

## The Role of the Credit Module System in European Higher Education

**Xudoyberdiyev Nodirbek Mahmudovich, Boratov Fayzullo Shukurovich  
Bektoshev Oybek Kosimjon ugli, Meliziyayev Obbosjon Olimjon ugli**

Kokand branch of Tashkent state technical university, named after Islam Karimov

### **Abstract:**

The article discusses the ways of conducting research and development of innovative activities in higher education, the features of the implementation of innovative activities in higher education and ways of development.

**Key words:** Credit, individual, interactive, competent, conceptual, multimedia, virtual learning, curriculum

### **Introduction**

The credit-module system of education is aimed at independent learning and determines the amount of knowledge in the form of credit, the creative acquisition of knowledge on an individual basis, the choice of the educational path with a firm definition of the educational process. Credit (Credit, Credit-module) is a unique unit that measures the volume of student's (teacher's) academic work in accordance with the workload during the entire academic period.

### **Materials and methods**

One of the peculiarities of the credit technology of general education is its compliance with international general education standards and the problems of obtaining educational documents, a universal educational program that takes into account global trends, academic freedom and education. is the variability of the chase programs. Students will have free access to university education in foreign countries, and bachelor's and master's degree graduates will have the right to work in any country.

The priorities of the transition to credit education are:

- Improving the quality of education and training;
- taking into account the requirements of the labor market.

From them:

- multi-level higher education system;
- introduction of an academic credit system;
- Ensuring academic communication between teachers and students;
- issuance of a single European application for a diploma;
- quality control and management of higher education.

The main tasks of the organization of the educational process through the use of credit technology of education are:

- A. the amount of specific knowledge;

- B. creating conditions for maximum individualization of education;
- C. strengthening the role and effectiveness of students' independent work;
- D. the emergence of concrete educational achievements based on the control of the process of student performance;

The specifics of credit technology in education are:

- A. introduction of educational credits for the assessment of labor costs of students and teachers in each subject;
- B. The free choice of subjects included in the work plan, which directly contributes to the formation of an individual curriculum;
- C. freedom to choose a teacher;
- D. Involvement of consultants in the educational process in selecting the specific direction of education;
- E. effective methods for monitoring student achievement;
- F. widespread use of interactive methods in education;
- G. activation of independent learning in the student's mastery of the compulsory program;
- H. use of a scoring system to assess students' academic achievement in each subject;
- I. providing all important educational and methodological materials of the educational process with electronic and paper versions;

### **Main part**

The credit-module system first appeared in the United States. In 1869, Charles Eliot, President of Harvard University, introduced the concept of credit systems, and in 1870-1980, a system was introduced to measure the volume of academic subjects on credit.

To reach a certain level - it is necessary to collect the volume of credit modules, ie units of credit. In the American system, the USCS (US Credit system) is a measure based on the duration of training. 1 How is a credit module measured?

- A. teaching activities of teachers and students;
- B. Measured by course and program costs.
- C. Relative level of student mastery:
- D. to switch from one program to another;
- E. To determine a student's level of mastery.

The credit module is equal to the academic hour of the student's audit work during the week during the semester. In June 1999, the Ministers of Education of 29 European countries signed the Bologna Declaration, which focused on the pan-European application of ESTS and diplomas. To date, all European countries have been transferred to educational credit and introduced to 1,062 higher education institutions. In this way, Europe logically equated the scale of evaluation in the national system according to the pan-European template, which is the ESTS system. According to this system, each student must accumulate 60 European credits in 1 academic year. In addition to the European, American and British credit systems, the university credit transfer system for the Asia-Pacific region, which is the USTS (University Credit Transfer System), is limited. Japan and China

did not join the USTS.

The basis of the Japanese system of units of assessment (zachyot) was introduced the American system of USSS, in contrast to which the term "credit-module" was replaced by the term of unit of assessment (zachet).

The People's Democratic Republic of China has adopted a three-tier education system, similar to the United States, for the transition to a bachelor's degree on the basis of 120 credits. The academic year is divided into 2 semesters. The duration of a semester can be up to 20 weeks, unlike the American system. The duration of study at the university is 4-5 years, at medical universities - 7-8 years. Thus, there are some differences in the interpretation of the term "credit" in the education system of countries. If the European credit system, by its size, reflects the audience and the hours of communication outside, the American credit hour is strictly limited to the hours of communication in the audience.

ESTS credits are defined as the total workload for each subject, and the hours of communication as working hours. The ESTS system is a self-recognizing tool that serves to bring together different education systems, taking into account the multinational European traditions. That is why the American credit system has been used in the CIS countries to provide a solid foundation for the integration of world educational processes and to ensure the high quality of education.

An ESTS loan provides 24-36 working hours, which includes all types of communication classes. The ESTS system has 60 credits and 30 credits per semester, respectively.

U.S. loans - USCS are easily converted into European loans - ESTS and USTS - Asia-Pacific loans.

1 American Credit Module is equal to 1 Chinese Credit Module. 1 American credit hour is equal to 1 Japanese credit unit. 1 American Credit Module is equivalent to 2 European Credit Modules. 1 American Credit Module is equivalent to 2 Asia-Pacific loans, 1 American Credit Module is equal to 4 British Credit Modules:

In many countries, the credit system is widely used in the education system. In the multi-level system of higher and postgraduate education (bachelor - master - doctorate) in general, the individual acquires a wide range of knowledge in a particular area, and then special training programs focused on the specialty through a narrow specialization. Such a system, in terms of educational ideas and methodologies, allows the student to develop interpersonal skills and competencies throughout his or her student life. It provides a clear and adequate application of knowledge.

