

THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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Annotation:

This article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations of pedagogical education and upbringing, their significance in preschool and primary education, and the role of theoretical approaches and methodological principles in shaping the content of education and upbringing. It also examines the importance of modern pedagogical strategies and interdisciplinary integration. The research results emphasize the importance of methodological knowledge in ensuring a high-quality educational process.

Introduction

The socio-economic development of modern society is directly linked to the progress of the education system. From this perspective, organizing pedagogical education and upbringing based on scientific principles, and deeply understanding their theoretical and methodological foundations, are pressing issues for every educator. Preschool and primary education are crucial stages in the development of a child as a personality. The education and upbringing provided during these stages must foster the holistic development of the child.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of pedagogy play a vital role in organizing pedagogical activity, continuously improving it, analyzing it based on scientific approaches, and developing new strategies. In this article, we will thoroughly examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of pedagogical education and upbringing, especially within the context of preschool and primary education.

1. Pedagogical Education and Upbringing: Key Concepts

Pedagogy is the science that studies the laws of human upbringing, teaching, and development. Within this field, the activity of the teacher or educator and the personal development process of the learner are analyzed.

Education is the process of forming knowledge, skills, and competencies in a person, carried out according to certain didactic principles. Upbringing, on the other hand, is a continuous process aimed at the moral, physical, aesthetic, and intellectual development of the individual.

In early childhood, these processes are conducted through play and everyday activities, while in primary education, instructional activities take on greater importance. Therefore, organizing the pedagogical process in accordance with the age characteristics of children is essential.

2. Theoretical Foundations of Pedagogy

Theory is the foundation of any scientific activity. Pedagogical theory explains the laws governing the processes of education and upbringing and provides a scientific basis for new experiences and methods. In preschool and primary education, the following theoretical approaches are of key importance:

2.1 Activity-Based Approach

According to A.N. Leontiev and L.S. Vygotsky's theory of activity, the child is an active subject in the process of assimilation. This theory emphasizes the decisive

role of activity in the child's development. The child develops through independent activity and interaction with the social environment.

2.2 Developmental Instruction

The concept of developmental teaching, introduced by D.B. Elkonin and V.V. Davydov, focuses on developing logical thinking and problem-solving skills in children. This approach enhances children's thinking, independence, and creative potential.

2.3 Learner-Centered Approach

This approach ensures that education and upbringing are conducted considering each child's individual characteristics. Each child is viewed as a unique person with specific abilities, needs, and potential.

3. Pedagogical Methodology and Its Importance

Methodology refers to the system of methods and principles for organizing scientific research and practical activity. Pedagogical methodology is studied at the following levels: Philosophical level: The ontological and epistemological foundations of the pedagogical process; General pedagogical level: Principles, methods, and systems of pedagogical approaches; Interdisciplinary level: Connections with psychology, sociology, and linguistics; Specific methodological level: Methods specific to educational stages (e.g., preschool, primary).

Methodological foundations are reflected in: Planning the educational process; Developing curricula; Selecting interactive methods; Determining ways to work individually with children.

4. Pedagogical Principles and Methods

In preschool and primary education, the following pedagogical principles play a central role: Consistency and systematization; Appropriateness to age characteristics; Encouraging activity and independence; Learning through play;

Creating a moral and psychological environment.

Based on these principles, the following methods are used: Conversation and Q&A;

Play methods (role-play, dramatization); Visual aids (pictures, models); Use of information and communication technologies (ICT).

5. Interdisciplinary Integration and Holistic Approaches

Modern education cannot be complete without interdisciplinary integration. For example, in preschool education, mathematics, language, and environmental studies are taught together. This helps form a comprehensive worldview in children.

In primary education, interdisciplinary approaches help: Enhance logical thinking; Assimilate knowledge in an interconnected way; Develop practical skills.

6. Assessing the Effectiveness of Education and Upbringing

To ensure that theoretical and methodological foundations improve the quality of education and upbringing, results must be regularly assessed. Evaluation is based on the following criteria: Depth and retention of knowledge; Creative thinking skills; Social activity and communication ability; Demonstration of moral qualities. Assessment methods include portfolios, diagnostic tests, psychological observations, parent-teacher interviews, and other tools.

Conclusion

A deep understanding and application of the theoretical and methodological foundations of pedagogical education and upbringing serve to organize a high-quality educational process in preschool and primary education. If every educator masters these concepts and applies them effectively in practice, it becomes possible to nurture well-rounded, independent-thinking, and socially active individuals.

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