



Patriotic Education of Schoolchildren by Means of National Fine Arts

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Abstract

The article shows how to solve the problems of patriotic education of schoolchildren using the peculiarities of fine arts, the development of patriotic spirit in their minds, the relevance of patriotic education and ways to use the opportunities of national fine arts in the process of patriotic upbringing of children.

Keywords: *Patriotism; Patriotic Education of Schoolchildren; National Fine Arts; Young Generation; Spiritual Formation; Theoretical and Methodological Terms; Patriotic Feelings*

Introduction

At present, the patriotic education of the younger generation is becoming especially relevant today, because without patriotism there can be no spiritual formation of the individual and, consequently, the development of society.

Our government also considers the task of patriotic education of the younger generation to be of paramount importance. In his report, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized: “The basis of the policy of any state is patriotic education”. The driving force of patriotism is the spiritual world of a person, his intellectual potential and reading literature is determined by vital importance. This implies the need for the formation of high moral, moral-psychological and ethical qualities among citizens and above all among the younger generation, among which patriotism, citizenship, responsibility for the fate of the Fatherland and readiness to defend it are of great importance.

What does the term “patriotism” mean?

Patriotism (from Greek “patriotes” – “motherland”) - love for the motherland, one of the deepest feelings, fixed for centuries and millennia.

In my opinion, a true patriot is a person who:

- loves his homeland, devoted to his people;
- knows and respects state symbols, state language and laws of the country;
- knows the history of his motherland and is proud of it;

- has an active civic position;
- must protect the Motherland and its state interests;
- respectfully treats representatives of other nationalities, their traditions and culture;
- is proud of the achievements of his compatriots, makes a worthy contribution to the prosperity of his native state.

The outstanding teacher V.A. Sukhomlinsky spoke amazingly, beautifully about the feeling of patriotism in the book "How to Raise a Real Person": "In my opinion, it is extremely important that from childhood a person has a spiritual life in the world of moral values - the shrines of our ideology, our fatherland, our history, our people. The essence of the spiritual life of a small citizen should lie in amazement, admiration, spiritualization with the beauty of man and the beauty of ideas, and in the desire, in the thirst to become a real patriot, a real fighter. Anyone who lives in a world of moral values feels like a son of the Fatherland from an early age".

An analysis of the special literature allows us to conclude that patriotic education should be understood as a process of special patriotic impact on a person, which leads to the expansion of knowledge about the motherland, the consolidation of a sense of pride in the achievements of one's country, causing an active desire to participate in feasible work for the common good.

Unfortunately, until today, the place of fine arts in the matter of patriotic education has not been sufficiently studied in scientific, theoretical and methodological terms. Works of fine art, which are examples of national historical culture, are not given enough space in school curricula and textbooks. Effective ways and methods of patriotic education based on the available materials have not been developed.

In our opinion, the criteria for the process of patriotic education are the following: first, to know, understand, and be aware of the entire universe; secondly, to know about the state, the country, the duty to the motherland, to be selfless. Thirdly, respect, love the language and culture of the people. Fourth, remember the history, the past reality of the people. Fifthly, to be devoted to its culture, morality, art, traditions. The homeland of each person is the house in which he was born, mahalla, town, region, state. The homeland is the territory where representatives of the indigenous people live, where their ancestors are buried. To appreciate this land and to realize it as one's homeland is patriotism. Patriotism is a high moral and ethical culture that has become a person's faith and conviction.

Patriotic education is a multidimensional, multifaceted process aimed at solving a whole range of tasks that are organically related to the tasks of ideological and political, moral, labor, aesthetic, physical and mental education.

The important role of fine arts in the patriotic education of schoolchildren is explained, first of all, by the following factors:

- the ability of works of fine art to visually, in a bright, artistic and exemplary form, show the most diverse phenomena, events of the surrounding reality, all the diversity of their relationships and interactions, and thereby form certain knowledge, ideas, assessments about these phenomena, events, their relationships;
- the ability of works of fine art, thanks to the artistic, figurative norm of the transmission of reality, to deeply excite and impress schoolchildren, cause empathy, form aesthetic attitudes to the phenomena of the surrounding world and on this basis, effectively develop patriotic feelings and form convictions. That is, thanks to the aesthetic impact of fine art, patriotic education receives a new content, rising to a new qualitative level.

Great importance in the education of patriotic feelings belongs to the educational process. At the lessons, students study the past and present of our motherland, get acquainted with the best representatives of science, culture, heroes of struggle and labor. Knowledge is the most important prerequisite for the emergence of patriotic feelings. The lesson is a source of knowledge about the motherland.

