**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

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**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 ?