

**HISTORY OF ARCHIVE WORK IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS SOME  
CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE**

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**Annoatatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda arxiv ishi tarixi, arxiv muassasalari faoliyati hamda arxivchilarning faoliyati va xalqaro aloqalari bayon etilgan. Arxivshunos mutaxassis kadrlarni tayyorlash sifatini oshirish talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda fanning mohiyati va ahamiyatini ochib berishda xorijiy ilmiy metodologik yondoshuvlardan hamda adabiyotlardan foydalanildi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Arxiv, arxiv ishlari, arxiv xujjatlari, arxivshunoslik, milliy arxiv, davlat arxivi fondi.

**Аннотация:** В статье указана история архивного дела в Узбекистане в древние времена, в средние века, в период ханства и колонии, в период советского правления и в годы независимости. Также описывается деятельность архивных учреждений и международные связи архиваторов. Для передачи сущности и важности данной работы использовались зарубежные научно-методологические подходы и литература.

**Ключевые слова:** Архив, архивная работа, документация архива, архивоведения (летопись), национальный архив, фонд государственного архива.

**Annoation:** In this manual the history of archive work in Uzbekistan during the ancient times, middle ages, period of khanates and colony, during the soviet government and the years of independence was indicated. The activities of archive establishments and international relations of archivists were also described. Foreign scientific methodological approaches and literatures were used for increase the essence and importance of the book.

**Keywords:** Archive, archival work, archive documentation, archival science (chronicle), national archive, state archive fund.

A deep scientific basis and concrete evidence are necessary when the issues of the historical past, identity, and spirituality of our people are covered. Among the important factors and primary sources that serve as evidence in the creation of Haqqani history, archival documents are noteworthy. Unique archival documents reflecting the material and spiritual life of Uzbekistan serve as a rich and important source for the science of history. In the archives and museums of the countries of the world, there are also many foundations that shed light on the history of civilization. The process of creation of archives is history itself.

In particular, in the Central Asian region, the first archives appeared at the same time as writing. Among them are the archives found in the ruins of Parfia in Nisa, Tuproqqal'a in Khorezm, and Mug' castle.

In the sources of the Central Asian region, it is noted that there were libraries and archives in the palaces of the Takhiris, Somanids, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids and Khorezmshahs. During this period, dozens of state, foundation and private libraries were established in each of Marv, Nishapur, Ray, Balkh, Hamadan, Tus, Bukhara, Samarkand, Urganch, Khiva, Nisa, Termiz and

other cities. In Bukhara, one of the largest libraries in the East was the "Savoy-al-Hikma" of the Somanites. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Rudaki, Daqiqi, Abulqasim Firdavsi and others used this library.

There were libraries-archives during the time of Amir Temur and the Timurids. Especially during the military campaigns of Amir Temur, many rare manuscripts were brought to Movarounnahr. There are also correspondences of Sahibqiran with the kings of several countries, and these diplomatic correspondences are valuable archival documents. One of these diplomatic correspondences was handed over to Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by French President Jacques Chirac on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth held in Paris in 1996 at the initiative of UNESCO. Amir Temur's grandson Boysunqur mirza collected samples of many works in "Nigoristan" in Herat. The mature poets, book readers, cover makers, painters and other book-making craftsmen gathered around him.

At this point, it should be noted that archival documents and manuscripts have disappeared as a result of mutual wars and destruction. The archives of the Khans of Kokand and Khiva, the archive of Koshbegi of the Bukhara Emirate have been preserved. They have only a part of documents from the 19th century.

The archives of the period after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, i.e. the second half of the 19th century and the documents of the 20th century, have been fully preserved.

In the recent past - during the years of Soviet power, including in 1924, republics were established in Central Asia as a result of national-territorial demarcation. According to this administrative system, archival documents were divided among the newly formed republics in the following order. In particular, archival funds of Central Asian and Union significance are stored in the "Central State Archive of Central Asia" in Tashkent. Archival funds of each republic will be given to the same republic. The fund of the Unified State Archive of the Republic of Turkestan was divided in this way.

