

REFORMS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Annotation: Based on the drawings created, items are produced, inspected and repaired. So, students studying in this educational direction are obliged to be able to draw up a drawing and read it. The main purpose of the science of drawing geometry is to create a flat model of space and the bodies contained in it, and to teach methods for solving various issues on these models and then applying them to practice by moving them into space.

Keywords: education, mature, specialist, frame, quality, science, Science, Technology, period, qualified, teachers, higher education, task, drawings.

Today, when fundamental reforms are being carried out in the educational system, the main focus is on the quality of training mature specialist personnel. The demand for highly qualified, mature personnel is increasing in the current period, when Science, Technical technologies are developing, which, in turn, imposes a responsible task not only on teachers of schools, professional colleges, but also on professors of higher educational institutions. After all, we must not forget that specialists who have graduated from higher education institutions are intelligent, knowledgeable and comprehensively complete people, as well as personnel who operate with a sense of responsibility in various situations. This requires an increase in the quality of knowledge given to students. It is known that it is difficult to imagine production and their development without drawing. Newly invented items, machines and structures are moved from the imagination of an engineer or designer to paper as sketches based on a certain idea. Then work drawings on these sketches are performed. Based on the drawings created, items are produced, inspected and repaired. So, students studying in this educational direction are obliged to be able to draw up a drawing and read it. The main purpose of the science of drawing geometry is to create a flat model of space and the bodies contained in it, and to teach methods for solving various issues on these models and then applying them to practice by moving them into space. The task of the discipline "drawing geometry", on the other hand, consists in cultivating the student's spatial imagination, teaching methods for examining positional and metric relations between them on the generated flat images of bodies, mastering the laws and regulations of the disciplines of geometric, projection and mechanical drawing. The history of drawing geometry and the science of drawing. It is known that mathematics is called Gymnastics of the mind, while drawing geometry and drawing are considered Sciences that cultivate the ability to think and visualize a person spatially. The history of the emergence of each Science testifies to how important it is in life, its antiquity, its contribution to the development of society. The rapid growth (development) of society with images depends on the development of Science and technology, and the lightening of the weight of human beings, motivates cultured making. The technique cannot develop without drawings. The earliest references to drawing and drawing geometry appeared 300 years ago BC. Roman architect Marka Vitruvius (1st century BC) developed ways to make images of buildings on the plain. In doing so, he made major contributions to right-angled (orthogonal) projections. But the plan and facade were not connected. But the foundation for "engineering graphics" (engineer-engineer, graphic-drawing so-called), that is, for drawing, was laid in Central Asia (in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan) in the II-I millennium BC. Excavations conducted by archaeologists in Doymazor and Oqtom in our country have found an image of a person's view

from the front and side, and an architectural facade of the building in a silver urn from the 6th to 7th centuries. In the middle Ages, from the 7th to the 15th centuries, great scientific discoveries (achievements) were made in all areas of Science in present-day Central Asia. At that time, many of our scientists conducted in-depth scientific research in various disciplines. Their works have been translated into a number of European languages. With this, they made their tremendous contribution to the development of the science of the whole world. They proved the laws and regulations of all discoveries in their works using drawings. Therefore, many different drawing techniques were created. Also, different-looking constructions of architecture begin to develop. The architect-engineer was considered an honorable profession. They were entrusted by the Kings to build fortifications, palaces. As you know, No 5 things can be built without his drawing. Therefore, it would be permissible to consider that drawings in the development of architecture in Central Asia at that time had a very special significance, that is, in addition to architecture, drawing was developed in parallel. The great scholar Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al Khwarazmi (783-850) proved with the help of drawings that some of the issues expounded by the Greek scholar Ptolemy were unclear. In his works, he made maps of various countries, seas and mountains of large rivers and lakes. The great scholar Abu Rayhon Beruniy (973-1048) describes the inevitability of Draftsmanship in Central Asia as “the scale of objects will be oriented in space in three directions - one along the length, the other along the width, and the other along the depth or height. Not the abstract stretching (projection) of the body, but the existing stretching (actual magnitude) is determined by these three lines. Through the lines of these three sides, the body has six sides, with so many sides it borders in space. When it is imagined that a creature is standing in the center of these six collars and his face is facing one of these collars, the collars will be his front, back, right, left and other sides. This is exactly the opposite of the modern round-angle (orthogonal) projection method. In those times, the science of drawing was in harmony with the science of geometry (geometry), which was considered the basis of geometry. Therefore, drawing was not treated as a separate science. Encyclopedic scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037) writes in his treatise “The Standard of minds” that, with little effort, the mechanical 6 tools (devices) used for lifting heavy loads up, splitting solid objects, leveling bodies and other purposes are five different. These are bullet, richag, shell, (block), screw and pona. In this case, mechanical devices (instruments) were used in huge constructions. They are now widely used in various areas of the national economy, such as modern mechanized and automated lifting cranes, bulldozers at their base. By the 15th century feudalism had ended and World Trade developed. As the technique progresses, commune cities are formed. Along with art and Architecture, Drawing also developed. In history, this period was called the Renaissance (development) period. The Renaissance is a phenomenon that occurs in a number of countries in Western and central Europe. This socio-political and cultural movement comes to the Square in Italy, starting in Central Asia (now the territory of Uzbekistan). With the development of Science and technology, drawings also improved. Along with the fact that the drawings have their own history, the Peoples also preserve the history of the progress of culture. Looking at paintings, sculptures and drawings, it is possible to obtain a lot of information about the peoples who lived in ancient times, as well as to reconstruct monuments of great importance. The French scientist and statesman Gaspar Monge (1746-1818), summarizing all the knowledge of geometry (drawing) up to this period, published a new science book “drawing geometry” in 1799. The method of representation has since also been referred to as the “Monge method” in homage to it. The drawing geometry book describes the grammar of drawing in detail. At that time, the essence of drawing geometry was very large, and Monge himself said that “... drawing is an understandable language for all nations in the world, that is, the language of those who are engaged in technology.” Drawings have been a major contributor to the technical development of all countries in the world, and drawing has been improved. In particular, the main reason for the rapid development of shipbuilding in Russia was the precise drawing of the scale applied. The methods of drawing drawings correctly, as well as about the correct Organization of the entire field of the drawing industry, are called science engineering graphics.

Depending on the network of the national economy, the drawings used in it are kept under different names. Drawings that are made in factories, factories to make such as various machines, machines, drives (engines), and measuring instruments are called mechanical engineering drawings. Drawings used in the construction of buildings, bridges, dams, canals, roads, defensive structures are called engineering – construction drawings. Ground level imaging drawings are called topographic drawings. Topographic drawings are used to make Maps, design engineering essays, reservoirs, etc., and correctly place them in a given given area. Schemes, graphs, posters and diagrams form an illustration drawing part. There is also geometric drawing, which is considered the basis of all types of drawing. It included all types of making, with the drawing of an item and a set of different lines executed in a single projection.

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