

# Educational Methods in Primary School

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**Abstract** This article reflects the application of practical methods and pedagogical techniques for teaching younger students. For an effective and complete solution of educational tasks in primary education.

**Key words:** practical methods, educational tasks, current trends, systemic process, pedagogical skills

The upbringing of the younger generation implies the use of methods that make it possible to carry out coordinated activities of educators with educators.

The most common classification of upbringing methods is the classification of Shchukina I.G., which is based on the criterion of orientation - i.e. characteristic, which includes both the target, and the content, and the procedural side of the methods of education. According to this classification, three groups of methods can be distinguished:

1. Methods for the formation of personality consciousness. (Methods of influencing the intellectual sphere of a person to form views, concepts, attitudes, judgments, assessments);

2. Methods for organizing activities and forming the experience of a person's behavior. (Ways of influencing the subject-practical sphere of the personality in order to highlight, consolidate, form positive ways and forms of behavior and moral motivation in the experience of pupils);

3. Methods of stimulating and motivating the activity and behavior of the individual. (Methods of influencing the motivational sphere of the personality, aimed at encouraging children to improve their behavior, developing positive motivation for behavior, regulating the manifestation of positive and negative aspects of the personality through the emotional-volitional sphere, inhibiting the development of negative personality traits and stimulating positive ones.)

There are also other systems of methods of education.

Here is a classification of upbringing methods proposed by Y.K. Babansky:

1. Methods for the formation of consciousness: story, conversation, lecture, discussion, debate, example method;

2. Methods of organizing activities and shaping the experience of social behavior: exercise, assignment, requirement, training, creation of educational situations;

3. Methods of stimulating behavior: competition, game, encouragement, punishment;

4. Methods of control, self-control and self-assessment: observation, analysis of performance results, survey methods.

As you can see, the main criterion for this classification is the concept of activity.

The classification of upbringing methods proposed by V.A. Karakovsky is based on the criterion - a means of upbringing, and six groups of methods are distinguished:

1. Education with a word;

2. Education by the situation;

3. Education by deed;

4. Education by game;

5. Education by communication;

6. Parenting relationships.

Rozhkov M.I. defined upbringing methods as "binary", i.e. "education-self-education". Each method of education and the corresponding method of self-education differ from each other in that they have a dominant effect on different essential spheres of a person: intellectual, motivational, emotional, volitional, sphere of self-regulation, subject-practical, existential.

Classification of upbringing methods

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The existing methods of education in modern pedagogy are divided into four groups:

- person-oriented;
- organizing activities and shaping experience;
- stimulating behavior;
- controlling.

Formation of self-consciousness

The main function of this group of methods are:

- educational work;
- formation of social and moral aspects in relations;
- work on the norms and rules of behavior for children;
- instilling views and values.

Such educational work mainly forms the consciousness of a person, affecting its intellectual, need-motivational, emotional and volitional spheres.

An important tool and source of conviction are:

- words;
- messages;
- discussion of received information.

Examples of verbal methods can be stories, conversations, lectures, debates, education by example. During a lecture, story or explanation, students are offered information with educational content for analysis. During a conversation, discussion or discussion, the development of the intellectual and emotional inclinations of students occurs. Methods can alternate, organically complementing one another.

Formation of behavioral experience This pedagogical method can be safely attributed to one of the leading methods in Russian pedagogy. In this plan, one cannot do without exercises, instructions, requirements, teachings, or the creation of examples of situations that have a clear educational purpose.

By properly organizing activities, it is possible to achieve all the goals of education. Under the pedagogical requirement is meant a set of instructions and tasks put forward to comply with the norms of behavior, as a result, leading to compliance with the rules and laws, as well as the traditions that have combined The exercises are repeated many times in order to improve the methods of action and as a result of the formation of a stable behavior program.

Orders are offered more frequently for the fulfillment and achievement of the goals set. The teacher often invites children to sort out the educational situation, choosing the necessary circumstances, pushing them to action. Pupils may not even suspect that everything is organized by the teacher for educational purposes.

Stimulation of behavioral activity The group of these methods aims to encourage children to behave in a socially acceptable manner and at the same time to slow down unwanted behaviors. Here they usually resort to a game, encouragement, punishment. Encouragement is verbal approval, issuance of a positive assessment, recognition of the correctness of the act of the pupil and setting it as an example to other students.

When punished, the student hears a negative assessment. His actions, which are in conflict with the accepted norms of behavior, receive general condemnation.

Control method

An analysis is made and an assessment of the results of education is given. This category of methods includes:

- observation;
- oppoc;
- testing;
- analysis.

In other words, personality diagnostics are taking place.

The function of control methods is based on the assessment of the level of achievement of the set goals and the effectiveness of the results of education. Such methods affect the development of the personality of pupils only indirectly.

The habit of regular self-control and self-assessment can be used by students outside the educational institution without the control and influence of the teacher. In this way, willpower is instilled, understanding and responsibility for one's actions, the formation of correct views on life takes place, and the foundations of correct behavior are laid.

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