



CONTENT ANALYSIS IS A NECESSARY SOURCE STUDY PROCEDURE FOR MATERIALS OF THE CHANCELLERY OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNORATE GENERAL

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Abstract: The history of Uzbekistan, free from various theoretical isms, is increasingly included in the world system of using advanced achievements in the field of science. Information on the content analysis of the study of the original materials of the court of the Turkestan General Governorate is presented.

Key words: Turkestan, governorship, content analysis, historical reality, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

One of the areas in historical science is source studies. Correct interpretation of a historical source can serve as objective material for covering little-studied aspects of the history of Turkestan, therefore it is considered necessary to conduct a historical content analysis of materials of the studied era to recreate the "historical reality". [1] Initially, it should be mentioned that the concept of content comes from the English "contents". Content analysis finds its application where there are extensive materials that are internally organized, but not systematized as textual material, the use of which is difficult without preliminary processing.

MAIN PART

The main ideas underlying the concept of content analysis are the ascent from the text to objective historical reality, which should be understood as historical-intellectual reality. Content analysis as a direction in source studies arose in the late 19th – early 20th centuries, i.e. during the period of activity of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General. Having gone through various stages of formation, at the present stage content analysis, using academic status, is a specific, logically complete, effective source study research procedure. According to the method of E. Morin, when carrying out content analysis of the materials of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General, it is necessary to divide them by content as "important", "necessary" and "neutral". [2] This method will help to carry out procedures of voluminous quantitative and qualitative analysis of the Chancellery materials.

The positive impact of this method is that after a comprehensive processing of the Chancellery materials, it will be possible to more fully extract useful and previously unknown information about the activities of the Governor-General's Chancellery as an executive body in the system of the Military-People's Administration in the Turkestan Territory. In accordance



with the new trends in the field of information that have been established in modern conditions, the materials of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General are at the disposal of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As part of the study, it is necessary to note the fact that at the time of registration of office documents in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries, the Chancellery of the Head of the Territory was the direct owner of the content.

Initially, it will be necessary to conduct a quantitative analysis of the I-1 fund, in particular inventory 1, which covers the inventory of documents from 1868 to 1886. The inventory contains a description of 2713 documents. Considering the total number of appointment files, they can be divided into the following areas: orders on military-national administration, orders of Ministries and Administrations, on the work of the Chancellery, on promotions, industry, agriculture, public education, medicine, architecture, nomads, courts, irrigation, communications, roads, religion. The inventory of documents begins in 1868, the initial 53 documents reflect the work of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General.

Among them, file No. 6, dedicated to issues of strengthening the district administrations of the Semirechye region, is dated December 17, 1868 with a volume of 21 places; Case No. 7 "On awarding the 1st class rank to clerical worker Dmitrovsky" is dated: beginning - December 18, 1868, ending - March 30, 1869. The beginning and end of cases depended on the period of time during which the document was in working order. For example, the cited document No. 7 concerned issues of promotion to ranks, since the set of regulations for the civil service for the preparation of this issue actually requested a two-month period for the preparation of documents. Exactly the same measures had to be observed in matters of awarding ranks, orders and medals.

In total, more than 106 file names are described on the internal office work. In reality, all the files pertain to the Office, they are stamped and have the appropriate numbering, both outgoing and incoming documents, but these documents for research seem to be the most characteristic of the Office of the Governor-General. For example: File No. 1676 "On the trip of the Head of the Chancellery of the Governor-General, Chamberlain Kablukov, to St. Petersburg on business of service on allowing him a 4-month vacation. On the appointment of Chamberlain Shcherbinsky to correct the position of the Head of the Chancellery and on his confirmation in the position.

