



METHODS OF ORGANIZING EDUCATION IN THE CREDIT MODULE SYSTEM AND IMPLEMENTING INDEPENDENT STUDY

Sh.Z. Kurbanov

Independent researcher of the Shahrissabz branch of the Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, the methods and ways of introducing the credit module system and organizing independent education in the higher education system of our country, as well as the requirements for educational programs, are discussed in detail.

INTRODUCTION

The credit system in education first appeared in the United States. It was founded in the 1870s by Charles Eliot, the president of Harvard University, a famous American educational figure, who introduced the concept of "credit hour" to the society. This system was originally introduced as a "credit hour" that measures the solution of a science volume system.

In the higher education system of our country, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated December 31, 2020, No. 824, was established based on the provisions of the Regulation on the procedure for introducing the credit module system into the educational process in higher education institutions, and the higher education system education based on the credit module system was introduced[1].

In the organization of the educational process on credit educational technology, the module of the educational subjects given in the curriculum organizes the following:

- goals and objectives of the studied science;
- requirements for students' skills (competency) before entering the subject and after mastering the subject (prerequisites and postrequisites);
- description of each module of the subject (list of module units, i.e. their summary, plans of seminars and laboratory-practical sessions, topics and questions of students' independent work, including under the guidance of the teacher, the schedule of tasks);
- brief organizational-methodical descriptions of education (main forms and methods of monitoring educational and educational achievements, teacher's requirements, procedure for independent work);
- the system of evaluating the achievements of students in education.

Educational programs consist of self-study modules aimed at general education and the formation of additional competencies, and their types are:

- small modular;
- sections;
- is divided into interdisciplinary integrated modules consisting of topics.

At the same time, if the topics of subjects complement each other and facilitate teaching, and the goals are the same, several subjects, i.e. STEAM subjects, can be combined into one module. The sequence of subjects in the curricula of the current engineering higher education institutions is interconnected and constitutes STEAM subjects[2].

The final monitoring component of the science module is a complex exam for the knowledge gained in the audience, oral question-and-answer, test, written work and other forms of independent education assessment given outside the audience in the form of an independent exam, abstract, essay or course work, course project, calculation graphic works , independent demonstration of laboratory work and others.

The rules for the organization of the educational process on credit education technology in higher educational institutions include the following:

1. Organization based on the provisions of the Regulation on the procedure for introducing the credit module system into the educational process in higher education institutions, as determined by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 824 of December 31, 2020.
2. To achieve international recognition of national educational programs, to ensure the mobility of students and students of educational organizations, as well as to increase the quality of education and ensure the continuity of all stages of education. It is implemented in educational institutions when the single credit module is introduced.
3. The technology of credit education is implemented as a single unit of measurement of the volume of the student's and teacher's educational work, based on the student's choice of subjects and independent planning of his studies.
4. During the course of the credit module, the calculation of the labor capacity of the educational work is carried out depending on the size of the taught material measured by credit.
5. The credit module calculates the total number of previously acquired credits at all stages of education through a transcript, and these credits are mutually recognized in educational institutions.

Credit module in education in order to achieve international recognition of national educational programs, to ensure the mobility of students and teachers of educational institutions, as well as to improve the quality of education and ensure the continuity of all stages of education system was introduced. Higher education institutions teach through a credit module based on the student's choice of subjects and independent planning of his studies, using credit as a single unit of measurement of the volume of the student's and teacher's educational work.

The main tasks of organizing the educational process using the credit module system:

- combining the amount of knowledge;
- creation of conditions for maximum individualization of education;
- strengthen the role and effectiveness of students' independent work;
- is to determine the student's real scientific achievements based on their effective monitoring procedures.

It is very important to create a quality education and a suitable educational environment for learners, to improve the educational system that meets the requirements of economic and social modernization.

At the moment, the process of effective modernization and changes is being carried out in all sectors of our country, including the education and personnel training system. Because the systematic reform of the national education and training spheres is of great social and practical importance. The adoption of the new law on education and its purpose is aimed at ensuring the development of the education system based on the requirements of the independent education system, the requirements of the time and the interests of the nation. For this purpose, the effective organization of education is implemented through the implementation of innovative ideas and innovative technologies of teachers.

