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CLASSIFICATION OF THE TURKESTAN ASSR DOCUMENTATION IN THE CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article highlights the theoretical issues of the source study classification of archival documents of the Turkestan ASSR, kept in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: National Archival Fund, Classification, Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (TASSR), the Economic Council of Turkistan, Counsel of People's Commissars (CPC), Forest Management Fund, Water management, Management horse breeding, Turkestan Committee of cotton, Peoples Komissar of Finance.

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Introduction

The National Archival Fund of the Republic for more than 8 million documents, 1.5 million of which are stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CSA RUz) [1].

CSA RUz is considered the largest and richest archives in Central Asia, it stores the archives of the Kokand and Khiva Khanate, archive of Bukhara Emirate's kushbegi, archives the Turkestan governor-generalship, his departmental structures, as well as archives of Turkestan and Uzbekistan, Soviet and independence period and archival materials of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Current documentation on the activities of the official government and administrative bodies of the Turkestan governor-general before the October 1917 coup year was kept in the agencies and organizations.

In 1918, by decree of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) "On the revision and centralized archival work" [2, P. 21.] October 30, 1919 the Government of Turkestan take a decision on the establishment of the Central State Archive republic [3, P. 29]. management (in 1920 renamed the "Central Office for Archival Affairs"), in 1921 It adopted a resolution on the establishment of the regional archives. However, political instability, military and ideological struggle in 1918 – 1924 years, the most documents have been lost or removed for an abroad [4, P. 52.]. By 1924, it had

ordered only one-third of all the archival material in public stored.

Materials and methods

In studying the history of Turkestan (1917 – 1924) – the most difficult period of transition and the struggle of the Soviet era in Uzbekistan – are important sources of documents stored in CSA RUz. The archive has accumulated 90 funds on the history of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (TASSR), as part of which more than 37,000 cases.

In these collections gathered important information about political, economic, and cultural processes that took place in Turkestan in 1917 – 1924, respectively, which are the frequency can be divided into two groups:

1) The documents of the Board of the Turkestan institutions of the Provisional Government, acting in the period February – October 1917.

2) The documents of the Board from October 1917 to 1924.

The first group – it documents the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government (1044 collection) and the Council of the workers, soldiers and members of the Turkestan region (1613). The second group of documents of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the TASSR (collection 17), People's Commissars Council (collection 25),



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representative from the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic at the All-Union Central Committee in Moscow (collection 13), the Economic Turkistan Council (collection 18), officials of the commission Gosplan (State Planning) Turkistan (collection 20), all of the TASSR commissioners and their managements.

On the content of document collections can be divided into series:

- 1) Collections of state controls and enforcement.
- 2) Collections, covering the state of the economy.
- 3) Compilations depicting cultural, spiritual, social life.
- 4) Collection of human rights protection bodies.
- 5) Collections with information on various issues.

In turn, the collections, covering the economy, divided into three groups:

- a) Collections, covering agriculture.
- b) Collections, covering the national economy.
- c) Collections, covering finance, trade and industry.

As noted in the study of political processes in Turkestan are of particular importance Documents CEC Turkistan in MGA (collection 17), People's Commissars Council (collection 25), representative from the TASSR at the All-Union CEC in Moscow (Fund 13), the Economic Council of Turkistan (fund 18), the State Planning Commission officials Turkistan (collection 20).

Structural analysis of these sources shows the fund in 1044 the Turkestan Committee, acting in the April – November 1917, collected 46 cases in 1613 to fund the workers and soldiers deputies of the Turkestan region – 6 cases [5, P. 3.].

Among the funds, materials containing the period from October 1917 to 1924 years are important CEC the TASSR documents.

It is known, formed April 20, 1918 the Central Executive Committee of the Turkistan was a permanent supreme legislative body, performs a task the supreme authority of the region in the period between congresses [6, P.79.].

First, this institution fund totaled 1886 cases on 50 spiskam2 (surrendered to state custody in 1925). This document's 1918 – 1924 funds, now it is stored at 2 archivelists 2958 cases [7].

Another significant public body acted in the Turkestan region between the Soviets – a Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Region (Fund 25), which was entrusted with executive functions and area management tasks. Board of Commissioners has dealt with the constitutional laws of a general nature and related to the administrative and organizational issues and the state budget, the establishment of relations and agreements between different commissariats.

