

From Data Transfer History

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ANNOTATION: In the 21st century, we observe the continuous occurrence of events in the information field. Instant remote internet connection, widespread mobile communications ignore distance and access. Today, the source of information and its transmission is so simple that you can sit at the computer and see what is happening around the world. Events also happened in the past, but it was impossible to find out everything in the shortest possible time. For example, until 2000, people did not know about the existence of the Egyptian pyramids until Herodot wrote about this in his book History. In short, the future will give many opportunities to man. How did the transfer of information up to modern technology? This article analyzes the history of data transfer.

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The history of information transmission is an important, separate system of information that people give to each other orally and in writing over the centuries. Legends, fables, proverbs and epics about folk heroes can be said to be among these. Because they are so deeply embedded in the traditions, customs and traditions of our people that it is difficult to separate them from our national spirituality. History is not a simple description of past events, but also a great educational factor. On the basis of knowledge of historical events, people develop feelings of respect and love for their people, young people learn to be proud of the deeds of their ancestors, on this basis mature moral qualities such as national pride are formed, national consciousness grows, and worldview is strengthened. The memory of the past educates us, the growth of our consciousness is formed by listening to these historical memories and reflecting on them. We can call these processes reaching us the history of information transmission. The history of information transmission is one of the tools that emphasizes patriotism, our belonging to a country, a nation, a people, and urges us not to forget it.

The main part. Human society has emerged and always feels the need to be informed. First, people communicated through stone inscriptions, then through written papyri, and then through heralds. If we look at the history, even in the work "Avesta", which came down to us thirty centuries ago, it is stated that any message, news should be evaluated with its perfection, authenticity, completeness, with the help of which humanity strives towards goodness and goodness, as well as the methods and means of collecting and distributing information. If preachers, heralds, runners, and papyri bulletin boards came in, the need for information was also within that time and place.

Also, in "Avesta" it is said that any message, news should be evaluated by its perfection, authenticity, completeness, with the help of which a person strives towards goodness and goodness. In fact, the civilization that began with the discovery of paper by the ancient Chinese in the centuries before Christ, the German engineer-inventor I. Until Guttenberg's invention of the printing press (middle of the 15th century), it can be

said that it was the first points of the development of the information society until the discovery of radio (1895), a means of transmitting information over a long distance.

The sound coming from Jamiki mozi - if it was oral, most of the information about the Middle Ages would not have reached our time. An example of this is "the oldest of the Sugdian monuments created in the Turkish environment, the Bugut monument, which was erected around 583-588, in connection with the death of the Turkish official Makhan Tigin, who lived during the First Turkic Khanate, found in the territory of present-day Mongolia." .

Looking at the history of the culture of the peoples of Central Asia from the 9th to the 16th centuries, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni and other Eastern scholars mastered and developed the ancient philosophy and brought it to the European peoples. The scientific ideas of Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd served as the philosophical, ethical, and scientific-natural foundations of education in European universities in the 14th-17th centuries.

Scholars wrote works in different times and in different languages, in written form, in verse and prose. In decrees and decrees, the events and social situation related to the kingdom are described. Even "xylography", despite being the first and at the same time the greatest discovery of the printing method, did not completely replace handwritten texts. Rare and valuable books were ordered by those officials to skilled calligraphers and masters and copied by hand. Copywriting was more advanced than woodblock printing in those days. Calligraphers played an important role in this. Among these we can include calligraphers (copiers), calligraphers (calligraphers), those who draw letters and pictures on cloth, and those who carve letters on wood and stone.

Historically, experts have also paid attention to the credibility and effectiveness of information. They have emphasized that documentality in written texts has a priority feature due to the possibility that the thought may not be correctly reflected in oral information. For example, Abu Rayhan Beruni writes about this: "Writing is one of the types of communication that can be considered more honorable than other types; If there were no eternal traces of the pen, would we know the messages of the nations properly? . In fact, in the rich cultural and spiritual heritage of our history reaching us, written messages and works serve as the main source of information.

In the past (9th-16th centuries) palaces had people who conveyed important information directly to the king. For example: "chapar", "messenger", etc. Bayhaqi called the person who is sent with an important mission a "rival". One of the methods of Riq'a'-husniyat.

Serious attention has been paid to methods of gathering and disseminating information. These were carried out using manuscript books and pamphlets, personal conversations, observations, travels, various documents and objects, oral communication, scientific debates, and philosophical observations. Among the people gathering information were ambassadors, merchants, tourists, spies and spies were also used.

