

Using opportunities for independent education in the development of students' creative abilities

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Abstract

Creative education is a special aspect of arming young people with social experience, education aimed at children's activities and thinking. It works within the framework of activities in the field of youth education of the system above it, the society, it covers the problems of creative assimilation of the information content of the organizational systems below it, education of children's creative abilities and, on the basis of this, increasing educational activity. The pedagogue should pay attention to the following in his professional process and work on himself, creative activity aimed at creativity, innovation, not only eases his work, but also plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. Today, creativity, innovation, and activity aimed at creation of new things are modernly interpreted as creative activity.

At the same time, higher education institutions require their students to be well-rounded, independent thinkers, and creative. The fulfillment of such requirements is ensured by teaching them to acquire knowledge throughout their life.

Key words: student, creativity, analysis, educational process, competence, methodology, practical skills, education, pedagogical technology, educational programs, creative creativity, expert, knowledge, skills and competence.

1. INTRODUCTION

The role of independent education in the development of students' creative abilities is very important. Increasing the share of independent study hours, students' independent education, critical and creative thinking, systematic analysis, introduction of methods and technologies aimed at strengthening competencies in the educational process, directing the educational process to the formation of practical skills, in this regard, advanced pedagogical technologies based on international educational standards to the educational process, Special attention is paid to the development of the necessary competences, creative creativity, research, and logical thinking of the specialists through the continuous improvement of independent education and independent work skills in the issues of wide introduction of educational programs and educational methodological materials. Today, the main problems in the higher education system are the lack of independent study hours, students' independent learning, critical and creative thinking, systematic analysis, students' creativity in the educational process, and the introduction of methods and technologies aimed at strengthening competencies. It is necessary to prepare highly qualified specialists according to the requirements of consumers, to form the knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in their chosen specialties, to independently acquire knowledge and to train them in practical activities.

Each higher educational institution should establish close cooperation relations with the world's leading scientific and educational institutions, widely introduce advanced

pedagogical technologies, curricula and teaching-methodical materials based on international educational standards into the educational process, conduct educational and pedagogical activities, conduct master classes, improve qualifications it is important to actively attract highly qualified teachers and scientists from foreign partner educational institutions to the courses.

Currently, the main goal of higher education curricula and programs is to widely apply new pedagogical technologies and teaching methods, to encourage more students to work independently, thereby developing their creative abilities, to widely use various ways of teaching from best practices, and to introduce modern organizational forms. Another important point is that it is necessary to ensure the effective organization of training of special subjects in order to develop the inclination, abilities, knowledge and skills of students studying in the higher education system, to develop them as specialists in their chosen fields. In recent years, large-scale work has been done and is being done on the training of specialist personnel, improving its quality and efficiency. In particular, special attention is being paid to the composition of qualities such as independence, creativity, and activity of trained specialists. How to do independent work in educational institutions is done by each student. In order to achieve success, the student himself must work on himself with patience and without fear of difficulties. This is planned and implemented by the student himself [4].

Problems and changes in all aspects of society affect the process of training students in higher education institutions and set new requirements. Currently, there is a great need for specialists and personnel who have theoretical knowledge and practical skills, are adaptable to changes, think freely, and can independently solve their professional and life problems. At the same time, higher education institutions require their students to be well-rounded, independent thinkers, and creative. The fulfillment of such requirements is ensured by teaching them to acquire knowledge throughout their life. The work of a student studying at a higher educational institution outside the auditorium is his independent work. 70% of the knowledge a student can get is obtained through independent work, says Doctor of Psychology, Professor E. Gozиеv. In order to increase the efficiency of Uzbek folk art classes, using technical tools to demonstrate electronic textbooks, using modern information resources, innovative pedagogical technologies, creating science-based programs, preparing educational methodical exhibitions, conducting excursion competitions, quizzes, relying on the advanced achievements of modern pedagogical psychology conducting trainings, strengthening the educational material base, using local materials, organizing exhibitions, modern equipment of rooms, didactic principles for successfully solving educational issues, i.e. the educational principle, the principle of scientificity, the principle of regularity and sequence, consciousness-activity, visibility, and adherence to other principles are of particular importance.

Applied decorative art is developing in two directions: in the first direction, if art objects are made in many copies in production enterprises, the number of objects in the work of individual masters is extremely limited. This makes their artistry high. There are also such enterprises in the fields of furniture making, cutlery, and embroidery. Applied folk art exists in every nation, and as mentioned above, they differ from each other in terms of genres of applied art, material used in the preparation of items, shape, structure, color, decoration, dimensions. does. Another important characteristic of folk art is artistic traditions that have been used in the work of folk masters for thousands of years. This feature depends more on the environment, nature, and climatic conditions of each nation. Because when a master of practical art creates his work, he takes beauty from the surroundings, from nature. For

example, Uzbek folk craftsmen use images of mare, lamb, and peacock in their work, while masters of northern countries use images of deer and deer.

