

History of Teaching Fine Arts in Uzbekistan

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Abstract. This article examines the organization and development of fine arts as a science in Uzbekistan. The place of teaching fine arts in a comprehensive secondary school in the education of youth, the goals and objectives of science, people who contributed to the development of science, the importance of fine arts in human development, and methodological recommendations are given.

Key words: *fine arts, creativity, composition, teacher, student, artist, creativity, thought, perception, education, young generation, essence, nature, skills, artist.*

INTRODUCTION

According to information provided by Uzbek archaeological researchers, there is evidence that the human race lived on the territory of our country about 1 million years ago. Also, people have been living in an organized manner for 30-40 thousand years. Numerous paintings and objects made by people about 5-10 thousand years ago have been found on the territory of Uzbekistan. The most ancient images and objects found in such settlements as Sarmishsoy, Zoroastrian, Karatepa, Oltintepa, Chust, Dalvarzin, Kaltaminor testify to the well-developed art and culture of our ancient ancestors. In our country, drawings carved on rocks or made with various natural paints also provide clear information that our ancestors were engaged in painting since ancient times. As for history, at the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, the first slave states began to emerge in the territories of Uzbekistan. This state is "Great Khorezm", where the Zoroastrian religion is formed. The emergence of this religion allows the development of fine art. Because this religion did not prohibit fine art. The temple built for this religion and the erams were decorated with great care. His holy book was decorated with the "Small Avesta", written on the basis of "AVESTO". For these reasons, many types and genres of fine art developed during this period. Special people are now engaged in painting, graphics, sculpture, applied art and architecture. This is fully evidenced by the examples of works of art that have come down to us from the settlements of Khorezm, Fergana and Surkhandarya. At the beginning of the Middle Ages, art and culture began to develop rapidly in Uzbekistan. All types of art flourished in ancient Khorezm, Termez, Samarkand, Fergana. The theoretical basis was created by great scientists: such scientists and architects as Khorezmi (787-850), Farabi (870-950), Beruni (973-1048), Ibn Sina (980-1037), and monumental architects. Farabi left a great legacy to the art of world architecture with his 10-story work entitled "Architectural Design". Sadik Afshor (a contemporary of Navoi) wrote a work entitled "Kanun kak Suvor" - "Rules of Painting" about the theoretical foundations of painting and the method of painting, contributing to the development of the theory and practice of fine art. Also in the work of Kazi Ahmad entitled "Calligraphers and Artists" there is a lot of information about the drawing, beautiful writing, evenness, color and its application. Already in the 7th-8th centuries of the Middle Ages, Uzbek science, art, literature, religious views were at a very high level and were at the top of world art and culture. Since the 8th century, Arabs began to penetrate into the territory of Uzbekistan in Central Asia. With the arrival of

Arabs in Uzbekistan, firstly, art, culture and scientific works of natural science, created over thousands of years, will be destroyed, secondly, types and genres of fine art, such as portraiture, animalism and sculpture were banned in Uzbekistan. Consequently, these types and genres did not develop until the next 1000 years. In the 8th-9th centuries, paper was produced in Uzbekistan (Samarkand). This paper has the highest grade in the world. This event marked the beginning of the development of the art of book graphics in Uzbekistan. Despite the prohibition of Islam, our creative people create their art in all genres. The history of Uzbekistan during the reign of the Great Amur Timur created conditions for the development of all types and genres of fine art. As a result, during the Timurid era, Uzbekistan revived its ancient art, science and culture and developed at an unprecedented level. During this period, such artists as K. Behzod, M. Muzahib, A. Bukhari, M. Samarkandi worked. In Herat, under the leadership of Navoi and Behzod, an art school – the Academy – was created. During this period, all genres of painting flourished.

In the 14th-16th centuries, the arts, science and culture of Uzbekistan developed unprecedentedly. In all these cases, teaching and studying fine arts remained a private, family-hereditary profession. This made the profession of a painter more practical and well developed in architecture. Even in the 18th-19th centuries, under the influence of religious beliefs, portraiture, animalism and sculpture could not develop. Architecture and applied arts are well developed. In particular, painting, carving and wood carving are highly developed. In the 18th-19th centuries, the teaching of architecture increased in Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Kokand. Accordingly, many architectural structures were built in these cities. With the advent of European art in Uzbekistan, local youth began to study European art. Small schools of painting began to appear.

In the 1970s and 1980s, such art teachers as R. Gasanov, M. Nabiev, B. Oripov, K. Kasimov, A. Inagamov, A. Zhilsova, A. Isokhodjaev began to study seriously. In the 1980s, attention to the teaching of fine arts in Uzbekistan increased. On the initiative of the Minister of Education S. Shermukhamedov (Doctor of Philosophy, Professor) in 1972-86, annually, and every two years, a Republican scientific and practical conference was held, dedicated to the aesthetic education of adolescents from 7 to 17 years old. taught fine art. Republican exhibition.

Over the years of independence, a large number of measures have been developed to effectively teach fine arts in secondary schools. In accordance with these measures, fine arts lessons in grades I-IV have been increased by 2 hours. Art classes from the first grade will be taught by experienced art teachers. With the establishment of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Academy's attention was focused on teaching school fine arts. Courses in pedagogy, psychology and methods of teaching fine arts are included in the curriculum of the National Institute of Arts and Design of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and all universities of the republic with an "Art" faculty.

During the years of independence, lyceums, colleges, and special boarding schools for teaching fine arts to young people were opened in a number of regions, cities, and districts of the republic, and in-depth knowledge and skills in fine arts are given to talented young people. In higher education institutions, master's and postgraduate programs are opened in the methodology, theory and history of teaching fine arts. They prepare world-famous artists, art historians, and teacher-scientists from the talented youth of our people and work with great responsibility to return the fine arts of Uzbekistan to the level of world art.

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