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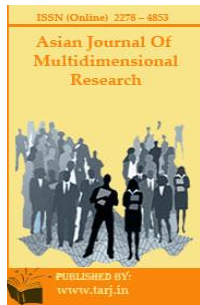
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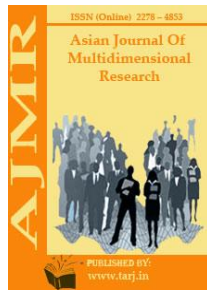
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## **ACTS CREDIT MODULE SYSTEM AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*It is well known that many things in life have a unit of measurement. For example, the unit of time is the second, the Uzbek measure is the meter, the theft is the kilogram, the water is the liter, and the voltage is the ampere. Then a question arises: is teaching, especially teaching, also a unit of measurement? You can say that yes, the unit of higher education is bachelor's, master's and doctoral. It is not the units of measurement that will be written, but its stages. Unfortunately, there is no incomprehensible unit of measurement for everyone in the world, who regularly evaluates the development of students in our country in the formation of the quality of their education.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Credit-Module, Education, Student, Study, Bachelor, Master Degree, Doctoral.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The credit-module system, first of all, brings to the higher education system of our country a more perfect, modern, but understandable unit of measurement than the current practice of education. According to him, OTT curricula are divided into different subjects and modules that focus on specific learning outcomes. Each subject or module is reflected in a certain number of credits, depending on the amount of study load in it. For example, each subject may be reflected in an average of 5.6 or 7.5 credits. The student is required to accumulate a certain amount of credits each semester, academic year, and after accumulating the appropriate amount of credits, he is awarded a bachelor's or master's degree. The great scholar, Jalaliddin Rumi, the son of mankind, said: "If I read for a thousand years and I am asked, 'What did you know? Therefore, the current generation is responsible for reading, asking what they do not know, and passing on what they know to the next generation. As our wise people have found, "learning science is as difficult as digging a well with a needle." He who overcomes these hardships with patience and perseverance will attain perfection. As the famous inventor Thomas Edison once said, "Ingenuity is one percent talent and ninety-nine percent sweats." [1]

Indeed, today all intelligent teachers are required to fulfill the honorable task assigned to them at a high scientific and intellectual level, to conduct training at a professional level, taking place in the hearts and minds of students. To do this, it is advisable to be aware of internationally recognized methods and tools, to use best practices in their work. Let us now look at the answers to a number of questions to determine to what extent we know the best practices mentioned above.

Have you ever imagined that once a student enters a higher education institution (HEI), he or she can choose exactly which subjects to study there, at least in part? Or at the beginning of the semester, each teacher presents a written syllabus to the students, explaining in detail what the subject is, its importance in the formation of the student as a specialist, the list of topics studied during the semester, the list of literature used by students, assessment criteria. Only then will classes begin?

Finally, OTTs develop catalogs (brochures) for the bachelor's or master's program and provide them with detailed information on what subjects students can study during their studies, who teaches these subjects, what knowledge, skills and abilities they have during the program, and then the academic year. To start these features are gradually entering the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and this system is called the "credit-module" system of education. [2]

According to the "Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" approved by the Presidential Decree of October 8, 2019, 85% of SMEs in the country are planned to gradually move to a credit-module system by 2030. This indicates that the module system is operational. For example, in the next 2020-2021 academic year, more than 33 major SMEs in the country are expected to switch to the credit-module system. The introduction of the ECTS credit-module system is envisaged in OTTs. The new system is planned to be introduced first in the curriculum of the 1st year, and then in the curriculum of all courses.

So what is the credit-module system of education? How does it work? Under what conditions and needs did the credit-module system emerge? What does this system give us? What are its advantages over the current education management system? How to create curricula in the credit-module system? What else needs to be done to study for a credit-module system? We will try to answer these questions briefly below.