A multi-level system in line with university education, the main goal is to train people who are broadly literate, able to keep up with new ideas and solutions, and work in conditions where there are high demands on professional mobility. Improving the content of education will require the improvement and harmonization of state general education standards at all levels, the development of curricula and science curricula, taking into account the introduction of innovative educational technologies.

In the system of higher education, the transition to a bachelor's degree and a master's degree provides the following opportunities:

- compliance of curricula with international requirements;
- creating interconnected curricula at different stages of education;
- adapting curricula to the labor market;
- application of the competency model in the state educational standards of general education;
- Enhancing student communication through unified curricula and science programs;

- Provide students with academic freedom in choosing science programs. In the credit system, all undergraduate subjects are combined into three cycles:
- 25% of the cycle of general education subjects in the bachelor's program in all directions;
- The cycle volume of basic specialty sciences is 25%.

Thus, it leads to the conceptual integration of undergraduate students in basic and fundamental training in science programs.

In the experience of higher education institutions in the developed countries of the world, a system of providing high school graduates has emerged. The whole system of academic degrees meets these principles: bachelor - master - doctor of philosophy (PhD).

Further developments include an education quality control system. The state certification process is being improved. From the control of the quality of education to the system of quality assurance of education, that is, its main tool is the accreditation of the organization of education. An analysis of the study of the introduction of credit technology in education shows that it has its own characteristics in different countries of the world. The expediency and effectiveness of credit technology in education is reflected in the widespread use of educational systems in many countries around the world, as the development of educational programs allows students to independently acquire knowledge and increase the level of creative activity. hence, the quality of education will increase completely.

The introduction of educational credit technology conditionally puts higher students in relation to the staffing, teaching and methodological support, material and technical base and, most importantly, the student himself and his attitude to learning. Educational credit technology increases the demand for students' independent learning because homework is also worth assessing. This technology provides a wide range of educational tools with all the equipment for laboratory equipment (instruments, computers, video-slide projectors, audio equipment), multimedia, virtual training complexes, etc. In addition, the technology of educational loans will be organized in such a way as to repurchase and accumulate loans in other higher education institutions.

In higher education institutions where credit module technology has been introduced, it has been concluded that academic freedom is one of the main advantages of educational credit technology: students form their own learning environment with the opportunity to choose teachers. Along with a model and working curriculum, individual curricula (IUP - Curriculum) will be introduced, which will organize the learning process and determine the content of education.

In order to integrate the variability of the requirements of educational standards, as well as to ensure the variability of education, elective subjects are included, along with compulsory subjects.

In order to successfully introduce educational loan technology in higher education institutions, a number of issues need to be addressed independently, namely

- teaching students to study independently in accordance with the chosen field of study;
- creation and development of quality syllabi;
- to provide the teacher of the higher education institution with the opportunity to teach interactively using hypertext, audio materials, multimedia technologies;
- professional application of modern teaching methods;
- Equipping the dean's office and departments with copiers for the preparation of illustrative and handout materials;

- One of the main principles of preparation for the transition to credit modular technology is the certification requirements. Jumaladan:
- availability of certain staff;
- study area;
- library fund;
- training and laboratory base;
- press base;
- sports facilities and grounds;
- computer database;
- public catering system, etc.

However, it is important to note that the introduction of educational loan technology is a library, IRC fund, (not only paper books, but also e-books); by expanding the press base, each student is provided with a set of academic disciplines in a timely manner, and the computer database and technology allow the student to register online and receive training materials. The introduction of educational credit technology depends on the level of the teaching staff. This technology introduces active teaching methods that are widely used in international educational practice. The learning process should be aimed not only at imparting knowledge, but also for students to acquire skills and abilities in practice. As a result, many teachers have to abandon the old methods over time.

The scoring system for monitoring students' knowledge is:

- regional certification;
- control works;
- departmental test;
- course report;
- practice protection;
- acceptance of individual tasks;
- intermediate certification;
- final test on the subject;
- exam;

**In conclusion**, it is important to note that this gradation is important for determining the GPA (grade point average) - transfer to another educational institution, working on credit technology, as well as averaging the student's general academic knowledge after graduation indicates the prices. At the same time, the credit system of education requires consideration of the principles of improving the organization of the educational process, monitoring the knowledge of students, financial incentives for teachers and professors of higher education institutions and improving wages. In addition, it is important that the current standards of providing students with textbooks and materials meet the requirements of the education credit system, have a personal press center equipped with modern equipment and reproduction techniques. We are convinced that the role and importance of education in the development of higher education in foreign countries is invaluable.

**References**

1. Jabbarova, A. (2020). PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM AT HIGHER EDUCATION. *Apxus Научных Публикаций JSPI*.
2. Rico, C. (2010). Translator training in the European Higher Education Area: Curriculum design for the Bologna Process. A case study. *The interpreter and translator trainer*, 4(1), 89-114.
3. Fatkullina, F., Morozkina, E., & Suleimanova, A. (2015). Modern higher education: problems and perspectives. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 214, 571-577.