In the 9th-10th centuries, the art of painting developed rapidly in Central Asia. In architecture, brickwork patterning has developed to a high level, and the use of ganch and wood carving on the interior of buildings has developed. Especially, the gables, walls and arches of the mausoleums are very elegantly decorated with ganch-patterns. The patterns became more complex. In their new copies we see symbols, images, prayer, tasbih, sura and verses. Symbolic patterns reflect the realities and wishes happening in the world. Each drawing has its own meaning.

Archaeological finds in the territory of Uzbekistan in the XI-XII centuries show that geometric patterns were used a lot in patterns.

The national culture, which rose high in the 13th century, was destroyed by the Mongol invaders. During the reign of Genghis Khan, the national art was somewhat lost, but it did not disappear completely.

During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, Uzbek national folk art developed at a high level. Architects, artisans, masters, and artists from all countries under the rule of Amir Temur could be seen. They gave all their knowledge, skills and artistic skills to the structures they were building. At that time, in many luxurious historical and cultural monuments built in Samarkand and other places of Movarunnahr, the synthesis of unique rich artistic and aesthetic heritage of the peoples of the Near and Middle East, except for the peoples of Central Asia, was mixed and harmonized. It is not an exaggeration to say that it was.

By the 16th-17th centuries, plot paintings were almost not drawn, but decorated with patterns in the kundal style. At present, the interest of students in the science of traditional decorative arts leads to their spiritual enrichment.

Independent work of students in the process of mastering the science of applied decorative arts is an educational process aimed at developing their abilities to consciously set one or another task, plan their educational and creative work, implement it and objectively evaluate it. It is the basis of organizing TMI - ordering and coordinating its elements in order to increase the efficiency of the process. The effectiveness of students' creative activity outside the classroom in the field of applied decorative arts affects the quality of the entire educational process of future teachers, therefore, its organization is considered one of the urgent problems of the teaching methodology of applied decorative arts.

Due to the fact that painting is the basis of applied decorative arts, reduction of audience workload is observed in the educational process. 5110800 - It can be seen that the number of hours devoted to painting in the workshop of the bachelor's course "Fine art teacher" has been significantly reduced. This motivates to pay special attention to the organization of teaching in the field of painting in the implementation of independent works. We associate the increase in the efficiency of students' independent work in art with the growth of cognitive independence and creative activity in using the program, which includes creative assignments and the goals and tasks of students' extracurricular educational and creative work.

It is impossible to teach everything during "formal" education. It is understandable, so it is necessary to teach to read, to make a person independent in reading. The higher the educational process ensures students' independence, the higher its quality and effectiveness.

Let's highlight the possibilities of painting patterns in traditional and non-traditional colors during independent educational activities of students.

The composition of the pattern is made in the following sequence.

- the border of the surface on which the pattern is to be drawn is determined and the center is determined.

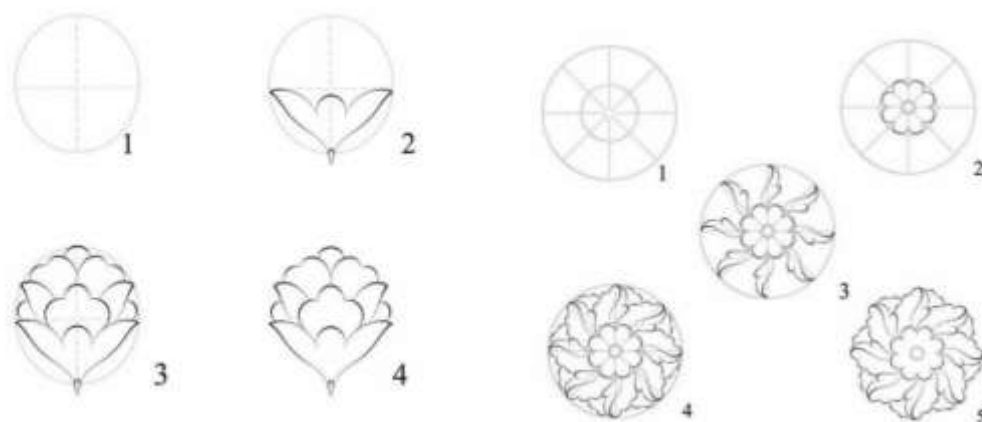
- because the pattern composition is symmetrical, the surface on which the pattern is drawn is distributed.
- the symbolic forms of the composition are drawn.
- rod directions (pattern dynamics) are drawn.
- flowers are drawn.
- it is drawn from additional pattern elements (margula, mugja, almond, leaf).