On the appointment of Chamberlain Kablukov to be at the disposal of the Governor-General" - on 54 sheets with the chronology of the document from November 8, 1880 to June 6, 1882. Indeed, this is a very interesting question in the activities of Kablukov as the head of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General. [3]

A continuation in content can be considered case No. 2458 "On the appointment of collegiate adviser Nesterovsky to the post of Head of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General" - on 4 sheets with the date of the document, beginning on October 29 and ending on November 15, 1883. From the examples given, it is clear that they are very close in content. But between them there are 782 names of cases. It becomes clear to the researcher that the first document is much larger in volume, since this issue was in the record-keeping state for more than a year and a half, and contains a lot of evidence, and case No. 2458 is an order



of the Military-People's Administration of the Turkestan Governor-General. The inventory also contains cases No. 296, 487, 500, 602, 631, 2497, 2627, concerning education issues in the region. For example: Case No. 2627 "On the petition of various persons on the placement of children in educational institutions at public expense" - on 66 sheets with the start date of January 12, 1885 and the end date of February 13, 1886. [4]

There are cases of a dual nature, for example: case No. 500 "On the admission of Akorchev, who does not have a rank, to the exam in general education groups, for promotion to the first class rank" on 6 sheets with the date: start - September 16, 1878 and end - January 25, 1879. This case concerns issues of promotion in ranks, but this issue is resolved by passing exams of candidates for class ranks in educational institutions. [5] Cases No. 1, 3, 178, 209, 358, 372, 777, 1817, 1833, 1868, 2163, 2232, 2553, 2565, 2668, 2685 are devoted to issues of medicine in the region, where the dynamics of medical measures are shown. Of these, case No. 3 "On the appointment of paramedics to district doctors" - on 9 sheets with the date: beginning - July 22, 1868 and ending - September 20, 1869. [6] The last file on the inventory, No. 2685, is dated April 7, 1886 and is called "... a doctor's report and information on the activities of the hospital for women and children in the city of Tashkent". [7]

The issue of "Architecture of the region after the conquest" can be considered separately for research. On this issue, cases No. 244, 254, 462, 467, 583, 614, 2354 are useful. Of these, for example: case No. 254 "On the appointment of the architect collegiate assessor Lekhanov to the position of regional engineer of the Fergana region" - on 33 sheets with the beginning in May 1878 and the end in September 1879 [8], as well as case No. 2354 "On the determination of the Samarkand city architect Lemke, as the Nizhny Novgorod architect, and in his place the non-ranking Benois" - on 11 sheets with the date: beginning on January 20, 1885. [9]

According to the inventory, there are significantly fewer documents on issues of medicine and architecture compared to other issues. Inventory No. 1 contains cases concerning the issue of the life and life of the nomadic peoples of the Turkestan region. These are cases No. 1, 57, 1713, 2574 – there are 4 of them in total. According to inventory No. 1, there are cases No. 225, 226, 293, 367, 381, 408, 641, 1953, 2495, which relate to issues of the courts. Inventory under numbers 765 and 984 contains cases concerning irrigation of the region. Cases No. 2091, 2148, 2371, concerning issues of communication, may be useful for a separate research topic. For example: case No. 2091 "On the opening of branches of the telegraph agency in the Turkestan region" – on 104 sheets with the date: beginning – October 25, 1881 and ending – March 13, 1882. [10]

The inventory does not contain files No. 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 there are no records. These are the main parameters of the questions contained in inventory No. 1. For a qualitative analysis when working with sources, such an emotional tone is given, i.e. it is assessed what is good and what is negative. In the case of the materials of the Chancellery of the Turkestan General Governorate, when all the documents relate to the chancery, it would be appropriate to evaluate as "important", "necessary" and "indirectly auxiliary". Important documents include Decrees of the Governing Senate, the Turkestan Governor-General, orders of the Chancellery, documents of the governing body and office work in effect at that time.



Necessary documents are those that testify to certain aspects of the Chancellery's work, but which by their meaning do not fully disclose the Chancellery's work. Indirectly auxiliary documents can be called documents that, at first glance, do not concern important aspects of the activity, but when processing mass sources and the conclusions made, they will turn out to be auxiliary or indirectly disclosing the Chancellery's activity. Inventories should be considered immediately according to three evaluation criteria and show the interrelation of materials. According to inventory No. 1, among the documents that were selected as meeting the requirements of the article title, in my opinion, 101 titles of documents from the available 2713 cases are suitable as necessary.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, The materials obtained as a result of the content analysis and cleared of various insignificant information on the subject of the study are also called content. These materials directly reflect the activities of the Governor-General's Office.

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