

# Changes In The Activities Of The Archives Of The Uzbek SSR (As An Example Of The Ferghana Valley)

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the establishment of archives in the Uzbek SSR, changes in the activities of the Ferghana Valley archives, attention paid to archives, and work carried out to preserve documents.

**Key words:** archive, state archive of Ferghana region, state archive of Andizhan region, state archive of Namangan region, regional archive, fund, archive administration, central archive administration of the USSR.

## INTRODUCTION

The 20th century witnessed dramatic changes in the history of Uzbek statehood. The colonial policy of the Russian Empire completely changed the state administration. With the introduction of the new administration, archives were also transferred to a new type of work. This, as an integral part of documentation, became rich in various events in the history of archival work. Events that radically affected all aspects of the political, social, economic and cultural life of the state, wars, revolutions, political changes, the construction of a new state, its disintegration, the restoration of independence, etc., began to create the basis for the preservation of historical evidence. The concept of an archive as a modern institution emerged.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The year 1925 was significant for the organization of archival work in the Uzbek SSR. The formation of the Uzbek SSR led to changes in all areas and the creation of new structures. In particular, one of the most important areas was the organization of archival work. On July 22, 1925, the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR adopted the Resolution "On Approval of the Regulations on the Central Administration of the Republican Archives". After that, the structure of the archival administration was slightly changed. In particular, in accordance with this decree, the "Central Administration of the Republican Archives" of the Uzbek SSR and the Council under the Chief Director, the Secretariat, the Organizational and Inspection Department, the Editorial Board, the departments of the State Archive Fund were subordinated to it, and regional archive funds (regional archive bureaus) were created [1, p. 76]. It was determined that the activities of the Central Department of the Republican Archives would be financed by the estimates of the Central Executive Committee, and the Department of Regional Archives Funds by the estimates of the Regional Executive Committees.

In 1926, after the issuance of the Decree "On the Regulation of Archival Materials of 1917-1921 and their Transfer to the Unified State Archival Fund" and a number of other resolutions of higher authorities, it became mandatory to transfer documents that were liquidated in the Central Institutions of the USSR and the RSFSR to the Archive of the October Revolution. In 1931, the Archive of the October Revolution was renamed the Central Archive of the October Revolution (ORMA) [2, p. 10].

At the end of 1925, taking into account the "Regulation on Regional Archive Funds", archival bureaus were established in Ferghana, Samarkand, Tashkent, Zarafshan, and at the beginning of 1926 in Khorezm, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. Later, in connection with the transformation of oblasts into districts, oblast archive bureaus were renamed districts. With the formation of two oblasts, namely Ferghana and Andizhan districts, on the basis of one oblast, an interregional archive bureau was established by the resolution of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR on April 6, 1927 to ensure the inseparability of archival funds [1, P. 67]. In another area of the valley, the Andizhan District Archive Bureau was established in 1925, which was renamed the Andijan District Archive Department in 1927, and in 1940, the Andizhan Regional State

Archive was established on the basis of these archives [6, P. 42]. After the formation of Fergana region in 1938, a regional archive department was established here. This archive department was renamed the Ferghana Regional State Archive in 1940 [7, P. 131].

According to the order of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR and the Presidium of the Fergana Oblast Intelligence Committee of June 30, 1925, it was noted that when districts were divided, administrative apparatus bodies should be provided with archives. The existing regional archive bureau was left as the Archive Bureau of the district in which it was located. It was stipulated that the newly formed staff of the district executive committee should include employees of the district archive bureau. It was stipulated that employees of the district executive committees must have an instructor in archival work [11]. According to archival sources, as soon as the new regions were formed, the issue of opening archives was raised in them, but this was not fully implemented in all regions. The reasons for this were the lack of premises, lack of specialists or financial difficulties, and in some cases, neglect of documents.

One of the main problems in organizing archival work in the Fergana region was the provision of a building suitable for the storage of documents. Taking this into account, the Central Department of the Main Archives made several recommendations on this issue. In particular, there were such issues as which building was planned to be given to the archive, whether it was intended to consolidate the storage of a large fund, and whether the new buildings would meet the conditions set out in order No. 1382. It was stipulated that the Commissioner of the Main Archives of the Uzbek SSR for the Fergana region, as the Commissioner of the Fergana region, would strictly adhere to the provisions of the conditions established by the Resolution No. 48 of the Executive Committee of the Territory, and in case of misunderstandings, Ivanov, the head of the Central Department of Archival Work, should be immediately informed[10].

