

Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education

Volume 4
Issue 2 *Central Asian Problems of Modern
Science and Education 2019-2*

Article 57

7-15-2019

ADVANTAGES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sh. Z. Allamuratov

University of Information Technology named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi, Sharapatdin@mail.ru

A. B. Djoldasbayeva

*Nukus branch, Tashkent University of Information Technology named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi,
aqsulu.bagit@mail.ru*

R. S. Daniyarova

High school math teacher number 12 Nukus, Raay@mail.ru

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/capmse>



Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Allamuratov, Sh. Z.; Djoldasbayeva, A. B.; and Daniyarova, R. S. (2019) "ADVANTAGES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS," *Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education*: Vol. 4 : Iss. 2 , Article 57.

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/capmse/vol4/iss2/57>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact brownman91@mail.ru.



UDC: 378

ADVANTAGES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Allamuratov Sharapatdin Ziuatdinovich
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Senior Lecturer, Nukus branch, Tashkent
University of Information Technology
named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi
E-mail: Sharapatdin@mail.ru

Djoldasbayeva Aksulu Bagitovna
Teacher, Nukus branch,
Tashkent University of Information
Technology named after
Muhammad al-Khorazmi
E-mail: aqsulu.bagit@mail.ru

Daniyarova Rakhatoy Seitmuratovna
High school math teacher number 12
Nukus, Uzbekistan.
E-mail: Raay@mail.ru

Аннотация: Мақолада олий таълим тизимида таълим сифатини оширишда кредит тизимини қўллаш афзалликлари, таълимда кредит тизимининг хусусиятлари ўрганилган. Шу билан бирга хорижий давлатлардаги мавжуд кредит тизими батафсил очиб берилган, кредит тизимидаги илғор хорижий тажрибалар мисоллар билан кенг ёритилган ва қиёсий таҳлил қилинган. Кредит тизимини ТАТУ ва унинг филиалларида қўллашда мавжуд афзалликлари ва муаммолари баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: ECTS, USCS, UMAP, CATS, Балония жараёни



Аннотация: В статье рассматривается преимущество применения кредитной системы для повышения качества образования в системе высшего образования и изучены особенности кредитной системы в образовании.

Вместе с этим полностью раскрыты кредитные системы существующих передовых зарубежных стран и в то же время был проведен обширный охват и сравнительный анализ примеров передового зарубежного опыта в кредитной системе. Описаны преимущества и проблемы использования кредитной системы в ТУИТ и его филиалах.

Ключевые слова: ECTS, USCS, UMAP, CATS, процесс Болония

Annotation: The article highlights the advantages of applying the credit system to improve the quality of education in the higher education system, the features of the credit system in education.

At the same time, the credit systems of existing advanced foreign countries are fully disclosed, and at the same time, extensive coverage and comparative analysis of examples of advanced foreign experience in the credit system has been carried out. The advantages and problems of using the credit system in TUIT and its branches are described.

Keywords: ECTS, USCS, UMAP, CATS, Bologna process

Introduction. As you know, the education system should meet the modern requirements for the rapid development of the globalization process and development of the information process.

The existing system of education needs a new educational system and a new approach to the teaching process. One of the most pressing issues in the system of higher education is the training of qualified personnel.



Absence of a modern system for assessing the activities, knowledge and pedagogical skills of professor-teachers negatively affects the quality of education. The purpose of the credit system is to improve the quality of education, to ensure transparency and to recognize academic knowledge and skills.

Main part. There are several credit systems in the world of higher education. They are American Credit System (US CS), Credit Accumulation and Transfer System (CATS), European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), University Credit Transfer System in the Asia-Pacific region (UCTS) [3].

To get a bachelor's degree at USCS, a student must earn 120 credits, get 30-35 credit hours for a master's degree, and graduate students - 6-12 credit hours per semester [2], while CATS has 1200 academic hours of academic year or 120 credits where 1 British credit 10 hours. To get a bachelor's degree in British universities need to get 360 credits for 3 years.

The fourth year gives the opportunity to "bachelor of the highest degree." The educational process in medicine, dentistry and architecture has more than 7 years. Credit accumulation and transfer system(CATS) has spread to the UK, southern Africa and to the new Zealand. In the ECTS European credit system, each student must receive 60 credits per year [1].

The credit system in the Asia-Pacific region UCTS is based on the European credit system ECTS, a total of 60 credits per year. But Japan, which adopted the USCS credit system, replaced one credit hour with credits. To get a bachelor's degree in Japan, you need to dial 146 units. A postgraduate study in Japan consists of two stages: the "master's course" takes two years and receives a master's degree, and the "doctoral course" lasts 3 years and has a doctorate in philosophy.

China has adopted a three-tier education system, such as the American Credit System. 120 credits are granted for a bachelor's degree at universities in Beijing and Xinhua, and 30–60 for a master's degree. It takes 4-5 years of study at universities, 7-



8 years of study at medical universities and 2-3 years of study at vocational schools. Thus, the difference in foreign countries exists only in the credit system, and not in the educational system. For example, if a European loan covers all classroom and extracurricular hours, US loans only reflect classroom hours where it is assumed that the student is more likely to work on himself [3].

In the higher education system, credit hours are used in various forms, which is the basis for the preparation of financial estimates by the state. The load of teachers and students of the department is determined by the credit hours. Transfer of the student to the next course, payment for study is made on the basis of a credit hour. There are inconsistencies in the filing of credit hours, but in any case, credit is crucial in planning and budgeting estimates.

