



## ORGANIZING LESSONS IN FINE ARTS USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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**Abstract:** The development of modern education and the penetration of technology into everyday life have led to significant changes in the field of fine arts. New technologies are creating new opportunities not only in the creation of works of art, but also in the process of art education. Electronic devices, digital platforms, 3D modeling and graphic design programs help teach students new methods of studying and creating art. This article discusses how to organize lessons in fine arts using new technologies.

**Keywords:** Fine Arts, New Technologies, Digital Art, Computer Graphics, Online Education, Interactive Lessons, 3D Modeling, Graphic Design Programs.

**Introduction:** Fine arts are one of the important factors influencing human life and moral education. We see the main guiding force of art in the formation of human feelings and emotional enjoyment of art objects. V.A. Sukhomlinsky gave many useful ideas about child education. Emotional education of children should be educated in an aesthetic and moral culture, in order to form the ability to perceive, accept, and know beauty [1]. It would be appropriate to think about the ability to feel and imagine physical and divine beauty. It is necessary to improve such qualities as enjoying one's work, understanding and feeling art, and teaching children to love works of art, protecting nature, and enjoying nature. The ability of every person to see, feel, and enjoy beauty is the basis of spiritual education. A person's aspirations shape his worldview. The role of fine arts in spiritual education cannot be replaced by anything. Through understanding and feeling, we create various images that find their way into the human heart. They amaze the mind. The growth of artistic taste creates conditions for spiritual satisfaction and the formation of a person's worldview. Social upliftment determines the spiritual and educational knowledge of a person and his place in life.

Deep understanding of works of art, satisfaction with thinking, depends on the intellectual sphere and taste of a person. Starting from the primitive community system, a person acquires the human form through his independent thinking, perception, and ability to use natural phenomena for his own benefit. Even today, it is said that a person cannot correctly interpret any event or phenomenon in nature without deep knowledge of the world. Therefore, a person always needs deep worldly knowledge and strength for social advancement, while a perceptive imagination is necessary for understanding beauty. A person must always have a high level of understanding and taste and educate a child in this direction [2]. This is one of the highest achievements of a person. Let us return to the issues of pedagogy of the fine arts. The author of a work of fine art must first imagine and then depict the environment, the desired image, in order to create beauty. Only an artist who works tirelessly on himself can form the skill he dreams of. Through knowledge, a child develops in all aspects, understands the whole world. He reaches the level of loving beauty, feeling it.

What is beauty? It is reflected in the system of circumstances that are reflected in a person's lifestyle, moral and social life, and the natural formation of his spiritual face - as the main categories of spiritual

education. The ability to see, feel, and evaluate beauty with taste leads to the formation of emotional skills. The interconnectedness of things, the harmony of sounds with nature, the harmonious harmony of colors - is the basis of beauty. The perfection of the human inner world, the height of taste - educates a person to strive for emotional beauty. Due to the spiritual maturity and activity of people in communication, we can say that a person is the creator of social life. In art, the true manifestation of beauty and its reflection depends on human creativity. Beauty also plays an important role in the formation of the personality of students. Artistic skills are formed inextricably linked with knowledge. Understanding artistic wealth grows in different ways due to various coincidences. It develops in dependence on each other. And life continues and rises through forces that influence each other. Beauty - if it makes a person emotionally excited, increases his passion for the environment, encourages him to analyze natural events, then beauty should be understood as affecting the human soul with its mysterious power. This power inspires the creation of even more beautiful works of art, feeling beauty.

### **Literature analysis.**

The scientific research and practical work carried out on the use of new technologies in the visual arts and the organization of lessons is extensive, highlighting the importance of technologies in the educational process and their application in the field of art. Below are important sources and their analysis related to this topic:

Adobiya, A. & Smith, L. (2015). "Digital Arts and Education: Theory and Practice". This book covers the theoretical foundations of the use of digital technologies in the visual arts and their role in practice. The authors analyzed the experiences of using digital tools in the visual arts, such as Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator and other graphic programs in teaching. The book discusses the adoption of new technologies in the education system and their role in developing students' creative abilities.

Elkin, L. (2018). "The Role of Technology in Art Education"

This scientific work studies the impact of technologies on art education. Elkin shows how technology can be integrated into the art learning process, creating new opportunities for students and the importance of presenting art in a modern way. First of all, he emphasizes that teaching students to create works of art using graphic design programs helps to develop their creative approach.

