THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-3, ISSUE-3

APPLICATION OF METHODS OF THE SINGAPOREAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN PRIMARY CLASSES.

Shayxieva Dinora Damirovna
Teacher of the high grade primary school of the 26th school in Tashkent district

Annotation: Primary school is the first and most important step in general educational process. At primary school age there is an intensive development of such personality qualities as thinking, attention, memory and imagination. Already in elementary school children it is necessary to teach: algorithmic thinking in all areas of life, independent task setting, selection of effective tools, assessing the quality of one's own work, the ability to work with literature and self-education skills, ability to work in a team.

Key words: personality, thinking, team, innovation, education system.

The set of outcomes reflects values, dispositions and skills emphasizing the whole development of the child with focus on developing a happy and healthy child who is able to relate to others, communicate with others, and is curious and enthusiastic about learning. The Education Ministry explained that the desired outcomes were deliberately formulated to demonstrate that social and communication skills as well as positive dispositions are of significant importance and that pre-school education should be about preparing children for life-long learning, not just a preparation for the Primary One curriculum. It was reiterated that while basic competencies in reading, writing and arithmetic are important and should not be overlooked, the enduring effects of a child's social and emotional competence are of even greater importance for the holistic development of a life-long learner.

Education always played an important role in Singapore. The only resource of this country is its people and that is why both Singaporean citizens and the government see education as the key element of developing the prosperous society. So when it comes to childhood education in Singapore, there are a variety of curriculum approaches that are used to achieve the development and education of children in a play-based, child-centered environmentCurrently, the main principle of teachers' work is primary school is the use of modern advances innovative learning technologies for successful development cognitive, intellectual, creative, physical abilities primary school students, subject to retention and promotion reserves of their physical, mental and sociocultural health.

Proponents of this methodology note that the Singaporean teaching method has a number of positive aspects. So, the whole group is involved in the lesson, the variety of forms and means is increasing, which increase and stimulate any, incl. creative activity of students. Children, whether they want it or not, have to learn to think independently, answer questions posed,

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-3, ISSUE-3

complement each other, and exchange opinions. They develop oral speech, communication, cooperation, critical thinking, creativity, and increase motivation for the topic being studied, which leads to more effective development of the educational program by preschoolers.

Another plus of the Singapore method is that oral speech develops well.The use of teaching structures allows us to rethink the educational process in a new way, in which the center of the group is the child, and not the teacher. At the same time, the teacher ceases to be the only source of knowledge in the group, dictating to everyone what to do - he only helps the children develop and learn. The Singapore teaching method is a powerful tool in acquiring knowledge for the multifaceted development of their abilities. When answering questions, all participants express their thoughts orally, help their partners. There are no leaders here, everyone is equal. Along with securing studied, refreshing the memory of forgotten things, developing speech, this type of work Innovation in education can be viewed as a process creation, distribution and exchange, use of innovations in the areas educational activities. Innovation in education is inherently is the end result of innovative activity implemented in the form of a new or improved educational process,used in practical activities. New conditions in the system education leads educators to create new ways of delivering information, new technologies and teaching methods, makes you look for creative and creative solutions in teaching methodspromotes the development of a culture of thinking.

The use of information technology educates students enhancing visibility and nurturing artistic taste. Work with computer and visualization, makes the lesson spectacular and increases interest and motivation to learn. All teaching methods are formed in children have competencies and knowledge that they can apply in practice and helps them achieve successful results in further studies and gaining life experience that will help them in life. The impressive academic performance of Singapore within a short span of fifty years signifies that it has achieved educational success, with the support of an effective school system, well-run schools, highly qualified teachers and resilient students. It is therefore instructive to understand the evolution, success factors and on-going challenges of the educational system in Singapore. This chapter introduces the education system in Singapore by discussing its educational developments since its independence, its current educational system, its salient features and the key challenges it faces in an age of globalisation. In understanding the educational system in Singapore, it is helpful to note that there were three phases in the education developments in Singapore since its independence. The first phase was 'survival-driven' where the aim was to produce trained workers in the early years of Singapore's independence and industrialisation. Industralisation in late 1960s demanded that Singapore produce sufficient skilled workers for an export-oriented economy. Responding to this demand, there was a shift in emphasis from academic to technical education, characterised by the development of post-secondary technical and vocational education at the polytechnics.

