

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM AS A FACTOR TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

This article discusses the importance of the credit module system as a factor in improving the quality of education in higher education and explains its importance.

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Today, the higher education system faces important tasks, such as improving the quality of training of competitive personnel, training a new generation of specialists in high demand in the labor market. The socio-economic development of our country has marked the radical improvement of the higher education system, the growing importance of the training the personnel, the creation of conditions for the retraining of specialists with higher education at the level of international standards.

The education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone radical changes in the last years of independence, as a result of which the educational paradigm has changed. This has served to make the education system more flexible. The flexible education system has expanded the boundaries of the education sector to meet new requirements in the face of global competition. An important task was the quality of professional training, comparing the qualifications of different countries, which will help to increase the effective mobility of human capital. One of the main tasks of modernization of the higher education system is the introduction of modern forms and technologies in teaching based on the natural requirements of social life and the economy, based on the study of international experience.

The credit-module system of organization of the educational process is the European Higher Education System (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System - ECTS), which is now accepted in foreign universities, including Europe, Russia and the United States. It provides:

- The modular structure of the educational program, i.e. the whole educational material on a particular specialty is divided into separate blocks (modules), the student learns a certain subject module in a mandatory mode within his specialty - this subject Lectures and practical classes are held every day before the exam or test on the subject.

- increasing the flexibility of educational programs, i.e., depending on the level of preparation, the student receives the specified hours on the subject (minimum or high level);
- Participation of students in the formation of an individual curriculum, i.e. each student has an individual plan with its own set of individual courses, the student decides which course to study first and which later chooses. The tutor makes recommendations on which subjects a particular course student can choose;
- Increasing the share of self-education in the educational process, in which a number of topics are given for independent study, students prepare creative work, abstracts, presentations, with additional literature recommended by the teacher work, study their area of interest;
- use of transition units (credits) to assess labor intensity;
- Use of point-rating systems for knowledge assessment.

It is well known that one of the main reasons for the crisis of the traditional education system is that education is based on a subject-object paradigm. As a subject, the teacher defined the goals, objectives and content of education, the role of the student was passive, consisting of the acquisition, memorization and use of memorized information.

Another position in pedagogy was substantiated by the American teacher D. Dewey (1859-1952): what and how to study is decided by the student. The main criterion for assessing the process of education and upbringing is the development of the student. The teacher should only observe the students carefully and direct their activities in one direction or another. The teacher and the student become equal partners in the educational process. This concept of education was called subject-to-subject and was first implemented in the process of reforming the American university education system, which began in 1903. Until now, the classic German Humboldtian model has dominated American universities.

Currently, the liberal model of university education is widespread in many countries. This type of education is also called "credit system". The credit system is based on the trend of transparency, as well as the selection and conduct of test units for students. This system is cumulative, i.e. it ensures the growth of previously accumulated credits at all stages of education.

It is important that curricula are tailored to the needs of the job market. Fifty percent of the subjects in the curriculum are elective and are included in the information systems of the educational process. The individualization and differentiation of the education system is based on adaptation to socio-economic conditions and changes in education and policy documents.

The purpose of the credit system:

- ✓ **First**, to improve the quality of education, the introduction of international educational standards based on the use of international recommendations developed taking into account the development trends in the field of information and communication technologies in developed countries, the provision of qualified teaching staff, high quality curricula and development of training materials;
- ✓ **The second** is to expand promising exchange programs for students, professors, research scientists with foreign universities in the field of academic mobility;
- ✓ **Third** - to create a competitive environment that allows teachers to increase their scientific and pedagogical level by mastering new educational technologies and rational forms of organization of the educational process;
- ✓ **Fourth**, to give the student the opportunity to independently formulate their own curriculum and ensure transparency in the assessment of knowledge.

The introduction of the credit system, which is widespread in many universities around the world, will allow our educational institutions to become one of the world's leading universities.

What are the benefits of this for the student?

First, the accumulated credit points do not change, they can be transferred to another, more convenient university.

Second, the student has the opportunity to choose the subject they want. Of course, there are subjects that need to be studied, but he can choose other subjects independently.

Tuition is determined by the student's different levels of mastery of the course, depending on the amount of credit.

