## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Seidikenova Almash, Candidate of Philological Sciences KazNU Al-Farabi Kamzina A.A.- senior lecturer KazNU Al-Farabi Zhanasbayeva Bakitgul, senior lecturer Targu Dulati, Kazakhstan

## Resume

The article deals the problems and prospects of the Bologna Process **Key words:** Bologna process, academic mobility, evaluation, module system.

As we know, the Sorbonne Declaration and the Bologna Declaration was the main cause of the equal access to different education system, mutual recognition of diplomas and compatible education with the introduction of international standards.

In 2010, Kazakhstan was included in one of the best practices in the field of education to Bologna process as the 47<sup>th</sup> countries which opened way to the European education and science in the world. Kazakhstan is the first Asian country of the Bologna Declaration.

The purpose of Kazakhstan's participation in the Bologna process was participation in a common educational space, to ensure of compliance with international standards, European expand access to education, to increase the mobility of students and teachers.

There are three dimensions of the Bologna process. [1:4.]

The main dimensions of the Bologna process:

- A three-step system of education: Bachelor, Master and Doctor PhD.
- ECTS academic credits.
- Higher Education Student and Staff Mobility.
- In addition to the European diploma.
- Control of higher education.
- The creation of the European research area.

Soviet criteria of the Bologna process:

- The single European evaluation.
- The active participation of students.
- Social support to low-income students.
- Lifelong learning system.

Optional parameters of the Bologna process:

- Compliance with the direction of the preparation of the content of education.
- Unlimited number of students learning system, the choice of courses.
- Module system.
- Distance learning system.
- Academic rating of students and teachers. [2.4]

The quality of the national education system and the integration of human resources provided by the European educational standards alignment.

Our goal is to make the "mobility" program or exchange students, isn't it? How do we understand it? How is the "mobility" program organized in other countries compared with Kazakhstan? What is the difference? What kind of opinion do foreign scientists have about mobility program? We should answer these questions in order to organize these academic credits.

In December 30.2011, the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan accepted the №549 rules which was the implementation of Kazakhstani higher education institutions on the basis of academic mobility. The Ministry of Education and Science guided by the basic principles of the Bologna process and allocated money to ensure the implementation of the academic mobility.

All of the institutions tried to implement mobility program in order to increase students' exchange and allocate the funds. They established a partnership with the world's leading higher education institutions. "Mobility" and "exchange" become daily terms.

The main goal of mobility program is culture exchange.

Academic mobility is important to ensure integration of domestic science and higher education institutions into international educational space.

Nowadays the academic mobility is not only the exchange of students between the different universities, but also it is intellectual growth, scientific and cultural potential, resources, training and exchange of technology.

The academic mobility helps students (Bachelor, Master and Doctor PhD) to change their work place for a certain period of time (one year) in order to have more experience. This program has a lot of benefits. The primary method of implementation of the academic mobility between students (Bachelor, Master and Doctor PhD) is to direct them to the partner institutions of higher education. The main goals:

- Dual degree training programs;
- To teach students according to the higher education program (without the second diploma) and academic mobility program;
- Practice (including language);
- Educational practice (Research and production);
- Summer schools (semesters). [3]

The main objective of the mobility is to access student to have experience on chosen profession. The partnership between higher education institutions in the world is important for all fields of knowledge. [4]

An etymological dictionary gives the following definition to academic mobility:

- According to negative comments(less need at the present time) this program reflects the volatility of the moving fairness;
- According to positive comments(the most common opinion) this program is to review the knowledge of the host country and involves the replacement of a different geographical location.

The concept of mobility is not considered to be positive. Did they express a desire to interesting dimension of this experience?

Students think that academic mobility is a good idea.

The negative side of the academic mobility is a sign of instability [5]

Institutions understand this phenomenon as an economic and social mobility. The task of academic mobility is doctoral work. Firstly, It is a specific for the researchers. Students can become a teacher and researcher.

The academic mobility is to continue long or short-term education in foreign universities or in Kazakhstan. It will help to overcome the cultural shock, linguistic and life experience, and to enter into contact with the representatives of other cultures. As a result, students can control their knowledge and learn to be independent.

P.Bourdieu compares the academic mobility to the concept of space:

"In order to have the ability to expand the space of people, they try to reach a new environment like animals. The concept of space is the adaptation of mankind's intellectual, economic, social, cultural development. The academic mobility has the linguistic meaning. A person can replace several related space. [6]

The concept of the space is close to the meaning of border. The expansion of the space is the same as to expand the boundaries of the true intellectual. There are the constitutions, laws, political, social and institutional boundaries defined by the agreements in the geographic space.

According to P.Bourdieu, A.Goard Radenkovic gave the new meaning for exchange of students as "Social actors", "Social spies". "Social actors" is to play a role in certain circles in the face. "The actor's exchange" is students, teachers, researchers and administrative staff.

