

– the choice of correctional tasks assigned to the child depends on the availability of a specific basic level of knowledge and skills of the child, and also takes into account his preferences;

– the basis of sensory integration therapy is play activity, and the choice of types of play activity should be determined by the interests and preferences of a child with special psychophysical development [4].

To carry out correctional work based on sensory integration, specialists traditionally use a sensory room with appropriate professional equipment, which is designed for emotional relief and development of the sensory sphere of the child.

One of the psychotherapeutic directions used in the sensory room is fairy tale therapy, which allows you to help solve a specific psychological problem in a child, such as hyperactivity, aggression, anxiety, disobedience, shyness, lies, night terrors, etc. A well-chosen psychocorrective fairy tale gently affects the child's personality and helps to replace an ineffective style of behavior with a more productive one. While listening to such a fairy tale, the child is in a sensory room, the light and sound effects of which help to feel the atmosphere of fantasy and imaginary reality as much as possible. Conducting such classes in the sensory room allows you to create conditions for the emergence of positive emotions in the process of correctional work.

Conclusion. Thus, the expansion of the range of use of modern sensory integration techniques makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of medical and pedagogical rehabilitation of children with disabilities. Conducting classes on sensory integration in complex correctional work with children of the category under consideration demonstrates positive dynamics in the development of cognitive, psycho-emotional and behavioral spheres of personality.

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STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS “THE GREAT MASLENITSA FESTIVAL”

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Keywords: civil and patriotic education, folk traditions, Maslenitsa (Pancake week), song and dancing repertoire of Vitebsk region, paintings of its artists.

The key to the stable development of our country is Civil and Patriotic education for rising generation. This process represents the most important direction of modern education (from preschool to higher education), is quite long in time and complex

in content. Patriotism is a sublime feeling of love for the Motherland according to the most common point of view in the scientific and journalistic literature [1].

The main policy directions of the Republic of Belarus are civil and patriotic education of the younger generation, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, state support for talented and gifted youth, development and implementation of socially significant youth initiatives [2].

The civic-patriotic education reveals the achievements of our country in science, technology and culture to the younger generation. Patriotism can't be taught, but it can be formed through the idea of consciousness of being a part of the society [3]. The Year of Historical Memory, announced in 2022, directs the Belarusian society to strengthen the unity of the Belarusian people, the formation of an objective attitude to the historical and cultural past. The purpose of this article is to analyze the possibilities of using folk traditions in the civil and patriotic education of preschool children.

Material and methods. The methodological basis of the research is the work of Russian scientists on the study of folk traditions and rituals (T.B. Varfalomeeva, I.I. Kruk, A.P. Orlova). There are methods of analysis, systematization and generalization in the research.

Findings and their discussion. In general, an important task of education and upbringing children is the development of an individual who can improve himself, make decisions independently, be responsible for these decisions and find the ways to implement them. Preschool education is the first step in the educational system. It plays an important role in the society as it gives possibilities for development of a multiple personality.

According to A.M. Alekhnovich and M.V. Rakhcheev, the use of folklore helps to transfer knowledge that children acquire in one type of classes to new conditions and develops children's thinking. The organic connection of all parts of classes with children based on folklore material is close to the syncretic nature of children's worldview [3]. Children are freely involved in any activity, especially in the game activity. Primary school age is characterized by brightness and immediacy of perception, ease of entering into images.

The upbringing of the younger generation on the basis of folk traditions is successfully implemented at the Pedagogical Faculty of VSU named after P.M. Masherov through the publication of methodological recommendations (the "Vse-znaj-ka" series). The publication "Kolyadnye fun" gained great popularity [4].

This idea is the basis for the development of methodological recommendations "The Broad Maslenitsa". These methodological recommendations are the final product of studying the academic discipline "Musical and pedagogical design" in the 3rd year university course. The structural components include the following sections: textual information, "This is interesting!", "For why-askers", "Safety rules!". A separate section includes recipes for pancakes, vatruska (cheesecakes), dumplings and other dishes. The song and dance repertoire of the Vitebsk region is quite entertaining: the song "We have been waiting for Maslenitsa", the dancing in a ring "Curve Dance" and personal ditties. Some words and terms, as well as facts illustrating the folk traditions of the Vitebsk region are presented in more detailed and clear way. But the semantic emphasis is made on the paintings of Russian artists of the XIX-XX centuries, as well as modern ones (Table 1).

