

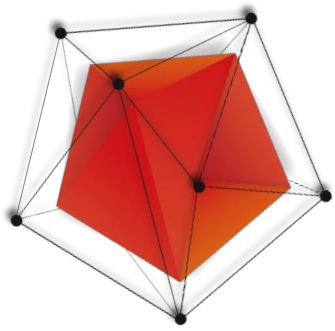


**THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
KAZAKH NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY**



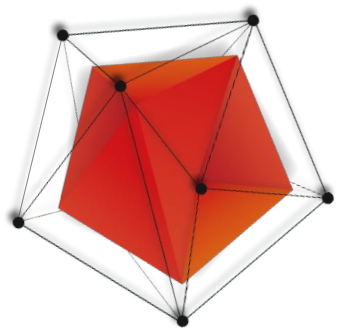
**Organization of educational process of high
school on the basis of credit technology**

Almaty 2017

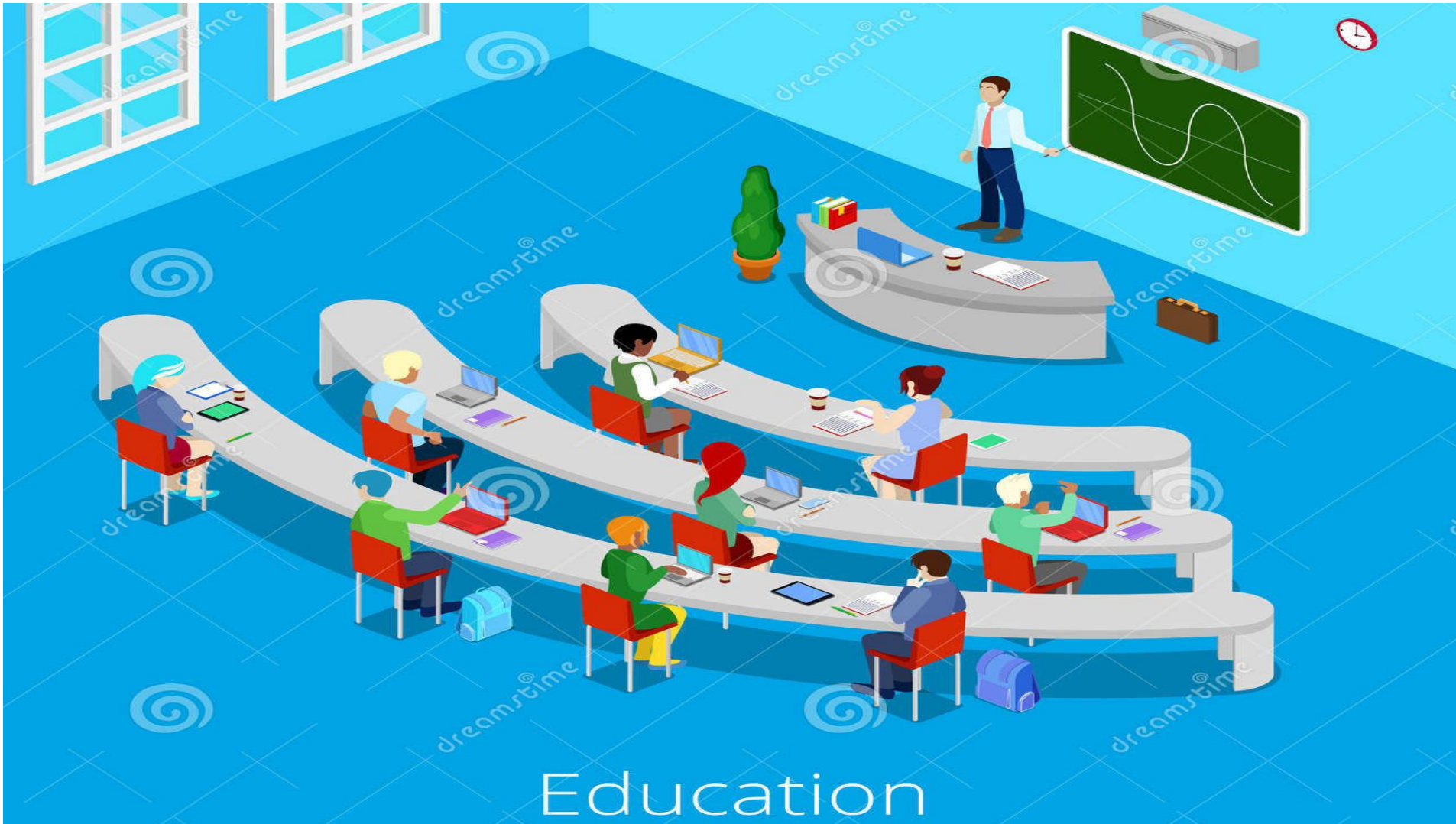


Organization of educational process

- The content of educational programs is established by corresponding state compulsory standards of education and is implemented through academic programs and curricula.
- Academic plans are developed in three forms:
 - ✓ 1) model curricula (further - MC);
 - ✓ 2) working curricula (further - WC);
 - ✓ 3) individual curriculum plan (further - ICP).
- In all forms of academic curricula there is used a unified discipline coding system stipulating an assignment to each academic discipline of the corresponding code in alphabetic and numeric expression.



Organization of educational process





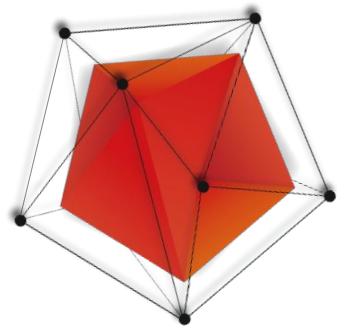
Organization of educational process



MC is approved by an authorized education body. It defines a workload of each academic discipline of the mandatory component in credits and an elective component is indicated by a total number of credits.

WC determines a list and workload of each academic discipline of a mandatory component and an elective component in credits, order of studying them, types of academic lessons and control forms.

ICP defines an individual educational path of each student separately. ICP is approved by the Dean of Faculty (Head of Department) in three copies: one is kept in Dean's Office (Department) and serves as a ground for monitoring student's completing and learning of the curriculum, the second is transferred to the Office of.



