**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 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.

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.

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 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.

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.
І semester — from September till January;
ІІ 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.
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.

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”

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.

Letter system of evaluation of educational achievements of students corresponding
to the digital equivalent on four-point system
Evaluation on
letter system
А
АВ+
В
ВС+
С
СD+
D
F
Numeric
equivalent of
points
4,0
3,67
3,33
3,0
2,67
2,33
2,0
1,67
1,33
1,0
0
Percentage
95-100
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
0-49
Evaluation on
traditional system
Excellent
Good
Satisfactory
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/supportedu/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 ?