

# Pedagogical Basis for Teaching Students How to Carving in Circles

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**Annotation:** The article focuses on the historical development of practical art, especially woodworking, the views of our great-grandfathers on educating young people and teaching craftsmanship, teaching young people the rules of ethics, encouraging them to master the secrets of science, directing them to do rewarding work, and encouraging them to engage in creativity Today, it also outlines the pedagogical basis for organizing these events.

**Keywords:** education, etiquette, equipment, equipment, color, music, miniature, sculpture, blood, wood, metal, bone, stone, design, photo art, ecobana, art of mo'jaz minityura, gravyura, educational-methodological, material and technical.

Thanks to the independence of our republic, we have chosen the content of knowledge to reform the educational system, including the development of young people as perfect people who can think creatively and independently there is a serious emphasis on obtaining, selecting effective methods and forms of exercise in schools.

" Secondary education" provides the necessary amount of knowledge, develops skills of independent thinking, organizational activities and practical experience, and initially vocational training and choose the next stage of education. Specialized schools may be established to develop children's abilities and talents."

Educating young people, preparing them for the future, engaging in artistic activities, being ethical, learning, with useful punches (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. Protecting educational activities by law, government-sponsored audit of all organizational, leadership and maintenance activities, the future of the state, the people is a serious reassessment for him.

Young children in the long history of the Sharq peoples, even in the early days of the emergence of mankind, such as in the indigenous community, in the structure of a slavery society, attention has been paid to the upbringing of the next generation. If the indigenous community was originally taught to separate themselves from the yogas, make and hunt with sharp triangular spears, then They have been taught to install handles on various stones, punishments, bones, to work with them, to hunt, to make a variety of settings. By the slavery structure, the making of wooden tools, software, settings has been improved, its own quality, its jellyfish, it was made to be able to do its job accurately, depending on the purpose of its use, and these things were taught to children and disciples. Household goods: buckets, bowls, trays, tomatoes, bottles, watermeters, spoons, handles for various devices, wheels, omoch parts; artifacts for military purposes: spears and bullets, saddles, wall demolition devices, manjanaqs, stairs, k'prikes, decks, travel anchors; Materials for construction purposes: pillars, towers, doors, windows, gates, benches, vineyards, carriages, taxis, hundreds of other name settings have been prepared, effectively used in life. Of course, during the preparation, making and use of these yogas, young teenage children participated directly or indirectly, their knowledge of the field has been improved. By the time of the feudal lordship, great state policies were developed equally, and the production of equipment and equipment in all sectors flourished on a very large scale, Even reached the level of elegant art. Now there has been a serious emphasis not only on the resistance of goods and equipment to work, but also on the preparation of selfish, beautiful, beautiful, and decorative.

The preparation, development, development of various artifacts at different times are oral, as well as the descriptions associated with them and reached our day in written sources.

Opinions that encourage young people to work hard and master various crafts are very much in written and oral sources. In the valuable works of Sharq's great hypocrites, much attention is paid to this issue. The brochure was written to provide information on a variety of ways that gifts may be made now or later, as through a bequest at death.

About 10 of the more than 20 works of Muhammad Moses al-Khwarizmi (783-850), who lived in the late eighth and early ninth centuries B.C.E., have survived to our day. The great hypocrite al-Khwarizmi is a scholar who has left a bright mark on the development of science around the world. In addition to his works, such as "About the Account of Al-Jabr and Almuqobala," "The Book of Indian Accounting," "The Book of Reading and Separating," and "Zij." The book The Book of Making Asturlob and the Work with Asturlob contains ways to make and use complex measuring instruments specified. Therefore, in practice, the ancestors of the past are not limited to giving different theoretical ideas, but they themselves are based on specific calculations who made and used it.

Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup was killed by Jesse." (797-865) His book The Book of Making the Sun Clock has survived to our day, has been translated into different languages, and is stored in various libraries around the world.

Teaching young people the rules of ethics, encouraging them to acquire the secrets of science, directing them to do rewarding things, and encouraging them to engage in creativity in their writings, many allies paid attention to it. Ahmad Yugnakiy (in the 20th century), Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ishmael al-Bukhari (810-870), Abu Jesus Muhammad at-Zarephath (824-892), Abu Nasr Forobi (873-950), Abu Ali ibn Sino (980-1037), Abu Rayhan Beroea (973-1048), Abu Abdullah Ja'far Rudaki (860-941), Nazareth Xisrav (1004-1088), Joseph José Haggai (in the 11th century), Maxmud Koshgari (11th century), Ahmad Yassavi (1103-1166), Bahouddin Nakshband (1318-1389), Mirza Ulugbek (1394-1449), Abdurahman Jomiyah (1414-1492), Alisher Navajo (1441-1501) and our experts, who are recognized as leading allies of culture and spirituality, are also interested in the education of young people in their writings, the formation of human qualities in them, they paid serious attention to working usefully, studying science.