June 27, 1935 USSR Soviets Central Executive Committee. The following letter is sent in the form of an extract from Article 1, Paragraph 5 of Protocol No. 10 of the Presidium: Its main content is about measures to regulate archival work in the USSR, and it is prohibited for all regions to move archives from one place to another without the consent of the USSR Archival Department. It is said that a separate place will be allocated for the archive [19]. This, in turn, is done in order to ensure that documents are stored in one place permanently and that no one uses the documents without the permission of a higher authority and does not remove them from the archive building.

On December 21, 1935, at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, a resolution was adopted “On the organization of city archives under city soviets in all regions of the Republic in 1936”. In accordance with this resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, the Namangan City Council considered the issue “On the organization of a city archive” at its meeting on April 19, 1936. As a result, the Namangan City Archive was established, initially with a single director [21]. When the archive was established, it was not provided with a separate building or staff, and the main issue at that time was the issue of buildings and personnel. Year after year, positive changes began to be observed in archival work in all regions of the republic. For example, according to the data stored in the 4th fund of the Ferghana regional state archive, the list of city and district archives in the valley was as follows [12]:

**Table 1**

Archive area name	Year of establishment	Archive director	Salary
Bekabad district	July 1914	Kireeva Lidiya Semenovna	150 rubl
Kirov	May 1920	Salixova Halima Xafizoviy	112 rubl
Kagan	May 1921	To‘ychiev Abdulgay	150 rubl
Kokand district	May 1922	Yo‘ldoshev Raxmon	130 rubl
Kokand city	May 1922	Soroka Vasiliy Andreevich	225 rubl
Lenin district	May 1923	Musaxonov Isaxon	175 rubl
Andizhan	May 1924	Qosimov Nabi	240 rubl
Andizhan city	May 1924	Pudovkina Yadviga Aleksandr	275 rubl
Namangan	May 1926	Karimov Ibrohim	250 rubl
Namangan district	May 1926	Mamajanov YUsupjon	240 rubl
To‘raqo‘rg‘on	May 1928	Abdulina Djavgar SHaripovna	130 rubl

Uychi district	May 1929	Umrzoqov Anvar	130 rubl
Marg‘ilon city	June 1916	Yo‘ldosh Hamidov	225 rubl
Marg‘ilon district	June 1916	Yo‘ldosh Hamidov (bu ham)	225 rubl
Toshloq district	June 1915	Tillaboev	112 rubl
Molotovskiy	June 1916	Ibragimov	130 rubl
Bag‘dod district	June 1918	Norbat Kurbatov	200 rubl
Quybishev (Rishton)	July 1919	Qurbonova Oisha	125 rubl
Oltariq district	July 1920	Zairov Raxmonqul	150 rubl
Voroshilov	July 1925	Azizova Natalya Ivanovna	200 rubl
Jalolquduq district	July 1927	Dobromiller-Renda Aleksan	250 rubl
Stalin district	July 1925	Hamidov Abdulla	130 rubl

The above list is from 1937, and we can see that archival institutions were established in densely populated areas with administrative bodies. However, even by this time, the lack of buildings and premises in some of the above archives remained one of the main problems. The name of the archive exists, but some studies provide information on the establishment of archives in the above areas, but they are mainly indicated in connection with the start of work as state archives.

The political processes in the republic did not bypass the archival work. In particular, all archival institutions in the sector were formed into a single system, the use of which was determined only by the will of the higher body. In 1938, the Ferghana Regional Department of the Central Archives Department of the Uzbek SSR was established, to which in 1940 all archival departments were transferred to the Department of People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs of the Republic, and state archives were founded in each region. In particular, the Ferghana Regional State Archive was established in accordance with the order of the USSR NKVD No. 208 of April 23, 1939 on the organization of the archival departments of the UNKVD regions. Since 1940, the Ferghana Regional Archive Department of the UNKVD was established, and then this department was transformed into a state archive. In 1946, this institution operated under the name of the Ferghana Regional Archives Department of the "UKVD", and since 1957 under the name of the Ferghana Regional Executive Committee "UVD" [8, P. 433]. Since archival work was transferred to the internal affairs system, many works were carried out in an orderly manner. However, at the same time, there were no changes in the use of documents and scientific research.

Along with the achievements in organizing archival work in the Namangan region, there were also various shortcomings. In particular, according to the Yangikurgan District "NKVD", the district archives department was established in October 1940, but there was no workplace (separate building), documents were not accepted from state institutions, and no work was done to allocate a room for the archives department [20]. By order of the Organizational Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR for the Namangan region No. 158 of November 5, 1941, a state archive department was established within the Department of Internal Affairs of the People's Commissariat of the Namangan region of the Uzbek SSR. In accordance with the resolution of the Organizational Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR for the Namangan region No. 154 of April 18, 1942, state archives were established in the Kosonsoy, Norin, Namangan, Turakurgan, Uychi, Uchkurgan, Pop and Yangikurgan districts during 1942-1944 [8, P. 258]. As a result, even at the height of the war, there were no interruptions in archival work. Document work was established.