The use of differential approach education in education is very effective. Differentiated approach education comes from the Latin word Differentiation, which means difference, separation. From this point of view, "differentiation" is the separation of students into separate groups with different results of the knowledge they have acquired in their education. In fact, the concept of differentiation is deeper and wider, and it is the creation of an educational environment that is most suitable for the successful mastering of educational content, the development of the student's abilities and skills. The main point of differentiation in education is the individual learning of students. to know and note the differences is to determine the type of technology that is more appropriate for each of them[4].

Its main task is to create the most favorable conditions in the educational process for the development of students' abilities and inclinations to acquire knowledge, to successfully master the content of knowledge.

There are five main ways to use differentiation depending on the purpose of student support:

Fast learning;

Teaching complexity;

Perfect adaptation;

Critical learning;

Formation of creativity;

Let's explain the five main methods mentioned above.

- methods of accelerating the support of students learning the learning material at different speeds are understood. If the level and pace of learning does not meet the needs of students, it will harm their cognitive and personal development. Skills such as quick understanding, good memory retention, ability to collect information, curiosity, and independent thinking can often be reduced by the influence of the previously mastered educational program. Therefore, a positive result can be achieved if appropriate changes are made to the content of educational programs and teaching methods at the same time.

- a method of direct development in which explanation is carried out with the complexity of complex material, taking into account the level of the student's thinking abilities.

- a method that establishes a mutually integrated connection of the subject being studied with other subjects and educational subjects when the material is studied in depth from different perspectives.

- criticism - ensures a high level of participation of students in solving real problems. It helps students to develop their knowledge, gain experience of practical application of knowledge, develop the ability to analyze a problem or task, teach research, find new solutions, develop the ability to design, and thereby develop the research skills of students.

-creativity - is used to develop students' ability to find creative, independent and original solutions. It is a differentiated approach aimed at developing students' research skills and creativity.

It is very important to choose how to plan lessons and organize education, choose educational forms, teaching, assessment, educational strategies and resources, taking into account the knowledge levels of

students. This, in turn, creates a foundation for students to study independently and work independently. Creating a diagnostic card in the organization of independent education determines the strategy of independent education.

Every independent student has different interests, needs, and abilities. Taking this into account, successful methods of independent education are determined. It should not be forgotten in the materials to be studied in independent education. A large number of visual materials, drawing, painting, map, design, planning, modeling, crosswords, and similar tasks performed in a virtual form and similar tasks allow students to remember the studied materials more firmly, while at the same time, students' activities does not make them bored and motivates them. If these methods are used and shown in the classes held in the auditorium, it can be seen that the study of independent educational tasks by students will be effective.

At the beginning of each subject, it is important to get acquainted with the students' level of knowledge about the subject, to determine the level of knowledge, to conduct diagnostic cross-sectional studies, to know what methods are used for the students' learning and how to use these methods. also, based on this, it is necessary to determine the level of ability of each student to independently perform assigned tasks and to choose strategies of different district teaching methods for students.

When planning independent study topics, it is necessary to take into account the strengths and weaknesses of students depending on the type of assignment. Therefore, students should choose the methods that are convenient for them in independent education. In order to attract students with different knowledge levels and independent learning abilities to learning, it is important to:

- assignment of tasks intended for independent education on the basis of clear and understandable instructions;
- the time and type of completion of the assigned task, allowing the student to complete it according to his/her own will;
- depending on the type of assignment, it is possible for the student to complete it orally or in writing, in a group, in pairs or individually, etc.

In the implementation of independent training, it is important to take into account the types of individual physiological perception of students. He finds solutions to his problems as a result of the exchange of ideas while working with groups, taking into account the diagnostic results during the planning period of the given tasks, and feels the effectiveness of the interaction of the task he is performing independently in communication with students. During group work, students in small groups perform the same tasks within a common topic. Later, it includes the ability to independently perform various tasks by groups. Such work requires students to be temporarily divided into groups to solve certain problems together. Students will need to discuss the problem, propose ways to solve it and review the final result of the work together with the teacher.

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