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FUNDING ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS PERIOD OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DURING THE 1919-1920 YEARS

Abstract: in this article author threw light the changes of archive cases, during 1990-1920 years reforms, received laws and regulations about archive cases creation of funds and receives documents to state and Local archives

Key words: funds, archive, collect, workshop, charter, list, documents, file.

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Introduction

November 5, 1919, the decision was resolved about "Re-organization and centralization of the work of the archive". According to this resolution of all state-owned archives, as well as the organization's archives documents must be submitted to the unique state archive fund. On the 5th paragraph of the resolution it was destined that it is not warranted to the State governments to destroy documents without USAF's permission. At first it was entrusted to Archives Department Central Management of Turkestan Republic and later, Central Management Archive affairs. According to the third paragraph, all the documents which are till October 25, 1917 amount of Unique State Archive Fund. The documents which were preformed in Soviet authorities were mentioned as a part of the USAF's. These documents were entrusted for the controlling to Archives Department of Central Management.

This department was preformed under the People's Commissariat of Education. [1, p.88,89].

It was appointed a manager of archives by the People's Commissariat of Education. After establishment soviet government, the documents were kept in organizations on the basis of the special regulation, then they transferred into the Unique State archive fund.

Materials and Methods

November 15, 1919, it was preformed a Central Management Archive affairs in accordance with the decision of the People's Commissariat of Education

of the Republic of Turkestan and it was allocated a head of this government V.N.Kucherbaev. V.Kucherbaev divided into 2 section this management machinery and started to control it. It was appointed D.D.Zuev from Moscow to a head of the military department. And it was appointed S.B.Leybin to administrative head of the diplomatic department. They constructed the basic tasks of the Central Archives Department. At the end of December D.I.Nechkin came as a spokesman from Russian socialist federative Soviet Republic Central Management Archive affairs. He imparted changes to the law on the archives of the Central Executive Committee [2, p.7].

Nechkin sent a letter about keeping archival materials, keeping documents in the organizations on the base of special provisions, submitting expired documents to the State Archives of the Central Executive Committee [3, p.9].

The decision was resolved by Turkestan Central Executive Committee "re-organizing and centralizing Archive funds," on May 26, 1920 On this resolution it was destined that, all of the documents of organizations are amount of State archive fund and unifying diffused archive funds.

Central Management Archive affairs of Republic of Turkestan was changed into name Central department of Archive affairs [4.5, p.72].

There are Council, administration, research and statistics department, inspections, the editorial board of the State Archive Fund and the provincial archives office opposite of the Central Management Archive



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affairs. Council was a consultation organ that consist of heads of statistical information department and chief inspector and representatives of the scientific researching organizations. The main task of the Council was that considering statute about sections, scientific methodical handbooks, business plans and movement of sections.

Management was helmed that according to the financial and economic direction, as well as general correspondence. Business manager is a head of Management Archive affairs, that's why he transacted all collaborator's activities and reported to manager.

Scientific statistician department was the main part of Central Management Archive affairs. This department was concerned with collecting information about archive funds, constructed them, print and other collections and valuation about guiding archive materials, producing methodical handbooks. It was founded reference library near the department. The main task of the library was to help to scientific researching in archive fond. To the demanding of and scientific statistical department, soviet coverage department best owed it's own edition sources. The Soviet press department, the scientific statistical category, in accordance with the requirements of published sources at its disposal by 1. Scientific and statistical fund was responsible for the saving scientific and historical fond.

Inspectorate performed the most important function. Inspectorate defined funds, controlled saving in the archives department, pointed works of local archive departments, organized moving works and assembling into the workshop. It was reported to the inspectorate about Central Management Archive affairs. Inspectorate was managed by inspector N.N.Ternovskiy who was dispatched by central archive of inspectorate.

Editorial of the Council's functions are as follows: Manuscripts which belong to Turkestan's history in Russian and eastern languages were translated and affairs which had scientific potential were sent to CDAA's history scientific fond. Excepting of documents to scientific and historical fond was accomplish with order editorial of the Council. Publication and conservation scientific and historical fond was consigned to scientific statistical department.

Section of the State Archive Fund included archives which had scientific and historical potential, belonged to all state organizations, civil and military units, as well as religious organizations and people in Turkistan. It was noted all the documents before October Revolution had to be sent State Archive Fund.

Archive funds are divided into 4 section: historical, economic, military and juridical. In 1921, the State Archive funds were divided into 8 section and united in 4 department.