By the Resolution No. 127 of the Andijan Regional Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of May 14, 1941, Ibrohim Boboev was appointed Head of the Andizhan Regional State Archive [18]. As of 1941, the regional state archive had 2,769 storage units of archival documents in 15 funds. By 1942, the number of funds had reached 26, and the volume of documents had reached 14,645 storage units. By the order of the Andijan Regional Archives Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs dated March 9, 1943, an expert inspection commission was established. The commission consisted of 2 people, including the head of the department and an inspector. As of January 2, 1944, the staffing table of the Andizhan City State Archive of the "UNKVD" was as follows:

Table 2 [15]

No	Name of structural units and positions	Number	monthly salary
1	Head	1	550 rubl

2	Inspector	1	450 rubl
3	Archivist	1	250 rubl
4	Cleaner	1	100 rubl
5	Fire safety officer	2	165 rubl/ 330 total

On August 4, 1943, a special order was given to the heads of archival bodies. According to it, there were a number of problems and shortcomings in the organization of archival work, and the need for the help of leaders to eliminate them was emphasized. In the post-war years, there were no significant changes in archival work. The main reason for this was that being part of the system of internal affairs bodies did not allow for a new stage. Stagnation remained.

Territorial changes, the merger of new cities and districts did not bypass archival institutions. On April 6, 1960, a decision was made to transform the state archive in Namangan into a branch of the state archive of the Andizhan region. According to it, in connection with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of January 25, 1960 "On the liquidation of the Namangan region from the Uzbek SSR", the regional executive committee adopted a resolution on the transformation of the Namangan regional state archive as a scientific and research institution into a branch of the Andizhan regional state archive in the city of Namangan [22].

In accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic No. 403 "On the improvement of archival work in the Uzbek SSR" dated June 2, 1962, the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Ferghana regional Soviet of Workers' Deputies No. 395 "On the improvement of archival work in the Ferghana region" of 1962 is adopted. According to it:

a) The Archives Department under the Regional Executive Committee will be merged with the Regional State Archives, hereinafter referred to as the Fergana Regional State Archives under the Ferghana Regional Executive Committee;

b) The Kokand Inter district Archives will be merged with the Pop District Archives.

2. With the transfer of documents, the Kuybyshev interdistrict archive will be liquidated, the documents of the Oltiariq and Kuybyshev districts will be transferred to the Margilan interdistrict archive, and the documents of the Baghdod district will be transferred to the Kokand interdistrict archive.

3. The executive committees of Ferghana, Kokand and Margilan cities will allocate additional buildings for the interdistrict archives and provide them with rooms.

In 1962, the following archives were founded in the Ferghana Valley:

In the Andizhan region:

1. Izboskan interdistrict state archive:

Izboskan, Naryn, Pakhtaabad

2. Kurgantepa district state archive:

Jalaquduk, Ilichev, Kurgantepa, Khojaabad.

3. Lenin (Asaka) interdistrict state archive:

Lenin (Asaka), Andizhan, Altynkol, Marhamat.

4. Shahrikhon Interdistrict State Archive:

Shahrikhan, Boz, Balikchi, Moskva, Khaldivonbek, Chinobod.

5. Chust Interdistrict State Archive:

Chust, Kosonsoy, Turakurgan.

In the Ferghana region:

1. Kokand Interdistrict State Archive

Baghdad, Kirov (Beshariq), Kokand, Leningrad (Uchkoprik), Pop, Uzbekistan, Frunze (Dangara).

2. Margilan Interdistrict State Archive

Oltiyarik, Okhunboboev (Koshtepa), Kuva, Kuybyshev, Margilan.

3. Fergana City-District State Archive. Ferghana [14]. The unification of these archives required a building to store large volumes of materials. In some regions, such buildings exist, but in many others they remain problematic. In particular, in the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Ferghana City Council of Workers' Deputies of August 23, 1963 "On the expansion of the premises of the Fergana Interdistrict Archive", after reviewing the materials of the study of the premises of the Ferghana Interdistrict Archive, it was determined that the building currently occupied as a repository of archival documents requires expansion.

Archive documents are lying on the floor. Due to the lack of premises, it is not possible to accept documents from reorganized enterprises, institutions and organizations in the Kuva district. Taking into account the circumstances that arose in the work of the Ferghana Interdistrict Archive, the deputies of the Executive Committee of the Ferghana City Council of Workers' Deputies adopt the following Resolution: "In order to create normal conditions for the functioning of the Fergana Interdistrict Archive, it was decided to transfer the archive occupied by the city defense headquarters for use (warehouse and garage) [13]. This provided sufficient space for the combined archival materials.

