



Analysis Of Contemporary Activity of Bukhara Province State Archive as An Example of Achievements and Shortcomings

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Abstract: In this article, the activities of the state archive of Bukhara region during the years of independence are analyzed as examples of achievements and shortcomings. The practical work carried out in the institution in order to implement the future plans defined in the field development, including the commissioning of the new storage building, the processing of funds, the reception of documents, the process of digitalization, and the involvement of specialists in the work, are highlighted through archival reports. In addition, problems in the archival activity and cases of increasing work efficiency by finding their solutions are analyzed. **Key words:** Archive, regional state archive, fund, list, document, infokiosk, digitization, reforms, report, storage.

INTRODUCTION. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a period of changes began in the activity of archives. The role of archives, which are considered the reflection of the past, is invaluable in the process of political, socio-economic reforms, especially in the process of building a democratic state based on the market economy. The government paid more attention to archival documents, which are the cultural and spiritual heritage of the people, and to improving archival work. All opportunities have been taken to implement the future plans defined in the field development. However, at the initial stage, there were a number of problems in the implementation of the initiatives and tasks set forth in the system development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The existence of the problem of lack of specialized personnel of republican archival institutions in Bukhara is reflected in archival documents. According to the reports, at the end of 1991, a total of 113 employees were working in Bukhara regional archival institutions, 16 of them had higher education, and the rest had secondary-special education [1]. Despite the professional qualifications and long-term experience of the employees who were able to provide services in the field of development, they did not have the specialty of archivists. Administrative reforms in the system of state administration and bodies in the independent houses became the basis for changes in the field of archives. Since 1992, the archive department of the executive committee of the Bukhara region has been named the archive department under the administration of the Bukhara region [2]. The department is considered to be the authorized body of the state administration, which implements the unified state policy in the field of archival work and work in the region. A total of 11 state archives and 8 state archives of personal and content documents are included in the management system.



In 1992, mainly documents were restored and repaired in the state archive of Bukhara region. In particular, 7,000 pages of documents that were not stored in the provincial state archive were repaired, covers of 500 storage units were renewed, and a scientific reference book of photo documents was compiled in 300 accounting units [3].

In 1993, 7 out of 13 consular requests received from the Central State Archives of Uzbekistan were answered positively. Cooperation between the regional archive and higher educational institutions was established, and according to the contract with the rector of Bukhara State University, since 1993, students' educational activities have been held in the archive [4]. In this village, 28 researchers conducted research in the study room of the regional archive. Two of them are foreign students who studied at Tosh State University, and they used funds 548, 36, 80, 42, 332, 640 of the regional archive to study the topic of "The movement of the peasants in Bukhara in the 1920s-1930s". The analysis of the reports shows that in the early years of the independence, not only local residents, but also foreign researchers widely used the documents of the province's archives for scientific and practical purposes.

In 1995, in connection with the implementation of the economic registration system, Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Samarkand, Kashkadaryo, Surkhondaryo, Navoi, Khorezm, Karakalpakstan and Bukhara regional state archives faced serious problems in this regard, and the system was slowly implemented. In addition, according to the 1995 report on the development of archival work in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was criticized that the indicators of activities set for cataloging and creation of a list of collections by the provincial archive were exaggerated in the reports. However, the plan to ensure the preservation of documents and their repair was successfully implemented by the provincial archive. In 1995, attention was paid to the preservation of documents in the Bukhara, Gijduvon, Vobkent branches of the regional archives, wooden racks were treated with an anti-fungal solution, and security measures were strengthened. In addition, personal and archival funds of war participants U.Bobokulov, D.Shevrov, Ye.Filina, A.Elov, A.Murodov, N.Kenjayeve were accepted for safekeeping. Also, the lists of archival documents of the local industry association of the region have been improved.

In connection with the 50th anniversary of the victory in the Second World War, active scientific research was conducted in the archives. In 1995, based on the documents of the state archive of the province, the book "Sacrificial of Bukhara" was published by O. Sirojov, associate professor of Bukhara State University, candidate of historical sciences, which provides information about the bravery of the people of Bukhara province at the front and behind the front [5]. In addition, based on the documents of this institution, the pamphlet "Хроника военных лет" by the head of the Kogon branch, L. Shlikova, was published in the city printing house of Kogon, which included valuable information about the heroic struggle of our compatriots on the battlefields, heroes from Kogon [6]. In the first years of independence, along with the achievements of the archival system, there were also problems that negatively affected the work efficiency. As a result of granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the use of official documents in all state organizations in the Russian language will be prohibited, this situation creates the need to learn the Uzbek language for representatives of different nationalities who are active in the field. In the state archives, funds and their lists, in general, the working process is organized entirely in the Uzbek language

In 1999, the regional state archive expanded due to the inclusion of the state archives of Bukhara, Vobkent, Kogon, Peshku, Shofirkon, Karakol, G'izhduvon district as a branch.



