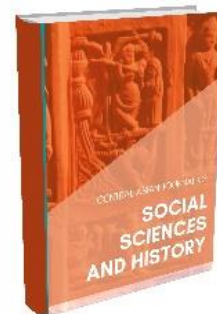




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Advantages and Disadvantages of Education Based on the Credit- Module System

Ismatova Yulduz Numon kizi

PhD student, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

ismatovay@gmail.com

Abstract:

The credit-module system of organizing the educational process is the model of organizing the educational process based on the combination of modular teaching technologies, credits or educational units. The essence of modular teaching is that the teaching content is organized into autonomous organizational-methodical modules, the content and size of which can be changed depending on didactic goals, profiles and levels of students. The combination of modules should provide the necessary degree of flexibility and freedom in the selection and assembly of the specific learning material necessary for the training (and independent study) of a certain category of students and the implementation of specific didactic and professional goals.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25-Sep-22

Received in revised form 28-Aug-22

Accepted 15-Sep-23

Available online 11-Oct-2023

Key word: traditional education, credit module, independent education, structural unit, modular teaching, special didactic and professional goals, knowledge control, individual academic rating.

Introduction

The organization and implementation of the educational process is a multifaceted and complex system of action and interaction. Considering this, development in education does not stop. The introduction of modular training is one of these reforms.

In the credit-module system, attention is paid to its two features:

- on the independent work of students;
- maintaining the credit-module system of organizing the educational process and the rating system of evaluating the educational achievements of students.

The current state of information supply development opens wide opportunities for access to information sources, and therefore partially mixes the attention in planning the educational process with independent work.

As an integral attribute of the Bologna Declaration, the credit-module system has two main functions:

1. Ensuring the mobility of students and teachers and simplifying the transition from one university to another.

2. Accurate determination of the amount of work performed by the student, taking into account all types of educational and scientific activities. The amount of credits determines what a student studying in a particular program is capable of.

The components of a modular package are not rigidly defined and may vary by discipline; level of education; level of knowledge and training of students; personal and professional experience of the teacher.

L.V. Zagrekova, T.I. According to Shamov, the educational module combines various types and forms that are subject to the general topic of the educational course or an actual scientific and technical problem [3]. A module is a large unit of a course (department or topic) and represents a basic concept of science - a phenomenon, a law, a structural plan or a group of interrelated concepts [5].

A module is an independent structural unit. Each module is provided with didactic and methodological materials, and a list of basic concepts, skills and competencies to be acquired during the educational process. Such a list or input characteristic serves as the basis for a control program, which can be tested or computer-aided.

The purpose of introducing the credit-module system:

- achieving compliance with the standards of the European education system based on knowledge, skills and qualifications is the property of the graduate;
- Demand for the educational qualifications of Uzbekistan by the European labor market;
- approval of the universally recognized and comparative system of educational qualifications;
- introduction of a standardized diploma supplement, which is modelled by the European system and contains detailed information about the educational results of the graduate;
- encouraging teachers and students of higher education institutions to improve the system of objective assessment of knowledge;
- ensuring the transparency of the higher education system and academic professional recognition of qualifications (diplomas, degrees, certificates, etc.).

The credit-module system as an integral attribute of the Law "On Education" has two main functions.

The first is to ensure the mobility of students and teachers and facilitate the transition from one university to another.

The second is the accumulative, accurate determination of the volume of work performed by the student, taking into account all types of educational and scientific activities. The number of credits indicates the student's ability to study in a particular program.

However, for a student - a future specialist, it is important not only to understand and assimilate information but also to master its practical application and decision-making methods. In such conditions, the sharing of direct, external information is reduced, and the work of students under the guidance of the teacher (teacher) and the interactive work of fully independent work in laboratories, classrooms, and future facilities. The use of forms and methods of professional activity, which is especially important for the distance education system, will expand.

Credit-modular course design involves the development of modular curricula that differ significantly from traditional curricula.

Briefly, the advantages of the modular form of teaching:

- undeniable efficiency;
 - individualization of education;
 - formation of an educational course based on the student's personal needs;
 - adaptation of educational material according to individual capabilities and pedagogical goals;
 - uniform distribution of the educational load;
 - assessment of knowledge based on the results of the work performed (the number of specific points that exclude the subjective attitude of the teacher);
 - shortened study periods; and distance learning opportunities.
- Disadvantages of modular training:
- - high level of self-organization and individual work;
 - - there may be cases of unsuccessful material selection within one block/module;
 - - time limit for completing tasks;
 - - time costs for preparing modular programs and materials;
 - - adapting to a new form of education;
 - - holiday schedule is different from traditional schools (this is not always convenient for parents) [6].

If we consider the pros and cons of modular education, we note that the advantages (at least for the student) are much greater than the disadvantages. The effectiveness of education, its quality and training for independent work are undeniable favorable features of education that should be strived for. Therefore, modular teaching is an innovative and dynamic pedagogical technology, and the number of educational institutions is increasing.

References:

1. O'rinov V. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ECTS kredit-modul tizimi: asosiy tushunchalar va qoidalar. Qo'llanma. El-yurt umidi jamg'armasi va Respublika Oliy Ta'lim Kengashi bilan hamkorlikda. 2020-y. – 64 b.
2. Usmonov B.Sh., Xabibullayev R.A. Oliy o'quv yurtlarida o'quv jarayonini kredit-modul tizimida tashkil qilish. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent, TKTI, 2020. - 120 bet.

3. Загрекова Л.В., Николина В.В. Теория и технология обучения. М., 2004.
4. Турчин Г.Д., Гусейнов А.З., Когай А.И., Позднякова Е.В. Плюсы и минусы модульного обучения // Изв. Саратов. ун-та Нов. сер. Сер. Философия. Психология. Педагогика. 2007. №2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/plyusy-i-minusy-modulnogo-obucheniya>
5. Шамова Т.И. Модульное обучение: сущность, технология // Биология в школе. 1994. №5.
6. <https://rosuchebnik.ru/material/chto-takoe-modulnoe-obuchenie/>