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THE FUND OF NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF UZBEKISTAN ABOUT THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN TURKESTAN

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of archival documents, scientific societies and institutions of Turkestan, carried out its activity in the second half of XIX – early XX centuries, which are stored in the National Archive of Uzbekistan. The article provides information about their occurrence and activities. As well as a description of the archival holdings of these scientific societies and institutions.

Key words: The Turkestan General-governorate, the Russian Empire, scientific society, National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund, inventory, business, Tashkent, K.P. von Kaufman, the Governor-General, science.

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Introduction

During the reign of the Russian Empire (1867-1917), radical changes occurred in the social, political and economic life of Turkestan. These events particularly affected science and education, and the colonial government ensured the development of science and education and supported their goals. The tsarist government of the Russian Empire seeks to systematically examine the land and the local population in order to get more economic benefits from the newly occupied territory and ensure the dependence of the local population. In the end, researcher Z.A. Saidbabaev wrote: “Russian government officials are interested in receiving scientific information about Central Asia as soon as possible. The main goal is to learn more about underground and underground resources and start hostilities”[1].

To this end, central and local officials of the Russian Empire created many scientific associations and institutions immediately after the creation of the governor of Turkmenistan. These scientific societies formed the basis for the development of national scientific and academic education. This scientific society was founded in the state during the reign of the

Russian Empire, many of which did not exist in 1917-1918.

Materials and methods.

A study of their activities currently provides important information about the history of the development of science in our country. To date, these companies have been the subject of several studies. Currently, the National Archive of Uzbekistan (NAUz) stores a lot of documents on the activities of this scientific community[2]. At present, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has 11 scientific institutions and organizations, and the documents of each scientific community are stored separately. In particular, the following:

1. Turkestan branch of the I-69 Foundation - Russian Imperial Geographical Society;
2. Tashkent Astronomical and Physical Observatory in the military land unit of the Fund I-70-Military District of Turkestan;
3. Fund I-71-Turkestan Archaeological Club;
4. Fund I-72-Turkestan National Museum.
5. Fund I-73-Tashkent Chemical Laboratory;
6. Fund I-103-Turkestan Agricultural Association;
7. Fund I-267-Turkestan Public Library;

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8. Fund I-361-Tashkent branch of the Imperial Oriental Society;

9. Fund I-591 - Central Asian Scientific Society.

The fund consists of 1185 different types of storage. They provide basic information on the activities of the above organizations and are an important source for the development of science and history in modern research in Turkestan. In addition, this fund is an important source of history for the history of the country.

For this fund, the I-69 Fund is a branch of the Russian Imperial Geographic Institute, the Turkestan branch. On May 20, 1896, the Russian Turkestan Geographical Journal was opened by the Russian Empire. The company began operations on November 28, 1897. This fund includes documents on the activities of the association from 1896 to 1927. There were 84 storage devices in total. Includes protocols, annual reports, documents, expeditions, various surveys and maps[3].

Tashkent Astronomical Fund and the Physical Observatory, Fund of the I-70-Military Topographic Detachment of the Turkestan Military District. The observatory was built in 1873 and is located under the military territory of the military district of Turkestan. This is a boss load. On November 19, 1878, the state and interim charter of the Center was approved. The main task of the observatory is to determine the geographical position of the country, study the local climate and disseminate astronomical knowledge. Based on this viewing platform, the Institute of Astronomy of the Soviet Union was founded (1966). The Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is the Institute of Astronomy named after Ulugbek. The fund includes documents on the history of the country's astronomy, years of metrological observations, observations of comets in the galley and streams. In total, the fund has 148 drives[4].

Fund I-71 - Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Fund. The fund was created by law on October 19, 1895, and on October 31, 1985, the main documents on the Minister of Education and Activities were approved. Contains: 1877-1921. In the meantime, documents have been received. The fund includes reports on club meetings, national archaeological research, reports on club activities, various correspondence and various historical studies. In total, the fund has 84 storage devices[5].

