

## TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ARCHIVE SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the development of social technologies in the archival system. The article provides a sociological analysis of trends in the development of social technologies by the author. The author tried to explain the importance of archives in the development of the state. The article discusses the development of archival activities.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Social Management, The Activity Of Archives, The Role Of Archives, The Importance Of Archives, Social Technologies, State Development. Annotation.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The archival system is one of the social institutions that has passed its own path of development. It has a history of several years, and this history has been evolving and evolving for thousands of years. The ancient Uzbek states had centralized and private libraries as early as the 3rd and 4th centuries; Timurids (XIV-XV centuries), later during the khanates of Kokand, Bukhara and Khiva there were palace archive libraries. November 5, 1919 The Unified State Archive Fund of the Republic of Turkestan and the Central Department of Archives under the People's Commissariat of Education, the Central Archives of Uzbekistan (CAU) was established in 1930. In 1931, the Central Archives (CA) replaced the departments Central Historical Archive of Uzbekistan (NCU), 1943. The Central State Archive of Cinematographic and Audio Documents of Uzbekistan was established, in 1962 the Central State Medical Archive of Uzbekistan (since 1965 the Central State Archive of Medical and Technical Documents of Uzbekistan). [1].

In 1959, the Archives Department was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan to coordinate and manage the work of archives. In 1961, this Department was transformed into the General Directorate of Archives and subordinated to the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan. On July 19, 1992 it was renamed the Main Archive Department under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the region, as well as the archives of the institutions are subordinated to it. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a total of 77 state archives, which contain about 6 million documents, including more than 360 thousand photographic documents, about 14 thousand audio documents, about 17.5 thousand film documents (1999).

The Central State Archive contains documents from the 13th century to the present day. The works of Uzbek artists are included in the Art Fund of Uzbekistan, a private collection and

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museums. In Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand and other cities some archival materials of Muqimi, Furkat, Avaz, Hamza, Ayni, Mukhtor Ashrafi, Abdulla Qahhor, Gafur Gulom, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon and others are collected in their house-museums. The relations arising in the formation, storage and use of archives in Uzbekistan and the activities of archival institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Archives" (April 15, 1999). This law provides for the full coverage of all archival documents available in the territory of Uzbekistan, the preservation of the integrity of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the registration, examination, registration, compilation of archival documents and the satisfaction of social, cultural, scientific and other needs. aimed at establishing a single order of their use. [1]

According to the law, the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a set of all archival funds, the documents of which reflect the material and spiritual life of the people of Uzbekistan. The National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of state and non-state archive funds. Documents permanently stored in state archives and other state documents, as well as archival documents temporarily stored in public authorities and administration, prosecutors, courts, banks, state enterprises, institutions and organizations, diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Republic of Uzbekistan constitute the state archive fund.

Archival documents collected as a result of the activities of non-governmental legal entities, as well as personal archives of citizens constitute the State Archive Fund. The inclusion of documents in the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the removal of documents from it is carried out on the basis of the conclusion of the expert commission. Criteria for determining the value of documents, the order of formation and operation of expert commissions are determined by the Main Archive Department under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Establishment and activity of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the decision of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR No. 759 of November 20, 1958, as a result of merging the Central State Archive of the October Revolution and the Central State Historical Archive. The Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the largest among the Central State Archives of the Central Asian Republics in terms of the number and content of valuable documents. It contains a large number of documents from the second half of the XIX century to the present day.

By the order of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR on April 28, 1962, amendments were made to the structures of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Accounting Department;

Summarize;

Check;

Scientific reference apparatus:

On the basis of the resolution of the Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR No. 603 of October 14, 1963, the department of departmental archives of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. On the basis of the Order No. 33 of 1964 of the Archive Department under the

Soviet Ministry of the Uzbek SSR, the following changes were made to the MDA of the Uzbek SSR: the position of head was changed to the position of director.

In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 31, 1991, from September 1, 1991 the Uzbek SSR MDA was renamed the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 1991, the following changes were made to the department names.

1. "Staff" was called "Hardware Management".
2. The section "Personnel services" was changed to "Economic service". Based on the 1992 staffing table, the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan consisted of the following structures:
  1. Hardware Management.
  2. Document storage department.
  3. Archive storage of pre-Soviet funds.
  4. Archive storage of Soviet-era funds.
  5. Microns archive storage room.
  6. Department of State Accounting and Scientific Information.
  7. Collection departmental archives and office department.
  8. Department of Special Funds.
  9. Department of planning and organizational-methodical work.
  10. Department of use of documents and their publication.
  11. Document storage department.
  12. Department of Economic Services.