During his lifetime, Abu Nasr Forobi, one of the great scholars of The Hague, has written more than 160 works devoted to various fields of science. Among them were "Compatibility of the Inhabitants of the Prestigious City", "The Book of Happiness". His works on education, entitled "Good Manners" (As-Siyrat al-Phi-lis'tin), are unique in human qualities and education.

Abu Ali ibn Sino, a great cosmopolitan scholar known as the leader of tobacco science, has produced more than 450 works. More than 160 of these date back to our day, and 4 are directly related to education. The scientific works and artistic heritage of shark hypocrites are a huge part of our national values and world spiritual heritage, studying the next generation in all sectors and endless educational significance in teaching.

The visual and practical arts of our people, which are divided by the history, spiritual, and cultural past of our people, are of great value. The history of painting and practical art is a significant part of the world's artistic heritage in this category.

To reflect the inner world of the people, the birth of their emotions, on the basis of objects, materials, or goats, whether they are paints, colors or engravings, at the level of art expression forms the basis of fine and practical art.

Visual and practical works of art have survived to our day in various ways. 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. various historical monuments, embroidery in architectural buildings; pillars, doors in historical monuments; tables, lauchs, benches.

Visual art consists of several large parts covering several industries: sculpture, color, graphics, ecobana, practical art types, such as the art of mo'jaz minityura, gravyura, photo art, and design.

We can see that the emergence of some types of imaging art (color, music, miniature, sculpture, etc.) dates back to the ancient past, while others (design, photo art, ecobana) appeared in the next 100 years.

The art of music and graphics has long been distributed in Sharq, sultan Ali Mashhadiyah, Kamiliddin Behzod, Moniy, Sodiq Bek Afshor, Master Gung, Master Jahangir, Master Abdulxamid, Master Shamsiddin, Master Pir Said Ahmad Tabriziy, Ahmad Bog'i Shamoliy, Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go, Qasim Ali, Huja G' Many great artists, such as Iyosiddin Hiravi, Amr king Sabzavoriy, Mirak Naqqosh, Khalil Mirzo Shohruhiy, Sultanali Mashhadiyah, and Ja'far Turbatiy, are still known and famous artists in world painting.

Painting and practical art, which are the product of creativity, special attention, talent, and well-being, are very versatile, cirrhosis. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, artists who have been involved in this area have made remarkable strides in other areas of creativity. For example, the poet Javhariyah was a soapmaker, a Hawafi builder, and the poet Zacchaeus Mir Argun made a tent and decorated it. In conjunction with being a poet and politician, the Lord of Neb-u-chad-nez'zar also succeeded in poetry. The art of engraving, considered to be one of the indispensable parts of visual and practical art, is reflected in a variety of materials, images, or illustrations b Practical art, which is divided into more than 200 different industries, has also flourished, improved, and developed in history.

"Carving is the profession of carving and embroidery; Of the oldest and most common forms of folk art (blood, wood, metal, bone, stone, etc.). embroidery or imagery, carving, scratching, scratching, scattering, blood, metal, stone, bone, etc., it's pierced and processed. Examples of carvings are widely used to decorate parts of buildings, household utensils, and to create statues."

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to training exercises are not carried out. Like many types of practical art education, yog carvings are used by students in classroom and extracurricular learning activities, independent learning if implemented, it will be appropriate.

The importance of organizing classroom and extracurricular activities is enormous in the education system, especially in public schools, where students learn the secrets of practical art. Developing students' aesthetic culture in organizing classes and extracurricular events organized by visual and practical arts, to study, feel, to develop and educate the wonderful world of beauty, to organize their activities beautifully it is necessary to take aim at directing.

When organizing classroom and extracurricular activities, it is also necessary to pay attention to the forms of obtaining information about beauty, understanding art, and information. The forms of studying such information include the study of various publications in this area, teacher-teacher stories, conversations on a variety of topics, musical instruments discussion of studied literature, discussion of various films, TV shows, radio broadcasts in this area, works of art (cards, artifacts, discussions, meetings with representatives of fine and practical arts, organizing various nights and celebrations, ko' organize exhibitions, organize targeted trips to art museums, historical sites, get acquainted with artists' workshops and work processes, organization of activities of various circles and many similar events.

Educational and methodological, educational and methodological of the educational institution with relevant specialties in conducting educational work organized in the classroom and beyond the classroom It is also important to take into account the level of provision of manuals and material and technological materials. When the educational institution has the appropriate provisions by the decision of the pedagogical council, activities in various directions can be implemented.

Many traditional forms of classroom and extracurricular activities have spent their educational and educational reserves, unable to meet the demands of the new era Because of this, it is not now widely used, and new ones are emerging instead. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) One of the most important educational and educational work that is widely used today is the Circles.

The circles are organized by the pedagogical council and administration of schools, extracurricular institutions as a separation of additional classroom hours. 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.

The main task of the circles consists of visual and practical art is to expand the scope of knowledge provided to students in artistic ways, to develop and improve their skills, to improve their artistic activities and upbringing.

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