

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM  
VAZIRLIGI**

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT IQTISODIYOT UNIVERSITETI**



**YANGI O‘ZBEKISTONDA BILIMLI YOSHLARNING O‘RNI:  
RAQOBATBARDOSHLIK, IMKONIYATLAR, USTUVOR  
YO‘NALISHLAR  
XALQARO YOSHLAR FORUMI – 2022**



**(14-dekabr 2022-yil)**

**O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI  
KAFEDRASI**

**TOSHKENT**

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMY**



**THE ROLE OF EDUCATED YOUTH IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN:  
COMPETITIVENESS, OPPORTUNITIES, PRIORITY AREAS**

**INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FORUM - 2022**



**UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
DEPARTMENT  
(December 14, 2022)**

**TASHKENT**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО  
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МОЛОДЕЖНЫЙ ФОРУМ – 2022**



**РОЛЬ ОБРАЗОВАННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ В НОВОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ:  
КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ, ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ,  
ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ**

**КАФЕДРА УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

**(14 декабря 2022 г.)**

**ТАШКЕНТ**

**UO‘K: 316.346.13(575.1)**

“Yangi O‘zbekistonda bilimli yoshlarning o‘rni: raqobatbardoshlik, imkoniyatlar, ustuvor yo‘nalishlar” Xalqaro yoshlar Forumi-2022 to‘plami (14.12.2022) / Toshkent, TDIU, “O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti”/ Mas‘ullar: M.N.Kamalova, F.Q.Qodirova / O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi, TDIU, - 2023. O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida / 479 b.

**Mas‘ul muharrirlar:**

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To‘plamda “Yangi O‘zbekistonda” yoshlarni qanday masala va savollar qiziqtirishi va oliy ta‘lim muammolari bo‘yicha olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijalari yuzasidan tezis va maqolalar keltirilgan. Xalqaro yoshlar forumidan ko‘zlangan maqsad fan va oliy ta‘lim sohasida tajriba va bilim almashish, yosh pedagog, talabalar va magistrantlarning ilmiy salohiyatini oshirishdan iborat.

*Maqolaning mazmuni uchun mualliflar javobgardir.*

“The role of educated youth in the new Uzbekistan: competitiveness, opportunities, priorities” Collection of the International Youth Forum-2022 (14.12.2022) / Tashkent / Responsible persons: M.N.Kamalova, F.Q. Qodirova / Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, TDIU, - 2023. Department of Uzbek Language and Literature / 479p.

**Responsible editors:**

**Kadirova F.Q., Madiyarov I.B. (PhD)**

**Editorial board:**

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The collection contains theses and articles on the issues and questions that interest young people in "New Uzbekistan" and the results of scientific research on the problems of higher education. The goal of the international youth forum is to exchange experience and knowledge in the field of science and higher education, to increase the scientific potential of young pedagogues, students and graduates.

*The authors are responsible for the content of the article.*

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### **SINGAPORE EDUCATION SYSTEM**

***Annotation:*** *This article discusses the characteristics of Singaporean education, which have always attracted foreign students to educational institutions in Singapore, which are among the leaders in the world in terms of the level of education. You can also get detailed information about the education system and process of Singapore.*

***Key words:*** *educational institutions in Singapore, quality of education, secondary and higher education, kindergarten, stages, level.*

Many young people who want to study abroad dream of studying in one of the European countries. But there are not a few people who choose Asian countries to get quality education. In particular, educational institutions in Singapore, which are among the leaders in the world in terms of the level of education, have always attracted foreign students. Therefore, it is considered one of the most convenient countries not only to live a full, comfortable life, but also to get quality and affordable education.

There are many peculiarities of Singapore education. One of them is that teaching in the country is conducted in English along with Chinese. Former Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew once suggested the widespread use of English in everyday communication to facilitate the country's integration into the world economy. Singapore was a British colony until the 20th century, and gained its independence only in 1959. At that time, 95% of the population was made up of Chinese, Indian and Malay peoples, so classes were held in their native language. Only Europeans spoke English. In such a situation, in order to form a new society, it was first necessary to introduce a new education system. As a result, Singapore's education has gone through 3 stages to date. The first stage - in 1959-1979, all educational programs were standardized. English was chosen as the main language of instruction in schools. During these years, 83 schools were built and financed by the state within the framework of the education development program. Special attention was paid to the development of higher education [4].

In the second phase, which lasted from 1979 to 1997, emphasis was placed on improving the quality of education. In schools, classes began to be specialized according to children's abilities. In 1992, a technical education institute was established, and special technical education was introduced in schools.

Since 1997, the stage of "monetization" of existing opportunities in the education system has begun. Better education is possible for more money. Also, since 2008, mass education in schools has been abolished, opening the way to individual education programs that citizens can receive throughout their lives. The

“Edusave” system of educational grants, which fully covers tuition fees for students of higher educational institutions, has been introduced. In a word, friendly education in the country (teaching in English and Chinese), providing thorough education to the younger generation, introducing state-guaranteed education for all strata of the population, and providing individual education to each student. A modern education system in Singapore was formed based on factors such as focus.

At the moment, Singapore's education system consists of three levels - pre-school, general secondary and higher education. Kindergarten accepts children from the age of 3. For two to three years, they are taught mother tongue and English, reading, counting, singing, drawing, and dancing. There are no public kindergartens in Singapore. All pre-school educational institutions are private, and only some are run by religious organizations or foundations. In modern Singapore, education policy is the main link of the country. All educational institutions are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Education. In addition to monitoring the development and management process of public schools, the Ministry also acts as a recommender and supervisor of private schools [3].

