



SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF USING MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE AND SPACE KNOWLEDGE IN STUDENTS

Tashmatova Kamola Abdurashidovna

*Doctor Of Philosophy In Pedagogical Sciences (Phd) State Institute Of Art And Culture Of Uzbekistan
Department Of "Folklore And Ethnography", Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Intangible Cultural Heritage, form, method, medium, diversity, education, competence, knowledge of nature and the universe, skills, awareness, formal education, non-formal education.

Abstract: In this article presents ideas on improving the knowledge and skills of humans related to nature and the universe through mediataeval resources, one of their intangible cultural forms.

Received: 18.05.2024

Accepted: 23.05.2024

Published: 28.05.2024

INTRODUCTION

In our country, a number of activities are being carried out in the field of education, particularly in the general secondary education system, to educate young people in a comprehensive manner. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev says: "We consider it our first priority to improve the activities of all links of the education and training system based on the requirements of today's times." [1, 24]. Indeed, the future of the nation is directly related to its youth. Educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, educating them in the spirit of thousand-year-old traditions and values of our ancestors, is an example of our deep understanding of the importance of intangible cultural heritage today. Chapter II "Goals and tasks of general secondary education" of the regulation on general secondary education defines the tasks of general secondary education as follows:

- Ensuring regular knowledge acquisition by students, developing their need for learning, forming basic academic, scientific and general cultural knowledge;
- Education of high spiritual and moral qualities in students on the basis of harmonization of national and universal values, formation of citizens loyal to their homeland and people;
- Ensuring the continuity and consistency of education, the integration of the educational program of general educational institutions with the educational programs of secondary special vocational education institutions;
- Improving the quality of education through the widespread introduction of modern and innovative pedagogical methods of teaching and information and communication technologies into the educational process;

- Identifying, supporting and developing individual positive characteristics of students, creating conditions for their high-level education, formation and development of their creative potential;
- Formation of working and independent creative thinking skills, guidance of students to the profession, conscious selection of secondary special vocational education institutions and assistance in mastering the vocational education program [2, 3, 4].

Also, in Chapter VII, Clause 57 of this regulation entitled "Training, retraining and professional development of pedagogic personnel", "Pedagogical team members of a general educational institution shall unite in a methodological association in the areas of teaching (natural, concrete, humanitarian, social and other sciences)." It is clarified [2, 11]. We took our research work on the example of humanities in secondary schools. The system of humanitarian sciences includes the native language, Russian language, English language, literature, the idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality, patriotism, history of world religions, jurisprudence, and history. According to the Convention, intangible cultural heritage is manifested in the following five directions:

- verbal forms and traditions of self-expression;
- performance art;
- customs, ceremonies and holidays;
- knowledge and skills related to traditional crafts;
- knowledge related to nature and the universe [Article 2, 3].

People's knowledge about nature and the universe has been formed for centuries and passed from ancestors to generations. This knowledge includes people's early time calculations (farmers' calculations, cattle calculations, solar and lunar year calculations), knowledge and skills related to Uzbek national cooking, traditional folk medicine, weather changes and seasons. An example is very broad knowledge and skills, such as experiences and knowledge related to

Since primitive people, all generations have felt themselves as a part of nature and tried to adapt to it, to understand the mysteries of the events in nature and the universe, and to find ways to use it effectively in life. Such concepts are certainly related to ancient religious concepts, on the basis of which people tried to understand nature. Knowledge related to nature and the universe has been formed over the years and has been orally passed down from generation to generation. Some of them have not lost their importance to this day. In particular, the habits of burning incense and wearing glasses are related to the totemistic and animistic views of primitive times. In the sacred book of Zoroastrians, "Avesta", there are instructions on how to preserve nature's blessings and, if necessary, use them for the purpose of finding a cure.

They paid special attention to all natural phenomena. Fruit trees and wheat crops were highly valued. They knew how to find a cure by falling into the sand, mud, and salts in natural "hospitals" [4, 240].

The "Vendidod" section of "Avesta" contains the oldest examples of diseases and their treatment, as well as folk medicine in general. Our ancestors successfully used folk medicine to treat patients. Orientalist Bahromy said that in "Avesta" there is a list of more than a thousand medicinal plants and herbs, and the ways of obtaining and preparing medicine from them are indicated. Medicines are often sap, leaf, flower, fruit, grain, bush and herb root, sap, saffron, koski, sesame, khazarspan, cumin, onion, cedar, tar, sugar cane, radish. It is prepared from herbs and plants such as dates, carrots, quinces, honey, olive oil, safflower, sorghum, leaves, hawthorn [5, 53-54]. In doing so, they managed to determine the laws of nature based on constant observation. The study of animal instincts has also been effective in

this. For example, underground animals, even dogs and birds, notice earthquakes, which science and technology still cannot explain, before humans. Or the birds, who noticed the change of weather before us, change their places of residence. Many similar examples can be cited. By the knowledge and skills of a person related to nature and the universe, we should understand the knowledge and skills that a person has acquired in order to ensure harmony with nature and the universe.

These knowledge and skills include experience in farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry. It is also possible to include knowledge related to cooking and folk medicine.

For example, shepherds tending sheep in a sandy desert, where no other plants grow except saxophones and sedges, can dig under which sedges water can come out, or cut the trunk of a plant and put it on fire. they know well that water can be extracted from it if it is put into it. Or an experienced gardener knows which branch of a tree to cut and which branch to leave to increase productivity, and an experienced gardener knows which side to water the crop, and how much water should be watered at what time of the day. There are people who know the secrets of determining the weather based on the condition of trees and the movement of animals, what crops to plant in wet years, and the secrets of farming without watering during drought.

Although most of these knowledge and skills are used in science, a large part of them is passed only by word of mouth and is not accepted by science. As NMM, the goal of preserving and learning these knowledge and skills is to ensure their effective use in people's lives, and to make others enjoy the great truths known to us ordinary people. In his researches, M. Jorayev collected the heavenly views and myths of our people for the first time, and studied them comparatively-analytically and comparatively-typologically. The leading motifs of the plot of celestial legends about heavenly bodies such as Zot, Venus, Hulkar, Milky Way, and the historical foundations of the system of images are illuminated, and natural phenomena such as lunar and solar eclipses, rainbows, shooting stars, thunder, lightning, and snakes are explained. The ancient roots of folk beliefs related to celestial mythology have been identified and the Uzbek folk calendar, which embodies mythological ideas related to the periods of traditional time calculation such as chilla, Ayamajuz, Ahman-Dahman, Hezim-Khirman, Nakhsi Navroz, Obi Rahmat It is important to study the system of legends.

Analyzing the knowledge in the content of NMM, it is important to develop the knowledge in the content of intangible cultural heritage in students of universities from simplicity to complexity, taking into account the capabilities of the teacher and the student. It is also necessary to develop a plan of lessons and extracurricular activities and use them effectively. We believe that it is appropriate to implement knowledge of intangible cultural heritage in general education schools in the following directions.

REFERENCES

1. Sh. Mirziyoyev. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is the guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being. (Maruza at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan) December 7, 2016. Tashkent - "Uzbekistan" - 2017
2. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the regulation on general secondary education". T., March 15, 2017, No. 140
3. Article 2 of the International Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Clause 2. - Paris. 2003
4. Karaboyev U. Holidays of the Uzbek people - Tashkent: East. 2002. - B 240
5. Hamidov H. Avesta interests. - Tashkent: People's heritage, 2001. - B 53-54