Academic process according to credit technology of education

- Basic tasks of organizing the academic process according to credit technology are:
 - 1) unification of knowledge volume;
 - 2) creation of conditions for maximum individualization of education;
 - 3) strengthening the role and effectiveness of independent work of students;
 - 4) identification of the actual learning outcomes of students through effective procedures for their control.



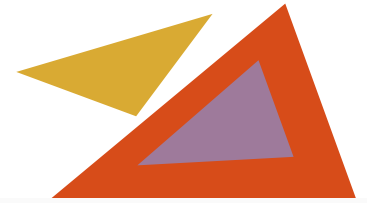
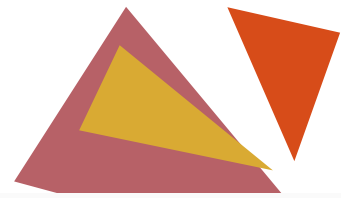
Credit technology of education

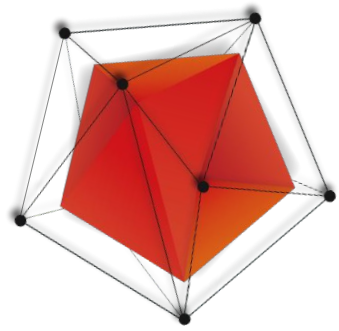


Credit technology of education includes:

- 1) introduction of the credit system to assess the workload of students and teachers for each discipline;
- 2) freedom of students in selecting disciplines included in CED which provides their direct participation in the formation of ICP;
- 3) freedom of students in choosing an instructor;
- 4) involvement of advisors in the academic process to assist students in choosing educational path;
- 5) use of interactive teaching methods;
- 6) enhancing students' independent work in learning the study program;
- 7) academic freedom of the faculty (department) and chairs in the organization of the academic process, formation of educational programs;
- 8) providing the academic process with all necessary learning and teaching materials in print and electronic storage media;
- 9) effective methods of control of academic achievements of students;
- 10) the use of grade rating system of evaluation of academic achievements of students for each academic discipline.