Table 1 – Maslenitsa in painting

Day	Artist painting
Monday	I. Chuprina Maslenitsa!
Tuesday	S. Sochivko Maslenitsa
Wednesday	N. Fetisov Broad Maslenitsa
Thursday	D. Kholin Taking the snow town
Friday	B. Kustodiev Winter.Maslenitsa festivities
Saturday	A. Cherkashina Maslenitsa
Sunday	K. Kryzhanovsky A forgiven day in a peasant family

This idea helps preschool children to see the world from different angles and give them a try to take part at various creative challenges (coloring a picture, making an amulet toy, cooking a delicious dish with mum or grandma).

Maslenitsa is a family holiday. Therefore, the time and place of the festivities is discussed with the whole family and it must be decided together who to invite at their party. The first day of Maslenitsa is always very troublesome as it is necessary to make a variety of traditional pancakes (made of rye and oatmeal, with potato and cottage cheese fillings, sweet and savory, etc.) and propose eating to the poor. Pancakes were served with butter, sour cream and honey. It is also necessary to make a straw effigy of Maslenitsa together with friends, dress it in old women's clothes, decorate, put it on a pole carrying around the whole district, and then install it in the central place of the village or city. And be sure to complete the snowy mountains, install swings and marry-go-round, and think of the on-stage entertainment. The people have fun during the whole week: playing, dancing and singing in a ring. On Saturday, all the relatives gather around one table to enjoy the prepared meals, the main idea is to please everyone with delicious treats. This tradition helps to maintain good and strong family relations, as well as to remember the value and significance of the family.

Such difficult words for children as mother-in-law, son-in-law, sister-in-law appear in the text of the methodological recommendations. Children are invited to understand the family relationships without any explanations or definitions, match photos to the appropriate part in the scheme and write the names of the relatives.

One of the most important events of Shrovetide week takes place on Sunday. It is called Forgiveness Sunday. People ask for forgiveness from all their relatives and neighbors and everyone has an opportunity to be forgiven. Nowadays they can even call each other, send emails or apologize personally. In respond to a request people answer: "God forgives and I forgive". And then the farewell of winter – Maslenitsa starts accompanied by fun songs and dances. The ritual burning of the straw effigy of Maslenitsa is the culmination moment of the holiday. Also, it has its own significant meaning: destroying the symbol of winter for the subsequent return of its power in spring cereals.

Conclusion. Our modern lifestyle completely differs from the last century as it has other rhythm and pace. But today's life is also based on folk traditions and rituals that are passed from generation to generation. Of course, children are attracted to computer games and gadgets. Nevertheless, the proposed interactive carnival games (snow castles stormed, potato sack racing, horseback riding, burning of effigies, etc.) leave anybody indifferent.

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FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

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Keywords: ecological education, Red Book, native land, animals, plants, nature.

The need to form environmental ideas among primary school students is associated with the current environmental situation in the world and in the Republic of Belarus. Today, the priority goal of education in primary grades is the personality of the child. The task of the teacher is that he needs to give primary school students general knowledge about the world of people and the world of nature as the closest environment of the child. Another important task in accordance with the Code "On the Education of the Republic of Belarus" of modern educational institutions is the development of personal qualities: a sense of patriotism, scientific world understanding, environmental, sanitary, hygienic and ethical culture, and so on. The ecological orientation of education has been introduced into the rank of the principle of state policy, which ensures the formation of environmental consciousness, the ecological culture of child's personality [1].

Even V.A. Sukhomlinsky, when thinking about the circumstances of students' acquaintance with the world around him, came to the conclusion that it was necessary to start with the education of humanity, i.e., feelings of anxiety for an unnourished puppy, not a watered tree. V.A. Sukhomlinsky wrote: "A little person should love all living things, because only kindness opens up the joy of mutual understanding to the child and the children's team" [2].

An analysis of the literature on the problem of the study showed that today there are not enough developments in the field of familiarizing primary school students with the animals of the Republic of Belarus listed in the Red Book. The importance and relevance of the issue in question determined the choice of research topic.

The purpose of the study is to determine the formation peculiarities of environmental representations of the primary school pupils.

Material and methods. To realize the purpose of the study, the work used a systematic analysis of the philosophical, pedagogical and psychological literature, methods of systematization, generalization and interpretation of the study results. The study was conducted in September 2022, on the basis of the State Educational Institution