Despite its weaknesses, the “credit system” was widely used. It regulates the multifaceted activities of the university: the curriculum, schedule, assessment of students' knowledge, the award of a degree, tuition fees and so on. This system will help to realistically assess the performance of the teacher and student, allowing the teacher to determine the load and help the student to adjust the load. The credit system gives the freedom to learn, which corresponds to the relations of a market economy [6].

An analysis of the aforementioned world education system shows that the USCS is easily replaced by the European (ECTS) and the Asia-Pacific (UCTS):

1 American credit hour = 1 Chinese credit = 1 Japanese credit unit = 2 European credit = 2 Asia-Pacific credit = 4 British loans.

The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) is the only universal European system of student supervision and accountability in the development of university education programs. This is a unique way of learning the lesson learned, using the accumulation of credit units [7].



University loans assess the level of student training required to achieve learning outcomes. These results must be accompanied by the ability of the student to score a certain number of points in each particular subject, until he finishes his studies at the university.

Any loan amount can be compared with the time spent on studying a particular topic. On average, during one school year a student can receive up to 60 credits, that is, spend 1500-1800 hours to master the subjects in the curriculum. So, one credit is 25-30 hours.

The European credit system is based on three elements: the curriculum, the activity and scope of the listener, its results.

The credit system includes the control of all types of education (classroom and out of classroom). The credit system shows the results achieved and not the number of hours. In the European credit system, a bachelor's degree can vary from 180 to 240 credits. The master's degree can vary from 90 to 120 credits.

A loan is a conditional test apparatus that provides a part of the curriculum for a student. For each subject a certain number of credit units is allocated.

Credits are issued for all the material or its components: outside semester courses, dissertations, state exams. The student receives various loans in various subjects. The importance of this subject depends on the time the student has to study. As a result, credit are collected and approved, confirming that they have successfully completed a bachelor's degree.

In some cases, collected credits may be transferred to another program within one training program. For example, when moving from one university to another, there is no need to study and reread subjects [5].

From the 2018-2019 school year, the ECTS crediting system was introduced at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies (TUIT) and its branches.

The main features of the introduction of the credit system of education.



- get a diploma.

The conditions of the diploma require that the student receive 240 credits for the 4-7-year period of study.

-academic period.

Academic semester lasts 15 weeks per semester. The attestation period lasts 1 week. At the end of each semester, students are given a 6-week vacation. During the winter and summer periods of study, retraining will be organized for 4 weeks to eliminate academic debt.

-transition from course to course

The transition from course to course is carried out at the expense of the GPA indicator which should not be less than 2.6 units.

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

The study load of a student is 60 credits per academic year, and the schedule of studies for individual training and selection of teachers is made up of study subjects and teachers. Independent work of the student is not included in the educational schedule.

According to the rules of the educational process in the system of credit education, if 1 credit is 30 hours, then 15 academic hours will be continued with 15 hours of independent study.

The main advantage of the credit system is independent work. The free choice of teachers, the schedule of lessons and subjects allows students to be independent, active and mobile, as well as to plan and carry out their educational activities. It should be noted that the advantages of the credit system are connected with four parties - students, teachers, educational institutions and employers. Each side will benefit from it.



Benefits for students:

- selection of subjects, lecturers and course schedules;
- be able to assess knowledge in the learning process;
- communication capabilities, faster adaptation to the new environment, communication with others.

The teachers also have a crawl from the credit system:

- interests of students to subjects - greatly facilitates the work of the teacher;
- open rating system will allow the student to correctly and transparently assess their knowledge;

Teachers receive opinions and recommendations on self-assessment and the teaching of the subject.

As for the institution itself, the introduction of the credit system will significantly increase its flexibility in its policies. Unlike traditional universities, the new university has the ability to change its subject in accordance with the needs of a specialist in the labor market.

Employers will be able to get highly qualified specialists according to their needs.

One of the main problems is that students are not ready for independent work, adaptability to information flows and new situations, and also do not have enough literature to work independently.

Conclusions. The study and analysis of the introduction of credit education in foreign countries has shown that there are peculiar features in different countries of the world. Nevertheless, the effectiveness and relevance of the credit education system was confirmed by the spread of education in many countries around the world, since the curriculum is focused on developing independent work among students, increases the level of creative activity and stimulates learning, and thus improves the quality of education.



References:

1. Stephen Adam. A pan- European credit accumulation network. A dream or a disaster . Higher education quarterly, volume 55, no.3, July 2001, pp.292-305
2. Badarch, D. US higher education. NIIVO, 2004.
3. Eskindirova M. Zh. "Fundamentals of the credit system of education in the countries of the world" / L.N. Gumilyov. Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan, 2017.
4. Ivankina L.I., Mertins K.V., Minin M.G. Credit system like factor of motivation to improve the quality of education in the university, Bulletin Buryat University. -2011.-№1.- pp.153-159.
5. Bologna Declaration "On the European Higher Education Region", Bologna, Italy, 1999.
6. Gancherenok, I.I. The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) - European Standard in Higher Education // Proceedings of the meeting "Problems of introducing the credit system of higher professional education." -M: PSCC, 2006
7. <http://www.ulh.ac.uk/fbm.ects/info.htm>; Questions and answers on the ECTS Extension
8. <http://www.aucc.ca/en/international/bulletins/creditrpt-e.pdf>
9. http://www.nicats.ac.uk/about/cats_uk.htm; University of Lincolnshire
10. <http://www.seec-office.org.uk/credit.html>; FEDA National Credit Network