

The Funds National Archive of Uzbekistan as a Historical Source on the History of Juistic Problem sin Turkestan ASSR

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Abstract: This article provides an overview of the fund R-38 of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR, which is stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. In particular, the content, types and safety of archival documents stored in the fund are analyzed.

Key words: Archive, documents, Turkestan ASSR, National Archive of Uzbekistan, Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan ASSR, Fund, Commissariat, Justice, Reports, historical source.

Introduction

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, historians were instructed to explore the rich past with the help of primary sources and approaches, which included materials spiritual culture, socio-economic, ideological and ethnic problems.

The archive documents of the Turkestan ASSR, an important source in the history of Uzbekistan, which currently kept in the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Documents on the history of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter - UzNA) are of particular importance. These documents serve as the main source for the precise establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, the establishment of the Soviet system and the true history of the management system. The documents which belong to the history of justice still have not been largely analyzed by historians.

Materials and methods

After the October revolution 1917, the Turkestan Bolsheviks established a new path of colonialism as a result of the establishment of power. On April 30,

1918, the Charter of the Turkestan Soviet Federal Republic was adopted. Following this decree, the territory of Turkestan has declared the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as a part of the Russian Federation [1, p.74].

Turkestan's dependence on the Center became apparent not only in political-administrative and territorial administration but also in the judiciary. As a result, a new kind of colonialist policy was established.

On November 15-22, 1917, the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan was formed, and 14 people's commissars were elected to various commissariats.

On November 23, 1917, the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR announced its composition in the following lists:

1. Communications (railways, waterways, etc.)
2. Public education
3. Justice
4. Product
5. Water resources management
6. Civil Administration Department
7. Department of Finance
8. Foreign affairs
9. Military affairs

10. Trade and industry
11. Labor
12. Agriculture
13. Health Preservation
14. Department of special tasks [2, p.3-9]

The composition of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR changed several times during the year. In particular, on April 10, 1918, the Extraordinary Commissioner of the RSFSR established 9 new members of the government of Turkestan, and after the proclamation of the Turkestan Republic (April 20-30, 1918), 15 People's Commissariats were created in October.

Currently, the documents of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR are stored in the R-38 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan. The chronological period of the documents of the fund covers 1917-1924 years.

The fund consists of 5 inventories, of which only 1, 3, 5 are stored, and 2-4 were not delivered during the transfer of archiving [3, p.1-3]. A total the R-38 fund kept of about 1,200 cases.

The fund of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR retains legal and valuable documents that were developed during the Turkestan ASSR.

The following types of documents are stored in the fund:

Orders and decisions on the activities of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR;

Information about the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal and the regional tribunals of the People's Commissariat of Justice and its branches, regional justice departments, Muslim courts and central qualification courses for judicial officers, minutes of meetings of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR and its branches;

Judicial reforms and instructions (1922) on the establishment and judicial control of the courts of the People's Commissariat of Justice, amnesty instructions, confiscation of property, sale, cancellation of money that is given by the groom (Qalin Puli);

Reports, reports and correspondence about the Division of the People's Commissariat of Justice and the work to create it;

On local judicial organizations, on the temporary activities of judges and judges according to Sharia (1921-1922), on the action of the prosecutor's office (1923), a special commission on judicial reform. (1922);

Decisions of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars and the Department of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR; reports and records of court hearings, revolutionary tribunals and investigative commissions [4, p.18-25].

It should also be noted that the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR was a subordinate and accountable authority under the Central Executive Committee (R-17) and the Council of People's Commissars (R-25) and their archival funds also kept records of the People's Commissariat of Justice [5, p.1].

Researchers note that "any document can be a source of information about the past" [6, p.80] or that "an archival document can be a historical source when it is popular and accessible without any obstacles" [7, p.5-9].

Today, with the development of technology, the type of documents is increasing. In particular, documents related to the history of the Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR, in appearance they are divided into paper and electronic forms [8, 2003-2004 yy.], and there are no microfilmed documents.

An external analysis of the archival documents of the commissariat shows that most of the information was recorded in Russian. Some documents are written in Russian and, on the one hand, in the old Turkic language in Arabic, because after the establishment of Soviet power, all administrative work was introduced mainly in Russian.

The size of the Paper of Documents stored in the fund of the Commissariat of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR is different, for example, ordinary documents have a length of 34 cm, a width of 22 cm (29.7 inches long, 21 cm wide as in A4 format) [9, p. 40], telephony documents have a length of 13.2 mm, 20 cm wide, and the size of documents with tables is 24.5 cm long and 34.5 cm wide.

Also, most documents in the funds are printed on typewriters. Archival documents use dark grey, blue, purple, and black inks. It should be noted that the magenta text of archival documents recorded on a typewriter is poorly preserved.

After the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the main documents were printed on printing machines. The first typewriter appeared in 1887 [10, p.38]. After that, in Turkestan, also in paperwork. Typewriters were widely distributed.

In the archival sources of the Turkestan ASSR, the letters of typewritten texts are 0.3 cm long, and lowercase letters are 0.2 cm (corresponding to 14 different fonts in modern Microsoft Word computer technology).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that after the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the formation and transition to a new management system and the legal system began. Historical data on these processes can be found in the funds of the National Archives of Uzbekistan R-17 and R-25, in addition to the fund R-38 of the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan.

The fact that this fund is an important source in the Turkestan ASSR on the history of trials, prosecutors, repressions, prisons and legal issues.

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