

SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL BASIS OF ORGANIZING CORRECTIVE DEVELOPMENTAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the causes of autism syndrome in children are briefly discussed and the scientific research of foreign scientists on the organization of corrective and developmental education for children with autism syndrome, including the scientific research conducted in this field in our country.

Keywords: autism syndrome, child, speech ability, thinking, cognitive processes, imagination, correction, training, game, preschool education, foreign studies.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, in our country, the organization and management of the activities of state specialized educational institutions for children with special educational needs, the organization of educational and educational and treatment-rehabilitation processes in them, treatment and rehabilitation in special conditions, Particular attention is paid to the establishment of sanatorium-type specialized state educational institutions aimed at ensuring the rights of children in need of education and training. As a proof of our opinion, the "Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated May 1, 2023, the Law "On Education" dated September 23, 2020 O'RQ-637, 2017 Decree No. PF-5270 dated December 1 "On measures to radically improve the system of state support for persons with disabilities", No. PQ-4440 dated September 7, 2019 "Rare (orphan) and on measures to further improve the provision of medical and social assistance to children suffering from hereditary and genetic diseases", PQ-4860 dated October 13, 2020 "With special educational needs We can give an example of large-scale strategic measures defined in the Decisions on improving the system of education for children and other normative legal documents related to the field. In accordance with the implementation of these decisions, the procedure for monitoring and managing the quality of education in inclusive education classes and primary correctional classes in our country, state specialized educational institutions for children with physical, mental, sensory or mental disabilities is complete. Regulation on the organization and management of state specialized educational institutions for children with special educational needs, the procedure for organizing educational and educational and treatment-rehabilitation processes in them, special educational needs A procedure was developed to assist children in general secondary education and education in accordance with their cognitive abilities, as well as their adaptation and integration into society.

If you observe from the outside, you can notice abnormality in the behavior and speech of some children. Their appearance is perfect, but there is uncertainty in their speech and indifference to their surroundings. Such children who see the world through special "pink glasses" are children with autism syndrome.

Autism (from the Greek word "autos" - "myself") is a specific state of the psyche, in which the patient does not want to communicate with the outside world and the people around him. He likes solitude. He repeats the same behavior and words. A child diagnosed with autism lives in his own world. His thinking is not like that of others. Their actions are not related to reality. Emotional experiences play a key role in the actions of such children. This syndrome is more common in boys than in girls. The variety of symptoms and the variability of the disease indicate the difficulty of this disease: from subtle autistic features to the need for constant care.

According to scientists, the following are the causes of autism:

- lack of certain types of proteins during the period of the fetus in the mother's womb;
- increase in the body of two types of heavy metals, lead and mercury;
- tolerance of environmental damage and severe stress during pregnancy;
- Anemia and increased blood pressure;
- it can be caused by an increase in pressure in the kidney.

Children with autism should be accepted as they are. Adults need to find out about it in time and support them. There are assumptions that autism may appear due to the lack of certain proteins in the development of the fetus's brain while still in the mother's womb. The connection of this disease with heredity has not been fully studied yet. A group of American and French scientists came to the conclusion that it is necessary to study the stem cells involved in the sense of smell in the early stages of brain development. Because a biopsy smear, which is easily removed from the nose, is an invaluable method for studying these cells. In addition, many scientists around the world are currently conducting scientific research and experiments on this disease, to educate children with autism, to form their communication skills, to join the team and adapt to the social environment. The relevance of the problem and the topic of research on a social scale is determined by the significant increase in the number of children with impaired general mental development and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in recent decades. In addition, there is a possibility of an increase in the frequency of this developmental disorder, at the same time, as a result of these studies, these children, who were previously considered uneducable in the conditions of humanization of society, are included in the educational system and more or less successfully adapt to it.

According to the World Health Organization, autism spectrum disorders occur in one out of every 160 children, and this figure is increasing year by year. In the United States, this problem is well-publicized, and data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that in 2008, there were 1 in 125 children with AASB, and in 2018, and one out of 59 children is diagnosed with autism. This indicator and expectations that it may grow from year to year prompted to study this disease in depth. The relevance of the problem and research topic at the clinical level is determined by the fact that until recently ASD was considered a clinical problem. This term, as well as the idea of the need for specially organized help for children with this type of dysontogenesis in Russian psychology, was first mentioned in the works of G. E. Sukhareva "Autistic diseases in childhood schizoid". The category of children with ASD has been studied by a number of researchers, including: from foreign scientists V. M. Bashina, S. A. Morozov, L. Kanner, M. Rutter, G. Asperger, F. Happe, E. Bleiler, B.

Bettelheim, Baron Cohen, M. M. Bristol, L. Eisenberg, R. R. Fewell, C. Gillberg, K. Gilbert, S. Harris, B. Hermelin, Dj. M. Itar, M. E. Lamb, G. Mesibov, D. J. Meyer, D. T. Marsh, E. Schopler et al. Scientific works on its specific characteristics have been researched. In modern psychology, the term ASD is used primarily by foreign authors, in particular, in the works of K. Gillberg, J. L. Wing, Y. Friz, etc., in Russian psychology, this term is found in the studies of authors such as D. I. Klimas.

The relevance of the problem and research topic at the scientific-theoretical level determines the wide interest of many scientists in this issue. V. I. Arbuzov, T. B. Andreyeva, Y. Y. Alekseyeva, V. A. Ababkov, O. B. Bogdoshina, Y. R. Bayenskaya, V. M. Bashina, A. A. Bodolev, L. I. Bojovich, M. Bowen, L. S. Vygotsky, K. Gilbert, S. S. Galaskaya, L. Y. Gozman from the scientists of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. . Smirnova, N. V. In the scientific research of Simashkova, V. Satir, V. V. Tkachyova, A. Y. Varga, L. B. Schneider, T. N. Visotina, L. I. Wasserman, A. I. Zakharov, E. G. Eidemiller and others, the types of children with autism spectrum disorder and medical and psychological problems of their development, autism child and father - the system of maternal relations, the importance of rehabilitation measures and the effectiveness of family psychotherapeutic assistance have been scientifically researched.