On December 28, 1924, by a special decree, the "Central Directorate of archival work of the O'zSSR" was established under the OSSR. All regional archival funds established on the territory of Uzbekistan were subordinated to the "Central Directorate of archival work of the O'zSSR". Also, archival funds of Central Asian importance were handed over to the "Archive Department of Uzbekistan" for the non-formation of the Central State Archive of Central Asia, since these Central Asian archival funds were formed in Tashkent. Thus, not only documents on the history of the Republic, but also materials on the history of Central Asia as a whole began to be stored in the archives of the O'zSSR.

1925-the regulation "on the Central Directorate of archival work of the O'zSSR" was approved by the decision of the mic and the ISS on July 22, 1925. According to this charter, the unified state archival fund (YaDAF) was established in republic. It was shown that the fund included archives of government, trade, Industrial, Cooperative, trade union organizations, as well as religious and personal archives. Regional archival bureaus were established in the regions (in 1925-Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent, Zarafshan, in 1926-Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya). Following the transfer of national territorial delimitation in Central Asia and the liquidation of the republics of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm, state agencies of these republics received archival materials and handed them over to the capital of the Republic, Samarkand. In January 1925, the Central Department of archival work was handed over archival materials in about 50,000 preservation units. In parallel with the work of bottling the state archives with archival

materials, 134 archival funds were adopted in 1925-1929. In 1929, the Central Department of archival Affairs received 863 archival funds and 764,000 collected volumes.

The Provincial Archives hold 924 archival funds and 994,000 collected volumes. By the decision of the Presidium of the mic of the O'zSSR of April 9, 1930, the "Central Directorate of archival affairs of the O'zSSR" was changed to the "Central Archive Directorate of the O'zSSR". With the increasing number of Soviet-era archives, the O'zSSR, on the basis of the decision of the MIK and the ISS, was divided in April 1929 into pre-revolutionary and Soviet-era archival funds in origin, and Central and local archival funds in importance. On May 20, 1931, the "Charter on the Central archival Directorate of the O'zSSR and its local offices" was adopted. The Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the O'zSSR and the Central State Historical Archive were established under the central archival Department of the USSR. In July 1934, by the decision of the O'zSSR Mic, The Military Archive of Uzbekistan was established as part of the Central archival Department of Uzbekistan.

In 1945, this archive was liquidated, and all archival funds were transferred to the central state archive of the O'zSSR Red Army in Moscow. In 1939, the archival organizations of the Republic were transferred from the Ministry of internal affairs to the Ministry of internal affairs of the Ministry of internal affairs (IIXK - NKVD). In this regard, the Archive Department of the people's Commissariat of internal affairs of the O'zSSR was created instead of the Central Archive Department of the O'zSSR. As a result of the steps towards improving archival work, by 1936 the archives of the Republic held 1,534 archival funds and documents in 1 million 100,680 storage units. By 1941, the number of funds had grown to 4,116, with documents exceeding 1 million 580,450 storage units. Despite the Hard Times of the war years, the government of the Republic carried out considerable work in the field of improving the archival work. By the resolution of the OSCE on February 18, 1943, the Central State Archive of cinema-Photophobia-documents of the O'zSSR was established. The work of bottling the archives with documents was continued. From 1941 to 1942, documents were received in 0.5 (half) million storage units to the state archives of the Republic. And in 1944-1945, documents were received in 48 thousand storage units. But the work on the regulation of documents was rather slow. In the post-war years, a lot of work was done in the field of regulation of existing archival funds. About 280,000 storage units were regulated in 1945-1951.

An index of the central state historical archive of the USSR was prepared, and work began on the index of the central state archive of the October Revolution of the USSR. In addition, a review-newsletter of more than 10 archival funds was compiled, thematic reviews were written. On 14 October 1963, the" Council of Ministers of the O'zSSR "adopted a resolution" on measures to improve the work of the archive in O'zSSR ". This decision played an important role in improving the work of departmental archives, that is, the archives of organizations. According to him, it was widely established to end the regulation of the office's Archives in 2-3 years, to transfer the permanently stored documents to the state archives, and to place the archives themselves in buildings that serve to keep their documents intact, and to provide them with qualified personnel. In 1964, a new building was built and put into use at the MDA. In 1970, a special building was built to the MDA for cinema-photo-phono-documents of the OSSR. A lot of work was also done in the field of receiving documents to the state archives. In 1946-1955, documents in more than 600 thousand storage units were received from the archives of ministries, departments. By the decree of the" Council of Ministers "of May 9, 1961, the archival Directorate of the Ministry of internal affairs of Uzbekistan was reorganized as the" archival Directorate under the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan". On the basis of this decision, local