PD-5 847 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" and "Strategy of actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" Decree No. PF-5953 of March 2, 2020 "On the state program for implementation in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set out in this decree, the Cabinet of Ministers also adopted a decision. According to the decree:

- From 2020/2021 academic years, it is planned to approve the Regulation on the procedure for the gradual transition of the educational process to the credit-module system in higher education institutions, as well as the procedure for the introduction of the credit-module system in higher education. The Ministry has introduced a credit-module system in the educational process to ensure the improvement of qualification requirements, curricula and science programs for undergraduate and graduate specialties;

The new Regulation defines the procedure for introducing a credit-modular system of education on the basis of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) in the educational process in higher education institutions. The Regulation does not apply to higher education institutions under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Health, higher military education institutions, non-governmental and foreign higher education institutions operating in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Regulation also provides for the gradual introduction of the credit-module system in the educational process in higher education institutions. Information on organizational issues of the introduction of the credit-module system in the educational process, including the curriculum, catalog of disciplines, academic mobility, documents related to the recognition and transfer of loans and application forms, as well as indicators for determining the level of knowledge of students during academic mobility and samples of other necessary documents were developed and approved. The following basic concepts related to the credit module system are applied in this Regulation:

GPA (Grade Point Average) - is the average value of the points earned by the student in the program, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$GPA = \frac{K_1 \cdot U_1 + K_2 \cdot U_2 + K_3 \cdot U_3 \dots + K_n \cdot U_n}{K_1 + K_2 + K_3 \dots + K_n}$$

where:

$K$  is the amount of credits allocated to each subject / module;

$U$  is the student's grade for each subject / module;

academic mobility - the movement of students of a higher education institution for a certain period of time to study at a single higher education institution in the country or abroad;

Mobility program - an academic mobility program established on the basis of an agreement on mutual education between two or more higher education institutions;

Credit - a unit of measurement of the workload of the student in a particular subject, depending on the results of education. Loans in accordance with the Regulation; whole, fractions can be expressed in numbers;

Higher education institution - an institution that issues documents on education and qualifications, taking into account the recognition of a certain amount of loans;

Issuance of credits - the process of official provision of credits to students or trainees on the basis of the results of education achieved in accordance with the requirements for the qualification or its separate parts;

Transfer of credits - transfer and recognition of credits received under the educational program of one higher educational institution in order to ensure academic mobility of students;

Credit accumulation - accumulation of credit units provided as a result of transfer of educational elements and achievement of educational achievements;

The student's personal learning trajectory is a route chosen by the student and allows him to accumulate knowledge in a sequence and acquire the desired set of competencies. The structure of the educational trajectory with the help of institutional documents and guidelines. Different educational trajectories in xdm can result in the same qualification;

Educational program - the main features of education (volume, content, planned results), organizational and pedagogical conditions, general requirements for science programs, as well as necessary for the organization and implementation of education in the direction of bachelor's or master's degree a set of available information-resource and educational-methodical instructions;

Educational program catalog - information on the description of the higher education institution, access to the credit-module system, the description of the existing bachelor's and master's specialties, services and resources, curricula, elements of thematic educational programs;

Learning outcomes - a description of the skills acquired by the student after the successful completion of the educational process and the ability to implement them in practice, reflecting the level of competence acquired by the student and confirmed by the assessment;

Study load - the amount of hours required by the student to achieve the expected learning outcomes on the basis of all types of educational activities - lectures, practical classes, seminars, laboratory work, course project (work), practice and independent work;

Registration service - the formation of a database of the educational process for faculty, staff and students using information systems and software products for the management of the educational process, as well as the registration of all learning outcomes, monitoring of students' knowledge and calculation of their academic rankings. services involving the organization of types;

Elements of education - a type of training that is part of the curriculum, which helps to achieve learning outcomes and the transfer of knowledge specified in the curriculum;

Transcript - a document in the prescribed form, containing a list of subjects, the expression of credits and fees in the appropriate period of study in x, letters and numbers.[3]

The learning process in the credit module system includes a set of training and control activities. Educational activities include the organization of all types of classroom activities, internships and independent work. Control measures involve the transfer of knowledge of students in the relevant subjects in the curriculum and the assessment of their results. The learning process is open to students, employers, teachers and administration; in the form of a dialogue is planned based on a student-centered approach, taking into account educational standards.