Fund I-72 - Turkestan Museum Public Fund. In 1871, a small museum was created in the Tashkent Chemical Laboratory. Such museums are made of silk in schools. In 1876, the first governor of Turkestan, K.P. With the permission of Kaufman, the museum will open its doors to the statistics committee. The small museum mentioned above is also part of this museum. In 1877, the museum was transferred to the Turkestan branch of the Union of Naturalists on February 12, 1880, the charter of the museum was approved. After the Tashkent public library, closed by

Chernyaevsky decree in 1883, the library was added to the museum. On August 2, 1884, the museum began collaborating with the reorganized library on behalf of Governor Rosenbach. In 1918, the museum was transferred to the National Turkestan University and named the Turkmen National Museum. Currently, the museum operates under the name of the State Historical Museum of Uzbekistan. The fund includes museum board meetings, museum history, museum exhibit lists, and museum research information. The fund includes 26 conservation units and presents the history of the museum from 1887 to 1921[6].

Fund I-73 - Tashkent Chemical Laboratory. The construction of the laboratory was approved at the end of 1869, but practical efforts began in May 1870. Initially, the laboratory was under the supervision of the governor of the Turkestan mining department and was engaged in the analysis of ores and alloys. Later, the scope of the laboratory will expand. The institute was closed on January 1, 1883 under the command of Governor Chernyaev. Tools include programmatic and normative analysis, laboratory management, source analysis, and judicial correspondence. Along with the main surveys, there are also tables for observing the weather and summer. The laboratory cell library has a total of 307 storage devices.

I-103-Turkestan Agricultural Fund. January 16, 1885 by order of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Horticultural Society, the Secretary of State was approved. In 1895, the department was transformed into the Turkmen Agricultural Association, and on July 4, 1895, this charter was approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Property. The company continued until the coup from 1917 to 1921. The fund stores the company's charter, letters of ownership of agriculture, minutes of meetings of the board of directors and members of the board of directors, as well as statements and reports on the activities of the company. The foundation includes many community letters, a list of community members, ratings and other documents. In total, 317 storage devices are available[7].

I-231 Fund Entomology Foundation of Turkmenistan. On January 21, 1910, the composition and life of pests determined by the governor of Turkestan on January 21, 1911, was carried out in Turkmenistan. It was necessary to study pests, fungal diseases and plant bacteria, as well as to develop stages of ultrasonic testing. The fund operated until 1917. The fund had 55 storage units. It provides information on station activities, pest control information for your country, work schedules and reports, as well as various types of communications[9].

I-267 Fund - The Public Library of Turkestan. Tashkent Public Library In May 1870, the Turkmen branch was opened by Kaufman. It was closed in 1883 by order of Governor Chernyaev. It was opened together with the museum in Tashkent on August 2,

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1884. In 1887, it was called the Turkestan Public Library and was under the control of the Governor of Turkestan. America's first cultural and scientific institution. The fund, currently functioning as the Uzbek National Library named after Alisher Navoiy, consists of 136 memoirs covering the history of the organization from 1884 to 1922. The IMF provides information on the creation, operation, closure and updating, revision and other scientific objects of libraries. Cultural events. Given that the organization is still operating and undergoing various scientific and cultural processes, it should be noted that the IMF is an important source of scientific, cultural and historical reading in the country [10].

Fund I-361—Branch of the Tashkent Imperial Oriental Society. The fund included documentation on the activities of the department, established March 14, 1901, and included information on the termination of the department by 1917. The main activity of the department was the organization and conduct of various lectures at membership meetings. There are 13 storage devices in total. The fund includes the constituent documents of the company, departmental institutions, departments of departments, annual reports and liaison with the Association for Oriental

Studies and regional administrations on the study of the oriental language[11].

I-591 Fund of the Central Asian Scientific Association. The company was founded in 1869 by Turkestan K.P. It was created by the governor. With the approval of Kaufman A.P., founded by a group of scientists led by Fedchenko, the mission of the church is to conduct a comprehensive study of the country. The fund includes company membership protocols, information about them and scientific reports. There was also a letter about the design of the program and the community reading program. A total of 6 storage devices are available[12].

Conclusion.

Based on the above data, it should be noted that the scientific community and organizations operating in Turkistan are diverse and diverse. Archives reflecting the activities contain important information about the history of the country, its scientific and cultural development. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically and critically question these sources. The inclusion of such sources covers this topic in its entirety.

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