The word "innovation" comes from the Latin "innovation", which means innovation, change, update. Innovative activity is the creation, development, use and distribution new, with a targeted change introducing into the implementation environment new elements causing a change in the system from one state to other .Innovative methods are new, modern methods of work teachers who are an effective means of development cognitive, communicative, personal activities students.

This section gives a brief overview of the current educational system in Singapore. The majority of the schools from the primary to the pre-university levels are state schools (known

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-3, ISSUE-3

locally as 'national schools') under the Ministry of Education . This means that these schools are administratively controlled and funded by the MOE. Prior to primary school, children may be enrolled in a pre-school institution that is for children aged 4 to 6 years. Parents could choose to enroll their children in a private or government-run kindergarten. Pre-school children in Singapore generally learn basic literacy and numeracy skills as well as bilingualism: English as the first language and a second language such as Chinese, Malay and Tamil.

While choosing a preschool in Singapore, parents usually have to consider such factors as location, cost, and waiting lists. Nevertheless, there is a larger amount of information to understand, so searching for a preschool can be a rather daunting task. Learning centers in Singapore follow an alarmingly varied number of curricula, so choosing the most suitable one is not an easy thing to do. That is why we provide you with the information about the seven curriculum approaches available in Singaporean preschools. The High Scope puts a strong emphasis on children learning through interaction with their environment, including their daily routine. According to a method, a teacher and children have to create a plan for their day. Children are divided into small groups in accordance with their interests and play together. Nevertheless, they have a freedom to move from one group to another. At the end of the day, children come together and review their day. Such "plan-do-review" component is the key element of the High Scope approach.

The impressive academic performance of Singapore within a short span of fifty years signifies that it has achieved educational success, with the support of an effective school system, well-run schools, highly qualified teachers and resilient students. It is therefore instructive to understand the evolution, success factors and on-going challenges of the educational system in Singapore. This chapter introduces the education system in Singapore by discussing its educational developments since its independence, its current educational system, its salient features and the key challenges it faces in an age of globalisationThe impressive academic performance of Singapore within a short span of fifty years signifies that it has achieved educational success, with the support of an effective school system, well-run schools, highly qualified teachers and resilient students. It is therefore instructive to understand the evolution, success factors and on-going challenges of the educational system in Singapore. This chapter introduces the education system in Singapore by discussing its educational developments since its independence, its current educational system, its salient features and the key challenges it faces in an age of globalisation

It is now widely-recognized that quality early education is important as it helps in forming the abilities of a child for lifelong learning. With increasing challenges and competitions arising from globalization and a knowledge-based economy, the effective use of communications and information technology, and knowledge is the key to economic and social advancements. Education must equip our young with good values and dispositions, relevant knowledge and skills for the new economy and society in this new millennium. As such, now, more and more educators see learners as central to the learning process. They recognize the need to cater to different learners and they know that they must use flexible strategies to promote effective learning. Teachers are seeing themselves as facilitators in this learning process. Following the emphasis on learners, the curriculum has to take into account the needs for knowledge, skills, and dispositions to be developed through different means and strategies to cater to individual differences.

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-3, ISSUE-3

New material is studied by children independently, each student takes turns playing the role of teacher and student, the teacher carries out the so-called "involved control", listening in turn to one of the representatives of the microgroup, evaluates them, corrects, helps and guides. Please note that children are taught to work according to a certain algorithm for performing actions on the teacher's command. The execution of the algorithm has been brought to automaticity.

References:

1. Regulation on preschool education institution. - Tashkent 1995.

2. "Kindergarten educational program" - Tashkent 1993. Creator authors: L. Mominova, M. Ayupova, S. Karimova.

3. Child development and school preparation base-test program. Tashkent - 1998.

4. Sh. Shodmonova, "Pedagogy of preschool education" Tashkent 2003

   5. "Family pedagogy" O. Hasanboyeva, Alokachi Publishing House, 2007

  6. "Pedagogy of preschool education" Tashkent, Ilm-ziyo, 2006