

THE ROLE OF THE CREDIT-MODULE SYSTEM IN THE TRAINING OF "LABOR PROTECTION AND ENGINEERING SAFETY" SPECIALISTS IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: this article describes in detail the role of "Labor protection and technical safety" specialists today, as well as the role of the credit-module system in training these specialists and preparing them to become mature specialists.

Key words: credit-module, patriot, specialist, HEI, enterprise, student, spiritual-ethical, state, semester, intellectual.

Introduction: Every citizen of the country is the main force in the formation, development, production and management of the society in which he lives. Therefore, the main wealth of every country is its citizens, including the youth, who make up the majority of the population. Therefore, ensuring labor safety and maintaining health of citizens is an important factor in the social development of the society.

The problem of ensuring the safety of life and work of citizens is an urgent issue for every society, and it depends on the state's economic development and stability, strong scientific-technical and intellectual capabilities. A strong reserve of scientific-technical and intellectual capabilities for the state - are young people, their level of education and upbringing, knowledge and learning in their specialties. In this regard, the respected President I.A. Karimov said the following words - "One deep truth should be clear to all of us - no matter how well thought-out programs we make for the future development of our country, what kind of material base to implement these plans. and no matter how many opportunities we create, no matter how many investments we mobilize for this, there is a powerful factor that will make them all come true, and that is the highly qualified labor force and the responsibility for the future development of our country. I think it will be no mistake if we say that our youth are mature specialists who are able to take responsibility.

Therefore, providing our country with specialists who have modern knowledge and are able to solve practical problems in our daily life and production is one of the important factors that ensure the success of our development and reforms. Therefore, since the first years of our country's independence, great attention has been paid to the education and training system was given and it was radically reformed. Our independent country adopted the Law "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training". In this law and program, great importance was attached to the continuity of education, the issue of training patriotic, highly qualified, competitive specialists who meet high moral, cultural and ethical requirements at the level of developed democratic countries was raised.

In the national personnel training program, the creation of a system of educational literature that meets the requirements of modern education as one of the main factors in the implementation of the task of educating young people as individuals with deep knowledge and high moral and moral qualities is an urgent issue. raised Therefore, today, providing education to students in the field of labor protection and technical safety in accordance with the requirements of the times is becoming one of the most important issues.

he main part: in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019, by December 1, 2019, until 2030, at least 10 higher education institutions in the republic will be internationally recognized organizations (Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings, Times Higher Education, or Academic Ranking of World Universities) are included in the list of higher education institutions in the first 1,000 places. After this decision, the educational process in all HEIs in our country was transferred to the credit-module system. In particular, starting from the 2020-2021 academic year, and starting from the 2021-2022 academic year, the educational process of all HEIs in our country (except military HEIs) has been transferred to the credit-module system. This began to impose a great responsibility on professors and teachers working in higher education institutions and students. At first, mistakes were made in the assessment of students by professors. Students also objected to studying in this system. All this happened in the early days. After the educational courses based on the credit-module system

were organized and taught by professional teachers and students, deficiencies and misunderstandings began to be eliminated gradually.

Today we cannot imagine our life without news. At the same time that the countries of the world are developing, great attention is being paid to each specialty. In particular, great work is being done to develop each specialty in our country. Today, it became clear that there is a great need for the direction of "Labor protection and technical safety". Due to the improper implementation of labor protection in enterprises (organizations), as a result of various unpleasant incidents, workers receive minor and serious injuries, and there are many cases of death. One way to overcome these frustrations is to educate future professionals. Today, this responsibility is assigned to HEIs.

The educational process at higher education institutions has moved to the credit-module system, so how does this help in training a specialist? How is this system different from the traditional education system? Below we provide detailed information:

Credit (credit) is a unit of measurement of the educational load (time) spent on studying and mastering subjects in a particular educational direction or program (course). A credit is the minimum amount of time a student is allotted for classroom and independent learning, usually one week, as determined by a regulatory document. Credit is given to a student after completing the assigned assignments in a specific subject and successfully passing the final exam. Each student must accumulate credits in order to obtain a diploma in the field and specialty of his choice in the future. The accumulated credit will serve the student to improve his qualifications or receive additional higher education throughout his life. In economic terms, accumulated credit becomes a student's academic "asset" [6].

A module is a part of the curriculum in which several subjects and courses are studied. It is a set of several subjects (courses) aimed at students' ability to acquire certain knowledge and skills, analytical and logical observation. According to foreign experience, the educational process in the credit-module system consists of 2-4 modules per semester. The subjects included in the module are formed from easy to complex, from theoretical-methodical subjects to applied subjects and based on the principle of logical complementarity [5].