1-Department administrative diplomatic and were united juridical sections;

2- Department section military;

3-Department Educational and Economy sections;

4-Department historical revolutionary and east the press.

Administrative diplomatic and juridical section were consist of the clerical of Governor-general and his council, regional offices, diplomatic officials which under the governor-general, Bukhara and Khiva vassal territory of the diplomatic relations, medical and veterinary facilities archival fund.

Juridical (rendering) section collected regions, districts courts and prosecutors, the people's courts of reconciliation and notary archival funds [6,p.4,5,6].

Military part consist of Turkestan military district headquarters, field and parts of the regiment and rear, governments, military educational institutions fond.

Military section used another method to except the documents during Soviet period. According to the order number 34 of Turkestan front which was confirmed by V.V.Kuybishev in 1920, January 31 and was destined to give to military section of Central Archive affairs:

Military garrison, organization headquarters, archive building of former Turkestan Military District with all equipment, archive fond of former military organizations which were situated in Syrdarya, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana region [7, p. 4].

It is accented on the temporarily statute which was approved by a chairman of Central Executive Commission Ya.Rudzutak on May 23, 1921 "Military section unites all archive funds which are under control of military sections in Turkestan" According to this statute, at the same time this military section was incorporated of Turkestan Republic state fund and Central Department Archive affairs and submitted to the Turkestan front military council. A post of chief was appointed with agreement and Turkestan front and Central Department Archive affairs.

It made difficulties to military department parts, governments, controlling archive which was being helmed [8,p.8].

Department of Education Turkestan included archives of all inspectors and directors of educational institutions, military units, including former religious committees .

Economic category consisted of all the financial control organizations, Administration of industry, State and Agriculture and the lower organizations, Administration of water reservoirs , communications, posts, telegraphs.

Historical revolutionary section combines all the revolutionary archival documents. The events of October 1917, the military and civil court documents,

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the temporary government documents are part of historical revolutionary section.

Publications of press included Soviet government newsletters, magazines, newspapers, report, meeting protocols, decrees, orders, and photographic images of congresses.

Eastern section included archives of local Muslim organizations, former conventional courts [9,p.5].

Central department of archive affairs started to observe local archives and establish offices.

F.Suslov, scientific worker Ya.I.Sosnovskiy general manager of CDAA D.I.Nechkin were sent.

One after another state archive funds were established in Fergana (March 1920), Samarkand (June 1920), Yettisuv (November 1920), Transcaspian (March 1921) regions. The chiefs of these funds were S.X.Genkuzen, N.Ya.Korolov, P.M.Mixaeiev C.M.Belkevich. To Samarkand State Archives fund well-known archaeologist V.L.Vyatkin was appointed as scientific worker [10, p.14].

On December 30, 1920, the People's Commissariat of Education of Turkic Republic presented to archive of Central department of archive affairs the following projects:

-Saving and deleting archive works

About Regional Archives funds:

-Transferring of Archive Funds;

-Keeping Archive Funds.

According to these projects Chief of Soviet of People's Commissars Atabaev prepared following statutes on January 25, 1921:

On keeping and deleting archive. It was accepted to keep documents in organizations for 5 years and then hand over to State Archive. Observing of works which were prepared for keeping and deleting was the responsibility of Commission of Central Administration and chief of this fund in

Tashkent city. Information which was prepared for deleting was presented to the chief of CDAA's scientific-statistical department and inspector. It is said in statute that autographs, stamped documents had to be kept. Following should be deleted in archive fund: works which did not belong to historical, political, economic society. Also there said complete list of deleted documents must have sent to special section of archive fund.

Legal status of local archival institutions was strengthened in that statute. According to this statute all current archives and documents were special archive fund of each region and it was considered a part of Central State Archive Fund. In addition, it was noted that dividing of Regional archive funds according to State Archive Fund, establishing Council as consultative department for keeping regional funds and providing order and this Council including chiefs of regional archive funds, members of scientific groups, representatives of regional department of education, museums and libraries. There was said that powers of chief of sections and representatives of council were defined by CDAA [11, p.18].

Conclusion

Responsibilities of representatives of the regions included to determine archive funds and the collection of them in region.

Main task of CDAA and local administrations was to determine and collect archive funds. In March 1920 People's Commissariat of Education of Turkestan Republic determined 5279 documents [12, p.63].

So, although there was political interfere to archival works, a plenty of changes were done. Utilizing archives by receiving documents to central and local archives was accomplished.

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