

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN VISUAL AND PRACTICAL ARTS

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Annotation

The article provides feedback on extracurricular activities in fine and practical art.

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Extracurricular activities from visual arts play a vital role in the general secondary education system. They are performed by such types of art as fine and practical art, architecture. These are conducted in a number of ways, including extracurricular activities, group activities, meetings, exhibitions, selections, and art nights, and they help students to satisfy their artistic and artistic abilities and to develop their artistic abilities, to realize their individuality and integrity. At the same time, it expands the artistic and aesthetic thinking of young people.

Circles can be organized based on it or this type or genre of art. The types of these circles determine the size and content of the hours allocated to them based on children's wishes, mayes and school opportunities, and the youthful characteristics of children.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answer with you.

Circles can be one or more in terms of the types of art in a school, group. The main focus of the circle in secondary schools is:

Students with interest and abilities in visual or practical art grades are accepted. The number should not exceed 10 to 15. Otherwise, the quality of the work with them decreases. Children's interests, perceptions, visual skills, artistic abilities are studied and tested and accepted for a certain period of time.

It is worth noting that the content of fine and practical art education is clear. Accurate definition of the content of education ensures the success of the work of the group. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

Regardless of the type or genre of visual and practical art, the circles are made up of practical and theoretical parts.

Practical work from fine art is carried out directly, depending on the nature, in such areas as painting, composition, and moving water samples.

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of light, perspective, and color, which are considered the theoretical basis for imaging. Special classes on these laws and regulations may also be organized.

Much place is given to the work of compositions in the classes of rangtasvir, sculpture and graphics. Children are engaged in the work of independent composition of all genres of fine art (landscape, life, natyurmort, history, battalion, animal, portrait, legendary, marina) and moving them from examples of ready-made works of art. They perform illustrations of literary works and assignments on artistic decorations. Depending on the nature, the photographic workshops draw pictures of nature's products (leaves, flowers, fruits and vegetables), household goods, technology, sports, artifacts, architectural sites, standing or moving people, birds, and porches, depending on their age or gurus.

In such classes, the drawing of gypsum geometric shapes, resets, gypsum forms of humans and animals, mulyajs of fruits and vegetables, and the drawing of birds and small-scale animal bottles in training will facilitate the achievement of the goal set. Objects and objects listed above can be drawn in a state of publicity, movement, or motion, depending on the function of the assignment. Such classes are carried out by demonstrating and tahliling reproductions of artists' works on the subject. Similarly, these exercises are carried out in a long, short period of time, in the classroom, independently.

The assignments will be in accordance with children's age, interest, and visual abilities.

In addition to landscapes and lifestyles, the composition exercises are historical. If it is recommended that you work on such topics as "The Spitamen Movement," "The Movement of Jezreel," "The Movement of Muqanna," and "Manguberdi's Fight Against the Believers," topics such as "Water Parisians," "The Life of the Giants," "The Battle of the Kentavrs," "Fighting Dragons," and "Fighting With Dragons" are recommended in battalions. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these questions.

Theoretical knowledge of visual and practical art is given in a simple or complex way, depending on the type of collections. Specifically:

1. Circles of art (types and genres of visual art. Fine art of Uzbekistan. It or the fine art of this period). In such circles, theoretical knowledge is given to children in a much broader and deeper capacity.
2. Visual art (color, sculpture, graphics). In such circles, theoretical knowledge is provided in an average volume.
3. Practical and decorative artshops. In such circles, theoretical knowledge is given in a shortened volume. However, the history of folk art requires extensive information about its theoretical foundations, folk artists, weapons of mass destruction and jokes used in practical art, materials, work styles, centers where folk art flourishes, museums of art and regional culture, and exhibitions in them.

While children are composing in classes of this or this type of art, they first associate it directly with practices or objects, i.e. the embroidery or decorations performed should be designed for

the artistic decoration of it or this object. At the same time, children take into account the function, material, shape, and size of the object. Taking into account the function, shape, and material of the object, they perform artistic decorations in circular, square, triangular, rectangular, circular, rectangular, and display forms. Depending on the type of practical art, these works can be done directly to the surface of both sketches and objects.

The foundations of art are studied in all classes from fine and practical art. Teaching the history of art much broader and deeper in the circles of art narrows down a certain amount in groups organized by practical color, sculpture, graphics, as well as practical art.

On the basis of art, The Watch Tower Publications Guide for Jehovah's Witnesses also provide information on the nature of human life, the types and genres of fine art, the art of practical decorations, and the art of craftsmanship. It is important to associate the work of art with practical workshops as much as possible. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take children to museums, exhibitions, artists' workshops, and to conduct their selection and exhibitions of fine works. It is of great benefit that the work is conducted through reproductions of works of art, slides and diaphragms, diaphragms and motion pictures, and the display of videos.

Similarly, it is effective to accustom children to collecting reproductions and otkritkas of artwork, artists, and sculptors About them. For this purpose, children can prepare albums about the types and genres of fine art, artists and sculptors. This work greatly helps them to stimulate their interest in art, expand artistic circles, and cultivate their artistic thinking.

Depending on the objectives and functions of the topic to be studied, the courses are conducted using photographic processing, lectures, questions, discussions, seminars, essay writing, and tests.

It is desirable to conduct practical work as much as possible using various weapons of mass destruction, artistic and natural materials, and a variety of imaging techniques. These include aquarium, guash, sauce, pastel, sangina, ugol, colored papers, foil, dream, natural materials-leaves, flowers, fruit and vegetable seeds, colored stones, chickens, bird feathers. Working with such materials will ensure that the training is varied and interesting.

Another aspect of the workshops is the variety of paper format, size, shape, color, and they are selected depending on the content of the subject.

When choosing a topic for group exercises, the teacher should pay attention to the conditions he or she has, the interests of the students, and the diversity.

The time allocated from fine art to practical work also varies depending on the function and work content of the assignments. In particular, drafts and colors can range from 5 to 15 minutes, training assignments can be 2-5 hours in size, and each work in the playwalk can be from 15 minutes to 1 hour.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Africa, Varah sha, Paintings of pearls and walls of

houses found underground in Ayrtom, Halchayon, and elsewhere, as well as photographic copies of h aykals and the art of MovaraunnaHr miniature during the Shark Awakening, unscrupulous works created by Kamiliddin BeHzod and his disciples, and information about the unique work of U.S. culture during the nineteenth and 17th centuries increases.

Organizing quizzes from visual art teaches children to work independently, expanding their circle of knowledge. Since this event is in the form of a match and a competition, children take part in it with great interest.

Victorian art history, its theory (light, perspective, color science), the life and creativity of artists, color science, the work weapons and materials of artists and craftsmen, imaging techniques, fathers and phrases used in fine and practical art, may be related to the art of some countries, their country. However, in this case, a topic is chosen to adapt children to groups (small, medium, large). On some topics, the event may also be held in all gurus, simplifying or complicating its content. In Victorians, crosswords, chewing gum, riddles can also be given.

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