In order to further improve the knowledge of students studying in the technical field, to ensure their competitiveness in the labor market, it is appropriate to introduce a new method of teaching, that is, the "Credit-module" system of teaching. In this system, the existing traditional (credit-module) for HEIs in the technical direction whose system has not been established) in contrast to the teaching system, the credit-module system of teaching has elective subjects in addition to compulsory subjects and the student's personal lesson schedule. Students will not be expelled or dropped from a course. If he fails to collect the specified credits in any subject, he will retake the exam only in that subject. The diploma of higher education is awarded only after the completion of the specified credits. At the end of the semester, 50% of the student's grade is assigned by the subject teacher and 50% by the university management. That is, during one semester, professors evaluate midterm control, homework and practical training (laboratory) work. The final control is taken by the management of the Higher Education Institution. Subject teachers do not participate in it.

In order to collect credits, the student is required to attend classes, complete assigned tasks on time, and demonstrate his/her knowledge level. Advanced students can study independent work topics and submit them ahead of time. This will save future professionals time. Those who get rid of their "burden" spend the remaining time until the end of the semester on practical training. For example, a student must collect 30 credits in one semester (60 in one academic year). He is allocated 8 credits from the subject of "Labor protection and technical safety", 4 credits from lectures, and the remaining 4 credits from practical training. If he does not master the subject "Labor protection and technical safety", he will be given the opportunity to study this subject again during his vacation. But this opportunity is paid. The cost of one loan is determined by dividing the total amount collected for education during the academic year by the number of loans. For example, if the amount of the payment contract is 1,050,000 soums, then this number is divided by 60. The resulting unit (175,000) is worth one credit. So, if we multiply this division by the credit allocated for the subject of "Labor protection and technical safety" - 8, the cost of the subject of re-reading will be (1400,000).

For this amount, he can re-study the subject of "Occupational safety and technical safety" and pass the exam and collect the necessary credit units.

In this system, even those admitted to study on the basis of a state grant, if they cannot collect the required credits from the specified subjects, collect the specified credit by re-reading and paying the specified amount to transfer the credit from which subject they failed to obtain. No one wants to overpay. It can be seen that this system requires each student to work on himself, to submit assignments in subjects on time. In the traditional system, the number of subjects that students have to study is large, and in addition, many class hours are allocated to theoretical training, and most of the students' time is spent in classrooms. This is the reason why students face many difficulties because they do not have enough time to prepare for the tasks given in the subjects. In the credit-module system of education, the subjects are reduced and mainly focused on specialization, the classes correspond to the contribution of 50% theoretical (in the auditorium) and 50% practical, independent educational training. It can be seen that students have more time for independent preparation of subjects. It makes it possible for students to submit their assignments on time. In developed countries, the credit-module system of teaching is showing its results after experience. The introduction of this system in HEIs specialized in technical fields will improve the quality of teaching and promote transparency. provides, reveals the real knowledge of the learner and allows the student to study independently, work on himself, gain knowledge. The use of the credit-module system of teaching in technical areas will definitely increase the prestige of higher education institutions. , will greatly help the students who are graduating from technical higher education institution, not to face any difficulties in finding their place in the labor market. This is definitely a sign that there will be a lot of offer in the labor market for students of technical higher education institutions and they will become mature staff in the future.

The achieved result can be seen in the following table: Table 1

Groups	Number of students	Correct answers to test questions															% of total
		Level 1 tests					Level 2 tests					Level 3 tests					
Experimental group																	7
Control group																	8

In order to further develop the credit-module system in the technical direction, it is advisable to carry out the following works:

- modularized teaching of subjects taught to students (compulsory, elective subjects);
- development of a simplified version of student assessment in lecture, practical, laboratory (for all subject blocks) classes;
- adaptation of the curriculum of science blocks in cooperation with other technical higher education institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- organization of students' out-of-class training in coordination with production enterprises;
- Organization of additional winter and summer semesters in HEIs (for students who could not collect credits from subjects).

Discussions. Professor Kuresh Kumar of the University of Kalyani, India, says that his experience based on the credit-module system shows that the credit-module system has caused students to study at a higher rate [5].

Conclusions. The use of the program "Organization of the educational process in higher education institutions in the credit-module system" developed by us helps to increase the mastery of students from subject blocks.

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