

## ARCHIVE FUNDS OF STAFF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE (1924-1941 years)

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**ABSTRACT:** The organisation of the national economy was a top priority in the early years of the Uzbek SSR. Despite facing a major challenge in the form of personnel shortage, particularly in construction, industry, and economic planning, the development of the industry was successfully achieved. In Uzbekistan, institutes and academies were established as a confident solution to these issues. The National Archives of Uzbekistan confidently houses the archival documents from these institutions.

**KEYWORDS:** The institute, minutes of councils and dean's meetings of the Construction, Contract and Scholarship Commissions, production and training programs.

### INTRODUCTION

The Central Asian Construction Institute was established in March 1931, following a decision by the Central Asian Economic Council to create a separate institution based on the construction faculty of the Central Asian Cotton Growing, Irrigation and Polytechnic Institute. The institute's records are meticulously preserved in 192 documents within the R-371 archive fund. The fund contains orders from the construction faculty and the institute, minutes of councils and dean's meetings of the Construction, Contract and Scholarship Commissions, production and training programs of the institute from 1930 to 1932, and reports on practical training in the construction field.

The Central Asian Industrial Academy played a pivotal role in the development of projects and training of personnel in the republic's industrial sector. The Academy, which was founded in 1929 and remained operational until 1940, boasts an impressive collection of 1362 volumes of documents stored in the R-633 fund.

The archives of the Industrial Academy contain orders, special letters, and instructions from the Supreme Economic Council, the People's Commissariat of Light Industry, the People's Commissariat of the Textile Industry of the USSR, and the Main Directorate of Educational Institutions. The preserved documents comprise a wide range of materials, including charters and regulations of the Industrial Academy, minutes of meetings of various councils and bureaus, curricula and programs for departments and courses (1930-1936), reports on educational and research work, correspondence on scientific, methodological and organizational issues, and brief abstracts of scientific and dissertation works of teachers from the People's Commissariat of Light

Industry and the All-Union Commission for Higher Education under the Council. These documents provide a comprehensive and authoritative record of the Academy's activities during this period. Conducting scientific research and historical analysis of the problems and achievements of the industry based on archival documents is crucial for the development of a strategy for the revival of the industry in the era of New Uzbekistan.

A planning commission was established during the Turkestan period, after the establishment of Soviet power. The Institute of Economic Research under the Central Asian State Planning Commission conducted several studies on the implementation of national economic plans in the Central Asian republics after 1924 with confidence. The Institute was confidently established on November 15, 1928, through the merger of the Directorate of Scientists and Educational Institutions under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, the Institute of Economic Research of the Central Asian State University, the Bureau of Economic Research of the Central Asian State University, the State University, and the Faculty of Agriculture of the Central Asian State University. This merger formed a powerful research bureau.

The Institute of Economics was established to study the economy of Central Asia, develop research methodology in the specific conditions of the region, address economic plan questions, and train qualified economists with expertise in the field.

The Institute of Economics of the Central Asian State University was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Central Asian State Plan and renamed the Institute of Economics on June 18, 1930. From then on, it conducted economic research until it was terminated by a resolution of the Central Asian Economic Council on October 13, 1934. The archival documents of the institute are confidently stored in the P-382 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, which comprises 2546 funds.

These documents decisively provide information on various economic sectors. The archive includes a wide range of documents, such as minutes from meetings of the Central Asian Economic Council and the Central Asian State Planning Commission, plenums of the Central Asian State Planning and agricultural sections, production and technical meetings of the institute, instructions and orders for research work, and explanatory letters for the work plan of the Institute of Economic Research (1932). These documents showcase the breadth and depth of the institute's research and expertise.

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Studying the history of irrigation in the Aral Sea region through analysis of archival documents provides valuable insights. This historical perspective can inform important recommendations to address the current problems facing the Aral Sea. It is recommended that special research be conducted based on these documents.

In conclusion, the archival resources of these institutions are indispensable for the study of the history of scientific institutions in Uzbekistan. They contain significant documents on the history of large projects in construction, industry, and irrigation, many of which have not been researched scientifically to date.

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