

# Digital Humanities and Their Importance in Studying the History of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract**--This article explains modern systems in the field of humanities and their importance at the present stage. The term digital humanities is often found today in our midst. Different numbers, charts, numbers are widely used in the humanitarian sector and they are being introduced more and more. The system is very modern, it is being introduced for quality education and it is better to find out the essence of the problem. Now archival documents, various historical sources are being digitized and they help to save time and provide more accessibility for research. It provides an excellent opportunity to study disciplines, data, and also provides effective and efficient ways of memorizing, comparing, concluding and achieving results. The use of computer technology, animation, planning, diagrams and video presentations of automated historical processes allows us to identify, analyze, complete and evaluate historical processes and their relationships, transformation processes and periodic changes. The article emphasizes the importance of using digital humanities in institutions, archives, museums and educational institutions related to the history of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords**--geo-information systems, history, archives, museums, online lessons

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is an important information age for information society. In developed countries, digital technologies are widely used in every field. These parallel processes provide important opportunities for the liberalization of human life, the state and society, saving time and money, and doing everything quickly and efficiently.

The system provides a great opportunity for learning disciplines, data and also provides efficient and efficient ways to memorize, compare, conclude and achieve results.

The notion of “digital humanities [1]” is rapidly penetrating the social sciences [2], and there has been much research work done in foreign universities [3].

History of our country allows the use of computer technologies, tables, animations, tables, diagrams and video presentations, to identify, analyze, summarize and evaluate historical processes and their interrelations, transformational processes and periodic changes.

Also, today the bulk of the manuscript heritage is kept in the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Raykhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Notably, the Fund, which consists of 26,000 volumes of manuscripts, 39,000 volumes of books and about 10,000 historical documents in

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Arabic[4], Persian, Old Uzbek and other Oriental languages, was included in UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2000 as a unique scientific and cultural site.

In this regard, it is important to improve the activities of the Abu Rayhon Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as institutions of ancient written sources, which are unique not only in our country, but also in the world heritage list.

## **II. STUDY**

The study of the scientific heritage of great scientists in the fields of science, the integration and interdependence of all disciplines will initiate the revival of the old traditions.

Over the past period, the necessary infrastructure has been created in the field of archives and records management, positive results have been achieved in the collection, recording, storage and use of archival documents and the formation of certain intellectual and technological potential [5]. The National Archive Fund is enriched with archival documents of historical, scientific and cultural importance, reflecting the material and spiritual life of the people of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the results of the analysis and study indicate the need for the introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the field of archives and records management, improving the material and technical base of state archives, the use of modern mechanisms of collecting, archiving, storing and using archives. Today, the use of digital information technology systems in the archives industry is becoming ever more important.

National Archives of Uzbekistan, Central State Archives of Uzbekistan, National Archives of Film Documentation of Uzbekistan Central State Archive of Film Documentation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, National Archive of Scientific and Technical and Medical Documents of Uzbekistan, Central State Archive of Scientific and Technical and Medical Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6] and other archives preserve the invaluable heritage of our people.

Archives are mainly responsible for issuing certificates of employment, employment, salary confirmation, and archives. If the use of geo-informational information systems in this area will be high performance and quality. At the same time, each document upon its arrival in the institution is made electronically copied, digitized and attached to special information systems. No need to spend a few days getting these documents, which saves time and effort.

Preparation of annotation data on information in Turkish, Persian and Arabic documents created in archives, their linking to geo-information systems, digitization of archival documents, books and manuscripts, etc. is one of the most important issues of today.

In the archives many valuable treasures of our national history are stored and they contain thousands of scattered documents. They can be streamlined through information systems, copied, and provided convenient opportunities for researchers. These invaluable documents may change over time as the color of the colonial and post-Soviet documents diminishes from year to year, causing researchers to experience various difficulties. Over time, reading becomes more difficult.

Failure to use digital technology can lead to inconveniences for months searching for archives, reading them from distant regions, handwriting, and so on. The study may take months.

Students of history and almost all historians should also be able to view archival documents, to analyze their copies of lessons and to work with them. If such practical work is not done, the quality and effectiveness of future research may not be high.

Therefore, it is important to sort, organize, archive, and digitize archival documents using digital technologies, and integrate and explore geographic information systems.

Writing presentations of manuscripts and archival documents, copying and widely disseminating modern manuscripts is very important in the digitalization process [7]. In addition, presentations, e-libraries, e-books, and research guides help students to read and submit tasks, and save time, in different parts of the world. Geo-information systems are also important in improving pedagogical technologies and in expanding their content and form. Now in moving, digitized, statistical data systems, the student will have a greater and clearer understanding of the overall and private nature of the issue. In this system, new materials are multiplied, concentrated, and comparable to the correctness and error of topics and problems, making positive or critical conclusions.

Geo-informational systems promote higher levels of academic achievement, primarily in independent learning. We have already taken some steps, but that is not enough for the widespread use of information technology services in Uzbekistan. There are some problems, especially in the humanities. Our industry needs to be updated with new trends in information technology. Today, science is embracing the notion of digital humanities.

At the same time, dozens of local and foreign museums, libraries and centers maintain a large number of material and written sources on the history of Uzbekistan. Our people and our youth do not know about them. If electronic information about each item is made, included in the geo-information system, and virtual museums are created, the most interesting places in our history are placed on global networks and on the museum's website. These methods can play an important role in tourism development. These results will be useful not only for foreign tourists, but also for our compatriots.