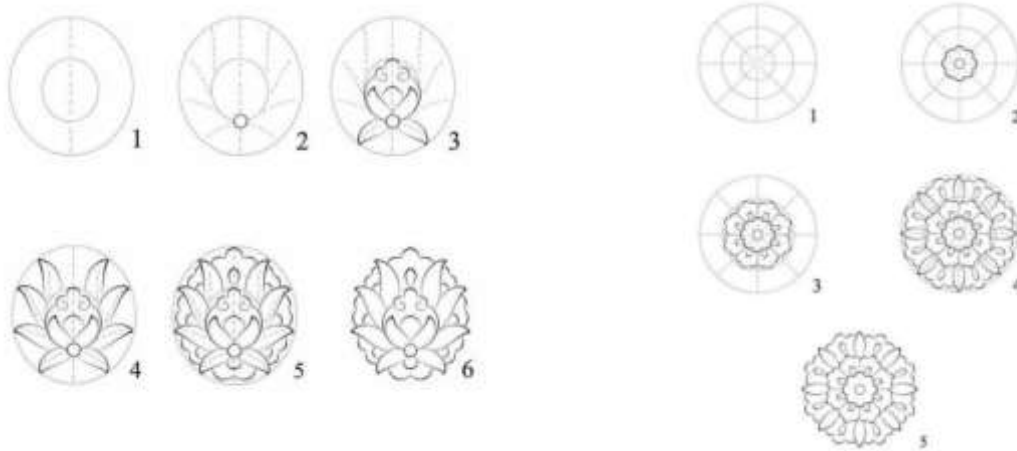


Picture 1. Steps of drawing leaf elements of Islamic patterns

The composition of the pattern is painted and finished at the following stage.

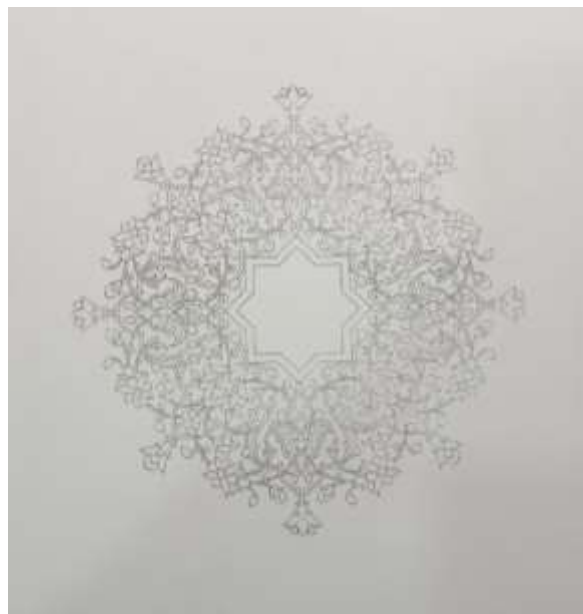
- the pattern paints the background of the composition (first large parts, then small parts);
- flowers and leaves are painted;
- the trunk and branches are painted;
- flowers and leaves are decorated;
- ink is applied to trunks and branches;
- will be punished;
- items are painted in colorless varnish.





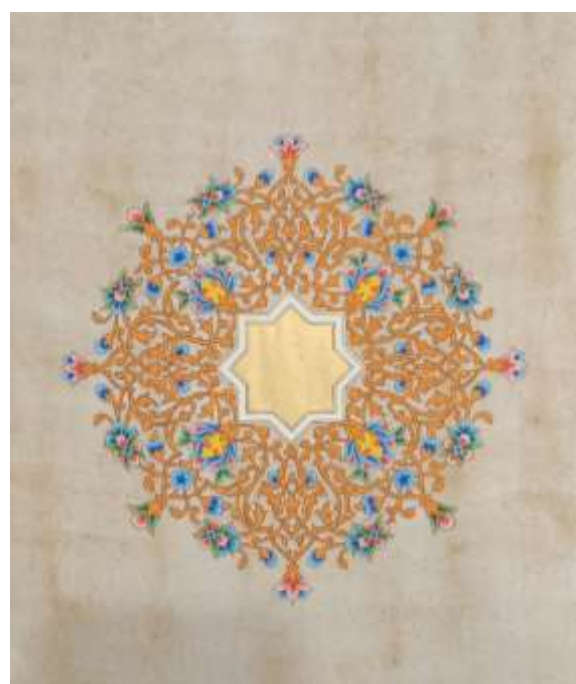
Picture 2. Steps of drawing floral elements of Islamic patterns.

Creativity is a miracle of the human mind. It affects the psyche of people and enriches their spiritual world. When a master painter creates a pattern composition, he certainly takes inspiration from nature and tries to reflect the existing beauty in it more attractively. Pattern elements "composition" are the basis of any type of folk decorative art. There are specific methods of composition of existing pattern elements following certain rules. From simple almond or pepper elements, you can create unique patterns in painting, wood carving, wood carving, and other similar types of folk art.





