

Some considerations on the study of history of humanitarian sciences and medicine in Uzbekistan through GIS systems

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Abstract

Nowadays, in all spheres in the world arena and in our country, large-scale reforms and best traditions are being introduced in all spheres.

Today, great steps are being taken to explore the humanities in innovative ways. Historical periods, events, archives and other material and written sources are modeled through information technology and focuses on the quick and easy study of history, comparing events, sources, summarizing and comparing statistics.

The article analyzes issues related to archival documents and written sources, electronic copies, digitization of the total number of periods and

topics, presentations for lessons, audiovisual, animated and electronic materials, manuals and textbooks.

The article emphasizes the study of the ancient Turkic peoples' writing, their culture, their modern-day territories, languages, language families and networks, and should be explored through digital humanities and more.

Keywords: *geo-information systems, digital humanities, archives, museums, documents, computers.*

Nowadays, in all spheres in the world arena and in our country, large-scale reforms and best traditions are being introduced in all spheres.

Today, great steps are being taken to explore the humanities in innovative ways. Historical periods, events, archives and other material and written sources are modeled through information technology and focuses on the quick and easy study of history, comparing events, sources, summarizing and comparing statistics.

In modern times the preservation of archival documents and written sources[1], which have become increasingly obsolete[2], copying, digitizing their total number of periods and topics is one of the most important issues facing our national history. Computer technologies should be used in this regard.

Today, the term digital humanities are widely used in world historiography in the field of history and other humanities. Computing and digital technology play an important role in the humanities. Presentations, audiovisual, animated and electronic materials, manuals and textbooks are

increasingly penetrating our field. We cannot say that these areas are also important in the study of our national history.

The Scopus Database is a science measure in many countries. Some of our most powerful scientists don't even know how to write on the computer and make simple presentations. Their knowledge remains in narrow, unpopular, and inaccessible to the public and to the youth, often in books published in small circulation. Not to mention his overseas role. We need to create documentaries of scientific work of these strong historians, sell them in electronic form, and find effective ways for social protection for faculty members.

Also, the activities of the chairs of history, which were established in the Soviet period, do not meet modern requirements. The history of Uzbekistan should not be studied only in the form of the political map of modern Uzbekistan. It is necessary to study the writing and culture of ancient Turkic peoples, our ancestors, their modern-day territories, languages, language families and networks through digital humanities.

Prototypes that migrated to today's Iran, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, China, Siberia, Ukraine, today's Bulgaria and the American continent; creation, cataloging, systematization, cataloging, contacting centers and scientists working in this area are important for the opening of our new pages of history can play a role.

Writing the history of each city and castle, monitoring their total number, using digital computing systems, analyzing material and written sources through the digital humanities system across regions, promoting them to young people and the world community, in the spiritual and educational work. to use their results widely, to create a roadmap that identifies activities in each region, and to implement them step by step, to work with spiritual

centers and so on. Working with officials from the biased use of funds, publication of special books topical issues.

Uzbekistan has tremendous tourism and recreational potential, with a total of 7,400 sites of cultural heritage, 209 of which are four museums - "Ichan-Kala in Khiva", "Historical Center of Bukhara", "Historical Center of Shakhrisabz", The city of Samarkand "is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List[3]. These processes should also contribute to the development of tourism in our country[4]. To expand the scope of this work, it is necessary to strengthen the practice of historian students and to develop their volunteering skills, and to provide a high level of academic guidance for youth affairs. Effectiveness can be good if academic leaders achieve results in areas close to the topics under study. Digital technologies can include the following approximate topics:

Department of history of Turkic nations, archeology, history and civilization, history of innovation, transnational and global history, modern era, history of women gender, art and music, history of production and irrigation, science history, oral history and field research, local history, medical history, architecture, history of religion, ethnology and anthropology and more.

In our history, many results are obtained in the history of medicine. Today it is necessary to collect and digitize medical sources. All works of our great ancestor Abu Ali ibn Sino must be digitized and widely introduced into medicine. In the Middle Ages, many works on medicine were written and are still in handwritten form. They should be digitized, translated into Uzbek and other languages and included in the scientific community [5].

