



CHARACTERISTICS OF SOMATIC WEAK CHILDREN

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Annotation

It is well known that the effectiveness of the learning process in a modern school is not the only one scientific and methodological aimed at improving the quality of educational activities of students in addition to improving the quality of activities. The most important of these is the health of school children.

Keywords: somatically weak children, health, treatment, pedagogical, educational and psychological problems, scientific studies

Introduction

Currently The leading indicator of the current state of health of students is his physical development, in which morphological - and the development of functional properties and qualities, as well as the body size, physique, appearance, muscle strength and performance, and reflects the dynamics of the process of changes related to the duration is the level of biological development.

According to tradition, on the basis of medical criteria are divided into 5 groups of health: from the category of children with severe chronic diseases to children without functional and morphological anatomical defects, with normal physical and mental development. In pedagogy, this category of children is traditionally a number with the concepts: "somatically weak children", "poor health children ", " children who often get sick "and so on. The teaching of somatically weak students in special circumstances, taking into account their mental and physical characteristics should be conducted on the basis of developed individual programs. 81 It is also psychological and for children in this category methods of pedagogical assistance, psycho-social and occupational adaptation development is needed.

The solution of these tasks belongs only to this category special needs for education for children are taken into account need to be resolved.





1. Learning time usually begins at 7 years of age in somatically weak children. But sometimes (frequent and prolonged illness, hospitalization, prolonged Rehabilitation, post-illness period, etc.) the child can be admitted to school at the age of 8 and later.
2. In the context of education - education for somatically weak students no special sections have been introduced. In most cases, these children are general they can fully reduce the school curriculum. However, diseases due to the fact that they missed classes for a long time, the school program was short over time. The main (organic teacher of this condition mandatory for) and take into account in the separation of secondary material important.
3. The choice of special methods and teaching aids - a specific education by means of "bypassing" somatically weak children a more stratified, "gradual" shot of the training program planning is necessary.
4. In the special organization of education - the need for qualitative individualization of the learning environment, in particular, taking into account the spatial, temporal environment:
 - a) The use of more individual forms of work;
 - b) Separation of stages to achieve an independent result in minimizing the specific content of educational materials;
 - c) Minimization of the main program using the basic elements of the world of objects (tree, house, person, animal) by entering into creative problem situations;
 - d) Selection of an individual photo of the work and the student's workload; d) to prevent excessive student fatigue;
 - j) Psychological support of the educational direction. Defining the boundaries of the educational space is the maximum possible outside the educational institution expand
5. Communication with peers of somatically vulnerable children also helps to overcome communication and social barriers in it, to create conditions for communication with peers. The development of a somatically vulnerable child is organized and integrated, focusing on the development of the child.
To do this, it is necessary to fulfill several conditions. These conditions include: ensuring the child's physical connection with the world of objects, directing his thinking to the generalization and comparison, understanding of the child's attention by family members.
6. During the period of education, children with somatic weakness may in some cases need to prolong the learning process, in special cases (underestimated curriculum) education for children with somatic weakness is required to be extended or repeated.
7. Identify professionals who are involved in and interact with the education of somatically vulnerable children - the need to coordinate the participation of qualified



professionals in various fields. Health, treatment, pedagogical, educational and psychological problems in education Unit of task and health of children to identify disorders of physical development in a timely manner, to provide them with treatment and correctional care, to change the workload of certain categories of medical and children in the design of individual education, to develop appropriate recommendations and advice for teachers Emotional and social status, the ability to flow in these children gradually improves.

Children need help from parents and teachers in these situations. Parents, on the other hand, should at least be assisted by an educator and a treating physician. In this case, special attention should be paid to the family and the educational community to create a favorable environment for the formation of problems to be solved in the process of inclusive education. Today, the role of the rehabilitation educator is not only in imparting knowledge, skills and competencies, but also in teaching difficulties is to create a separate learning environment for students who have. To the main goals of health care in today's society complexity of achievement in industry and agriculture, energy, the process of automation and labor acceleration technology, new energy sources, chemicals intrusion is associated with a negative impact on human health causing serious illness. All this to the health and medical sciences complex tasks, primarily public and individual prophylactics puts forward the development of comprehensive measures. Scientific studies show that disease prevention and environmental factors are negative the impact of the changes has been proven to be cost-effective in preventive measures to protect the population Thus, the category of somatically vulnerable children is fast fatigue, anxiety, decreased ability to work, lack of confidence, disruption of biological rhythm, with vegetative paroxysms are characterized. As a result, they are especially needed in education children and a special organization of teaching and upbringing will need the conditions provided.

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