In this process, the needs and desires of employers and students are discussed. All stakeholders can be involved in the discussion on the development and implementation of the curriculum. Representatives of students may participate in such debates through the right to vote. The planning of the educational process consists of the following stages:

- Development of a standard curriculum and a catalog of sciences on the basis of advanced foreign educational experience, taking into account the ongoing reforms in the economy, taking into account the needs of consumers and national values, as well as the formation of a catalog of elective subjects. Development of science programs;

Development of a working program (syllabus) of sciences; formation of the individual educational trajectory of each student under the supervision of the educational-methodical department (bonshcharma) and the dean of the faculty with the help of the group coach in accordance with the curriculum and the list of elective subjects; development of working curricula; scheduling the learning process; Schedule training sessions for academic groups.

The amount of credits that a student must accumulate during the semester includes the compulsory and elective subjects specified in the curriculum. The structure of compulsory



subjects and the amount of credits allocated for their study are determined by the basic higher education institution. The composition of elective subjects and the amount of credits allocated for their study are determined independently by the higher education institution. Students can independently choose subjects within the elective subjects defined in the individual learning trajectory. [4]

The duration of the academic year is up to 36 weeks, of which 30 weeks are allocated for the academic period, 2 weeks for registration for the selection of subjects, 4 weeks for certifications. The duration of the academic year can be determined in accordance with the schedule of the educational process in a different order by the decision of the Board of the higher education institution.

In the credit-module system, 1 credit equals an average of 25-30 academic hours of study load. That is, the student must master a certain amount of workload in order to accumulate appropriate credits in a particular subject. The workload is divided into undergraduate - 40-50% of classroom hours, 50-60% of independent working hours, master's degree - 30% -40% of classroom hours, 60-70% of independent working hours (excluding internships and graduate work). The amount of credit per hour and the amount of study load is determined by the board of the higher education institution and is posted transparently on the website of the higher education institution.

In the bachelor's and master's specialties, a student is usually required to collect 30 credits per semester and 60 credits per academic year. The amount of credits to be paid by the student during the semester includes the compulsory and elective subjects specified in the curriculum. In the formation of his personal educational trajectory, the student must consider the transfer of subjects in the amount of 30 credits for each semester, which must include compulsory subjects in the standard curriculum.

The student must collect 180 credits when the bachelor's term is at least 3 years, 240 credits when the term of study is at least 4 years. It is required to accumulate 60 credits with a minimum duration of 1 year and 120 credits with a minimum duration of 2 years.

Monitoring of the educational process is carried out in order to achieve the desired learning outcomes, to assess the nominal amount of labor and their validity and adequacy.

Ensuring the effectiveness of the quality of education includes the process of ensuring compliance of the curriculum of undergraduate and graduate specialties of the higher education institution with the descriptions and requirements of the competent authorities.

In order to improve the quality of education and the formation of competition among teachers, according to the decision of the Board of Higher Education Institutions, students are given the opportunity to choose professors and teachers in the field. In this case, students register online at the beginning of the semester for 1 week to participate in the training of the professor of their choice through the portal of the educational information system.[5]

At the initiative of students with academic debt, the summer semester is usually organized by the higher education institution on a paid basis during the holidays in order to repay existing academic debts. The duration of the summer semester is determined on the basis of the academic calendar in the areas of undergraduate education, master's specialties and courses. The summer semester is organized according to the following regulations:

- The student expresses his desire to study in the summer semester before the beginning of the summer semester in the educational-methodical department (department) of the higher education institution;
- The higher education institution draws up a schedule for these students for the summer semester and enrolls them in classes after the student pays the tuition fee; The summer semester is organized on the basis of the current system of assessment based on the principle of transparent assessment of students' knowledge. Professors involved in the summer semester are paid on an hourly basis.

In summary, as noted above, the ECTS credit-module system requires OTTs to adhere to certain criteria when developing their curricula. This means that curricula are developed at the OTT level.

Because OTTs individually will be able to adapt more quickly to the requirements of the time, the labor market, to respond more quickly to these needs. In addition, OTTs are well aware of their opportunities, advantages, and the areas in which they need to invest in order to gain a foothold in the education system.

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3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.
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