Exchange and mobility are not a new phenomenon, the reason was a variety of personal, individual, group, organized and unorganized form of economic, professional, political, cultural, tourist lifestyle. [7] According to Le Zhen, exchange and mobility consist four main components. She considers that it is personal and family history, former exchange of experience or language ability, experience and adapt to the physical features. Academic exchange student is a traveler. The main difference between exchange and basic student is

time dependence. [8] Students, who come to new environment, deal with the problem of language and adapt to new culture.

In the '80s, exchange concept is reflected in the words of the European Union. In the '90s, it is reflected in the words of the educational environment. Europe's unification policy, expansion of exchange and intercultural skills are settled. There are lingua exchange programs in Europe: Erasmus, Socrates and Erasmus Mundus.

In fact, the exchange students start to compare culture, education, and the values of other cultures. They need time to adapt to the environment. It leads to take to the dialectical relationship, accept the world and invest in a professional world.

A.Gohard- Radenkovic: In order to choose students for exchange program, it should be prepared and trained in advance. [7]

How is the "mobility" program organized in Switzerland? They are not included in the European Union. Nevertheless, they guided by the principles of the European Union. Switzerland Confederation exchange program "Socrates" were financed since 1995. Each university uses different ways of exchange program. The exchange program was received fund from Switzerland Confederation in the Freiburg University. They provide exchange students with help. The bilingual University of Fribourg started to organize exchange program 10 years ago.

Swiss student exchange can be viewed at two levels: the internal exchange and foreign exchange. Internal communications are organized between the universities of Bern, Neuchâtel, Fribourg and foreign exchanges are organized in the United States, France, China, Korea, Malaysia, England, Poland, Russia and Canada.

National University of Fribourg gives opportunity to study in two languages ("French" and "German"). In addition, "information technology, economics, international relations of the European business career can be studied in English. Official bilingualism is sometimes determined in accordance with the settlement of the representatives of the local language. Much attention was paid to the German-speaking cantons in the German language, French-speaking cantons is a priority for the preservation of the French language. The majority of the populations in the canton of Fribourg speak in the French language. Despite the differences in the political representatives, the Romance languages are trying to preserve the influence of small language communities.

All of the foreign and local students can learn language for free. *Unitandem* is type of learning language when foreign student learn the language with native speakers once a week, *autoapprentissage* is study of online learning language by using audio-video books in classroom without any help.

As well as there is efficient modular system for students. Any student can select the desired subject and make timetable. Then they use a password provided by the teacher, download lectures and prepare to lesson. They are not

distributed into groups. They are selected in accordance with the chosen subject. There is unique assessment system. Teacher decides the dates for exams according students' timetable. There is requirement of choosing and getting 3 credits. Finally, it is important to have a good attendance. If there are more than three times, he does not have the right to attend. It is necessary to perform the tasks and take an active part in the lesson. Secondly, seminar papers must be submitted. Thirdly, the grade of a written exam is taken into account. These requirements have been met only three credits. Plan of teachers based on the fifteen weeks lesson. There are 15 lectures during these 15 weeks. One academic hour is one hour thirty minutes. Student's guidance of counseling system has been established. The purpose of the teacher is direct understanding of the needs of education and self-education.

To sum up, it is necessary to take note of the success of such leading European universities, to adapt our higher education system to global standards, to create conditions for the formation of self-education students.

It is important to learn new culture and language in advance in case of staying in that country. It needs to optimize the education system in accordance with the requirement of the students.

## References

- 1. Tuimebayev J.K. Academic mobility as an important factor in ensuring the quality of higher education/ Materials of the international seminar "Academic Mobility in the Context of the Bologna Process" May 13-15, 20106 Taldykorgan-20106 p162
- 2. Kunanbayeva S.S. Implementation of the principles of the Bologna process:integration of foreign language education into the international educational space. / International practical conference. Dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Bologna process. International strategies in the integration of educational systems: search and solutions
- 3. Gohard Radenkovic A (2006). La relation d'altérité en situation de mobilité dans une perspective anthropologique de la communication, Mémoire de synthèse. Habilitation à diriger des recherches, sous la dir. d'Yves Winkin, Université Lumière-Lyon II.

www.kazclasstime.kz 4july 2012

- 4. Bourdieu P Ce que parler veut dire, l'économie des échanges linguistiques, p243 Fayard 1982, Fran/
- 5. Gohard-Radenkovic A.(2006) *Interrogation sur la conception de l'interculturel » dans le Portfolio européen des langues et autres productions du Conseil de l'Europe* p82, Revue du Gerflint. Numéro 1. Année p 269
- 6. MURPHY-LEJEUNE E, Autour d'un mot : étranger « Les vicissitudes de l'étranger » moderne ou les aventures d'un concept. » Une définition de l'étrangeté comme manière d'être et de penser contemporain.par Saint Patrikc's College of Education Dublin, Irlande.