

SOME COMMENTS ON HISTORICAL INFORMATICS

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the trends and stage of the formation of historical informatics as well, to use of information technology in the field of historical science in.

KEYWORDS: Historical informatics, digital history, history, computer, society, computer historiography, cliometry, humanities, media, quantitative history, three-dimensional (3D) models, big data.

INTRODUCTION

In the first years of independence in Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to the reform of the education system. In this case, certain results have been achieved. The reforms carried out in the field of education and training contributed to the formation of the foundations of lifelong education.

But in the era of globalization and the rapid development of science, technology and technology, life makes new demands on education and science. Permanent reform of the education system will continue to be an urgent task today. To improve directed modern methods of education. Humanity itself has called the 21st century the "information age". And with these words, we can understand that today, as in the field of education and in our social life, we cannot imagine the human future without information and without innovative technologies.

The main results and findings

Today, rapidly developing both in the Western countries of Europe, as well as in Russia, a new sphere (branch) has appeared in the field of history called "Historical Informatics" (this new subject is used in Western European countries under the name "digital history", in Russia and in including in the CIS countries, the subject is called historical informatics).

In the late 1980s - the first half of the 1990s. in most countries of Western, and then in a number of countries of Eastern Europe, historical informatics took shape as an independent direction in historical research and education. In 1986, the International Association "History and

Computing" (ANC) was created. The History and Computer Association (AIK), which brought together specialists from Russia and the CIS countries, appeared in 1992, and in general, the formation of this direction was completed by the mid-1990s [1].

Founded at the end of the last century, the association brings together research centers and historical researchers from Russia, the Republic of Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Latvia. In the near future, if Uzbekistan maintains multifaceted ties, this will contribute not only to the development of history, but also to the development of interdisciplinary humanities.

Speaking about the development of historical informatics as an established interdisciplinary scientific direction, the necessary branches of historical informatics have been formed. The question arises, what branches of historical informatics were formed during the development of this direction? Answering the current question, we can list some areas of historical computer science.

The first direction - one of the important directions in historical informatics is "Digital history" [2] - the use of digital media for further historical analysis, presentation and research. It is a branch of the Digital Humanities and an extension of Quantitative History, Cliometrics and Computing. Digital history is generally digital public history, primarily concerned with engaging an online audience with historical content or digital research methods that complement academic research.

The second area is Digital Humanities [3] (DH) is an area of scientific activity at the intersection of computing or digital technologies and disciplines in the humanities. It includes the systematic use of digital resources in the humanities, as well as reflection on their application. DH can be defined as new modes of scholarship that include collaborative, transdisciplinary and computation-based research, teaching and publishing. He brings digital tools and methods to the study of the humanities, with the recognition that the printed word is no longer the primary vehicle for the production and dissemination of knowledge.

The third direction is Digital media [4] is any media that is encoded in machine-readable formats. Digital media can be created, viewed, distributed, modified and stored on digital electronic devices.

The fourth direction is quantitative history [5] is an approach to historical research that allows the use of quantitative, statistical and computer tools.

The fifth direction is Three-dimensional (3D) models [6]. In 3D computer graphics, is the process of developing a mathematical representation of any surface of an object (either inanimate or living) in three dimensions using specialized software. The product is called a 3D model. Who works with 3D models can be called a 3D artist. It can be displayed as a two-dimensional image through a process called physical phenomena. The model can also be physically created using 3D printing devices.

The sixth direction is Big Data [7]. Big data is a term used to refer to the exploration and application of datasets that are too complex for traditional processing application software to adequately solve.

To date, Uzbekistan, which is rapidly developing in modern conditions. It can be said that the increasing use of innovative technologies in all areas, including in the field of science, increases the relevance and opens up new aspects of our modern history and the development of historical informatics in the study of the subject of the history of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

So, it is worth noting that we live in the XXI century. To come to terms with the times, we need to introduce innovative technologies into our wider social life. For this, first of all, in the field of the history of Uzbekistan, as in many countries of Europe and Russia at the end of the last century, a new wave of historical science appeared - "historical informatics". We also need to implement historical computer science in a new direction in Uzbekistan based on historical sciences.

And also, it can be added that the integration of educational and scientific activities, the development of science and the creation of new scientific and educational centers are aimed at increasing the potential of education and science in Uzbekistan. Due to the mutual enrichment of historical informatics, it will provide historians with a high increase in the efficiency of research and the quality of educational programs of higher professional education, the level of training for science and high-tech sectors of the economy, taking into account trends and prospects for the development of the labor market.

In the future, with this new direction, it will be possible to create a whole 3D design of historical architectural structures. Of course, such a new direction will take our subject to a new level.

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