



## THE IMPORTANCE OF SENSORY EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD

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### ABSTRACT

In the article the essence of sensory education in the formation of a child, the idea of an individual approach to each child, respect for him as a person, educating him from the spiritual and moral side, training in accordance with the interests and needs of the child is expressed.

**Keywords:** education-upbringing, knowledge, sensation, perception, intuition, intelligence, process, differentiation, personality, environment.

### INTRODUCTION

The preschool period is a period when a child has a strong desire for growth, development, self-realization, a craving for learning, cognition. It is during this period that the foundation for the development of human qualities and intellectual potential of the child is laid. The earlier the education begins with a child of preschool age, the earlier the effect will manifest itself and will have a positive impact on the entire life of the child.

Preschool education-education-involves an individual approach to each child, respect for him as a person, education from the spiritual and moral side, education in accordance with the interests and needs of the child.

It is also important that the content and methods of preschool education are organized in an environment in which the processes of forming the child's personality, his recognition as a person, take place. After all, the child, having formed, matured as a person, knows himself, is aware of himself and in the future will become the pride of the nation, the country.

The main task of a preschool educational institution is to ensure the qualitative development of the personality of each child in accordance with his age and thorough preparation for the next stage of education, as well as to create a scientific environment and the necessary conditions in the institution.

These indicators in all areas of the state requirements for preschool education fully covered the improved basic program "child". In the end, the program was adapted



to the development of a preschool child, enriched with examples. The forms and means of working with non-traditional methods are shown.

They also expanded and methodically enriched the tasks of protecting the life and health of the child, thoroughly conducting the educational process, developing his thinking, imagination and speech, as well as independent learning, thinking, creativity, self-respect, and the formation of a sense of self-confidence.

One of the educational tasks of a preschool institution is to expand the child's ideas about a healthy lifestyle, giving special importance to instilling a hygienic and motor culture.

To foster in the direction of social and emotional development national self-consciousness, respect for oneself and the personality of others, expression of feelings, understanding of the qualities inherent in a boy and a girl, free communication with adults and peers, a culture of manners of treatment inherent in our national values.

The impact of parenting on a child's development changes over time. In other words, the smaller the child, the greater the influence of education on its formation, that is, the smaller the contribution of education becomes.

In the younger (from 3 to 4 years) groups of pre-school students, the first knowledge about number and counting, time, space, geometric shapes, and magnitude is given through mathematics. With this knowledge, children understand the simplest links of analysis and comparison, generalization of the properties of perceived objects and the differences between them.

As a result of the formation of mathematical representations, children form ideas about geometric shapes and the shape of objects, form an understanding of spatial relations and the ability to navigate in space.

Children form ideas about quantity (magnitude), are given knowledge about number and number, and form concepts about quantitative relations.

The child is taught to compare the height and width of two sharply different and the same size of the object and the results of the comparison are marked with the words "high", "low", "same", to understand the meaning of the words big-small, high-low and correctly apply them in speech.

In the younger group of students of the DMTT institution, geometric shapes (triangle, polygon, circle) are studied by pronouncing the name, feeling, movement, and vision. They ask for an opportunity to observe objects, pay attention to their location, signs, sizes, and organize games in which they select the



signs of objects, compare their size, shape, and color, and talk about the differences between them.

It is necessary to expand children's mathematical concepts and check and fix the topics covered by the tropes of poems, proverbs, riddles, fairy tales.

A striking example is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" dated December 29, 2016. The purpose of the decree is to further improve the system of preschool education, strengthen the material and technical base, expand the network of preschool educational institutions, provide qualified teaching staff, radically improve the level of preparation of children for school, introduce programs and technologies in the educational process, create conditions for comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children. The main objectives of the program are to create conditions for the intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account the best foreign experience. As soon as each child is born, he begins the process of perceiving the world around him, that is, he sees, hears, and gradually begins to feel warm and cold. In pedagogy, the system of perception of the surrounding world is called sensory, and the formation of a full-fledged perception of the surrounding world is called sensory education. Its main task is to help the child imagine the colors, shape and size of objects.

