

## MULTISENSORY TEACHING - ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S LEARNING

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The world is full of options, especially when it comes to children's education. There is so much that students get to experience via their senses as part of their learning process before moving on to more conceptual thinking. Younger toddlers use their five senses to investigate their surroundings. They develop knowledge and comprehension when they engage with it, thanks to the information provided by their senses. Sensory learning is a type of learning in which children utilize any of their five senses to learn about and make sense of their surroundings. As children are repeatedly exposed to sensory inputs in the context of ordinary activities, they get more familiar with those inputs and can decode them in increasingly complicated ways. When kids enter school and learn to read and write words on paper or whiteboards, this expertise leads to an increase in comprehension abilities. When these abilities are included in a child's schooling, he or she will find it simpler to catch up on reading and writing skills. Experiential learning is a type of sensory learning. In comparison to other modes of learning, it stimulates children's innate interest in their surroundings. When you give a kid sensory-based learning opportunities in a school setting, they are encouraged to utilize their senses to investigate their surroundings. This approach fosters children's natural curiosity and aids in their general development without imposing educational techniques on them. Students may explore their surroundings with all of the richness that it has to offer by using their three senses.

Our sense of sight is responsible for the majority of the information we acquire from our five senses. Visual inputs received by a newborn during its various phases of development are responsible for crucial abilities such as doing everyday activities,

cutting, drawing, writing, reading, copying from the board, and coloring. Other types of sensory-based learning, such as auditory or hearing-based learning and tactile or touch-based learning, are also key contributors to a sensory environment that encourages a child's physical and cognitive growth. Babies perceive form, texture, and size when they explore touch in their environment by gripping their parents' hands or toys. In the early stages of development, what students learn through touch builds the groundwork for abilities like using a hair comb, buttoning a shirt, handling a pencil or silverware, typing, and so on. Babies initially learn about sound by listening to the noises around them, such as people's voices, music, and sounds from toys such as rattles. They also learn to create their noises, such as cooing or wailing. These features, together with voice and speech, aid in the development of language, which has an influence on communication, listening to learn, and music appreciation.

Multisensory learning entails using visual, auditory, and kinesthetic-tactile channels at the same time and connecting them. It improves memory and helps children learn to read and write. According to a study, our brains have naturally evolved to process multisensory impulses better than unisensory signals. Furthermore, it has been discovered that coherence in daily life results from the processing of information from multiple sources. Some studies also show the benefits of multisensory learning, which involves the simultaneous use of many senses. Educators have been attempting to include several senses into their teaching to provide students with a richer experience and a better grasp of subjects. The use of multisensory approaches can help students learn the content more effectively while also improving cognitive capacities in areas such as reasoning, problem-solving, and critical thinking.

Different senses must be expressly included in the curriculum to give the greatest advantage since multimodal approaches have shown significant potential above standard language-and-listening methods. Furthermore, exposing learners to various sources of

stimuli at the same time engages them differently throughout time and boosts retention rates.

*References:*

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