Course Title	Introduction to the LMD System	N°: 02

Learning objectives:
Upon successful completion of this course, the student will learn:

- ✓ What is LMD system?
- ✓ The four teaching units
- ✓ The meaning of unit, credit, average, and exclusion.
- ✓ How are students evaluated in LMD.

1- Definition:

The countries of the European Area have decided to harmonise their training courses for higher education and to adopt a system of common diplomas based on the "LMD" (License - Master - Doctorate, i.e. Degree - Master's -Doctorate) method. LMD is more than a classification of the types of degrees to be awarded by universities; it is a credit-based system which requires changes in the way courses are designed, taught and assessed. It places the student at the centre of the educational process; in other words, it is a student-based system.

The basic idea behind this system is: economic - more international – reducing time to get a degree – cutting down costs – to facilitate switching between universities - strengthen employability.

The L.M.D system was launched in the Algerian universities in the academic year 2003-2004.

2- Degree:

A diploma is obtained after six semesters (03 years). It requires 180 credits:

License: 180 credits.

Master: 120 credits

Doctorate: it is awarded after a competitive examination + 06 semesters (at least) + viva examination.

3- What changes:

- The architecture of the diploma is based on three reference levels in which a 'Magister' degree Is replaced by a Master degree.
- A presentation of training courses in fields.
- Training courses are organized into semesters (30 credits/semester).
- Students can change courses at the end of the semester (in some branches).
- It is organized into four teaching units: Fundamental unit, discovery unit, methodological unit, and transversal unit.
- Student support teams: A support system set by the teaching and training teams were created to help students succeed.

4- How to pass?

1/ Module: 10 or more; CC + exam ≥ 10.

2/ Unit: 10 in all modules, or compensation : Module× coef + Mod× coef ….≥ 10

3/ Semester: All the units (credits) Or compensation between units.

4/ Year: Pass 02 semesters.

Compensation; average 10.00 = 60 credits.

1ˢᵗ case:
You pass to 2ⁿᵈ year by: 1- Getting the two semesters 2- Compensation between the units ≥10
2ⁿᵈ case:
Student can pass with 50% of 1ˢᵗ year credits, and got at least 1/3 of credits in one semester.

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5- The Teaching Units :

Teaching units	Modules	credits	Coefficient	Evaluation	
				CC	Exam
Fundamental Unit	Written expression	06	04	×	×
	Oral expression	04	02	×	×
Fundamental Unit	Grammar	04	02	×	×
	Phonetics	02	01	×	×
	Introduction to linguistics	02	01	×	×
Fundamental Unit	Introduction to literary texts	02	01	×	×
	Language & culture	02	01	×	×
Methodological unit	Study skills	04	01	×	
Discovery Unit	Human & social sciences (SHS)	02	01		×
Transversal Unit	Foreign language	02	01	×	×
Total semester 1		**30**	**15**		

Note: CC = *Continuous assessment. CC includes attendance and all types of participation and tasks performed inside and outside the classroom: research work+ oral presentations + participation, in addition to an oral and a written test. It values the active effective presence of the student.*

*Modules are grouped into 04 teaching units:
1- Fundamental unit: includes the main subjects that must be studied by students, and have a big number of credits.
2- Discovery unit: it needs a deep research.
3-Methodological unit: enables students to be independent researchers.
4- Transversal unit: it contains a specific teaching to give some tools to students such as: languages and computer science.
Each teaching unit has: *an allotted time, an average, a coefficient, and a number of credits.*

1- Credit:
One semester = 30 credits.
A credit is a *value* given to a subject (module), *depending on its importance for the specialty*. The number of credits per subject corresponds to the time allotted to that module.
- One (01) credit equals approximately 22.5 hours of work per semester. This includes the teaching hours in class, and takes to do (outside the classroom).
- For example: Written expression has six (06) credits; it requires about 135 hours.

2- Credit Vs average:
- Credit shows the *amount* of work done by students. i.e: How much has the student worked?
- Average shows the *quality* of work done by students. i.e: How well has the student worked?
  In other words: The credits serve to pass, while the average serves to rank.

Why are students excluded?
Students who exceed a certain number of absences are excluded *in the module concerned*, because they have not covered the time allotted to acquire its credits.
This means that the student concerned *cannot pass to a higher level*; s/he has to study the module concerned next year.

Note:
Students are invited to read the following:
- The internal law of the university rules of procedure, issued in April 2015.
- The ministerial decision N 711, dated in November 03ʳᵈ, 2011.
- The ministerial decision N 712, dated in November 03rd, 2011.