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THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONAL SCIENCES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

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Abstract: This article discusses the role of special correctional sciences in the environment of the blind.

Keywords:blindness, correction, typhlografika, acquisition of funds, white cane, orientation to social life, attention.

The role of correctional subjects in the education of the blind

1. The specificity of education for the blind

Blind children receive education based on special methods, unlike children studying in general education schools. Due to their physiological and psychological characteristics, special subjects and correctional methods are used in the educational process.

2. The purpose of correctional subjects

Through correctional subjects:

To assist the physical and psychological development of children with no or weak vision.

To form independent living skills.

To develop sensory, kinesthetic and cognitive abilities.

To improve social adaptation and form communicative skills.

3. Basic correctional subjects and their importance

3.1. Braille alphabet and writing

The main writing and reading tool for blind children.

To form reading and writing skills using tactile sensations.

3.2. Tactile (sensory) development

Increase the sensitivity of the child's fingers.

Develop the skills of recognizing and understanding objects that are important for children with visual impairments.

3.3. Movement and orientation exercises

Teaching free movement in the environment.

Teaching listening to sound, feeling the location and special techniques (for example, using a white cane).

3.4. Social adaptation and communication skills

Teaching the rules of behavior in a social environment for integration into society.

Preparation for independent living.

3.5. Speech therapy

Some blind children have speech development disorders, therefore speech therapy is important.

3.6. Sensory development exercises

Increase the sensitivity of the hands.

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Teach the difference between temperature, pressure, shape and texture.

3.7. Occupational therapy

Practical exercises in simple life skills (cooking, dressing, housework).

Vocational guidance and preparation for work.

4. Results and prospects

Correctional sciences help blind children not only to learn, but also to prepare for independent living. It also has a positive effect on their social integration.

Correctional science.

In my case, my ability to imagine the world was not formed by itself. The reason for this is the correctional sciences taught in special schools and boarding schools. Correction means correction, rounding. There are several correctional sciences in preparing people with disabilities for life. Acquisition of means, fine motor skills, preparation for social life, typhlography, etc.

In the acquisition of means, the blind are taught to move independently. First, movement in the room is taught, in which the student learns to go from his seat to the door and hears with his ears whether the door or window is open or closed. In the second stage, the acquisition of means is done by touching the walls and objects of the room. In this process, the student moves with his arms slightly forward as a precaution. In the bedroom, he is also taught to carry means in this way. In the third, independent movement outside is divided into two parts. The main goal is to walk in a uniform manner to reach the surrounding objects, at which time each step is counted. The teacher leads the student and walks together, and then the student moves independently once he has developed an understanding. In the next stage, the student organizes the carrying of objects using a cane. The cane plays an important role in safe independent movement on busy streets and highways. It also helps to feel the surrounding obstacles and the depths under his feet. When the user approaches the object, he holds the cane in his hand and slightly ahead of his feet, which is to detect obstacles and high and low points earlier.

The main goal of the science of fine motor skills is to increase the sensory properties of the fingers. The reason is that above we have mentioned that the fingers play an invaluable role in understanding nature for visually impaired people. If I were to give information about the science, it means helping to learn Braille. Initially, the teacher places objects of various shapes on the hands of the students, and each one is given a separate toy. In this case, the shape and color of the objects are told, and then the objects are distributed to the students in a mixed state, and they tell their names and shapes by touching them with their fingers. After the sense of touch is somewhat formed, the next steps are taken. The letters written in Braille are explained using visual aids. This process is easy for those who have completely lost their ability to see, but it is a little difficult for those who can see light or something. One of the main reasons is that students who have completely lost their ability to see focus all their attention on holding and understanding the object in their hands. In the next category, on the contrary, they also hold it in their hands and try to see it with their eyes, which is certainly harmful. Because it is one of the factors that causes further loss of eyesight. If they can also develop the sense of touch in their fingers, they will retain their eyesight, albeit to a lesser extent. In the science of fine motor skills, the main focus is on the index fingers on our hands, so that the reader does not have difficulty reading a book. Our right index finger reads each line completely, and our left index finger is at the beginning of the lower line of the line being read. To avoid confusing the lines, we know that the lines of braille are placed close to each other.

The science of preparing for social life is important because it prepares the visually impaired for independent life from childhood. It is a very useful science mainly for girls, because

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they are taught the necessary tasks when they graduate from school and go out into independent life, especially sewing torn clothes, washing clothes, cleaning fruits and vegetables, cooking, etc. In the lower grades, the theory of science is taught, while the upper grade is taught practically. In this way, they are prepared for independent life. I know such teachers who can cook independently without anyone's help, clean fruits and vegetables beautifully, and even thread a needle with their tongue. When I asked one of my teachers how they know when to put which product in the food, he said that in addition to the constant smells during the cooking process, they can distinguish between some smells that we do not know.

To perform the above exercises, we must first focus our attention. Attention is the focusing and concentration of the human mind on certain objects. Its physiological basis is the formation of an optimal excitation point in the brain and is strengthened by I.P. Pavlov, do. In order to better understand the physiological basis of attention, it is necessary to study in more depth the mechanisms of the brain's transition from a state of sleep to a state of alertness.

Types of attention; 1 Involuntary attention is the direction and concentration of mental activity when a person does not set a goal to focus attention on something.

2 Voluntary attention; attention that arises on the basis of volitional regulation.

3 Coordinated attention after voluntary attention is formed after attention formed on the basis of volitional effort and is involuntary attention, depending on the interestingness of the content of the object.

The following characteristics of attention exist; 1 Concentration is the degree of concentration of attention on objects.

2 Fluctuation; weakening and then strengthening of attention.

3 The number of objects that attention can capture in a short period of time. In humans, it can be from three to seven.

4. shifting attention from one object to another when necessary.

5. division; keeping attention on several objects at the same time for a short time.

6. distraction; inability to focus on one object.

7. stability; maintaining attention on one object for a long time.