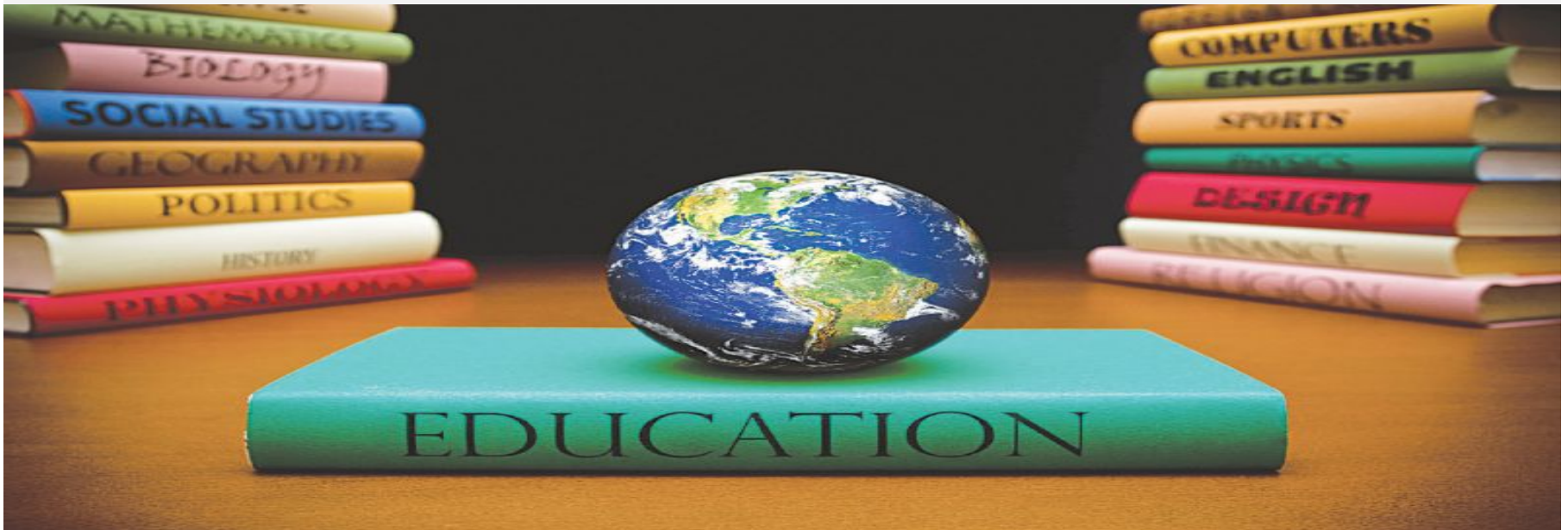
Credit technology of education





Credit technology of education

- The organization of the academic process within one academic year is carried out on the basis of the academic calendar which is approved by the Head of educational institution based on the decision of the Academic (Pedagogical) Council.





Credit technology of education



Educational space the evaluation of students' workload in credits ECTS (European Credit Transfer System — European Credit Transfer System) which can be described as a system allowing conversion of credits obtained at different educational establishments. This is an accumulative system which can operate as part of continuous education.

ECTS credits contain results of all types of academic work and provide a standardized approach to the education. The value of credit is 36 academic hours. One semester is equal to 30 credits, and one academic year accounts for 60 credits.

CREDIT EDUCATION



Credit technology of education

The accountability units of the students' study time are as follows:

Academic hour — a minimal accountability unit which is the basis for planning and assessment of lectures, seminars, practical training and laboratory classes. One academic hour contains 45 minutes.

Clock hour — an accountability unit which contains 60 minutes. It is used for evaluation of such types of learning activities as control papers, control tests, diploma works, practical activities etc.

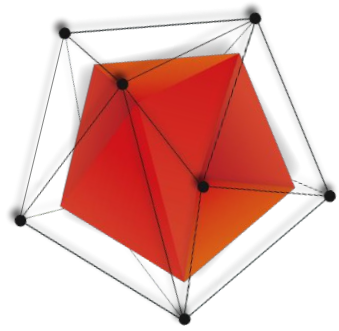
Academic day — part of academic time which doesn't exceed 9 hours.