Anderson, T. & Dron, J. (2017). "Teaching and Learning in Digital Environments". Anderson and Dron's work examines the possibilities of online learning and its application in art education. They emphasize the effectiveness of using digital technologies in distance learning. For example, they show that it is possible to create opportunities for students to learn visual arts remotely using online lessons and video lessons. At the same time, they identify the importance of creating new opportunities in teaching art through interactive and visual platforms.

### **Analysis and Results.**

Fine arts classes open up rich opportunities for the upbringing of a well-rounded person. Engaging in fine arts develops children mentally and aesthetically, helps them understand the world around them, teaches them to carefully observe objects, analyze their form. Without acquiring literacy in fine arts, a person cannot understand, appreciate, or enjoy art. In the upbringing of children, a special place is occupied by showing the beauty of the work of our contemporaries, studying the achievements of the development of an independent state. This helps to increase the creative activity of students, mobilize their strength and spiritual energy in the struggle to build a new life. The role of a fine arts teacher is enormous in encouraging children to awaken a sense of beauty and high ideals in their hearts. To develop children's spiritual taste, the teacher must first of all direct their attention to the beauty in life, teach them to notice, feel, accept, rejoice in beauty. Taste is not an innate characteristic of a person. It is developed, and the first person who helps to improve it at school is the art teacher. The teacher shows children the colorful world of nature, its colorful forms. The beauty of nature, memories of days spent outdoors, the colors of flower beds that they saw in life, which are difficult to describe - the memory of what made their hearts happy and excited, remains in the hearts of students for a long time. When students draw landscapes, tree branches, leaves, and flowers from nature, and study their

shapes, they become convinced of how rich and diverse nature is, its shapes and colors, and their love for the beauty of nature and events increases. Thanks to art lessons at school, a person becomes more open-minded, develops their observation skills, teaches logical thinking, and teaches them to understand what they see. In art lessons, children get acquainted with the diversity of objects around them in their shape, color, size, and other specific aspects [3]. This acquaintance strengthens their visual memory, helps them form clear and complete ideas about objects. The process of drawing allows the student to study objects that they had previously only briefly glanced at. While drawing, the student carefully studies the form of the object, its formal structure, proportions, position in space, color, its saturation, and the nature of the material, thereby getting used to feeling them more effectively, versatily, deeply, and accurately. Learning to draw solves two interrelated problems: it develops the student's visual abilities, and it teaches them to understand the depicted and seen object more deeply by increasing their imagination. By developing the visual abilities of students, we mean educating them in purposeful observation: teaching them to compare objects and phenomena with each other, identify similarities and differences, and categorize them according to their shape and style.

The task of fine arts classes is to teach to look with serious attention, think, and accurately analyze the shape of objects. As a result of considering various impressions, drawing generalizations from observations, and coming to correct conclusions, students' skills and abilities develop, and a desire to acquire new knowledge awakens in them. Improving students' conscious vision and attention helps to develop other forms of attention, namely those necessary for school-age children. Because children of this age usually have unorganized, unstable attention. "Fine Arts Teaching Methods" is one of the main courses studied at the Faculty of Art Graphics in the preparation of highly qualified specialists in fine and applied arts, and it is an important factor in improving the methodological preparation of future teachers in practical classes. In this practice, the lessons are aimed at forming artistic and professional knowledge, skills and abilities of students of the II-IV stages and teaching them to use them in the process of providing artistic education to schoolchildren. The methodology is based on the characteristics of the content of the teacher's methods of working with students in the educational process. As is known, various teaching methods are used at school. Here, the most important are the teaching method, the arrangement of educational materials (curriculum, plan, program), educational principles and (finally), the general goals and objectives of educational work. The word methodology primarily means a set of effective methods of education and upbringing, this methodological manual considers a number of aspects of the methodology of teaching fine arts in academic vocational lyceums and colleges [4-5]. Fine arts teaching methods are understood as the achievement of a good level of knowledge of educational materials and an increase in the level of mastery as a result of the teacher's methods of working with students. Each teaching method, like the content (volume) of knowledge that students must acquire, depends on the educational goal, the age and physiological characteristics of students. The expression "method" is often found in pedagogical literature. Teaching methods are separate parts of education, the sum of which is included in teaching methods. A teaching system is formed from a set of certain teaching methods and techniques aimed at a general direction. Fine arts teaching methods, as a pedagogical scientific discipline, summarize the theoretical parts of experimentally tested works and present teaching methods that have yielded effective results in practice. The methodology is mainly based on the results of research in pedagogy, psychology, aesthetics and art history. It describes the legal rules for teaching fine arts, determines modern methods of educating the future generation. Practical methodology studies the process of development of education and upbringing. The study of pedagogical skills requires the presence of certain talents, abilities and passions (propensities) aimed at their acquisition, because the science of methodology is a laborious, complex and very responsible area of art pedagogy. Thus, the science of methodology of teaching fine arts is a branch of pedagogical science that determines the content, tasks and methods of teaching students fine arts, studies rational methods in creative work, organizes an effective educational process based on the goals and objectives of education and upbringing, studies its forms and ways.

