

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY OF STATE ARCHIVES IN ZARAFSHAN OASIS

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Abstract: Under the conditions of independence, the state body managing the archive work is the "Ozarkhiv" agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Its system includes territorial administrations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, state archives under their care (their branches), and central state archives. Currently, there are more than 100 state archives in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which contain 8 million. more documents than collections are being preserved. These documents are widely used by historians, researchers, students and other specialists in scientific, cultural and educational work. This article describes the history of the state archive in Samarkand region.

Key words: Turkestan, Archive work, Council of People's Commissars of the Republic of Turkestan, Samarkand state archive

After the events of the October coup of 1917 in Turkestan, changes took place in many areas, including many laws and regulations related to the field of archival work. If we look at the history of the archives, until the events of October 1917, the documents were kept in each office and foreign plots. Archives were scattered, documents were not collected in one place, not centralized. On June 1, 1918, the government of the RSFSR adopted the decree "On the reorganization and centralization of the archive work". At the same time, several decisions adopted by the government in 1918-1920 served as the basis for the development of the archive work.

On this basis, the foundation for externalization of archival work was laid in Turkestan, and according to the decree of RSFSR of 1918 on archival work, the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Turkestan decided "On reconstruction and centralization of archival work". According to this decision, all state archives up to 1917 were abolished, and the documents of the archives are declared to be the only state archive fund of the Republic of Turkestan. Energy efficiency management for Turkestan Head of the Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan external done To YaDAJ until October 25 , 1917 was all h documents submission must was [1] .

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In the RSFSR, the General Directorate of Archives operated under the People's Commissariat of Education. Since 1922, the General Administration of Archives has been directly subordinated to the All-Union Central Executive Committee. Later, this management system was introduced to republics within the union.[2]

The establishment of an archive organization in Bukhara is related to the establishment of the Shura system in the region. At the end of 1925, regional archive bureaus were established in Zarafshan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, and at the beginning of 1926, regional archive bureaus were established in Khorezm, Kashkadarya, and Surkhandarya. In 1927, in connection with the granting of the district status, the regional archive bureaus were renamed with the name of the district. According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR on December 21, 1935, city and district archives were established in all cities and districts except Samarkand, Bukhara, and Fergana. The Central State Archive of the Uzbek



SSR with its Samarkand, Bukhara, and Fergana branches was separated from the Central Archive Department of the Uzbek SSR (MAB). The State Archives of Bukhara Region was established in 1925 as the Zarafshan Regional Archives Bureau, and in 1927 it was transformed into the Bukhara District Archives Bureau. In Bukhara, the documents of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, Zarafshan Region, Bukhara District, and Bukhara Region Executive Committees served as the main document base for the establishment of archival work. In the 20s of the 20th century in Bukhara, there were a lot of problems in archival work, it can be seen in the documents related to the topic. Despite such problems, Bukhara archivists never lost their attitude towards the work. They tried to attract other types of historically significant documents to the archive, not limiting themselves to documents handed over by institutions. We can cite as an example the 1928 letter of the head of the archive Haydarov to the MAB. It says: "Archive Bureau, on the initiative of the District Executive Committee, offered to register all photography and typography samples to Bukhkomstaris, and printed publications and photographs to the editorial office of Azod Bukhara newspaper. The establishment of the Bukhara region on January 15, 1938 did not fail to have an impact on the archives in the region. One of the first significant changes that took place in the archive work was in the field of personnel. Previously, no more than two employees worked in the regional archive, but now their number is gradually increasing, and the salary paid to them has also started to rise. These changes have certainly served positively to improve archival work and document storage. Because before, only one inspector or leader had to do all the work, i.e. receiving, organizing, scientific and technical processing of documents, issuing information to the population and organizations. On top of that, there were no employees in the archive who performed economic work, such as guards and servants. This, in turn, had a negative impact on work. Significant work has been done in this regard since 1938 [3].

On April 14, 1938, the Supreme Soviet of the UZSSR adopted the decision "On the regulation and proper storage of archival materials in district archives, village councils, collective farms, and state farms." In May 1939, the manager of the Regional Archive Department Akhadov visited a number of districts of Bukhara region on a business trip to check the implementation of this decision.

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If we look at the early days of the archive, we can see that it started in a difficult situation. The documents stored in the R-400 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan testify to this. According to the 1926 report of the MAB of the UzSSR, archival work was not well established in the former Bukhara region (oblast) and Tajikistan ASSR. In Old Bukhara, archival bodies were established as the Zarafshan Archive Bureau, but due to the incomplete classification of the employees of this body, poor conditions, and lack of funds, the MAB knows that it is



necessary to hand them over to the UzMAB. In UzMAB, they are kept and organized. These documents are the documents of the dissolved institutions of the former Republic of Bukhara, which were kept in a completely disorderly manner. A part had to be sent to Tashkent. First of all, documents of high scientific value - documents of the Council of Supervisors, Military Inspectorate, Economic Inspectorate, as well as diplomatic documents and the archive of the former Bukhara Emir are expected to be handed over[5]. It seems that the archival funds were quite "rich".

In some places, regional archival funds were externalized. In March 1920, it was released in Fergana, in June in Samarkand and other regions. The local archives were legally formalized based on the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Republic of Turkestan on January 25, 1921 "On Provincial Archive Funds", and the State Archives of Samarkand Region started operating in March of this year. According to this decision, it was stated that the working documents of all the offices in the region are part of the fund of the state archive of the region.[6]

The regional state archive began its activity by collecting the documents of the first provinces, enterprises and institutions. Starting from August 1922, the first 95 funds were available at the expense of documents of gymnasiums, vocational-technical schools, post-telegraph offices and regional administrations. 29 bags, 25 poods and documentary materials were received from the Samarkand agricultural department. The documents of archival funds were compiled mainly with the help of the public. The most important thing is that the existing documents are numbered and stitched in order. Nevertheless, the archives could not meet the demand of this period.

The process of externalization of the state archive in Samarkand began in 1921 according to the decision of the Central Archive Department of the Turkestan ASSR, and in 1925, the Samarkand regional archive bureau was externalized. In 1927, the Samarkand district archive, in 1938, as the state archive of the Samarkand region, and by 1940, the Samarkand State Archive was founded only on the basis of the above archival documents.[7]

In 1944, in the Samarkand region, in the city of Kattakorgan, in 1943, in Bulung'ur, in 1946, in the districts of Narpai, the branches of the Samarkand state archive began to work.

According to the decision No. 396 of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated June 5, 1959, the Archives Department was included in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. His in applications Central and region state the main archives network announcement q hung up . Un g 'a k ' o ' ra Uzbekistan SSR and Karakalpakstan Central state archives , 9 regions state archives the content was also shown . Among them is Samarkand state archive h am is available was [8]

Today, a total of 4,219 collections and documents in 616,846 storage units are stored in the regional state archive and its local branches. The regional state archive itself has 1,887 funds and 425,059 storage units of historical documents. Currently, the regional state archive has more than 40 private collection documents, among which documents of military specialists, major scientists, statesmen and many other famous people are kept. In the study of archival documents, scientists, historians, independent researchers wrote many doctoral dissertations based on archival documents.

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