Abu Rayhan Beruni, while talking about the lessons of science typical of his time, scientifically analyzes the need to believe only the statements of the messenger based on specific sources, and the possibility that false information may be mixed with a message without a source. That is, "If there were no lies added to the message, it would have been in a higher position compared to the vision." Because the moment of seeing and looking is limited to a piece of time. And the message indicates the past and future states of the thing (to the caretaker); that's why the news informs about things that exist and things that don't exist." The author states in the message that it is necessary to convey the true message based on the correctness of the sentences and the correct thoughts.

It is permissible to mention libraries as centers that organize information and information exchange. Apart from royal palaces, many households had private libraries, which were used by many. Places where people

gather, such as caravanserais, bazaars, teahouses, and barber shops, served as information centers. Data was collected from streets, squares, mosques, madrassas, houses, processed and distributed again to these places. Many kingdoms have introduced a system of information collection. The activities of citizens, soldiers, and religious people living in different parts of the country were studied openly or secretly, information about their moods was directly transmitted to the state administration system. Data collection, analysis, and effective use of data is one of the necessary measures to establish a strong state and stabilize the management of society.

One of the most important conditions for the effective functioning of the state, society, social strata and groups has always been the proper organization and implementation of information exchange. When working with information, data collection and accurate systematization are established. Such information was used to raise the culture and spirituality of the people, to develop education, science, and to improve their lives.

"The works of other historians do not have the detail that we have, because their authors talk about events very simply. And I wanted to fully reflect the history." According to the above opinions of Bayhaqi, when preparing a historical work, the author has full knowledge of the specific conditions of that time, and he believes that this work will become a scientific source only if he writes about the happenings based on a clear understanding and sources. It can be seen from this that our ancestors have left us an example in terms of conveying clear and impartial information about the historical reality and process to future generations.

In Central Asia, the processes of informatization were implemented in the 9th-16th centuries with the help of artistic and scientific conferences, book fairs, demonstrations, and scientific discussions. The order of meetings was clear and strict: who sat where, when and what to talk about. The information going out of the palace was introduced on the basis of the established procedure for internal information exchange, and this system and procedure were followed. The exchange of information in the fields of philosophy, logic, sociology, psychology, literary studies, poetry, music theory, geology, mineralogy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy was widely reflected in all aspects of society. The largest Alexandrian library of the ancient world, the unique personal library of Mirzo Ulugbek, was destroyed. Such a tragic list can be continued. However, in spite of all the difficulties and harsh tests, scholars and thinkers remained faithful to their duty towards the development of science, to the ideas of humanism and enlightenment, and did not stop their creativity. That is why the unique works left by them have reached us.

Abu Ali al-Hasan, ibn Ali ibn Ishaq al-Tusi Nizamulmulk (1017-1092) writes in his book "Politics" that "Kings from the Jahiliyyah era to the Islamic era always had informants and were aware of all their affairs." According to historians, the presence of messengers and messengers indicates the king's justice and power. Amir Temur says in "Tuzuklari Temur" that "I have appointed chroniclers (informants-reporters) from pious and accurate people to write down the state of each country, the mood of the soldiers, their lives, their actions, and the connections between them."

The first step towards the scientific description of the concept of information was taken by the physicists R. Clausius and L. Boltzman in connection with the introduction of the concept of entropy into static physics in the 19th century. The very concept of "information" entered the scientific field thanks to the mathematical theory of information developed by R. Hartley and K. Shannon in the middle of the 20th century.

Although the history of information goes back to the distant past, today it is appropriate to study it by dividing it into the periods before the invention of the Internet and after. It should be said that the development of society in the information age cannot be realized without information. So, the extent to which the society will progress depends on how well it is informed. Such an information society, which serves human criteria and national interests, will not be affected by foreign information attacks. In the context of globalization and the formation of a new international information order, the words "Who owns information

owns the world" said by the famous English philosopher Francis Bacon almost four centuries ago are gaining new meaning.

Summary

Information is not a phenomenon that appeared yesterday or today, or a simple detail that occurs in human life. Maybe he is a miracle that came into the world together with the creature called man since the creation of mankind. When a human child comes into the world, he announces his existence to the whole world with his first cry, which is his first step into the world of information. With his formation as a person, he becomes a citizen of an absolutely informed society. When we say information, we should not understand only the means of modern technologies, the global network. They are the product of the great achievements of the globalized modern world. Information technology, which we now recognize as a miracle of the 21st century, also has its own development trends. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the education of young people who have the intellectual potential to realize the connection between past, present and future, which has been proven logically and historically, based on our rich national traditions. Based on the extreme demands of the new century, it can be said that information processes are becoming more and more global and the competition in this regard is increasing. Therefore, the promotion of science in Eastern education is directly related to reliance on spiritual traditions in educational and moral works. Such an approach to the problem of personal development helps to further enrich the purpose, tasks, and content of education. It is inevitable that when we study history by fields, we will witness many aspects related to the history of the information society.

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