The fund Counsel of People's Commissars (CPC) three lists in total 2154 cases. In cases collected reports of People's Commissars, mutual correspondence, minutes of meetings, correspondence with the CPC of the RSFSR on military policy, the economic situation in the Turkestan region (1918), reports, orders for the development of various spheres of the national economy. In the same fund are stored telegrams of protests against Soviet rule in Turkestan in 1917 and the domestic and international situation in the RSFSR, as well as important documents on national territorial borders of Central Asia [8, P. 9].

Another fund CSA RUz – a fund number 13, containing 184 cases [9, fund 13] on the activities of Turkistan representative offices established under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR on national affairs. The collection of materials stored representation of a decree on the appointment of the Plenipotentiary Representative of Turkistan in Moscow (March 1923), valuable documents about the state of the labor market and economic activity of Turkistan.

After the abolition of the CPC of Turkistan ASSR in 1918, in order to monitor the economic policies of the country and control the activities of the national construction agencies October 8, 1919 it was established the Economic Council. The foundation of the organization, which in 1921 became known as the "Economic Council Turkistan 267 cases stored at 2 archive lists [10, fund-18]. It orders and instructions CPC RSFSR on defense and work, protocols, orders the Economic Turkistan Council meetings, materials on economic unification of Turkistan, the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, foreign trade in Central Asia, information on the conditions of mining enterprises Turkistan, participation of Turkistan in the Nizhny Novgorod fair (1922).

Another point, which is important in fund CSA RUz – a fund 20 State Planning Commission Turkistan formed with the Economic Council of Turkistan in 1921, it contained 577 archive case[11, 6-15.]. It reports on the division of Central Asia to the districts, reports on the activities of the State Planning Commission of Turkistan, the materials on the general state of the national economy, the upcoming plans.

However, in CSA RUz there are other funds covering the agricultural sphere Turkestan Republic:

- 1) The Agrarian Fund (dekhkan, peasant, farmers) the People's Commissariat (Fund 29)
- 2) Forest Management Fund
- 3) The fund water management
- 4) The Fund Management horse breeding

In particular, the fund of archival documents Agrarian Commissioner (Fund 29) are well represented documents on nationalization in the TASSR after the October Revolution, that is,

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measures on the transfer of private property to the state, the activities, the personnel of this Commissariat, the original applications of citizens for land and water relations, government documents TASSR as agriculture, finance and economics.

The collection of 182 documents stored CSA RUz Forest management – work plans of farms, reports the creation of new forestry, harvesting wood fuel.

Water management Documents stored in the fund of Turkistan 215, they are considered an important source of water in the coverage of issues of reform in Turkistan. This fund has the following documents: laws and regulations relating to the irrigation areas of the material expansion of irrigation systems, water rights, reports on the activities of the regional and district offices of the water management Turkistan.

In horse-breeding fund 184 State Management of the Agrarian People's Commissariat Turkistan keep the following documents - a management activity reports, reports, work plans, information about the system and the situation in the sphere of horse breeding edge.

In total, the funds Commissioner for Agriculture and its field offices by 9 lists stored about five thousand cases, which can be used for lighting carried out in the period in Turkistan in the field of agriculture, horse breeding, forestry and undertaken reforms in these areas.

In 1918 it was created the Regional Economic Council and in the same year was adopted a decree on establishment of the Central Council of National Economy under the Council of People's Commissars (CCNECPC) of the TASSR.

The CSA RUz documents the Food Commissariat of the TASSR collected in the fund 31 are: reports of regional, district food committees Turkistan, the order of distribution of ration cards, bulletins, market prices for food products in 1921 – 1922, documentary sources on the implementation of the food tax [11, P.3-15].

The fund 149 fishing industry and fisheries management orders kept the fishing industry of the main management of the Aral Sea region, information about the visit of the expedition management of food commissariat in Bukhara People's Republic (1918), correspondence documents on the exploitation of fishery enterprises.

Fund 27 CSA RUz contains lists of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, which collected documentation on the activities of the Central Council of the National Economy of Turkistan. This fund CCNE kept records on the nationalization of private enterprises in various industrial sectors, reports, reviews of National Economy, projects and drawings of chemical, cotton, paper mills, drawing documentation enterprises. However, there are 2 list under the "classified". They collected 21 documents – secret correspondence,

orders, decisions of private meetings, the materials of the meetings of chief accountants of trusts [12, fund 27].