Of course, we emphasized above that the role of painting is important in the science of applied decorative art. From this point of view, we are currently using traditional methods of painting and consider its execution. (for example, drawing a pattern on A3 paper) First, we make a sketch of the composition suitable for the size of the paper, then draw a quarter of it in the format, and transfer the finished sketch to the surface of the paper using tracing paper.



First, the background part of the drawn composition is painted, then the elements of large flowers and leaves are painted, then the flowers, branches, branches, chains and other elements are painted, and at the end, the ink pen is drawn, and the decorative work is completed.

Composition is a Latin word that means to arrange, to build, to arrange. In this case, according to the selected pattern, its elements are placed on the surface of the paper in

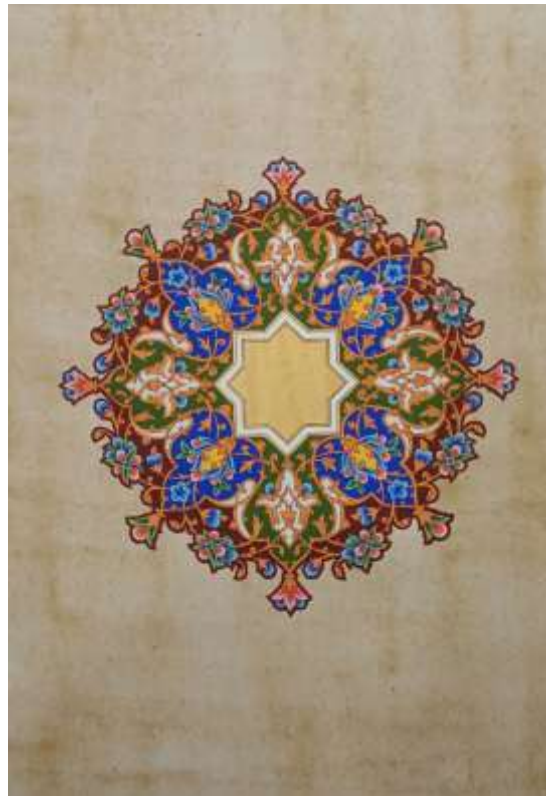
relation to each other, forming a whole composition.

When creating pattern compositions that correspond to the content of the desired topic, first many sketches and sketches are worked out, and the most beautiful samples are selected from them. Changing the position of elements, enriching its content by introducing additional elements are also important in creating pattern compositions. When expressing the content of the pattern, it is necessary to observe the basic laws of the composition. These are unity in composition, element, form, repetition of colors and interrelationship between them, which consists in subordinating colors that are part of the composition to a certain color.

When creating a composition, rules such as symmetry, rhythm, finding a center, stylization, and balance are followed. Also, the following basic rules of composition should be observed when creating pattern samples.

- determining the shape, size and distribution of the composition of the pattern to be drawn;
- placement of forms of the constituent element, assuming that the composition consists of a single or double clause;
- perfecting the composition by including branches, leaves, flowers, twigs and other pattern elements;
- enriching the pattern by connecting it with the elements of weaving, shukufta;
- summarize the main form (frame) of the composition and name this pattern.

Maintaining symmetrical arrangement and color proportion is the connection between its parts in the process of drawing an independent pattern. It consists of equal placement of pattern elements and shapes in relation to the axis line, spreading of colors on the surface of the pattern in accordance with each other, organic rhythmic connection of various flowers, branches and similar shapes, and so on.





Picture 3. Steps of drawing an Islamic pattern composition

If we are creative in our training. Nowadays, taking into account the use of information technologies, the presence of the Internet, and the high possibilities of using computer techniques, conditions for drawing modern, unique, complex compositions have arisen in practical decorative art classes. Effective use of these opportunities is one of the most important tasks, because the demand for modern decorative arts is the basis for this.

We need to teach students how to perform modern applied decorative arts, and for this we must be able to meet these requirements in practice. Let's consider the method of drawing the above pattern in a different order. After drawing a quarter of the sketch and putting it on paper, first the branch, flower, leaf, branch, chain and other elements are painted, then the ink pen is drawn according to the color of each element, and finally the background part is painted. One thing should be noted here, if in the previous method the background part was painted first and then moved to other stages, then the reverse method is used here. The subtle aspect of the matter is that the second method has not been used in practical decorative art lessons until now. If every teacher uses the above modern methods in drawing patterns, first of all, the quality of students' creative works will be high, and besides, interest in the subject will increase, as well as the development of practical decorative art, its rise from generation to generation, and has made a great contribution to the development of unique art over the centuries.

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