

HIGHER EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

During the introduction of the credit-module system, the current areas of student knowledge assessment in higher education institutions were thoroughly analyzed. In today's globalization process, it is concluded that the effect of artificial intelligence is positive in reducing the influence of objective and subjective factors influencing the assessment. Registration of the forms and types of assessment recommended in the HEMIS information system by the Ministry of Justice helps to find a legal solution to paradoxical situations that occur in the educational process. It was concluded that a regulation should be adopted for this purpose. Proposals and recommendations were developed about the advantages, problems and solutions of the credit-module system in higher education institutions.

Keywords: *measurement units, hemis information system, syllabus, credit-module system, educational process schedule, theoretical week, student independent education, evaluation schedule and criteria, systematic decision.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Кредит-модуль тизимини жорий этиши даврида олий таълим муассасаларида талабалар билимини баҳолашнинг долзарб соҳалари атрофлича таҳлил этилган. Бугунги глобаллашув жараёнида баҳолашга таъсир ўтказаятган объектив ва субъектив омилларнинг таъсирини камайтиришида сунъий интеллектнинг таъсири ижобий деб хулоса берилади. HEMIS ахборот тизимида тавсия этилган баҳолаш шакл ва турларини аслида вазирлиги рўйхатидан ўтказиши ўқув жараёнида рўй берадиган парадоксли ҳолатларда қонуний ечим топишга ёрдам беради. Бунинг учун эса низом қабул қилиши лозим деган хулосага келинган. Олий таълим муассасаларида кредит-модуль тизимининг афзалликлари, муаммолари ва ечимлари ҳақида таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: ўлчов бирликлари, *hemis* ахборот тизими, *syllabus*, кредит-модуль тизими, ўқув жараёни жадвали, назарий ҳафта, талаба мустақил таълими, баҳолаш жадвали ва мезони, тизимли қарор

АННОТАЦИЯ

При внедрении кредитно-модульной системы были тщательно проанализированы актуальные направления проверки знаний студентов в высших учебных заведениях. В современном процессе глобализации делается вывод о положительном влиянии искусственного интеллекта на снижение влияния объективных и субъективных факторов, влияющих на оценку. Регистрация форм и видов оценивания, рекомендуемых в информационной системе HEMIS Министерством юстиции, помогает находить правовое решение парадоксальных ситуаций, возникающих в образовательном процессе. Сделан вывод о необходимости принятия для этого положения, разработаны предложения и рекомендации о преимуществах, проблемах и решениях кредитно-модульной системы в высших учебных заведениях.

Ключевые слова: единицы измерения, информационная система *Hemis*, *силлабус*, кредитно-модульная система, расписание учебного процесса, теоретическая неделя, самостоятельное обучение студентов, график и критерии оценивания, системное решение

INTRODUCTION(ВЕДЕНИЕ / КИРИШ)

In the universe, there are units of measurement for area, length, liquid weight standards. These units of measurement are a product of human thinking. These units of measurement are used by people every day and all the time. The state of non-violence of these units of measurement has been accepted as an axiom by society. That is why people in society try not to violate these units of measurement. Objections immediately arise when using these units of measurement incorrectly. The education system is also a big market. In this market, the professor-teacher is the seller of knowledge, and the student is the buyer (consumer). Today, in the HEMIS information system, such measurement units as the evaluation system (5 points), rating evaluation system (100 points) and credit evaluation system (100 points) are used. Does the assessment (points) given to the student's knowledge accurately and accurately represent his knowledge? If it is expressed correctly, where are the low-educated personnel coming from? The credit-module system has been introduced in higher education for nearly two years. The main goal of introducing the credit-module system is to accurately and accurately assess the student's knowledge.

Accurate and accurate assessment of knowledge has always been difficult. Especially in today's era of globalization, it is natural to use artificial intelligence to reduce the influence of various objective and subjective factors on the evaluation of knowledge. Now the professor-teacher and the student should systematically work in the HEMIS program. If there is no systematic activity, the education market will continue to have low-educated personnel.

LITERATURE REVIEW(ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД / АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДЛАР)

On December 31, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued the "Regulation on the procedure for introducing the credit-module system to the educational process in higher educational institutions" confirmed. The regulations reveal in detail the content of the new standard measures related to credit-module system concepts, monitoring of education quality assurance, academic mobility and credit recognition and conversion of grades (points) and organization of service to the credit-module system. The regulation specifically requires that "The evaluation criterion must reflect the achievement of the educational outcome."¹ Candidate of political sciences, associate professor Komiljon Karimov pointed "The credit-module system is an evaluation criterion based on the collection of module technologies of education and the credit measure. Carrying it out as a whole is a complex, versatile and systematic process."² In fact, in the credit-module system, the curriculum and the schedule of the educational process in it, by harmoniously organizing lectures, seminars, practical training, experimental lessons and student independent education workloads, the process of evaluating the student's mastery of subjects within the deadlines specified in the HEMIS program is very demanding from the professor-teacher and the student which requires great responsibility.

Each professor-teacher must convey to the student the evaluation schedule and criteria of the subject which he/she teaches the syllabus of the subject in a simple and understandable manner, evaluate the tasks submitted by the student on time, and the student must present the tasks set in the syllabus of the subject within the specified time limits of the theoretical study weeks. This approach requires the faculty and the community to demand systemic safety from the student as well.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарори Олий таълим муассасаларида таълим жараёнини ташкил этиш билан боғлиқ тизимни такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. 2020 йил 31 декабрь 824-сон. 1-илова 6-боб 31-банд.

