

**NAMAGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**FILOLOGY FACULTY**

# ESSAY

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# **Theme: Education in our life**

## **PLAN:**

- 1. Education in our life.**
- 2. Education in United States.**
- 3. Education in Uzbekistan.**
- 4. Conclusion**

## **Education in Our Life**

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality.

A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge.

Education develops all sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

## Education in the United States

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**Education in the United States** is provided by public schools and private schools.

Public education is universally required from kindergarten through 12th grade (often abbreviated K-12), and is available at state colleges and universities for all students. Public school

curricula, budgets, and policies for K-12 schooling are set through locally elected [school boards](#), who have jurisdiction over individual [school districts](#).

State governments set overall educational standards, often mandate [standardized tests](#) for K–12 public school systems, and supervise, usually through a board of regents, state colleges and universities. Funding comes from the [state](#), [local](#), and [federal](#) government.<sup>[4]</sup>

Private schools are generally free to determine their own curriculum and staffing policies, with voluntary accreditation available through independent regional accreditation authorities. About 87% of school-age children attend public schools, about 10% attend private schools,<sup>[5]</sup> and roughly 3% are home-schooled.<sup>[6]</sup>

Education is [compulsory](#) over an age range starting between five and eight and ending somewhere between ages sixteen and eighteen, depending on the state.<sup>[7]</sup> This requirement can be satisfied in [public schools](#), state-certified [private schools](#), or

an approved [home school](#) program. In most schools, education is divided into three levels: [elementary school](#), [middle or junior high school](#), and [high school](#). Children are usually divided by age groups into [grades](#), ranging from [kindergarten](#) and [first grade](#) for the youngest children, up to [twelfth grade](#) as the final year of [high school](#).

There are also a large number and wide variety of publicly and privately administered institutions of [higher education](#) throughout the country. [Post-secondary education](#), divided into [college](#), as the first tertiary degree, and [graduate school](#), is described in a separate section below.

The United States spends more per student on education than any other country.<sup>[8]</sup> In 2014, the Pearson/[Economist Intelligence Unit](#) rated US education as 14th best in the world, just behind Russia.<sup>[9]</sup> According to [a report](#) published by the [U.S. News & World Report](#), of the top ten colleges and universities in the world, eight are

American.<sup>[10]</sup> (The other two are [Oxford](#) and [Cambridge](#), in the [United Kingdom](#).)

## **Education in Uzbekistan**

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In [Uzbekistan](#), twelve years of [primary](#) and [secondary education](#) are obligatory, starting at age seven. This requirement includes four years of [primary school](#) and two cycles of [secondary school](#), lasting five and three years, respectively.

The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. [Preschool](#) registration has decreased significantly since 1991.<sup>[1]</sup>

The official [literacy rate](#) is 99 percent. However, in the [post-Soviet](#) era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of [gross domestic product](#).<sup>[1]</sup> In 2006 education's share of the budget

increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize [university](#) students. <sup>[1]</sup>

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in [Nukus](#), [Samarkand](#), and [Tashkent](#). All are state-funded. [Private schools](#) have been forbidden since the establishment of [Islamic fundamentalist \(Wahhabi\)](#) schools in the early 1990s brought a government crackdown. However, in 1999 the government-supported [Tashkent Islamic University](#) was founded for the teaching of [Islam](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

Among higher educational institutions, the highest rated at domestic level are Tashkent Financial Institute and Westminster International University in Tashkent. The first one was established by the initiative of the first president of Uzbekistan in 1991. Later in 2002, in collaboration with the University of

Westminster (UK) and “UMID” Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, [Westminster International University in Tashkent](#) was established. Currently these universities are regarded as the best in its sphere of education both in Uzbekistan and Central Asian countries.

In 2007, Uzbekistan Banking Association (UBA) had a joint venture with Management Development Institute of Singapore, Singapore and set up MDIST university in Tashkent.

In 2010 the British School of Tashkent [www.britishschool.uz](http://www.britishschool.uz) was established to provide a high-achieving British school where children learn in a secure and stimulating environment and children of all nationalities are exposed to the English National Curriculum. The school is also able to deliver all local Uzbek curriculum requirements.

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## **Education**

Education is very important in our life. An educated person is one who knows a lot about many things. He always tries to learn, find out, and discover more about the world around him. Every time he tries to deepen and improve his knowledge. To make progress we should be hard-working and persistent persons.

For educated people it is easier to stand up all difficulties and hardships and they have a purpose in life. Well-educated persons can easily find a good job; they usually have a bright career. Besides, it is also much better to talk to educated, cultured and extraordinary person.

Its important to take into consideration that nowadays its not enough to have secondary

education, but to have at least a B.A. to get a well paid job.

It is important to make a right choice. Person choices depend not only on his or her personal like and dislikes, but also considering which profession will be in-demand in a few years time. One can safely say that such professions as IT experts, computer specialists, engineers, environment experts, and oil and gas engineers will be in-demand. I realize quite well that my professional education would be incomplete without a good command of the English language.

Nowadays, the English language is the most widespread in the world. English is now the dominant or official language in over 60 countries. The English language has become a world language in politics, science, trade and

cultural relations. It is the language of computer technology. If you know English, you can talk to people of any nationality, and can get necessary information anywhere in the world. There are many different reasons why people study foreign languages, English in particular. Here are some of them: to travel abroad; to get well-paid job, to have something to do in your spare time; to be better educated; to be familiar with social and cultural life in other countries; to be able to participate in conversations with people from English-speaking countries. English is the chief language of international business and academic conferences, and the leading language of international tourism.