

YOUTH EDUCATION THROUGH ART IS A DEMAND OF THE PRESENT

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of art in human society and its significance in the development of children. The author explains various factors that form the aesthetic taste and other art forms in youth.

Key words: aesthetic taste, genre, creativity, exhibition, maturity, drawing, applique.

INTRODUCTION

In the world of beauty art occupies a special place, it combines the main features of aesthetic relationship to existence. It is in art that its aesthetic abilities are most fully expressed. Art, above all, contributes to the satisfaction of aesthetic needs of man, the formation and education of his tastes, the development of beauty skills in the direction of creativity. It is no exaggeration to say that art "rules" people through beauty and aesthetic education. Each of us has somehow experienced the productive and vitality of art since childhood. Art allows us to grow spiritually, solve complex problems in our social and personal lives, and often determine our place in the world. But in order to believe this and fully use art in the development of our creativity, we need to understand what art is. In this article we will try to answer the questions about how to absorb art and its role in aesthetic education.

MAIN PART

Art processes - appeared long before the revival of the concept of "art". Even in ancient communities people painted, sang, decorated their homes and danced. Although the ancients did not understand the essence of this concept, they did not even think that they were engaged in this particular type of human activity. Those who practiced it were called artists. Art, or artistic creation, is a social phenomenon in itself. Art also means understanding the universe, creating and transforming a being according to the laws of beauty. It's no coincidence that art is called the textbook of life.

In some rock of giant mountains in Spain there is an image of a primitive man hunting deer several thousand years ago BC: a figure of four people and a herd of deer running in fear, only the figures stand out, they clearly describe the movement of animals, the position

of the archer, the profile of one of the hunters shooting from the bow, one of the hunters leaned eagerly as if he had frozen before shooting, while the other leaned on the ground, slightly bent his leg to the ground, and pulled the bowstring. This image serves as a model for children of our time; it is full of observation and accuracy in depicting the world around, nature, animals, and people. We do not know what prompted the author to draw a hunting landscape on this stone (it is possible that the picture was influenced by the successful hunting of his tribe). But still, as it turned out, it is undeniable that man, and in the most ancient times, needed to create the so-called "work of art". In addition, combat, hunting landscapes, harvesting, construction work, craftsmen's work, graceful flowers, and a stunning figure of a dancer - all this is carved on the walls of Egyptian temples and in the reliefs of tombs.

From the very beginning, art has sought to portray life in a realistic way, helping people understand the world around them and its subtleties. Art is a powerful and unique means of spiritual enrichment. It transforms people's lives by influencing them and shaping their spiritual world. To believe it, it is enough to look carefully at the spectator's face when watching a performance or standing in front of a colorful canvas.

The concept of artistic forms applies to each specific art: architecture, arts and crafts, literature, music, color images, sculpture, graphics, theater, cinema, and television - all these are types of art.

But there is a significant difference between them. Novels are read, music is listened to, and paintings are seen. And shows and movies are seen and heard at the same time.

The aesthetic wealth of the being is so great and diverse that it cannot be captured and fully described in a single art form. No matter how great this possibility is, for example, when literature depicts the real world, it cannot be expressed in words in the proportions of form and color used with colored images or music, given the aesthetic richness of sounds. Man, on the other hand, is gradually developing a social necessity - the need to cover and change the world with all its riches.

It should be mentioned, that the boundaries between art forms are different. But each particular art form has certain features and possibilities that are convenient or inconvenient for other kinds of art. For example, there is no any other type of art that can compete with color in depicting the beauty and splendor of nature. Moreover, art can not reveal human psychology as delicately as literature, expressing emotions, moods and experiences as clearly as in music. This defines their distinguishing features as art forms.

Since the peculiarities of each art are embodied in the image created by itself, it is necessary to understand the features of images of architecture, color, sculpture, music, cinema. There are also different genres in each art form. These ideas allow us to deepen our understanding of the richness of art, that is, the possibilities of perception of being. Cinematography is a feature film, a documentary, a popular science film and an animation film. Music is a song, symphony, opera, instrumental play. And color image - thematic paintings, landscapes, portraits, still lifes and so on.

Each kind of art actively affects the spiritual development of man, effectively influencing the formation of his aesthetic feelings, perception of beauty and taste.

Fine arts include colour, graphics and crafts, theatre, scenery and design. Our meetings with works of fine art take place in museums, art galleries, at exhibitions of these works. Everything seems to be in order here, artists depict what they see, and we see what they depict.

Art has a special place among other aesthetic values and plays a crucial role in society. The aesthetic values that exist in society include products of material production, including decorative and practical creativity, human beauty and natural phenomena, which is a set of artistic values. If the artificial beauty and natural phenomena itself disappear over time, the work of art is relatively stable and is preserved by society. The special place of art over other aesthetic values is that it reflects both existing and already lost things, natural phenomena and people, thus preserving their images for the new society.

As long as art is accepted by people, it is an important tool in educating individuals. One of the most important pedagogical tasks is to identify and properly develop the creative abilities of preschool children. This should be accepted taking into account the child's age, mental and physical development, educational conditions and other factors. The development of children's capacity for fine arts and the teaching of drawing will be effective only if it is carried out in a planned and consistent manner by educators.

The development of the ability to describe depends primarily on the ability to observe, see the characteristics of things and events in the world, to distinguish the most important. Descriptive activity is a figurative knowledge of being, which is achieved in different ways. Pre-schoolers learn to be careful with art materials in drawing and application lessons. They develop cultural work skills: they plan the drawing, control their actions during the work. The concept of "creation" is seen as an activity as a result of which a child expresses his or her imagination, realizes the idea, independently finds the means to express it and creates something new.

When planning lessons on drawing, subject creativity, it is necessary to take into account all educational work carried out when acquainting with the environment, speech development, reading fiction, as well as music lessons. This approach helps children to choose interesting events and works of art that are familiar to them. Observation of nature and social phenomena shapes ideological and moral direction.

Illustrative programs emphasize that drawing has specific tasks. For example, in applications and drawing, children learn to distinguish and choose colours, using them to express their attitude towards their objects and characters. In the process of painting, they can create colors independently of 2-3 different kinds of colors, in the application they have to use colored paper, selecting them according to the combination of colors. Introduction of preschool children to different areas of fine arts develops their description abilities.

CONCLUSION

In lessons on fine arts, drawing and making applications, children in preschool institutions form and develop creative skills, and as a result, this creativity helps children to become harmoniously developed people and meet their modern needs. This means that the environment in which people live, i.e. the role and place of art in the development of society, is unique and nurturing creativity in preschool children through fine arts is an integral part of reformed education. Indeed, the tasks set for the modernization of the education system in our country require it.

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