Academic week — part of academic time which lasts not more than 54 academic hours.

credit



education



Credit technology of education

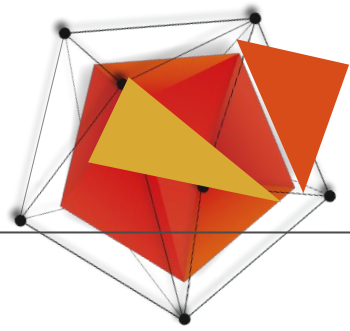
- Academic semester — part of academic time which ends with the final semester control tests. The duration of semester is determined by the curriculum. As a rule, it accounts for 17-18 weeks speaking about the first three years of study.
- I semester — from September till January;
- II semester — from February till July.
- On a year of graduation semester may be shorter.
- Academic year lasts 10 months. As a rule, it starts on 1st of September. It consists academic weeks, module and final control tests, end-of-semester examinations, days-off, festive days and vacation.



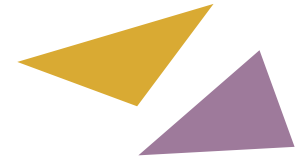
Credit technology of education



Training course is a completed period of study which takes one academic year. The training course includes academic semesters and vacation. The total duration of vacation as for 1 training course (exclusive of the last training course) is not less than 8 weeks. Due to different circumstances, the training course of some students may last more than one academic year (academic vacation, taking the same course once more etc.). The terms of study (speaking about a certain training course) are specified in the respective orders.

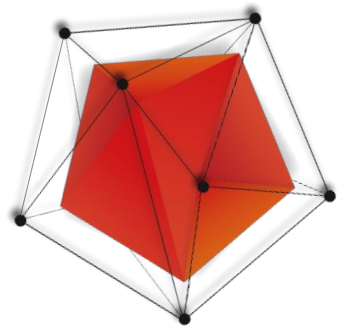


Credit technology of education



□ According to ECTS system student must fulfill the set of requirements for a subject to be mastered at a certain level. Has specified the following grading scale:

- ✓ A (90-100) — “excellent”
- ✓ B (80-89) — “good”
- ✓ C (70-79) — “good”
- ✓ D (60-69) — “satisfactory”
- ✓ E (50-59) — “satisfactory”
- ✓ FX (24-49) — “fail”
- ✓ F (0-23) — “fail”



Credit technology of education

As a result, if the student has at least 50 points, he/she has got a “credit”, the examination/test is passed.

Education is available on a full-time and part-time basis.

The educational process is carried out in the following organizational forms:

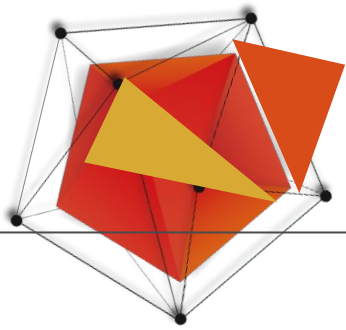
Academic classes (lecture, laboratory class, practical class, seminar, consultation);

Individual work;

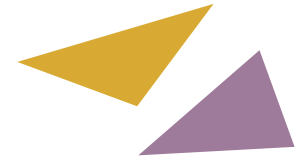
Practical training;

Control test.

Different forms of study may be combined. The chosen forms of study mainly depend on the subject.



Credit technology of education



Letter system of evaluation of educational achievements of students corresponding to the digital equivalent on four-point system

Evaluation on letter system	Numeric equivalent of points	Percentage	Evaluation on traditional system
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	Good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	Satisfactory
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	Unsatisfactory

References:

1. Robinson, K.: Schools Kill Creativity. TED Talks, 2006, Monterey, CA, US.
2. ↑ Committee on Standards for Educational Evaluation. (2003).
3. ↑
<http://www.donnu.edu.ua/en-us/support-edu/Pages/Educational-Process.aspx>

Questions



1. What is a credit education technology ?
2. Advantages of credit education system ?
3. In your view, the disadvantage of a credit education system ?
4. What grade scale will be assigned to students according to ECTS ?