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## HISTORICAL ESSAYS ARE STORED IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF UZBEKISTAN AS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE (1924-1941 years)

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**ABSTRACT:** The National Archives of Uzbekistan serve as the primary repository for archival documents from the Soviet era. The archive boasts an impressive collection of over 200 document funds from various organizations that operated between 1924 and 1941. These document funds contain a diverse range of document types, including official records, personal correspondence, manuscripts, maps, photographs, and historical essays that are of significant source value.

**KEYWORDS:** Document types, including official records, personal correspondence, manuscripts, maps, photographs, and historical.

### INTRODUCTION

The archive's holdings provide valuable insights into the social, political, and economic history of Uzbekistan during the Soviet era. Researchers can access records related to the administration of Uzbekistan, including documents from the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic's government agencies, courts, and law enforcement. The archive also contains records of various cultural, educational, and scientific institutions in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era.

The historical essays found in the archive's document funds are particularly noteworthy. These essays provide detailed accounts of the social and cultural aspects of Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, covering topics such as literature, art, music, theater, and cinema. They also shed light on the lives of ordinary people in Uzbekistan during that time, providing valuable perspectives on the social and economic conditions in the region.

During their investigation into Soviet archival funds, historians often come across historical essays that document past events and provide a detailed examination of a specific historical topic. It is essential to remember that these essays must be presented objectively, without any subjective judgments. This guarantees the accuracy and impartiality of the analysis of historical events.

Historical essays from the Soviet period are stored in archive funds and were compiled by organizations specializing in specific areas. These essays contain proposals and plans for the development of various areas.

There are additional comments regarding historical essays. A historical essay is a type of research work and historical source that differs from a monograph or scientific article. It utilises simple language and is written in a style that is easily comprehensible to casual readers. References are not mandatory.

Historical essays ranging from 50 to 200 pages are included in the archive. The author analyses historical facts and data and concludes the topic.

On 2 December 1925, an extraordinary session of the MIK of the Uzbek SSR adopted the Decree on the Nationalization of Land, All Land, Water, Forests, and Natural Resources. As a result, all land, water, forests, and natural resources within the territory of the republic were declared state property. On 12 December of the same year, the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan SSR passed a resolution on the implementation of land and water reform. Within the archival fund, there are historical essays dedicated to land relations in Uzbekistan. One such historical essay is titled 'An Overview of the Land Question in Uzbekistan and Ways to Resolve It', which is stored in the R-837 Fund of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR. The historical essay consists of 58 pages and is an important archival source on the history of land reforms in Uzbekistan during 1924-1930. Although this collection is periodic until 1927, the source even contains information about the period of the Turkestan Governor-General's rule.

According to the essay, land registration was carried out after the formation of the Uzbekistan SSR in 1924-1925. In the first years of the republic's creation, protests arose among the population due to insufficient land registration in the Bukhara and Khorezm People republics. Reports on the formation of the republic's early years provide detailed information about the administrative districts created from the territory of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, including Tashkent, Samarkand, and Fergana.

This historical essay appears to have been written in response to the land and water reforms implemented by the Soviet government. The text analyzes the historical roots of land and water ownership. The Soviet government examined these processes in detail as part of its policy.

The R-837 fund contains a historical essay titled 'A Brief Overview of the Water Resources of the Uzbekistan SSR, a Natural Historical Review'. The essay comprises 167 pages and provides valuable information on various aspects of Uzbekistan, including its introduction, climate, soil, water, metrology, and cartography. Additionally, it includes details on the territorial border of the republic, monthly air temperature, and 21 rivers of Uzbekistan. The essay's text is original because the author edited the typewritten text using a pencil.

The archive also contains a historical essay "General essay on rural distribution in Uzbekistan", the volume of which is 60 pages. It contains important information about the liquidation of old farms, and the confiscation of land in the Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand regions after the establishment of the Uzbek SSR.

In conclusion, these historical essays can be seen as short research papers written by employees of a particular organization before they study and analyse the problems in the field in which they work.

A historical document differs from a reporting document in that it traces the history of an issue into the distant past. Among the Soviet-era documents stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan are many that industry leaders used in their reports to find solutions to problems. In addition, we can say that the history of the industry, changes and achievements during the Soviet

period are shown. At the same time, the plans developed, activities and work carried out are described in detail.

The collection includes many historical papers, most of which have never undergone scientific study.

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