Education of love for the motherland is one of the main tasks of the lessons of fine arts. For this, drawing lessons on topics covering the life, history and culture of the people are suitable; lessons of decorative and applied folk art; lessons in drawing from nature landscapes of the native land, portraits of fellow countrymen, household items; conversations with students about the region, its nature, about artists, scientists and cultural figures, about the history and culture of the peoples of the republic. A conscious study of the history of the motherland in its present and past through the study of ethnography, folk heroes, folk songs, and art should contribute to the upbringing of a child as a future citizen of the state. The task is to arouse in children an interest in their native country, to give ideas about their native land, about the motherland; introduce the concepts of “state”, “citizen”, “laws of the country”, “state symbols: flag, coat of arms, anthem”, “rights and duties of a citizen”.

A person who decides to devote himself to art must understand what responsibility he takes on. “If you want to serve society, you must know and understand it in all its interests, in all its manifestations, and for this you must be the most educated person. After all, an artist is a critic of social phenomena: no matter what picture he presents, it will clearly reflect his worldview, his sympathy, antipathy and most importantly, that elusive idea that will illuminate his picture,”- said I.N. Kramskoy to his students.

The level of patriotic education largely depends on the content of the material in school textbooks. Its impact on children can be enhanced by attracting excerpts from memoirs, the use of video films, and works of art.

The history of the fine arts of Uzbekistan is rich in wonderful works of Uzbek artists - patriots of their fatherland, who depicted events in the history of our country in various genres. Showing in the lyrical landscapes of the vast motherland, portraits of compatriots, compositions the life and life of people, the struggle of the people for their freedom and fatherland, revealing through creativity a high level of spiritual and moral culture, responsibility to the people, a sense of patriotism and national pride in the history of Uzbekistan, its spiritual beauty.

Today, it is very important to use the richest creative potential of fine arts in the patriotic and aesthetic education of schoolchildren. Patriotism for young people should become not only a political concept, but also a deep moral feeling, their personal inner position.

Observing the works of artists of Uzbekistan, one can catch their main idea - focus on patriotism.

The landscapes of Ural Tansikboev, Rakhim Akhmedov, Gafur Abdurakhmanov, Zokir Inagamov, Isfandiyor Khaydarov, Shukhrat Abdurashidov reflect the boundless latitudes, beautiful valleys, majestic mountains of Uzbekistan, the creative work of its people.



Tansykbaev U. My song



Nabiev M. Portraits of Amir Timur



Haydarov I. Moonlight night

In picturesque paintings of the historical genre, as portraits of “Amir Temur”, Malik Nabiyev’s “Spitamens Revolt against the Macedonians”, Tura Kuryozov’s “Jaloliddin Manguberdi”, Abdulkhak Abdullayev’s “Alisher Navoi”, Mannon Saidov’s “Revenge of Tomaris”, “Jaloliddin’s fight against the Mongols” by R.Sosedova, “The victory of Amir Temur over Tokhtamyshkhan” by E.Masharipov. The same opinion can be expressed about the works of the great creator of miniatures, the artist of the Middle Ages Kamoliddin Bekhzod “Shaybanikhan” and others.

In the sculpture of Ilkhom Jabborov “Amir Temur”, “Happy Mother”, Ravshan Mirtojiev “writer Gafur Gulam”, “Alisher Navoi” in Tokyo, “Oath to the Motherland”, A.Rakhmatullaev “Mirzo Ulugbek”, arch monument of Rustam Aymetov “Free birds”, installed on Independence Square in Tashkent, as well as D.Ryabichev’s monument “Courage”, the monument “Friendship of Peoples”.



I.Jabbarov. A.Timur. Samarkand



R.Mirtojiev. G.Gulam



R.Mirtojiev. A.Navoi. Tokyo

How different these masters are, each is not like the other, each is great in its essence. But we note that the work of each of these artists, vividly reflecting patriotic feelings, the peculiarities of the way of life of the people, at the same time became an invaluable contribution to artistic culture as a whole and acquired enduring significance for the people of our country and for foreign connoisseurs of fine art. They fully and vividly expressed in their works the primordial patriotic interests of the people, their aspirations, patriotic feelings. Their ideological positions and patriotic feelings continue to develop the national art of Uzbekistan today.

Today's youth needs the education of patriotic feelings, the education of love for the fatherland, society, people, their history, culture and traditions. And this quality is especially required by future teachers, because it is they who will have to convey the feeling of love for the motherland, whatever it may be, to children.

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