The study of human communication and its communicative abilities was carried out in various fields of psychology. At the theoretical level, structural components and their relationship with other aspects of personality were considered by G. M. Andreyeva, A. A. Bodolev, G. S. Vasiliev, E. A. Golubeva, M. S. Kagan, A. A. Kidron, A. A. Leontiyev, A. N. Leontiyev and others. In educational psychology, E. E. Dmitrieva, N. V. Klyueva, M. I. Lisina, A. G. Ruzskaya and others conducted theoretical and practical research on the characteristics of communication between children of different ages. The question of learning communication is partly TA in special psychology. Considered by scientists such as Vlasova, V. I. Lubovsky, U. V. Uliyenkova. There are a number of scientific works by E. E. Dmitriyeva, I. V. Kornilova, D. S. Kazarova, E. Yu. Medvedeva, T. A. Shalyugina and other scientists dedicated to the development of communication and communication skills in children with speech, vision, hearing, cerebral palsy, cognitive disabilities. Only one scientist A. V. In 2005, Haustov was able to conduct research on the development of communication skills in children with early childhood autism. M. Yu. Vedenina, S. A. Morozov, J. L. G. Nuriyeva, dedicated to the development of speech of preschool children with ASD, organization of daily skills, cognitive and game activities, as well as communication skills in children with autism. There are a number of scientific and practical studies by scientists such as O. S. Nikolskaya, A. V. Howstov, and at the same time, in the scientific and methodological psychological and pedagogical literature, there are studies devoted to the problems of creating conditions for the development of communicative abilities of preschool children with ASD and diagnostic problems there is a shortage. As a result of studies, "Formation of communication skills in children with childhood autism" by Artur Valeryevich, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences in Russia (2005), Probylova, Candidate of Psychology, Vera Stepanovna, "Education of five-year-old children with early childhood autism" "characteristics of self-awareness" (2008), candidate of psychology Solomko, Alla Dmitrievna "Formation of play skills and emotional-cognitive sphere in 5-7-year-old children with autism spectrum disorders through physical education." (2012), Candidate of

Pedagogical Sciences Kalmykova Natalya Yuryevna "Psychodiagnostic differentiation of developmental opportunities of preschool children with autism spectrum disorders." (2023) it was found that scientific work was done. The scientific work of Bessmertnaya Yulia Vladimirovna, candidate of psychology, on "Characteristics of the development of communication skills of preschool children with autism spectrum disorders", taking into account the characteristics of the state of their cognitive and communicative spheres during the leading type of activity (play), preschool children with ASD development and testing of corrective-psychological work directions that create conditions for the development of communicative abilities in children, and in this regard, the scientist has developed a number of proposals and methods.

In our country, the percentage of scientific research on autistic children is very low compared to other countries of the world. F.A. Akramova, D.U. Abdullayeva, Sh.R. Baratov, M.G. Davletshin, M.Kh. Fayziyeva, V.M. Karimova, H.K. Karimov, K.K. Mamedov, Z.T. Nishonova, L.V. Nazirova, G.A. Qurbonova, N.A. Sog'inov, N.N. Salayeva, M.S. Salayeva, among the psychologists of our country. R.S. Samarov, S.Kh. Tadzhdiyeva, E.G'. Ghoziyev, G'.B. Shoumarov, O'.B. Shamsiyev, A.Sh. Shojalilov, O.R. Shamiyeva and others conducted scientific research focused on personality development characteristics and family relations. Pedagogical scientists, M.Y. Ayupova, Sh.M. Amirsaidova, U.Y. Fayziyeva, M.U. Hamidova, L.R. Mominova, D.A. Nurkeldiyeva, L.Sh. Nurmuhamedova, M.P. Polatova, V.S. Rakhmonova, Sh.T. Shermuhamedova and others need special attention. Children's characteristics have been scientifically researched.

By constantly holding events within the framework of "April 2 - World Autism Awareness Day", we managed to make autistic children truly diagnosed with autism. This diagnosis was not made until the last 4-5 years. It was given as general mental retardation or some other chronic illness that coexisted with autism. This led to incorrect indicators in the reports. Attention to self-treatment was not enough, the child's condition was revealed during the medical examination before admission to school.

According to Nilufar Mansurova, chief specialist of the Ministry of Health's Department of Maternal and Child Protection, there are speech therapist-psychoneurologist specialists in multi-chain central polyclinics in the regions, who deal with children diagnosed with autism in a specific way.

Also, the action plan of the Ministry to ensure the implementation of the Presidential Decree No. PF-5590 "On comprehensive measures for the fundamental improvement of the health care system" includes chronic diseases and disabilities. The issue of expanding the health and rehabilitation of children by establishing regional rehabilitation centers for children is included.

At the moment, real efforts to treat autism are expected to be carried out by the Republican Children's Center for Social Adaptation (RBIMM) and private centers. The center is headquartered in the capital and has branches in Samarkand and Fergana regions.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the whole world, especially in our country, attention to children suffering from this disease has increased much more than before. Basically, scientists conducted scientific research on the causes and types of diseases, studying their psychology, establishing communication with them. But many aspects of autism: memory, thinking,

perception, unique characteristics, hidden abilities and methods of their manifestation, mechanisms of special work of children with this disease with their parents. learning and thereby achieving positive changes in the lives of such children, finding solutions to the problems that torment their parents still remains an urgent issue.

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