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a republican institution, subordinated to the Agency "Uzarkhiv" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the center for research and methodological work in the field of archival science, documentary science, archeography and a number of related sciences. [1]

Raising awareness of society and nature protection allows us to talk about the country's cultural and historical heritage, and therefore the archival sector is an important part of it, the growing need to search for documents to receive social payments and benefits, identify ways to improve archival management. The following groups of functions should be built on a functional basis, where social technologies can be developed to manage archival activities. Modern social governance is a complex phenomenon and involves the organized interaction of all subjects of governance. Interagency interactions in the social management system are very important, so archival management is based on the organization. [2] Taking into account the peculiarities of the centralized type of organization of archival work, the activity of the archival field is necessary, first of all, for partners - managing entities:

1. State Pension Fund. The main socio-legal issues are the interests of citizens in the calculation of pensions, benefits and more. Today, the Pension Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan occupies itself as one of the most important social institutions in the country. It is the largest managerial entity - the federal system of providing state security services to citizens in the social sphere. The problem of information interaction is not only the activities of the subjects of archival work, but also for the Pension Fund, because its staff constantly appeals to archival institutions, requesting large volumes of archival information. Given the need to meet the social interests of citizens as soon as possible, the pension fund should be interested in establishing effective interagency cooperation. Organizational and administrative functions in the management of archives, activities are carried out in the process of interaction between the Committee and the Pension Fund, exercise the pension rights of citizens on the exchange of necessary socially important information (documents). With a harmoniously developed generation, the organized needs of citizens can fully meet their mutual needs. [2]

2. Representatives of the scientific and scientific-pedagogical community. This category includes organizations, institutions, individuals working in or affiliated with scientific structures indirectly (employees of research institutes) archiving and relevant historical profile, archeography and archival departments, as well as teachers of historical sciences of universities, research and pedagogical staff conducting research in the field fields, etc.). Interactions with topics This series is also of social importance, it is necessary to actively involve archival documents in scientific work due to the management of the process of circulation, ie the use of documents. This task can be done by ordering and preparing government assignments for research. Thus, the archive can provide a list of topics that govern the activities, for example, the time of writing assignments for the management of higher and secondary education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, funds received within five years, diplomas and other types of work. It involves the involvement of archival documents in scientific circulation and their active use in society. By engaging the community in the scientific and social cycle, archival activity values its value and uniqueness more.

Even here it would be appropriate to talk among civil society representatives about the formation of a future archive of culture. If you care, society is a social requirement of the state, care as an integral part of human existence as a social being, then knowing the value of an archival document and care, i.e. its preservation and respectful attitude - should be nurtured as a spiritual part. Society culture, because everything new is something obsolete that is forgotten. It is also important to emphasize working in reading rooms. Archives in the field of history and related social sciences should be a must for novice scholars. Given the need for the active participation of the younger generation in the activities of the archive, the widespread dissemination of new information technologies can give a new impetus to the development of young professionals.

Archiving of commercial organizations providing services in the field is one of the most important branches in the field of archiving. As economic relations develop in modern society, the archival documents of institutions and organizations, as well as their storage (supply of equipment, etc.) in terms of the organization of procurement, require a specific responsibility. The market of archival services today it is gaining momentum and is ready to communicate. For example, to discuss industry trends, share experiences and opinions, the Committee meets with commercial representatives. The importance of social responsibility not only in terms of

financing social projects, etc., but also in terms of future security, social security of employees can convey personal documents business colleagues to colleagues.

4. Representatives of the archival community of other countries and regions. A strong incentive for the development and improvement of management is the need for archival activities, international and interregional cooperation, as well as the study of foreign management experience. It should be noted that in most developed countries, archival work is indeed a social institution of social significance. Institutions are a testament to the tradition of many programs and grants allocated for research by foreigners in their own history, culture, and archives. In addition, the study of management experience in this area seems directly interesting. Such work contributes to the creation and maintenance of a system called the management bank. "Innovations" that can already be actively applied abroad, as well as the management of the development of regional consulting services; systems for studying and disseminating the experience of system modernization, management of archival activities, social and legal functions systems are strongly developed. Some of the ways to improve this feature block include, first and foremost, archival activity as an integral part of legal administration. Reflections on the social responsibility of the ongoing business community, as well as normative documents that need to be established in some way, because today everything depends only on the will of management. One of the ways to improve the management of archival work is to ensure that the activity is, in our opinion, the minimum information necessary for the preservation of socially relevant documents for the public. Combining theory with practice and developing a management list should be done with the participation of citizens' representatives in a society where documents are permanently submitted to the state. [3]

The Public Council also has a special place in the field of archives. This council includes representatives of civil society: institutions of culture, science, higher and secondary vocational education, as well as researchers, representatives of public organizations, who are not indifferent to the fate of the city archives.