² К.Каримов Олий таълимда кредит-модуль тизими: асос ва амалий тажрибалар аҳамияти//Ўзбекистонда олий таълим журнали. 2022.№2. 2-б.

RESULTS(РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ / НАТИЖАЛАР)

There is a need for regulations and methodological instructions on the implementation and practical application of the 5-point assessment, 100-point rating assessment and 100-point credit assessment systems recommended in the HEMIS information system. This regulation should also be registered with the Ministry of Justice. Because, in education, benefits collide in the evaluation process. It helps to find a legal solution in paradoxical situations.

DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ / МУҲОКАМА)

The regulations on the rating system for monitoring and evaluating students' knowledge and its requirements, which were previously accepted and applied in higher education institutions, became an obstacle to the process of correct knowledge evaluation. This statute has given rise to many abuses. In particular, situations such as giving a high score to a student with low knowledge or giving a low grade to a student with high knowledge have been repeated frequently, creating disrespect for the evaluation process in both the teacher and the student. Proving and justifying this process was also complicated. This process often referred to the conscience of the professor. That's why the student's motivation to study and get education fades away after the end of the first semester. One of the main advantages of the credit-module system is that it first forces the professor-teacher to read new educational literature within his discipline. Selection and recommendation of subjects in the science syllabus and forms of presentation of independent learning tasks and recording in the HEMIS information system through self-assessment provided motivation to work on oneself. One of the second, important advantages is that it has accelerated the improvement of computer literacy of professors and teachers. A third, important advantage is that it frees the professor from red tape. Individuals who used to take the teaching-methodological collection prepared by another professor-teacher to classes without even once preparing for the lesson are gradually losing their attractiveness. Because, today, educational programs of higher educational institutions and specialties are being harmonized with the curricula of advanced foreign educational institutions. The student is given the opportunity to choose the professor and the subject. This process creates an atmosphere of healthy competition in departments. In addition, there are also problems related to the introduction of the credit module system. It is recommended to develop evaluation criteria in chapter 6 of the regulation, which is called evaluation, conversion of grades, approved by the appendix 1 of the decision No. 824 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of

Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the system related to the organization of the educational process in higher education institutions". So, there is a need for the type of educational literature for the evaluation schedule and criteria. This task should be undertaken by the Higher Education Development Research and Advanced Technologies Implementation Center under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education. It is necessary to organize regional training seminars on the application of the recommended evaluation forms in the HEMIS information system and the Guidelines for the organization and control of independent education of students in the credit-module system in higher education institutions. Because the knowledge, skills, and qualifications of the professors and teachers about students' independent education and its departments, forms, and types are lack of experience. The course taught in the main scientific methodical center and its network regional centers does not satisfy the need.

More foreign experience is described to them as a theoretical form. Now it is the time to attract practicing professors to this field. The assessment will be effective and efficient if it is demonstrated both in practice and in the virtual world. Another problem in the implementation of the credit-module system is related to the curriculum of this subject. On July 16, 2021, the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education, in Appendix 8 of Order No. 311 "On Approval of State Educational Standards of Higher Education"³, defined the procedure for developing the curriculum and set a sample form. Now, higher education institutions independently develop science curricula and approve them in the Council. The question arises whether the working curriculum developed on the basis of the science curriculum in higher education institutions should be called the science syllabus or should remain under the previous name of the working curriculum. If the instructions of the government and the ministry are followed, it is appropriate to call it the syllabus of the subject. Because the syllabus of the subject is student oriented. It shows what and how the student should study and what result he will achieve when he studies. This creates competition among students as well as increasing their motivation to study. The science working curriculum that was in circulation earlier did not perform such a function. It was aimed only at professors.

Therefore, the center for the development of higher education and the implementation of advanced technologies under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the base higher education institutions should

³ Олий ва ўрта махсус таълим вазирининг буйруғи. 2021 йил 16 июль “Олий таълимнинг Давлат таълим стандартларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”³ 311-сон 8-илова

develop a single copy in this field and give practical recommendations to higher education institutions in the regions.

The third, one of the problems is that not all professors and teachers have deeply understood the assignment of independent educational tasks in the evaluation of student knowledge during the 15 weeks of theoretical study in the schedule of the educational process and the assessment of independent educational tasks and assignments in harmony with theoretical, practical, and experimental lessons. Because it is not a secret to anyone that the previous regulations and its requirements taught some professors to ignore them. Assessments of student knowledge and submitted independent study assignments and tasks were recorded for formality. Independent study assignments were often presented after the assessment of student knowledge at the end of the semester. Credit module system and HEMIS information program do not accept and do not forgive such cases.

Therefore, to publish methodological instructions on the introduction of forms and types of independent education recommended in the "Instructions on the organization and control of independent education of students in the credit-module system in higher educational institutions" and must establish a communication system with the departments of higher educational institutions with active in this field.

CONCLUSION(ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ / ХУЛОСА)

If the requirements of the credit module system and the HEMIS information program are implemented step by step in a consistent and logical sequence, it is natural that the quality of personnel trained in higher education institutions will improve, as well as the objections to the graduates in tomorrow's production will decrease sharply.

The most important thing is that the motivation of people in the society to study will increase. This will be the first step to create the university 3.0 generation.

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