Today, anthropology and genomics, archeology, economics, legal and political doctrines, cultural and science, medical history, and history of all

industries are collaborated with representatives of industry and innovative digital industries to develop their products in a multipurpose, modern and advanced manner. Information technology should be developed and implemented[6].

Who cares about history, who controls the present and the future, and who controls the present, ignores the past.

Today, it is important to study the complex of material and spiritual heritage of the golden legacy of our ancestors, to identify the material and spiritual monuments created in the era of our ancestors, statesmen, all scientists and intellectuals. To organize scientific conferences and seminars in the field of digital humanities, to give new ideas in the development of new tourism destinations, to combine the topic of scientific research with young people through digital statistical analysis, to clarify some unknown aspects, and to respect our history, to give our great ancestors a sense of pride and, on that basis, broadcast audio, visual and pedagogical technologies, through radio, television, and the media and the Internet; i collecting, cataloging, collecting manuscripts of our history, compiling, digitizing, exploring forgotten ancient terms and toponymic names through geographical information systems, collecting, formatting myths, legends, folklore, 3D format, e-book, manuals and textbooks. implementation of practical works in publishing, monitoring of scientific works, attracting foreign and domestic investors in the manner prescribed by law; collecting local names and historical events, posting on global networks, mapping their geographical maps, including countries, dynasties, cities, settlements, economy, ethnography, anthropology, art, religion, and other information. Linking, organizing scientific and practical trips abroad (including expeditions, including virtual tours) to foreign countries and Central Asian countries,

accessing new information about geographic information systems Inclusion and advocacy are an important issue.

Extensive use of bright pages of our past in fostering our youth in the spirit of our national history, fostering youth in patriotic spirit, enhancing their reliance on national values and historical sources, including TV shows, TV shows and contests aimed at exposing the history of our ancestors. Historical cooperation with other organizations is also one of the priority tasks faced by historians.

It will also teach young historians the theoretical and practical bases of publishing archaeological and written sources, and the use of digital humanities, as well as their skills for future professionals.

Archeology[7] covers history through excavations, finds, develops methods of compilation, storage and use of archival documents. Archeology - studies positions and titles in state, international politics and other fields. Numismatics[8] (coin history)[9], bonistica (paper money), vexillology (flag science), genealogy (genealogy and dynasty history), genetic geology (genetics study of kinship), Heraldic (marking), diplomacy, historical geography, historical demography, history. migration, historical informatics, historical metrology (units, weights, lengths) sphragistics (seal history), Codicology (manuscript book study), onomastics (human-related histories), historical anthroponymy, paleography faleristica history (the history of the awards and medals) historical events (in chronological continuity), erotology religious institutions, churches and mosques will learn the traditions and customs[10]. That's it each of these special disciplines should have access to geographical information systems and extensive information about them should be made available to history classes and other institutions. Ready materials are also used in online classes and distance learning. Unless the methods of digital humanities are used, these disciplines become more

difficult to master, resulting in many disciplines being left untouched and incomplete.

Young historians need to understand the meaning of epigraphy (rock, gilt notes, etc.) through anthropology, gender history, social anthropology, ethnology, ethnography, social history, military history, historical psychology, historical sociology, and so on.

Today, it is necessary to establish close links between the Institute of History and Oriental Studies and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, departments and centers of the humanitarian sphere, to expand research facilities, to refrain from repeated analysis of the same period and to pay attention to the periods that have not yet been studied. Of course, their monitoring should be carried out through geographic information systems.

For each of us to have strong historians, every university should have computer-based language centers with audio recordings, video materials and presentations. Students of the Faculty of History must know Arabic, Persian, Old Uzbek writing, English, German, French, and Chinese through information technology. Unless each student receives a diploma in at least 3 languages, they will not become a strong historian in the future.

The knowledge of the Chinese language is especially important for young people. When the Arabs related to the history of Uzbekistan were destroyed, ancient writings, secretaries and other scholars were destroyed. We only know our history through the book Avesto, which came to us today from the Arabs through the ceasefire. In fact, before the creation of great powers, there is the law of the establishment of city states and smaller governments. Thus, by strengthening archeological expeditions and exploring our heritage

through computer technology stored in China and elsewhere, we can prove that the history of our previous statehood dates back to more ancient times.

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