As part of the development of social and legal methods, the Council proposes to improve the management of archival activities in various areas. For example, the need to create legal measures for the same interpretation of a list of personal data. Due to the lack of clear explanations, archival work, which is classified as a personal secret and does not cause conflicts in management, is often what information the researcher may have in the interaction in the system of archivists. The concept of "personal secrets" protects the interests of citizens, but, after his death, the state protection is completely lost. The normative limitation of the period of personal secrecy, for example, is the fact that the law specifically states that a person's life is excluded.

The issue of storage of personnel documents, which has not been resolved yet, remains of social importance. After 75 years, documents that do not have to be included in the Archive Fund will be destroyed. However, from a social and legal point of view, relatives of individuals (documents must be destroyed) are declared to have the right to receive these documents free of charge from personal archives (after the expiration of the temporary storage period). Documents before disposal, if not claimed by relatives, they can be offered for sale to researchers. This allows you to store documents in personal archives.

The information imposes many obligations on the archival activities of the society. With this in mind, social stereotypes, any archival reference or document should emerge from the active development of information with a single click of a button. However, large volumes of data in electronic form are still being translated, and this work is also costly and involves some risks (security of original documents, access rights to documents, etc.).

The main direction of improving the management of archives in terms of information and analytical implementation is the creation of a single information space. Archival services (social and legal inquiries) Institutions in the field of archives, all work in electronic form, as well as practical information systems that create conditions for access to the implementation and use of state storage, storage and use of electronic documents, creation of funds and provision of information and references and support and service to organizations, digitalization of accounting, documentation of archives and the formation of a single electronic system.

Registration of archival documents is an important process today. The introduction of such programs will improve the quality of surveys, contribute to the development of science and education, patriotic spirit of the younger generation, as well as training qualified personnel in the field of archiving, public administration, information technology in the field of application archiving; Optimizing the work to ensure the safety of archival documents An important component of improving the management of archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the creation of electronic archives, including the creation of electronic copies of documents in conjunction with search engines.

The choice to use the turnover requires for the optimal operation of the archiving industry and the fastest and highest quality satisfaction of society to combine the documents obtained from the needs of society. In this case, the use of the functions of new interactive forms of presentation of archival documents (Internet projects, virtual exhibitions, etc.) is directly related to the work of informatization, as in modern society more and more attention is paid.

Archival activity is one of the most conservative systems. Often, citizens had to deal with many authorities beforehand to obtain the necessary archival information. I think it is important to popularize this area as a result of research to improve the management of archival activities. The advertising process is complex and involves the implementation of new forms of exhibition activities, intensifying the use of archival documents. Only a limited circle of the public, mainly a limited research audience, exhibitions of archival documents are sufficiently engaging. The use of a variety of exhibits during the exhibition (e.g., celebrity items, archival projects, any design that makes them more socially oriented and organizes memorable counseling and methodological work, etc.) can attract public attention.

For the participation of the population, function groups were proposed for the management of the social technology archive according to the previous paragraph, which is capable of developing social management technologies in archival activities. Archive management is a necessary process for the community, and conversely, it should be understandable and open to the public.

Therefore, it is now necessary to give priority to research on the creation of social technologies in the areas of public participation management activities in the management of archives.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the activity of archives is a social process of great importance at the stage of their institutionalization. This socially significant process can be successfully completed on the basis of constructive dialogue between all subjects of archival activity with the involvement of public representatives. Modern management sociology views social technology from two perspectives: as a program that includes procedures and as an activity that uses operations and methods to make social processes and systems purposeful in achieving goals. According to researcher Ya.A. Margulyan, the innovative system of "declassification and use" of socially useful social systems, in which the essence of social technology is expressed, "methods lead to the lowest cost." [4]

In conclusion, the development of the archival sector indicates that the service to the population is improving. Reforms in the field of archives today are aimed only at solving their problems for the population. [5-6]

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