

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIC-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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In today's globalized world, while the exchange and integration of cultures are accelerating, the importance of cultivating students' patriotism and national identity has become increasingly prominent. Primary school is a crucial stage for the formation of students' values and worldviews. Civil-patriotic education in primary schools helps students establish a correct understanding of the country, society, and nation from an early age, and instills in them a sense of national pride, love for the motherland, and a sense of social responsibility.

Moreover, with the continuous progress of education reform, there is an urgent need to improve the quality and effectiveness of civil - patriotic education in primary schools to meet the requirements of the new era for talent cultivation. However, in the actual educational process, there are still many problems and challenges in the organization of civil-patriotic education in primary schools, which need to be studied and resolved.

Therefore, organising patriotic education for young citizens is not only related to the growth of young people themselves, but also an important measure to enhance the overall competitiveness and influence of the country.

The purpose of the article: to study the organization of civic-patriotic education in primary grades of general educational institutions.

Material and methods. The material was publications on the research problem. The main methods of data collection were the study of experience and a survey using a questionnaire developed by us.

Results and their discussion. Civil-patriotic education is a multi-faceted educational process that aims to cultivate in individuals a deep-seated sense of love and loyalty towards their country, as well as a strong understanding of their civil rights and responsibilities. At its core, it combines elements of patriotism, which is an emotional attachment and devotion to one's homeland, with the concept of civil education. The latter focuses on equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to actively participate in a democratic society.

This type of education goes beyond simply instilling a sense of national pride. It encourages students to understand the historical, cultural, and social fabric of their nation, and how their individual actions can contribute to the betterment of the country as a whole. It also emphasizes the importance of respecting the rights and freedoms of others, as well as the rule of law. In a

primary school context, the essence of civil-patriotic education lies in laying the foundation for students to grow into responsible and patriotic citizens, starting from an early age when their values and worldviews are being formed.

The essence of civil-patriotic education lies in the cultivation of a deep-seated emotional bond towards one's homeland. It goes beyond mere intellectual knowledge of the nation's geography, history, and culture. It instills a sense of belonging, loyalty, and a willingness to contribute to the country's development. In primary schools, this means creating an environment where students begin to understand what it means to be a part of a nation. For example, through simple activities like learning about local traditions and sharing them with classmates, students start to appreciate the unique aspects of their community and, by extension, their country.

Moreover, civil-patriotic education emphasizes the development of civic virtues. These include respect for the law, tolerance towards diversity, and a sense of social responsibility. Young students need to learn that being a good citizen involves following rules, treating others fairly, and being concerned about the well-being of the community. For instance, teaching students to queue up in an orderly manner in school cafeterias or to help a classmate in need are small steps towards inculcating these civic values.

The content of civil-patriotic education encompasses various aspects. Historical knowledge forms a significant part. Students should learn about the major events in their country's history, such as its struggles for independence, important leaders, and key historical milestones. This knowledge helps them understand how the nation has evolved over time. For example, studying the history of the Industrial Revolution in their country can give students insights into how technological advancements have shaped the nation's economy and society.

Cultural education is another crucial component. This includes learning about the country's language, arts, music, and traditions. By studying traditional folk songs or participating in cultural festivals at school, students can develop an appreciation for their country's rich cultural heritage. They can also learn about different ethnic groups within the country, promoting cultural diversity and understanding.

In addition, civil-patriotic education should cover current affairs and national policies. Students need to be aware of the issues facing their country today, such as environmental protection, social welfare, and international relations. This can be achieved through simple discussions in the classroom about local news or by following national campaigns on issues like recycling and energy conservation.

Effectively organizing civil-patriotic education in primary schools requires the use of appropriate forms and methods that are engaging and accessible to young students.

Integrating civil-patriotic education into the existing curriculum is an effective form. In language arts classes, students can study patriotic literature, such as national anthems, poems, and stories that highlight the country's values and history. In social studies, they can learn about the nation's political system, governance, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. For example, when studying a local community in a social studies class, students can also explore how the community contributes to the larger national framework.

School-Based Activities: Schools can organize a variety of activities to promote civil-patriotic education. Morning assemblies often include flag – raising ceremonies, which are not only a display of national pride but also an opportunity to teach students about the significance of the national flag and anthem. Theme-based weeks or months can be dedicated to specific aspects of civil - patriotic education. For example, a "Heritage Month" can be organized, during which students learn about different cultural heritages within the country through art exhibitions, cultural performances, and guest lectures.

Extra-Curricular and Community Engagement: Encouraging students to participate in extra-curricular activities related to civil-patriotic education can enhance their learning experience. This can include joining a youth volunteer group that participates in community service projects, such as cleaning local parks or visiting the elderly. These activities help students understand the concept of social responsibility and contribute to the well-being of the community, which is an important aspect of being a patriotic citizen.

Interactive Teaching Methods: Using interactive methods can make civil-patriotic education more engaging for primary school students. Group discussions can be held on topics like "What makes our country special?" or "How can we protect our national heritage?" This allows students to share their thoughts and learn from their peers. Role-playing is another effective method. For example, students can act out historical events, such as a historical meeting between national leaders, which helps them understand the context and significance of those events.

Use of Multimedia and Visual Aids: In the digital age, multimedia and visual aids play a crucial role in education. Teachers can use videos, pictures, and interactive online resources to teach about civil-patriotic topics. For example, showing a documentary about the country's natural wonders can inspire students' love for their homeland. Interactive maps can be used to teach about the country's geography and its historical significance.

Conclusion. Thus, civic-patriotic education of primary school students requires the comprehensive use of various forms and methods, including online education, diversified educational activities, practical experience, family education in combination with innovative educational media. Thanks to these initiatives, we can effectively cultivate patriotic feelings and a sense of social responsibility in children, lay a solid foundation for their comprehensive development, and use the social network to implement patriotic education.

Civic-patriotic education of children in the network era is a complex systemic educational project, in order to promote the spirit of patriotism, inspire younger students to patriotic enthusiasm, and show the will to serve the country, first of all, we must conduct a comprehensive survey of the current state of civic-patriotic education of children, deeply understand the existing problems, we must have a clear understanding of the factors influencing the education of patriotism of young citizens, and ultimately, we must conduct a comprehensive study of the current state of civic-patriotic education, deeply think about the existing problems and have a clear understanding of the factors influencing the education of patriotism in children, and finally, adjust the method of education of patriotism, which provides certain guidelines for the current education of patriotism of young citizens.

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ORGANIZATION OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE PROCESS OF MUSICAL ACTIVITY IN CHINA

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In the context of promoting students' all-round development in China, aesthetic education has become a vital part of qualitative education. The report of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee in 2013 stated that evaluation of school aesthetic education should aim at «enhancing students' aesthetic and humanistic qualities», which encourages schools to value aesthetic education more, and improve its implementation methods and contents, thus better developing students' aesthetic and humanistic qualities [1]. The junior school stage is crucial for shaping students' aesthetic concepts. As a vivid and attractive art form, music activities play a significant role in aesthetic education.