

Didactics of Teaching Fine Arts at School and Ways to Increase Students' Creative Activity

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Abstract: This article describes the didactics of teaching fine arts in school and ways to increase students' creative activity. In modern pedagogy, didactics is considered as a separate field of theory of education and upbringing.

Keywords: School, art, creative activity, didactics, youth, education.

One of the priorities of our state policy is the education of a harmoniously developed generation, the education of enlightened and highly spiritual citizens in our country, which is currently on the path of innovative development. Another important task of the head of state in the field of education is the formation of a modern, broad-minded, young generation that has an active civil position, can strongly defend the interests of the Motherland and the people.

Another important task of education is to form a modern, broad-minded generation of young people who are active citizens, able to defend the interests of the Motherland and the people. Therefore, the idea that the development and implementation of the "Concept of the order and principles of teaching social sciences in the system of continuing education" is becoming an objective necessity.

The first step in training young artists is to master the art of painting, especially in school. Today's reforms in our country also require the formation of a mature aesthetic worldview of young people, the formation of high spirituality and creative thinking. Therefore, in training qualified personnel, we must first of all pay attention to schoolchildren, as the President said. Didactics plays an important role in the process of educating students in general secondary schools, especially in increasing their interest in art and creative activity.

General information about didactics Didactics (Greek - teacher, educator) is a branch of pedagogy related to the theory of education and upbringing. In modern pedagogy, didactics is considered as a separate field of theory of education and upbringing. The main task of didactics is to determine the content of education and to find the most effective methods and ways of teaching. Didactics requires the teacher to follow certain rules and regulations. Didactics - helps and supervises the teacher. Therefore, didactics requires that the classroom, the blackboard, the desk, the textbook, the teaching aids, the handouts, the exhibitions, and other technical equipment be of a constant, high-quality, demand level. It also oversees the learning process on a scientific basis. Didactics, by its very nature, is the legal boundary of teaching or learning. the teacher can't get out of it, he can't ignore it.

Although didactics was formed long ago, by the 17th century, the great Czech pedagogue YO Comenius (1592-1670) had compiled a didactic principle based on the history of pedagogy and

integrated it into a single system. This principle established the rules for the application of planting in school activities and created a whole didactic system. Y.O. Comenius, with his great services, created a school and an educational system. He founded the school system, the education system, and the theory of education.

It is too late to start creating textbooks in Uzbekistan. Beginning in 1970, the first "test" textbooks on fine arts began to be created in Uzbekistan. R. Hasanov and A. Jilsova published textbooks for the 1st grade in 1970, for the 2nd grade in 1974, and for the 3rd grade in 1976. In 1977, R. Hasanov, B. Aripov, A. Isokhodjayev created a textbook "Fine Arts" for the 4th grade. These textbooks have been reprinted several times. Textbooks have a positive effect on the effectiveness of art classes. These textbooks were also published in the Karakalpak language. The textbook aims to provide systematic knowledge based on the curriculum. These textbooks can be used independently by the student. If it is not possible to write a textbook, textbooks will be created instead.

In addition, a number of textbooks for schools of Uzbekistan by R. Hasanov and H. Egamov for grades 1-4 have been published. The manuals analyze the most important problems and issues in increasing the creative activity of students in the teaching of fine arts from different perspectives. Assessment of students' knowledge, organization and conduct of 45-minute lessons of fine arts, conducting lessons and lessons on the basis of their systematic improvement, the most modern methods of achieving the effectiveness of the knowledge and skills imparted to students, the essence and content of which are explained on the basis of work experience scientific research.

In addition, the methodological manuals create educational and didactic conditions for fine arts lessons, the pedagogical status of fine arts education, the psychological basis of students' attention, assessment criteria for determining students' knowledge, local and foreign. The most current problems of the educational system, such as the criteria for the use of fine arts materials, the essence and content of educational work, the didactic requirements of knowledge and skills in fine arts at school, are scientifically analyzed.

So, today a number of methodological bases for the teaching of fine arts in the school, the improvement of lessons, increasing the creative activity of students and the effectiveness of lessons have been developed, on the basis of which the school teachers of fine arts have the opportunity to increase the effectiveness of their art classes. It should also be noted that extracurricular and extracurricular activities are important tools to increase students' interest in the visual arts and to increase their activity and creativity in the classroom. There are more than 40 types of extracurricular activities in the fine arts. The most important of them are: 1. Circles. 2. Consultations (additional lessons). 3. Conversations, lectures, reports. 4. Travel, walks. 5. Exhibitions and competitions. 6. Art nights. 7. Press work. 8. Stand, album, individual exhibitions. 9. Watching movies and TV shows. 10. Conferences, meetings, anniversaries, etc. on the works of artists. Circles. Depending on the school environment, "painting" (young artist), "graphics", "painting", "pottery", "study of art history", "wood, plaster carving", "sculpture".

The circle is open to students interested in drawing. Groups of 10-12 students will be formed, with 2-3 classes per week. Classes last 2-3 hours. Additional lessons (consultations). General and individual lessons are organized for students who do not master well. Consultations are organized on topics that are less time consuming, or on a department, course, at the request of your student. These classes are scheduled for 1 or 2 days a week. Conversations, lectures, reports. These classes are organized in the form of conversations, questions and answers, poetry readings, conferences, dedicated to the works of famous artists, masters of art or pedagogues. Excursions to art museums,

exhibition halls, studios, artists' houses, universities, open-air museums, historical monuments, mountains and parks are organized. An essay will be written after the trip to make the trip more effective.

Art evenings are held on the occasion of birthdays, anniversaries and other celebrations of famous artists. The art night will consist of 2 parts. Part 1 will feature lectures, discussions, and art performances dedicated to the night. Part 2 is an art part that includes quizzes, poetry readings, quizzes, movies, concerts, theatrical and even screen performances, and book sales. Exhibitions and competitions are based on the works of famous artists or creative students. Exhibitions and competitions on student work are especially important. A poster will be issued a month before its establishment. This poster provides information about the opening, content and conditions of the competition and exhibition. An organizing committee and board will then be formed. The opening and closing ceremonies will be held in a solemn atmosphere. Press work. The school press is mainly used for posters, and some schools also use radio and video.

The school's art posters, as usual, feature headlines, science teaching, and humorous headlines. The name of the newspaper can be in the field of art, such as "Nafosat", "Riassomchiliik", "Yosh kalamkash", "Sanatshunoslik". Artists' conferences.

One of the extracurricular activities to increase students' interest in fine arts is to hold conferences dedicated to the work of famous artists. There will also be personal albums of art students, stands dedicated to them, and individual exhibitions. Also, watching movies and TV shows as a team can be very effective. However, extracurricular and extracurricular activities are also organized through the establishment of a fine arts classroom at the school. Your country has a great deal of experience in organizing and conducting extracurricular activities in the fine arts. Therefore, the role, importance and importance of extracurricular activities in the field of fine arts in improving the effectiveness of lessons and classes are emphasized. Exhibitions and competitions. Art nights. Press work. albums, solo exhibitions.

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Therefore, much attention is paid to the role, place and importance of extracurricular educational activities in the field of fine arts in improving the effectiveness of lessons and classes.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the use of didactics in art classes, as well as the involvement of students in extracurricular activities, increases their interest in science and increases their creative activity.

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