

**EFFECTIVE USE OF MODERN MEDIA EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
NATURAL SCIENCE CLASSES**

Suyunov Dilshod Abdullayevich

Termez State Pedagogical Institute

M. A. Suyundikova

Department of primary education associate professor. p.f.f.d (PhD)

Termez State Pedagogical Institute student

Annotation: The article describes modern educational technologies for improving the effective use of Information Technology in the process of teaching Natural Sciences in elementary grades, determining the possibilities of Information Technology in teaching Natural Sciences, increasing students' interest in science, analyzing facts and continuity of knowledge in various educational disciplines that study problems related to natural sciences.

Key words: natural sciences, school, education, information technology, use, interactive method, ecological worldview, teaching, upbringing, attitude, explanation, Teacher, Primary class.

Currently, information technology is considered a developed era. Information technology is also covering the educational system. This has the potential to improve the effectiveness of Education. The most effective use of Multimedia tools is the embodied vision of the delivery of educational materials to students based on audio, video, text, graphics and animation effects based on the software and technical tools of Computer Science. In developed countries, this method of teaching is currently being applied in areas of Education. In our country, every family has become non-recreational without multimedia tools. Nowadays, not every computer on sale can be imagined without multimedia tools. Attempts to make computers widely used in education in the 70s of the 20th century were due, first of all, to the fact that they were extremely low in productivity. Practice shows that teaching students based on multimedia tools is doubly productive and time-consuming. On the basis of Multimedia tools, it is possible to save up to 30% of time in obtaining knowledge, while the acquired knowledge will remain in memory for a long time. If students receive the materials being given on a visual (video) basis, the storage of information in memory will increase by 25-30%. In addition to this, the storage of materials in memory increases by 75% if the educational materials are given embodied in audio, video and graphics. We were once again convinced of this in the process of learning foreign languages based on multimedia tools. Currently, multimedia software and pedagogical tools in the educational process have the following capabilities: individualization and differentiation of the educational process; implementation of control with the diagnosis of errors and reasoning; saving training time by performing simple computational and graphic work by a computer; visual presentation of information in training; modeling the processes or phenomena under study; formation of the ability to make the right; develop students' thinking skills in the face of a particular phenomenon; strengthen motivation for learning; form a cognitive-activity culture and bring several other opportunities to the face. By a number of researchers, the term "learning computer environment" is a multifaceted concept and has been applied in many areas.

Of These, A.L.Smetannikov describes the "educational computer environment" as "used to study sections of individual topics and disciplines aimed at the formation of functional skills of mental action. It can be seen from this that the use of computer-controlled software-pedagogical tools or electronic teaching aids in the educational process plays an important role in the teaching of Science

and the development of students' perception of this science. Multimedial electronic teaching aids, which are being developed today in the field of natural science, should meet the following didactic requirements: - compliance of the education of Natural Sciences with the minimum content, that is, the state standard, and at the same time above this minimum; - availability of interactive models; - presence of opposite connections; - creation of conditions for the development of research skills, qualifications and competencies of students; - the combination of training and control functions; - variety of functions and differentiation of tasks; - compliance of students with their mastering abilities and creating conditions for their individual development. The importance of teaching natural sciences through mediated education and software-pedagogical tools developed on its basis, as well as electronic teaching aids is that the knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies that students receive in natural sciences are strengthened. At the same time, on the basis of mediocre education, the opportunity arises to more fully illuminate the essence of concepts about nature, and students' critical thinking skills in relation to mediocre subjects of any content are formed and developed. At the moment, the rapid development of Science and technology puts complex problems before foreign scientists.

Therefore, the inclusion of new theoretical and practical knowledge about the laws of the development of nature and society in the content of education, the formation of the most necessary knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies in the interaction of all disciplines, the training of educators with high knowledge and skills for students to acquire knowledge important for various fields of social life. In the educational system, indeed, today a new stage of approach to the integration of school subjects begins. In the interdisciplinary connection in secondary schools, the problem of convergence, integrated integration of various closely related academic disciplines is being addressed. So, in conclusion, in order to scientifically substantiate the provision of interdisciplinary communication for solving these problems in the educational process, it will be necessary to select the content of each academic discipline in interdisciplinary communication, to form a system of interrelated disciplines using modern educational technologies used in the educational process.

List of literature used

1. Suyunov, D. A. (2022). Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ekologik tafakkurni shakllantirish vositalari. Science and innovation. International scientific journal, (5-P), 43-47.
2. Suyunov, D. A. (2024). Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarda tabiiy fanlarni o'qitishda tabiatga nisbatan ijobiy muhitni shakllantirish. Inter education & global study, (8), 349-354.
3. Suyunov D.A. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarda matematika fanini o'qitishda aqliy tafakkurini shakllantirishda mental arifmetikaning o'rni. "Boshlang'ich ta'lim: samarali ta'lim amaliyoti, muammolari, istiqbollari"., mavzusida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari to'plami. 17-18-may 2024-yil. II qism
4. Narbayev A.B. Hozirgi jamiyat va ta'limda medianing o'rni "Muhammad al-Xorazmiy izdoshlari" Respublika ilmiy – texnikaviy anjumani materiallari. Urganch. 2018. B.173-175.
5. Suyunov, D. A., & Axmedova, Z. I. (2025, February). Boshlang'ich sinflarda ekologik dunyoqarashini tarbiyalashda konseptual tamoyillardan foydalanishni takomillashtirish. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGY AND LINGUISTICS (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 8-11).
6. Mamatmusayeva, D., & Suyunov, D. (2025). THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING THE USE OF THE MEANS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE TEACHING OF NATURAL SCIENCES IN ELEMENTARY GRADES. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 1(1), 1019-1021.
7. G'aybullayev N. va boshqalar. Pedagogika. O'quv qo'llanma. - T., 2005
ocial Sciences, 5, 131-134.