archival organizations were reorganized into archival departments of the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpakstan ASSR and executive committees of the regions. The transfer of archival organizations to the disposal of the Council of Ministers and the executive committees of the regions made them roll in the system of the state apparatus and marked a new stage in the development of archival work. Archival organizations paid great attention to the examination of the value of documents and the bottling of state archives with them. Compiled lists of organizations, institutions, enterprises, where the documents of the state archives of the Republic are accepted and not accepted, and now, on the basis of this list, they began to receive documents to the state archives. The tasks of the expert examination commission (etc.) of the state archives have changed radically. In 1986-1990, considerable work was carried out in the field of bottling State Archives. In 1990, the number of archive bottling sources reached 9,576 in the Republic. In 1986-1990, 635,000 continuously maintained collections were accepted into the preservation of the state archives of the Republic. In 1962, the "Central State Archive of medical documents of Uzbekistan" was established in Tashkent. In 1990, the Departments of the Republican archival organizations consisted of the main archival Department under the Council of Ministers of the O'zSSR, the archival Department under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the archival departments of the executive committees of 11 regions, 3 Central State Archives, the central state archive of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the archives of

The history of the peoples inhabiting the territory of Uzbekistan goes back to the ancient past. The place of archival documents, as well as exhibits found from archaeological excavations, is incomparable in determining whether the inhabited territory was one of the cradles of universal civilization. The history of archival work in Uzbekistan is determined by the fact that it is aimed at enriching knowledge and worldview in the field of history, arouse interest in them in relation to unique documents, and implement the historical and theoretical features of science through the work carried out in our society. It is known that our history includes a very old and large period, as well as a very wide geographical region, as well as the stages of a fundamental turn, Rise and crisis. It is rich in diverse social events and phenomena, a diverse religious and cultural layer, an ideological worldview, philosophical currents, is considered one of the most ancient and nebulous hearths of world civilization. The purpose of the history of archival work of Uzbekistan is also to highlight our history, show its place in the life of society, raise the historical thinking of students, scientific-theoretical analysis of the history and historical progress of archival work, the role of Archives in socio-spiritual life and the formation of purposefully oriented public opinion in relation to archives.

Today, many literature, educational manuals designed for students studying in the direction of Education "Archeology" of higher educational institutions promote the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge on the emergence and functioning of Archives in different historical periods in Uzbekistan. The life of our zero ancestors is inimitable to archival documents in the delivery of our national history to the future generation.

Article 3 of the law "on archival work" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on June 15, 2010, comments on the term archive as follows. In particular, it is an institution that carries out the collection, accounting, storage and use of archival documents.

In addition to memorabilia of archeology, ethnography, toponymy and material culture in the study of the history of our motherland, the importance of the use of archival documents, that is great. Searching for archival documents, working on them and bringing the information obtained to life is a very complex task. The archive stores information about the many years of activities of organizations, institutions, enterprises and some individuals, as well as documents.



Archival document-will consist of text, manuscript, sound recordings, video recordings, photographs, photographic films, drawings, schemes, maps, as well as records in other material objects, which are recognized as of archival significance on the basis of the relevant examination provided for by law.

In a number of legal and regulatory documents adopted in the years of independence, the order of the system of compilation, accounting, storage and benefaction of archival documents is listed. In particular, in Chapter 5, Articles 20, 26 of the law “on archival work” adopted on June 15, 2010 of the Republic of Uzbekistan and approved by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 101 of April 5, 2012 of the Republic of Uzbekistan “our above opinion is expressed in the regulation” on the procedure for collecting, obtaining.

State archives are summed up by archival documents created as a result of the activities of authorities and management agencies, enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as archival documents obtained by them or submitted to them by non-governmental enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as individuals.

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