The history of the cities and their architectural, material and other treasures, the regulation of dynasties, compilation of short and interesting information in geo-information systems, the charting of the historical basis of national liberation struggles, figures of national heroes and statesmen. , digital technologies play an important role in the layout of audiovisual and video materials, events and locations in 3D. We think that teaching and learning about the history of Uzbekistan will be easy, qualitative and effective.

These methods also include access to information systems for finding books in libraries, e-books, libraries of other countries, accessing information about libraries and their books outside the library, ordering them, remote access to e-books, virtual libraries, creating virtual catalogs and other new information technologies[8].

To study the legacy of scholars and thinkers who lived and worked in medieval Central Asia today, such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, natural sciences, medicine, chemistry, geography, history, literature, philosophy and other social sciences, Islam and theology expansion and deepening are required.

Extensive work is now underway to study the legacy of oriental scholars. Comparative charts of chronological scholars on information intelligent software, information about them, their main works, some electronic copies, etc., and their contribution and innovations in the field, should be clearly stated in diagrams, tables and other forms.

The establishment of the Islamic Civilization Center in Termez, the opening of the Islamic Civilization Center in Tashkent and the establishment of the Islamic Academy are one of the major steps taken in this direction. In order to increase their attractiveness, it is necessary to effectively use geo-informational information systems. These should be virtual alternatives to research centers.

Also, archeological objects, geographical information systems and geographical information of each archeological site, each shrine, place and other historical sites should be created and divided by regions and topics.

As we have already mentioned, the qualitative phase of the study of the history of each scholar and shrine that has gone through our country has begun.

Along with their promotion, strategies for enhancing the country's economic potential are being developed. They are explained not only by scientific research, but also by the fact that they are becoming tourist centers and the growing interest of foreign tourists. This will be a big step forward in the future to increase the economic and spiritual potential of the country, to promote the national and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people on the world stage, thereby revealing its role in history.

To create a new database of research topics relevant to Uzbekistan through Geo-informational Systems and to publish them on the UAC portal, to make major changes to the mechanism of administrative management and e-government, to attract scientific specialists, to ensure their efficiency and effectiveness. to develop methods to assist other industry representatives in their ability to work with resources and literature; It is also important to promote and improve global networking. In order to improve the quality of these processes, we need to conduct extensive cooperation with scientists and scholars from foreign countries, who have studied the history of the country in general, and provide information about them in these information systems.

Now, the student can not only take the same course, but also be able to study, analyze and evaluate the data over and over.

As noted above, digital humanities are important not only in the study of history, but also in teaching it, and for improving the quality of courses in higher education. It can convey information to ordinary lovers and general public alike. Today, this process can also be an effective tool in combating various forms of culture and threats.

Creating a series of documentaries, developing cartoons, exploring specific historical events, material and written sources, including foreign scholars and journalists, contributing to the improvement of the education system and, if necessary, "O'zbekistontarixi" ("History of Uzbekistan")[9] can also play a major role in improving the channel's business processes. It is also important to place the already implemented research into global networks and educational processes and distance learning systems [10].

Since digital humanities (GISs) are computing or a field of scientific activity in the field of digital technologies and the humanities, it is impossible to distinguish them from the humanities. There is no area where geo-information systems are not included.

The GIS can collaborate in research, teaching and publishing, and, if necessary, convert it into commodity products and turn it into a commercial source and a source of income for higher education institutions, museums, archives or other institutions. This is an important issue in ensuring the institution's self-government and financial independence [11].

It brings digital tools and techniques in the study of the humanities, as the print recognizes that it is no longer the primary means of producing and disseminating knowledge.

The GIS enables new types of training and research through the development and use of new programs and methods, while also providing a basis for examining and critiquing their impact on cultural heritage and digital culture.

### III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the GIS's distinctive feature is the development of a dual relationship between the humanities and the digital: both use technology in humanities research and often use survey technology at the same time.

Practices: visualizing large art collections, 3D modeling of historical exhibits, "digital" thesis, hash tags activity and analysis, alternative real-world games, mobile production platforms and more. It can play a role in modeling a theme called "Big Tent" GIS. Sometimes it is difficult to pinpoint exactly what the digital humanities will bring [12].

Historically, digital humanities have evolved from human computers and have been linked to other areas, such as humanistic computing, social computing, and media studies. In a literal sense, digital humanities cover a wide range of topics, ranging from compiling online (mostly textual) online collections, from searching for large cultural datasets to topic modeling. Digital humanities include digital materials and combine traditional humanities (rhetoric, history, philosophy, linguistics, literature, art, archeology, music and cultural studies) and social science methodologies. Helps provide topics with computational tools (hypertext, hypermedia, data visualization, data search, data retrieval, statistics, text production, digital mapping) and digital printing. Areas that are parallel to digital humanities include new media studies and information sciences, as well as areas related to the theory of media structure, gaming, and the development and production of digital humanities and cultural analysis [13].

Digital humanities have become a necessity and need for today, and its systematic adjustment will have a positive impact on a broad and effective study of our national history and will enhance the quality and productivity of teaching and learning.

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