However, public educational institutions and private schools differ from each other in terms of the freedom to choose the curriculum, the procedure for accepting students, and the financial support allocated by the state.

Due to the great emphasis on public schools in Singapore, they are not inferior to private schools in terms of quality and modernity of education.

According to information, 20 percent of the country's budget is spent on education development. Therefore, local residents are not very interested in private schools, on the contrary, they prefer to educate their children in public schools with all the conditions.

The secondary education system in the country includes schools, technical schools and colleges. In 2000, Singapore's parliament passed a law on compulsory

education for school-age children. According to it, primary education is free and compulsory for all citizens of the country.

Children are admitted to the school from the age of 6. Secondary education is divided into primary, secondary and pre-university stages. Primary education includes 4 years of basic training (grades 1-4) and 2 years of specialized training (grades 5-6). At the foundation stage, students are taught English, mother tongue (Chinese, Malay or Tamil) and mathematics. According to the choice of boys and girls, ethics, aesthetics, work, music and physical education lessons are also held. From the 3rd grade, natural sciences are added to the curriculum. After 4 years of education, children are divided into groups according to their ability to learn the mother tongue, English and mathematics, after entering a specialized training stage. In schools, students are given the opportunity to develop a personal examination system. This ensures that each child shows his abilities better. At the end of the exams, children will receive one of the elementary, standard and advanced levels in English and mother tongue, and one of the basic and standard levels in mathematics and natural sciences, depending on their ability. At the end of their studies, students take the final exam and receive a PSLE (Primary School Leaving Examination) certificate to move on to the next level of education. Based on the results of the exam, students are admitted to one of the special (4 years), technical (4 years), express (4 years), academic (5 years) or integrated (5-6 years) courses of high school. Naturally, each direction is different. Special and express routes include 4-year educational courses, in which the native language is taught in depth. In addition, the student can learn a foreign language (French, German or Japanese). Students who have completed special and express courses can enter 2-year colleges. Those who have completed the four-year standard course will receive the N level (Normal level) after the graduation exam. Then he can study for another year and take the O-level exam. According to a 2004 order by Singapore's Ministry of Public Education, gifted boys and girls selected from the standard stream can take the O-level examination without having taken the preliminary N-level. can submit. Another

peculiarity of Singaporean education is the unusual evaluation system. In most educational institutions, students' learning level is measured on the basis of nine-point assessment criteria - A1 - (the highest), F9 - (the lowest). It includes A1/A2 (excellent), B3/B4 (good), C5/C6 (satisfactory), D7 (minimum score for subject mastery) and E8/F9 (unsatisfactory). The final rating results in schools are determined based on the accumulated points [2].

In Singapore, the most gifted students can take the Integrated Program (IP). In this case, secondary school students in the country will be given the opportunity to take the A-level exam as soon as they complete 6 years of secondary education without having to pass the O-level exams. This opens the way for students to have more free time and study their chosen subjects more deeply. After graduating from school, students can enter college. College graduates take the A-level certificate exam. Those who want to get technical education continue their studies in 3-year polytechnics or 1-2-year technical education institutes. University education prepares students to enter higher education institutions.

Singapore's higher education ranks among the leaders in the world. There are 5 institutes and 4 universities in the country, each of which guarantees high-level education. There are also 2 private universities and branches of several world-famous higher education institutions in the country.

The teaching process in state HEIs and private universities is also under the control of the Ministry of Public Education. The most famous higher education institutions in the country are the National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University, each of which has the capacity to accept more than 20 thousand students per year.

The higher education system in the country consists of bachelor's degree (3-4 years), master's degree (1-3 years) and doctoral degree (2-5 years). Studies in higher education institutions are conducted in English and Chinese. Applicants to universities are admitted on the basis of an exam, and then they are given education

based on international standards. Along with studying at the university, the student can conduct scientific research in the research centers established under the educational institution and get a scientific degree in a number of subjects. Diplomas awarded by Singapore universities are valid worldwide.

Continuing higher education in Singapore is not as complicated as many people think. For this, it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the English language. Also, foreign applicants who want to study at one of Singapore's universities are required to provide a certificate or diploma of primary and secondary education, and an IELTS or TOEFL certificate confirming their knowledge of the English language. If there is no certificate, the applicant can study at one of the language schools in Singapore to get it.

Singapore is also very generous in providing educational grants to students. Any talented student can apply for an educational scholarship or grant here. Scholarships are financed by the state, educational institutions or employers. The amount of payment allocated to students who get them fully covers the cost of education.

Almost all higher education institutions in the country have their own scholarship program. Additional funds are often allocated to students of specialized courses. Some large enterprises and corporations prepare their future employees by paying the contract money of the specialists they are interested in. For this, an agreement is signed between the student and the company. According to him, after graduation, the student undertakes to work in that organization for several years. After all, it is natural that a student who graduated from one of the most prestigious universities in Singapore is interested in any organization as a qualified employee [1].

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## **ФОРМЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ СТУДЕНТОВ ИНОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ГРУПП**

***Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются формы организации самостоятельной работы по русскому языку студентов иноязычных групп высших учебных заведений, проектирование и организация творческой работы, приведена модель проекта самостоятельной творческой работы.*

***Ключевые слова:** самостоятельная работа, самообразование, проектирование, моделирование, дифференцированный подход, регламентация, целесообразность, доступность, результативность.*

***Annotation:** It's considered all types of independent work on Russian language in the groups of the higher educational establishment creative works of organizations, and it's brought a model of the project independent creative works.*

***Keywords:** Independent work, self-education, project, modeling, differential approach, expediency, approachable, regulation.*

Организация самостоятельной работы студентов в процессе обучения в высшем образовательном учреждении, формирование умений учебного

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