to accept assignments in large numbers in a short period of time.

-Scholarship. In this aspect, little has changed either, if in the old system scholarships were deprived of arrears and later expelled, then in the credit system a student can be a debtor for up to 7 years.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the introduction of the credit system into the education process will make it possible to raise the level of education to a new qualitative level, through the effectiveness of training and student mobility - the possibility of recognizing the loans acquired in other educational institutions, as well as to eradicate the shortcomings that existed in the old system.

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