

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF PRACTICAL AND INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING MINIATURE ART

Ro`zmetov Kuvondik Shonazarovich

*Urgench State Pedagogical Institute Senior lecturer of the
Department of Art History. kuvondiqruzmetov@gmail.com*

Abstract: This article outlines the purpose and objectives of organizing classes in miniature art in the Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics department of higher education institutions, the main conditions for effectively organizing practical classes, independent learning, and the stages of developing students' independent work skills and competencies.

Keywords: Miniature art, miniature schools, pattern making technology, pattern composition, coloring, finishing, theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and qualifications.

INTRODUCTION

Miniature art, which has become a unique phenomenon in world fine art and has been passed down to us to a high degree, is distinguished by its uniqueness. Thousands of unique miniature works testify to the fact that this type of art has been honed over the centuries during the stages of development of the culture of the peoples of Central Asia and the Middle East. After all, this exquisite type of art, along with other types of art, is also valued for its uniqueness and uniqueness. Of course, miniature art also has its own style, school, national traditions and is considered one of the finest examples of the artistic masterpieces of each Eastern country. The inclusion of oriental miniature in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity is another proof of the world's attention and interest in this art. Miniature art has been developed in our country since ancient times. Attention to fine and applied arts occupies an important place in cultural life in our country. Even today, the traditions of schools in this direction are continued by skilled artists, craftsmen, and talented young people. The resolution of the Head of our state “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” dated April 21, 2020 has given a new impetus to the prospects of our national fine and applied arts. According to it, the Kamoliddin Behzod scholarship for young people interested in fine arts is established in our country, and the Academy of Arts continues to hold educational weeks at a high level, including an international symposium dedicated to the birth of Behzod, conferences, and exhibitions.

Therefore, we should not forget that the training of specialists in the field of education is also important for the further development of this art form and its transmission from generation to generation.

In addition to the miniature specialty being prepared in higher educational institutions of our republic, it is important to introduce and establish teaching of subjects taught on the basis of student choice in order to ensure that the subject of miniature art in the standard curriculum of the Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics specialty also occupies a special place in education. Taking into account the fact that the traditions and styles of miniature art of the peoples of the East, especially Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, are widely promoted and taught, a responsible task has arisen to modernize and further develop the promotion, teaching and teaching of miniature art styles.

When teaching students about miniatures, the first priority should be to help them acquire the teaching profession. To do this:

The content of the work performed in practical classes should correspond to the relevant subject programs and topics of club classes in secondary schools:

- the student must be able to theoretically substantiate and verbally explain all the practical work performed in the classes;
- the student must have a high level of proficiency in using educational literature;
- the student must be able to examine and evaluate the practical work performed by other students in miniature art;
- the student must also have the skills to prepare visual aids (educational posters, flashcards, etc.) based on the curriculum of secondary schools;

Thus, such a close connection is the main characteristic of training a fine arts teacher, which requires training not only a specialist with sufficient theoretical knowledge, but also a specialist with "golden hands" and skilled craftsman skills.

General information on conducting practical classes.

In practical classes, students will get acquainted with innovations in the field of miniature art and perform practical work based on them. Practical classes are held in small groups based on modern teaching methods and innovative technologies. In addition, it is recommended to independently use educational and scientific and foreign literature, electronic resources, Internet materials, and handouts.

Students will learn the technologies of composition, proportion, construction, drawing, placement in miniature art, planning in drawing, variant composition of decorative geometric, Islamic and other pattern compositions, drawing sequences, the ability to create miniature compositions, drawing and coloring using the image of water, trees, mountains, animals and humans in the composition, teaching its topics using modern methods, and the methodology for organizing and conducting miniature circle classes in the future.

In teaching students the art of miniature and organizing its teaching correctly based on modern requirements, the implementation of independent educational tasks also plays a special role.

Independent learning is a form of learning aimed at the formation of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and competencies based on the independent mastery of educational material, creative and independent performance of tasks of varying complexity, practical tasks in the classroom and outside the classroom, as well as the consolidation of acquired knowledge, skills and competencies, and the independent study of additional information or material.

It is advisable that the tasks given to students for independent educational work in miniature science are mainly aimed at consolidating and deepening the knowledge gained in lectures and practical classes, repeating the studied educational materials, and developing practical skills and qualifications. We need to ensure that the content of independent educational work is inextricably linked to the content and purpose of the subject.

Currently, the curriculum divides the student workload between classroom (contact) and independent learning in undergraduate programs from 40/60 percent to 50/50 percent. In the process of changing the curriculum, a number of issues and problems of subjects should be studied through independent learning. Independent learning is the independent mastering by students of part of the program materials in a particular subject.

The content and methodology for organizing independent learning activities in miniature subjects taught in higher education institutions have not been practically developed. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a calendar-theme plan for independent learning in applied decorative arts. It is important that the topics of independent learning, intended for practical work assignments in the classroom and at home, and the forms of their implementation are clearly indicated in it. As a result, students will be able to independently complete a number of assignments at home. This will further increase their qualifications, skills and creative abilities. Skillfully composed individual assignments often contribute to the manifestation of creative independence in students.

The main conditions for the effective organization of independent learning are:

- the scientific and research nature of independent learning;
- individual performance of independent educational work;
- methodical guidance for the organization of independent learning;
- monitoring the independent performance of students' assignments in the subject;
- evaluating theoretical and practical knowledge and skills;
- teaching students to think creatively;

- creating conditions for students to learn the technology of creating, coloring and decorating patterns from simple to complex, and applying patterns to various objects;
- taking into account the results of current, intermediate and final assessments when assessing the results of students' independent work.

Independent work in miniature science can be done in the classroom and mainly at home. Independent work performed in practical classes organized in the classroom is conducted by the professor-teacher. Students complete the assignments independently. The professor-teacher monitors how students complete the assignments. Independent educational work performed at home is also organized for a specific purpose. Additional literature is widely used in this. The results of students' independent learning are evaluated based on the points they have earned. In this case, the sum of the points earned by the student for the completion of independent educational work completed during the semester is summarized together with the practical work assignments completed in the classroom during the current control period. Otherwise, the student is considered to have failed the assignments. Such a student will have to work individually.

Conclusion. It is of great importance that today's student, along with familiarizing himself with the information we have highlighted above, acquires practical, professional skills in the field of miniature, which he will need in his future pedagogical activity. At the same time, if we organize miniature circle classes, along with many other disciplines, and teach the younger generation based on the new pedagogical technologies that we have tried to highlight in this topic, we will ensure the continuity and continuity of the teacher-student tradition in miniature art.

References:

1. Xadjayev R. “Ta’limda innovatsion texnologiyalar”. Toshkent. 2020.
2. Karimova D. “Tasviriy san’at darslarida kreativ yondashuvlar” – Samarqand, 2021.
3. Pedagogik texnologiyalar bo’yicha xalqaro tajribalar – www.educationinnovations.org.
4. P.P. Shobaratov. Lakli miniatyura kompozitsiya. T. – 2007
5. M.J. Maxmudov. Kompozitsiya. T. – 2023
6. A. Madraximov., N. Normatov Sharq miniatyura maktablari, T-1989.
7. Sh. Shoyoqubov, O‘zbekistonning bugungi miniatyura rangtasviri. T. 1994.