The fund 167 of the State Construction Committee collected the CEC orders CCNE, Turkistan, travel relations agencies the Turkestan district on industry, railways, construction of housing for the population, reports the regional departments of the State Committee on Construction on the construction of postal roads, schools, irrigation facilities and bridges .

In the fund of 130 of Turkistan Manufacture collected orders and directives of the Economic Council of Turkistan and the CPC on the construction of a textile factory outside the territory of Tashkent, Fergana mechanical-textile factory, reports on the organization of the textile industry in Turkistan.

State unified management for metal processing to control the activities of all factories and enterprises of the region involved in the processing of metals. The fund collected 125 orders CCNE Union of the RSFSR on the processing of metals, information on the implementation of production plans plants Turkistan.

There are 128 fund of main textile industry controls, which collect the information of the cotton industry of the Office of the textile industry offices in Andijan and Samarkand regions with raw materials (wool, silk) in the CSA RUz.

By order of the Presidium of CCNE on April 22, 1922 the General Directorate of control over trade and supply, and on August 1 of the same year - of all the industrial and commercial enterprises has been entrusted to the State management of industrial and commercial enterprises. In the fund industry and 43 state trading enterprises the following documents collected: the situation on the construction of textile mills the Turkistan branch of industry and supply, providing enterprises CCNE rent, registration of private enterprises, trade and industry unity, correspondence CCNE offices.

In 1921, the Industrial Trust hang flour, and since 1923 – Flour and Weighing units Turkistan have been introduced in the food department was established and CCNE National Trust Central Council of the National Economy flour. Trust documents are stored in the archive fund 142, it reports on the nationalization of mills, repair cooperative mills, orders to factories and rice mills, the documents on market prices for flour and cereal products.

The collection contains 663 documents trust the Turkistan mountain fuel – annual reports, correspondence, reports of oil companies and mines coal mining, meeting decisions, orders CCNE RSFSR and Central Council of the National Economy of Turkistan for the mining industry and a reserve of fuel, as well as other archival documents.

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The fund 101 public trusts coal and oil reports on coal mining are stored, oil, nitrate, salt, documents, correspondence on the work on exploring and mining.

In 1918, ordering to the decree of CPC of the Turkestan edge of the cotton industry was largely nationalized in the same year was established cotton of the economy department of the Council of the Turkestan region and its members all the plants were introduced. Subsequently, the scope of the national economy was transferred to the Central Council.

In 1922, when CPC Turkistan was formed the Turkestan Committee of cotton. The Committee's tasks include: improving the quality of cotton, the expansion of sown areas, to ensure the country's cotton raw materials. In 1922, when CPC Turkistan was formed the Turkestan Committee of cotton. The Committee's tasks include: improving the quality of cotton, the expansion of sown areas, to ensure the country's raw cotton. Documents the Turkestan cotton Committee previously stored in the fund of 111 to 5 lists, then the lists were revised, it now lists 1, 4, 5 incorporates 1687 cases [13, fund 111].

This surround fund absorbed the Turkestan Committee reports on the status of cotton and silk cotton industry (1919 – 1920 years), acts of inspections ginning and creameries. Minutes of meetings and reports ginneries.

Historical information about the state of industry and the national economy Turkistan pursued

this policy direction, the economic reforms reflected in the archival documents of the State Administration of construction, the Turkestan Manufactory, the tobacco industry, metal processing, textile industry, the Main Administration of Industry and trade organizations, flour trust, trust fuel, coal and oil on cotton Committee.

Archival sources on finance and banks of the republic are stored in the funds of 37 337 and CSA. The collection contains 37 budget estimates of the TASSR Peoples Komissar of Finance for the Turkestan Republic, the People's Commissariat and other central agencies, financial and economic reports and reports on the various agricultural sectors, documents on taxes and tax collection, market prices (1922 – 1924), and others.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there are more than 37000 cases in the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan which belong to Turkestan ASSR period.

The funds Turkestan ASSR Central Executive Committee, Council of the People's Committee, Turkestan Economic Council are given general historical data about history of Turkestan ASSR.

The funds of administrations under the Commissariats did not have more cases, however they play role as taken additional information concerning to economical history of Turkestan ASSR.

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