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Research Article

USING GIS SOFTWARE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL HISTORY IN THE STUDY OF HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of digital technologies in the study of history is the importance of conducting historical research in today's fast-moving picture era. Information about convenient and common ways of using them was given.

KEYWORDS

Digital technologies, GIS, e-book, program, presentation, information, methodology.

INTRODUCTION

Today we cannot imagine the society we live in without modern technologies, the development of electronic devices as a result of scientific achievements has led to an increase in the need for these devices for specialists in every field. However, we did not reach these events in 1 or 2 days. As a result of the development of technology at the beginning of the last century and the beginning of the current century, information transfer, its reception, use, and storage developed rapidly and came to the present appearance.

Therefore, as in all fields, historical research and history education have been digitized, and as a result, millions of "bits" of information can be easily collected and stored. We've talked about our use of digital technology in historical research in general, but different fields of history use different kinds of innovative devices. Or, depending on the type of research, we can use electronic devices that we need.

For example, geographic information systems (GAT) later changed its name to the international term (GIS). In addition to the paper, i.e., traditional technology of creating maps, the digital technology of creating maps using the geographic information system is rapidly developing. In short, we can say that GIS is a detailed system based on large-scale information collected by various methods.

Total historical structures exist in different borders. Marking of that area on the maps allows for a more complete impression of the historical event. It follows

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that working with cards is a part of historical research. But the process of creating historical maps is a very complicated process, it requires preparation of geographical maps according to the time needed by the researcher, connecting all objects based on general information about the historical area under study, and comparing the maps, which takes 1 out of 3 months to create one map. takes up to a year. For this reason, it is correct to transfer the work of map creation to computers with modern technologies.

The basis of GIS consists mainly of a collection of themed electronic cards. In essence, digital historical maps can be divided into two groups 1-Illustrative existing visual map collections. 2-searchable or analytical, i.e., a collection of files that allow you to turn to different sets of images.

Suppose a historian researcher wants to use ancient handwritten sources, and if this work is unique, in such a situation, an electronic copy will be created by scanning this historical manuscript, and this book can be easily read through a computer, tablet, mobile phone using modern gadgets. can be done. Another example is that a researcher who wants to conduct field research on ethnography, which is another branch of history, no longer needs a scanner or e-book, he needs a dedicated software, audio recording device, photo and video device is required. If we want to do archaeological research, then we can use 3D modeling programs. Therefore, digital technologies for historical research are chosen based on different fields of history and different research methods. Currently, the requirements of the teaching methodology of history are also changing, and this process has accelerated to such an extent that historians, whether they like it or not, turn to smart devices for the development of their knowledge. The famous French historian E.L. As Ladyuri said, "in the future, a historian will become a programmer, or he will be worthless" today, in almost all higher education institutions, teachers prepare various presentations and use them with the help of projectors in the course of the lesson, and this greatly contributes to the improvement of the quality of the lesson. in the fire However, digital history in the early days of the 1960s and 1970s focused on quantitative analysis using demographic data - census results, election results, telephone directories, etc. The 1980s saw a boom in software development, leading to the creation of the Optical Disk Pilot Project by the Library of Congress in 1982 . The essence of the project is the library was to publish a part of the archive on laser discs. In the late 1980s, the History and Data Processing Association was formed.

In 1994, the Roy Rosenzweig History and New Media Center was established at George Mason University. The current situation naturally demonstrates the "growth difficulties" of historical informatics, which is explained by its relatively young age or the circumstances associated with the transition to a new stage of development. Many experts think about ways to develop a promising scientific and educational direction, sometimes giving different answers to the same questions. And yet, the main thing today is that historical informatics has become "an integral part of the general professional education" for the historian.

Digital history, which has traveled such a long historical path, has not stopped developing even today. If we apply the latest stages of digitization in our field, it is very likely that historians themselves will lead the production of new programs that will be a great innovation for the study of history. However, we should not only look at the positive side of digital tools, but also not forget some of its negative aspects and try to eliminate these shortcomings. The most important of these is the lack of electronic copies of a large

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number of literature and historical sources that we have. A lot of work is being done to solve this problem, but it is not enough. The next problem is that it is necessary to organize retraining courses on the use of systematic technological tools and to attach assistant teachers for practical assistance to the honorary professors working in the field of higher education. In addition to this, I can say that the price of electronic copies of books is expensive and in some cases you are required to subscribe for a whole year to get one book. In this matter, according to the opinion of Japanese experts, the prices of information services should be so cheap that everyone in the society can use this information according to their needs. Through the above examples, we have only given a little information about the role of digital history in historical research, how important it is and the issues that are waiting to be solved, but the role of digital history is very important in the teaching of history. cannot be ignored. First of all, it is necessary to mention the Hemis information system, which helped to reduce the documents that take up a lot of teachers' time. Through this system, it is possible to provide students with information in the field of science in electronic form and to post intermediate and final control questions, and it is very useful for all three parties. One of the next useful aspects is that computers and notebooks have entered our lives rapidly. The notebooks we use in every lesson now have an average memory of 500 GB, and this means that you can store about 500,000 books in it. Imagine that you could carry an entire library in your small device.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is impossible to imagine the historical research conducted in all areas of history, as well as the history teaching methodology, without digital history. Especially at a time when today's digital technologies are rapidly entering all fields, the methods of teaching history do not stand still and do not stop reforming themselves. It is necessary to use digital history on a large scale in the field of history using modern methods.

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