

The Role of Holidays in Aesthetic Education

G. M. Shadimetova, Ph.D

Doctor of philosophy, senior teacher of Department of “Ethics and Aesthetics” National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this article, the author commented on the role of holidays in aesthetic education. The author discussed the educational importance of holidays, their role in social life, their role in social cohesion, improving communication between generations and ancestors.

Keywords: holidays, aesthetic education, rest day, community harmony, connection between generations and ancestors.

Nowadays, our life is moving fast. In these intense days, humanity is working hard and realizing its dreams and desires in order to live a prosperous life as a result of its work.

In our century, the place of holidays is very important, taking into account the rapid progress of the times, the time of technical and technological development, and taking into account the constant busyness of mankind. Because holidays are, first of all, an opportunity to relax, and secondly, to pay attention to ourselves, our loved ones, our friends and brothers, separated from our daily responsible work for a short period of time. But that's not all. Holidays are an important part of our culture, which helps us to better understand the people who participate in it, and has a positive effect as a means of aesthetic education.

If we look at the history of holidays, we can see that there are primarily ancient and modern holidays. Apart from that, there are wonderful and unconventional festivals held in different parts of the world, international holidays celebrated on a global scale, in which there are joys as well as sorrows and commemorations.

In fact, the concept of a holiday in all nations means celebrating an important event or date in life as a community, in high spirits, with joy. Since it can create mental and emotional mood and aesthetic pleasure, the holiday is more joyful than other days. In fact, during the holiday, its participants - regardless of their nationality, race and faith - can say what they want, play, laugh, and joke as much as they want. In fact, no one forbids it. Because the purpose of the holiday is to create a higher mood than usual. On such days, everyone should be happy, free and joyful. Only then will it be like a holiday and fully reveal its spiritual and aesthetic power.

Holidays, based on national and universal principles, will always remain a symbol of beauty and grandeur with a combination of aesthetic pleasure and vitality. Therefore, sociologist I. Khrenov calls the spectacles in the form of holidays "the communication language of the future", [1] and E.V. Sokolov defines the socio-political and cultural significance of the holiday as valuable as it "restores national traditions and strengthens the achievements of human culture" [2]. We fully agree with these thoughts. Because the activity of the participants in the holiday, the spectacle of the celebration has a positive effect on the people around them and makes them familiar with the feeling of beauty and grandeur, creates confidence in tomorrow, encourages them to live with pleasure.

But up to now, people are realizing the unique features of each topic, their idea in means of expression, ways of artistic reflection. As a result, "holiday is a day marked out on the calendar due to its association with cultural or religious traditions, having a sacred content and in connection with someone or something" - it is written on Calend.ru website [3]. This site provides information about the main holidays of more than 60 countries. Among them, let's pay attention to November 17 - International Student Day. Of course, this holiday is remembered as youth, cheerfulness and romance. But its history depends on the tragic events that began in Czechoslovakia during the Second World War. By now, many countries of the world celebrate this holiday.

In fact, on October 28, 1939, students and their teachers in Prague, Czechoslovakia, were protested by the Nazis to celebrate the Education Day of Czechoslovakia (October 28, 1918). The invaders dispersed the protesters. But in this riot, student of medical faculty Jan Opletal was shot dead. On November 15, 1939, the funeral of Jan Opletal turned into a protest. On the morning of November 17, the Gestapo and the SS surrounded the student dormitory. More than 1,200 students were arrested and imprisoned in Sachsenhausen concentration camp. 9 activists of the student movement were killed without trial within the prison walls of Ruzine district. In addition, all higher education institutions in the Czech Republic were closed until the end of the war. Based on these events, on November 17, 1946, the International Student Day was approved at the World Student Congress in Prague[4].

Until now, the main focus of this holiday is its place in the annual calendar and its international recognition and celebration. It is in our country that the celebration of this date is becoming a tradition. For example, IUT rector Sarvar Babakhodjaev sent a congratulatory message to all students of the university on November 17 - International Students' Day, which is celebrated in many countries of the world.

Therefore, concepts such as "ritual", "custom", "tradition" are aesthetic values that are essentially connected with the term holiday, and they are important in turning holidays into social and spiritual events. In particular, tradition is "a means of transmitting (giving) historically accumulated spiritual values to generations. Traditional image-ceremonies, traditions, rituals, traditions, skills, skills acquire a clear meaning only when thinking about the nation's lifestyle" [5].

In our opinion, it is difficult to realize the process of national revival and spiritual renewal without taking into account the role of customs, ceremonies and holidays in the aesthetic education of the person, which have been formed over centuries and passed from generation to generation as a spiritual heritage. Because human maturity is multifaceted. His greatness and wisdom are determined, first of all, by the level of his spiritual perfection.

Aesthetic education of a person, which is one of the specific aspects of a person's spiritual maturity, is clearly visible in his work. Because the criterion that glorifies the nation and the basis of its activity is the spirituality of the individual. A person who is spiritual and performs his work intelligently and with understanding has a strong sense of pride in his work and enjoyment of his life. Educating such individuals, making every citizen of our country live with such a feeling is the highest goal.

Therefore, cultivating a person's aesthetic taste by celebrating holidays, teaching to observe the ideas expressed in theatrical performances, and enriching his spirituality by forming the skills of aesthetic response to celebrations are complex socio-economic, cultural and educational processes, the essence of which is explained by artistic culture.

In short, holidays are a spiritual mirror of aesthetic culture and a means of aesthetic education, which is explained by the fact that they have a continuous, positive effect on the development of a person.

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