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of December 18, 1967, when the Namangan region was restored, it included the archive department of the regional executive committee, the Namangan regional state archive and its Chust branch. In order to strengthen control over the work and the activities of the archives of institutions, the Uychi branch of the Namangan regional state archive was established in 1969, and the Turakurgan branch of the Namangan regional state archive in 1971. In general, during the 1960s, the following archive branches were established in the Republic: in the Ferghana region - in Margilan (1961), In Khorezm region - Yangibozor (1963), Khiva district (1963), Khanka district (1967), Gulistan city of Syrdarya region (1963), Navoi - Navoi city (1963), Namangan region - Chust (1962) and Uychi (1969) cities [3, p. 109]. Territorial changes did not have a significant impact on archival work. Archives existed in most of the above regions in advance.

On March 29, 1968, the Executive Committee of the Andizhan Regional Council adopted Resolution No. 107 on the storage and organization of archival documents in collective farms, village soviets and all organizations in the district. In accordance with this resolution, a commission of 13 people was formed to examine the state of preservation of archival documents and study the system of work. In addition to the research work, this commission also provided practical assistance to archival workers. The draft resolution on conducting an inspection was submitted to all collective farms, distributed to institutions and organizations, a separate article was also published in the newspaper "Morning of Communism". The documents of the "Kirov", "Leningrad" and "Lenin" collective farms were organized and accepted into the state archive by employees of the Andizhan branch of the regional archive [16]. On February 2, 1974, in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated February 16, 1973 No. 55 and the Resolution of the Andizhan Regional Executive Committee of the Council of Workers' Deputies dated December 7, 1973 No. 436/25, personnel archives were established in enterprises, organizations, collective farms and state farms to ensure the preservation of documentary materials on personnel, accounting, as well as their centralized storage and issuance of relevant biographical information to citizens. Such archives were located in the following cities and districts:

- Andizhan District Personnel Archive under the Regional State Archive Branch – Oltinkul District;
- Balikchi District Personnel Archive under the Regional Executive Committee;
- Izboskan Interdistrict Personnel Archive under the Regional State Archive Branch;
- Lenin (Asaka) district archive on personnel under the district executive committee;
- Marhamat district archive on personnel under the district executive committee;
- Moscow (Shahrikhan) interdistrict archive on personnel under the branch of the regional state archive;
- Khojaabad district archive on personnel under the district executive committee [17]. It was noted that the directors of all established branches provide appropriate methodological and practical assistance to the archives on personnel in establishing their activities and studying the system of work.

The archive staff of the Ferghana Valley have always been actively working on the popularization of archival work. Of these, in 1984, 8 document exhibitions were prepared and presented in Fergana region: "History of the Development of Healthcare in Ferghana Region", "Ferghana Region during the Great Patriotic War", "On the Development of Central Ferghana Lands". And the archivists of Andizhan region skillfully used the radio and during the year 146 radio broadcasts were broadcast throughout the republic, of which 40 were prepared during the year on the history of the region [9]. On April 4, 1980, by a new resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers, the "Regulations on the USSR State Archive Fund" were adopted and entered into force. In accordance with this resolution, the Main Archives Department under the USSR Council of Ministers (USSR Bosarchiv) became the main union-republican management body implementing sectoral and interregional management of archival work until the end of 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed [5, p. 70].

The process of perestroika from the very beginning mainly covered the political sphere. Economic reforms, however, eventually acquired a subordinate role, being carried out not on the basis of economic laws, but in the form of ideological models. Soon, a significant gap began to appear between the accelerating political processes and the sluggishly developing economy. Uzbekistan, which was part of the USSR, was also drawn into the vortex of “perestroika”, obeying its “laws”. It was understood that the declaration of comprehensive democratization of society consisted, first of all, in the development of socialist people's power and self-government [4, P. 66]. Perestroika did not bypass the archival sphere either. The issues of analyzing documentary materials and developing scientific work in building the future were raised.

## CONCLUSION

Soviet archival science was able to bring about innovations and changes in the archival work of the Uzbek SSR. A number of achievements were made in the field. The establishment of state institutions and documentation work in them further increased the importance of archives. Special attention began to be paid to archives as an institution. Depending on the form of documents, archives were divided into sectors, which created the possibility of storing written information in various forms. In general, many organizational achievements were achieved in archival work during the Soviet period. However, the one-sided approach bypassed national interests. The emphasis was placed on the preservation of materials containing economic and agricultural information, not documents of all levels. This indicates that the field was not fully developed.

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