However, these structural changes in the field are official, and it can be seen that they were implemented mainly in order to increase the salary of the employees of the district state archives and the amount of funds allocated by the state for archival work. During this period, 101 specialists were active in the archives of the region. Information about the activity of the provincial archive was regularly published on the daily press pages, including the fact that in 1999, more than 260,000 books were stored in a total of 2,240 funds of the institution. The growing interest in researching archival documents in 2008 led to the need to publish a brief reference to the funds of the state archive of the region. In addition, according to the decision No. 45 of the agency "Ozarkhiv" dated February 11, branches of state archives of Jondor and Olot districts will be established.

In accordance with the decision No. 194 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 26, 2008 on "Additional measures for the development of archival work in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in the building of the state archive of Bukhara province, 190,000 documents are stored. included in the 2011 Investment Program, 730.0 million from the centralized budget funds. soum allocated. As a result, on the eve of Independence Day in 2012, an additional warehouse was commissioned for construction [7]. In order to solve the problem of the increasing need for archivists in the Bukhara region, the lack of specialist staff in state and non-state archival offices, for the first time in the 2011-2012 academic year, a course of archival studies was organized at the Faculty of History of Bukhara State University, and 20 students 'accepted for the winter. In this regard, educational activities were organized for students in cooperation with the provincial state archive, and master classes were conducted by specialists [8].

It was one of the first among the archives of the republic, and in 2015, digitization works were also started in the archive of Bukhara province. The "Archive Fund" program was used to create a database of electronic copies of documents, which includes the list of funds, special valuable documents and collections, topography and copies of documents. Using this modern provision, it is possible to ensure the execution of the appeals and requests of individuals and legal entities to the state archive, at the same time as making insurance copies of special valuable documents stored in archive funds. In addition, special attention is paid to strengthening the knowledge and skills of employees, organizing effective use of information and communication technical tools in order to organize electronic document exchange in a high-quality and acceptable manner [9].

In order to increase the scale of digitization, aursourcing service was established in the regional archive, and only archive employees were involved in this process in order to ensure information security and motivate archive employees materially and morally. In 2009-2017, Bukhara interdepartmental archive of personnel and content documents was separately active, and problems related to the building were added to the provincial archive.

Today, the identity and origin documents of a total of 45 famous people are stored in the Bukhara province state archive. The analyzes show that in these funds, the state and public figure Fayzulla Khojayev, who left an indelible mark on the development of the region in the 20th century, the member of the military tribunal of the USSR, lawyer G. Takhalov, the famous antiquarian scientist S. Uurenev, the participants of the Second World War - M.Ashrapov, B.Saidov, D.Khaimov, Sh.Mo'minov, S.Sharipov, O.Bobomurodov, G'.Mo'minovs, honorary doctor of the UzSSR, cardiologist T.Jumaev, high-class orthopedic traumatologist, in the republic The historical and important information reflecting the activities of senior medical



officer R. Torayev, journalist N. Aminov, journalists - A. Fozilov, A. Bozorov and many devoted Bukhara residents was collected. Among the documents in these funds are not only Bukhara, but also Middle Eastern peoples' lifestyle, customs and traditions, architectural art, ethnography, and information on archaeological research conducted in the area [10].

In the history of archival institutions in the region, women have a worthy place among the leaders who made a worthy contribution to the development of the field. 2 of the 12 officials who headed the Bukhara province archival department are auols. The services of Saodat Ibragimovna Abbasova, who has made a worthy contribution to the development of the archive in Independence Houses as a field worker, and who showed enthusiasm in making the institution one of the leading organizations in the republic, are worthy of recognition [11].

SUMMARY. At the time of independence, the State Archives of Bukhara region achieved a number of achievements in its modern activity based on the principles and procedures of its legislation. As a result, the effectiveness of archival work has increased, positive results have been achieved in the process of receiving, accounting, storing and organizing the use of documents. Software for creating electronic copies of documents was launched, and lists and copies of valuable documents, funds and registers were included. However, there are also problems in the modern activity of the institution, and measures to eliminate them have been developed.

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