The methodology of fine arts, like other areas of methodological science, is divided into general and specific types.

General methodology - considers questions related to the foundations of the theoretical part of the discipline and the application of teaching methods and techniques applicable to most disciplines. These are:

- goals and objectives of fine arts:
- structure and content of fine arts programs:
- development of organizational forms and methods of teaching:
- research and selection of visual methodological tools (educational visual aids and technical means):
- connection of fine arts with other disciplines (literature, music, biology, history):
- definition of concepts, expressions, etc.
- Specific methodology - refers to the teaching method of a particular subject.
- recommendations are given on the use of visual aids: the content of practical and creative work is determined, etc. The current methodology for teaching drawing did not come into being and was formed all at once, before this methodology went through a complex path of formation and development. In the formation of the methodology for teaching fine arts in our republic, a number of studies by local scientists, methodologists, and textbooks play a very important role. The latest achievements in the field of artistic pedagogy methodology are shown and the main goal is to prepare students for pedagogical activity, arm them with methodological knowledge and skills, and help them master the art of teaching. The teacher is the organizer, leader, and inspirer of fine and applied art lessons. Fine arts classes taught on the basis of the program to implement the above educational tasks are carried out in the following types: drawing from the original; drawing from memory and subject; decorative applied arts and sculpture: Perception of art. Below we will consider the types of fine arts. In order to activate students in fine arts lessons, the teacher must explain the content of the lesson topic, its importance in life, and the rules for its presentation. Sometimes, teachers use tools such as asking students questions about the lesson topic and filling in the answers to them to organize fine arts lessons. Students acquire knowledge, skills, and creative abilities through their independent work during and outside of class. The teacher's task is to help students in their independent work, inspire them using the method of encouragement, point out their successes and shortcomings in a timely manner, and guide them in strengthening their self-confidence. During the lesson, work is carried out with young people of different ages, each of whom has their own individual characteristics.

**Conclusion.** Modern methods of teaching engineering graphics help students develop their knowledge in a more effective and practical way. Through interactive technologies, 3D design programs, collaborative work and distance learning methods, the process of teaching this subject becomes more effective and interesting. In the future, further improvement of these methods and introduction of new technologies will serve to provide education tailored to the specific needs of students.[10]

The use of new technologies in the visual arts is taking art education to a new level. Digital technologies and computer graphics programs allow art teachers to organize lessons in an interactive and effective way. In other words, technologies make the process of learning art more interesting, innovative and flexible not only for teachers, but also for students. This, in turn, allows for the creation of new forms of art and provides students with wider creative opportunities. The integration of technologies into art education plays a major role in developing students' creative abilities. For example, with the help of digital tools, students have the opportunity not only to create classical works of art, but also to develop them in modern and innovative forms. Technologies such as graphic design, 3D modeling and animation allow students to use new styles and techniques in creating visual arts,

which strengthens their creative skills. The role of technology in the educational process has also expanded with the help of distance learning and online classes. Students can access classes and develop their knowledge at any time, regardless of location. This approach allows for wider penetration into all layers of education and its comprehensive development. In addition, effective forms of interactive communication between students and teachers are emerging through technology. With the help of online platforms and graphic design programs, students are free to create their own works, exchange ideas, and share experiences with other students. This process helps students develop creative thinking and generate new ideas. Thus, the use of new technologies in the visual arts is important not only in organizing classes, but also in improving the quality of art education as a whole. Technologies not only teach students creative and technical skills, but also open up new horizons for them in creating and studying art. As a result, students will be able to fully express their creative potential by learning art in new, advanced forms using modern technologies. This will allow for the further development of fine arts education in the future, and to bring art to a wider audience through new approaches and innovative methods.

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