## **MATERIAIS METHODS**

Sensory education-the development of feelings and perception in a purposeful state. The word "sensation" comes from the Latin "Sensus", which means "perception", "sensation" and is a process aimed at the complete and accurate perception of things and objects by the child, teaching them various properties (color, shape, large-small, location, high-low, sound).

In the discipline "preschool pedagogy" it is shown that sensory education occupies a primary place in each period of the child's development. Throughout life, the child is faced with different characteristics of different shapes, colors, sizes, parts of toys and everyday objects. Around the child there are various manifestations of nature, consisting of sensory signs, that is, color, noise and smells. Every child is affected by everything, even if it is a purposeful activity. Even if a child's perception of the world around them occurs without the help of adults, intuition rarely manifests itself superficially and incompletely.



In the period of early preschool age, sensation and perception become an impetus in the development of the child. The sensory development of the child is manifested in the knowledge of the properties of objects: shape, color, size, position in space, as well as taste and smell. In the early preschool years, the sensory development of children is more difficult to detect and evaluate. Because it is during this age period that the child develops sensory organs, begins to expand ideas about the world around him, which indicates the need for sensory education of the child. In preschool pedagogy, there are various approaches to the development of sensory perception and sensations of children. This approach of F. Froebel, M. Montessori, O. Decorated, A. Developed by Usov and other scientists. Of the Uzbek scientists and teachers, M. Rasulova, S. Okhunova, and L.Nazirova dealt with this problem. That is, scientists have scientifically and theoretically proved that sensory education is one of the most important factors in preschool education.

As you know, classes in the DOW are conducted systematically. In the classroom, children are taught to draw, make something out of clay and plasticine, build, and begin to master mathematics and literacy. In addition to the child's good assimilation of the transmitted knowledge and skills, it is suggested to constantly closely monitor the internal and external properties of objects. In order to accurately compare the depicted object or object with its painted position, the child must fully imagine and determine the characteristic features of the surrounding world – shape, size, color, quality.

## RESULTS

Through bird modeling classes, the child gradually learns the shape, structure, and position of objects. The child can understand the relationship, location and correspondence of the parts of the design-manufacture of toys. If the child's parents or caregivers do not give instructions or directions, he can not fully imagine the appearance and structure of objects, its characteristic features, living and inanimate nature, their seasonal changes. Also, in classes that develop sensory perception in children, that is, the formation of mathematical representations, information is given about a simple acquaintance with geometric shapes and the comparison of their various manifestations and sizes.

In preparation for learning to read and write, phonemic hearing develops. Children are taught to clearly pronounce and distinguish sounds, to perceive printed letters through vision.



The child's readiness for school is related to sensory development. For sensory development, it is necessary that they develop perception as well.

Scientists-psychologists believe that the reason for the difficulties in the initial education of children is the lack of development of perception. As a result, the child has problems with pronunciation of sounds or drawing. If the sensory system is poorly developed, the child also has difficulty performing manual labor. The child can not perform movements even in physical education classes. Insufficient development of the child's sense of touch also leads to a decrease in his ability to assimilate.

## DISCUSSION

Even in the activities of adults, sensory abilities acquire special significance, especially in those who are engaged in creative activities (musician, artist, writer, architect, designer). Creative and sensory abilities become necessary when describing events, properties of objects, shapes, colors, and sounds. Based on this ability, the main level of sensory development is realized in early childhood.

Psychological studies show that in children without sensory education, perception develops superficially, which also affects their overall development, and there are difficulties in mastering various types of activities. For example, draw, build-do.

The development of perception and sensory skills is an urgent issue in the education of fully competent children. As a result of sensory education, the child improves the ability to perceive the world, visual and imaginative thinking, various types of activities, as well as the ability to learn, determine, and be independent in practical activities.

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