Advantages of the credit system of education. One of the key benefits of adopting and implementing a national credit approach is that it complements and supports national qualification standards. In particular, the simplification of the process of collecting loans in all sectors of higher education and the introduction of credit transfer will meet the needs of participants in the educational process during long-term study. The national approach to credit improves the learning process, as well as the recognition of achievements in many formal and informal contexts, as well as new teaching methods.

The adoption of the credit system is also a key component of the development of European-Uzbek relations in the field of higher education in the framework of the Bologna process. The Bologna process is becoming a generalized basis for higher education credit systems, with proven experience in student mobility and international curriculum development, as well as in the credit-transfer system.

The introduction of the credit system should take into account the national mentality and age, pay attention to the spiritual and moral development of students, the level of culture. For this, it is important to carry out the educational process together. It is important to raise the prestige of teachers and scientists in society, to increase the desire of young people to become teachers.

In the credit system, classes are conducted interactively. During the week, the student does independent work, after which the teacher gets acquainted with the results of the work and the weekly ranking of students. A university student can observe the increase and decrease of his / her rating in the field of his / her choice. If a student gets a low score or is unable to prepare for a single lesson, the average score will decrease. If he does not attend lectures or seminars, he will not be allowed to take the exam. Credit technology allows students to choose a subject that is included in the working curriculum. Students have the opportunity to choose teachers. In the early stages of the credit system, it may be a problem that freshmen do not yet know all the teachers. Demanding, strict, highly qualified teachers can be left without students. But it is a matter of time, then the students will choose exactly such coaches. It is known that the education system must meet the modern requirements of the dynamic growth of globalization and the development of the information process. For this reason, the introduction of a credit system for the training of specialists will help them to develop the skills to find, process, analyze and use the information they need to effectively organize their future activities.

The use of the education credit system will enable the training of highly qualified specialists to compete in the current unstable international labor market, as well as the high ranking of the educational institution among the top 1000 universities in the world. In accordance with the decision to introduce a credit system, directions for its further development have been developed.

Universities and branches should be provided with highly qualified professors, highly qualified pedagogical specialists, as well as personnel trained and trained in prestigious foreign educational institutions. Involvement in the educational process of young teachers with practical skills and academic degrees abroad, students of prestigious universities in international rankings, radical expansion of research and exchange of researchers revision is planned. strengthening cooperation with advanced foreign scientific and educational institutions, research centers, development of effective

forms of organization of the educational process and modern educational technologies, the formation of a healthy competitive environment among professors and teachers, serves to enhance their scientific pedagogical experience and scientific potential, as well as create conditions for students to form the program independently and ensure transparency in the assessment of knowledge.

The academic credit system is a standardized assessment system that determines the effectiveness of a student's higher education. In some cases, only enrolled students must first take a special course on the credit system.

Typically, the teacher sets the grade based on the student's attendance, test results, research, and final written work. Credit scores also vary depending on the content and complexity of the courses, as well as how well they fit into the chosen direction. For example, the highest grade is for a course that requires a lot of research work.

Credit systems solve the problem of openness and transparency of national education systems, facilitate the mutual recognition of learning outcomes obtained in different countries and educational institutions. Availability of credit as a means of measuring the labor costs of the student's education. allows The existence of clearly developed standard guidelines for teachers and students, their strict adherence to them, ensures the quality of interaction between students and teachers, the objectivity of mutual control It helps to increase the predictability (predictability) of the grades received by the student as well as the grade.

The organization of knowledge control is related not only to the need to ensure the quality of education, but also to the changing ratio of contact hours and independent work. The shift in focus to independent work highlights the need to develop a new model of teaching and learning support and a system of knowledge control. The complexity of the task is due to the lack of a theoretical and methodological basis based on scientific evidence to assess the quality of education.

Thus, a large-scale work is being done in Uzbekistan to improve the quality of education. Foreign experience is widely used. 35% of the state budget will be directed to education. With the help of credit technology of education, it is possible to bring up our young generation as highly spiritual, creative, open-minded professionals, entrepreneurs and innovators, to bring the quality of education to a new level. Thus, the national approach to loans is consistent with ECTS. This approach encourages higher education institutions to adopt a single framework in the design of their curricula, which, in turn, allows them to be innovative and meet the needs of students and employers, both in curriculum development and allows flexibility in delivery.

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