

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF ARCHIVES AS THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIAL MEMORY

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Abstract: . This article discusses the functions of archives. The author tells the prospects of archival activities. The author tried to reveal the role of archives in the development of the state and the role of preserving the cultural heritage, the social memory of society. The article examines the development of archival activities in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Social memory, cultural heritage, the activities of archives, the role of archives, the importance of archives, the development of the state.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ СООБРАЖЕНИЯ О ФУНКЦИЯХ АРХИВОВ КАК СОХРАНЕНИЯ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПАМЯТИ

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Abstract: . В данной статье рассматриваются функции архивов. Автор рассказывает перспективы архивной деятельности. Автор попытался раскрыть роль архивов в развитии государства и роль сохранения культурного наследия, социальной памяти общества. В статье рассматривается развитие архивной деятельности в Узбекистане.

Keywords: Социальная память, культурное наследие, деятельность архивов, роль архивов, значение архивов, развития государство..

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In the world, work with documents, the organization of the archival system and their use is considered not only a type of legal service, but also a characteristic feature of the search for solutions to social problems. There is a process of high-level intellectualization and virtualization of work with documents. According to information, the largest archives in the world are the National Archives of France, the State Public Archives of Great Britain, the State Archives of Austria, the Vatican Archives (in fact, it consists of 8 large archives), the National Archives of Hungary, the Central Archives of Germany and the National Historical Archives of Spain in Madrid. Among the archives where the oldest documents are stored, the Vatican Archive (IV century), the French National Archive (627), the Austrian Archive (IX

century) can be cited as an example. In terms of the number of documents, the National Archives of France, the Archives of the Turkish Council of Ministers in Istanbul (50 million documents), the General Archives of Spain in Simancas (more than 30 million documents) and the US archives can be named as leading archives in terms of storing electronic documents. When determining the place and role of archives in society, it is necessary to refer to archiving and the study of cultural heritage and social memory in order to prevent globalization problems and under the influence of the changes arising from them.

In scientific research conducted in the field of archiving in the developed countries of the world, the main attention is paid to the full inclusion of documents in archival storage and their preservation for future generations, the provision of high-quality archival services to the population through the electronization of archival documents and ensuring the economic stability of archives. The main scientific directions of modern scientific research are the decentralization of archive management, the expansion of the network of economic archives as part of non-state archives, the popularization of electronic archives, the development of a system for mutual data exchange by creating a single database between them, and the improvement of archival management based on strategic management methods.

Today, in our country, special attention is paid to reforming the archival industry, creating digital copies of archival documents. By decentralizing the archives, developing the activities of private archives, establishing business activities in the field, improving and promoting the system of electronic archives, creating a single database in the system, we tried to highlight the importance and place of archives in the process of change. in our society in our research. The introduction of an electronic system into the sphere of modern archives indicates that the process of intellectualization and virtualization is taking place, and the management of society is moving to a new innovative level. In recent years, great changes have taken place in the archives of our republic. In our society, the growing interest in historical and cultural heritage, the emergence of research related to the realization of national identity and the development of social memory are of particular importance. The latest changes implemented in our country have a serious impact on the activities of archives, creating opportunities for further improvement of the information system in the field of its social management through the current legislation, the formation of a culture of working with documents. In particular, the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 provides for "conducting a fair state policy, developing human capital, ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level, bringing the system of public services closer to the people, reducing queues"[1]. In the

Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis dated December 29, 2020, such important tasks as the complete digitalization of archival services, further improvement of the Electronic Government system, improvement of the quality and efficiency of public services were identified[2]. In this regard, in the system of social management of archives, the study of the social structure of working with sources, in particular documents, and forecasting the dynamics of the social characteristics of the development of cultural heritage and social memory through the further development of archives is of particular importance.

Archives are a living mirror of our history. The rare documents kept in our archives contain documents about our history of several thousand years. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 20, 2019 "On measures to improve archiving and management in the Republic of Uzbekistan", measures were taken to declassify archival documents of the historical period (until 1917) located in state archives. State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan until June 1, 2020. Documents related to our history note that centralized archives in our country have been created since the days of tsarism, including the People's Commissariat for Education of the Turkic Republic (1919), the Turkic Central Executive Committee (1920), the Uzbek AKKR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. Affairs (1938), and then UzCCR Was under the jurisdiction of the Main Archive Department under the Council of Ministers [3].

After independence, archival documents shed light on our vilified history. Our intellectuals, accused of being enemies of the people, were acquitted. Their activities in the development of science have been scientifically investigated. We see this in articles, monographs and brochures published by prominent scientists of our country in archival documents. Makalan: "Unknown miracles of history", published under the editorship of Doctor of Historical Sciences B. Khakanov, "Socio-social processes in Uzbekistan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century" by K. Radjabov, "Lola in the snow (Repressed women)", etc[4]. In these articles, events related to that period are analyzed on the basis of archival documents. These akars provide information about our innocent intellectuals, their wives and daughters. "Tulips in the Snow (Repressed Women)" contains information about repressed women. "What do these young people know about prisons in the 1930s and 1950s?" After the arrest of her husband as a nationalist, he did not arrest his wife because she knew that he was a foreigner and did not inform the relevant organizations. The study of the repressed, the perpetuation of their names was initiated by the decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 1999 and the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 22 "On perpetuating the memory of the martyrs who fell for

the freedom of the Motherland and people." On the basis of these documents, the charitable foundation "Memorial of Martyrs" was created. A memorial complex "Memorial of Martyrs" was erected in Tashkent. The Decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2001 "On Correcting the Commemoration of the Victims of Repressions" opened up great opportunities for research on this topic.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the development of engineering and technology also affected the control system. Modern forms of social control began to emerge. The development of engineering and technology has also affected the sphere of management. The terms "electronic government" and "digital economy" are becoming popular. This certainly does not bypass social management. This, obviously, is connected with the uniqueness of modern management.

During the years of independence, our republic began the transition to its modern archival system. Scientific and practical research is being carried out in our country, reflecting and defining the spiritual and cultural heritage associated with historical memory in the understanding of our national continuity. As a result, the way is opened to the study of the spiritual cultural heritage left by our ancestors in modern ways. President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev also touched upon this topic and noted the following: "Our goal is to instill in the minds of our children the humanitarian nature of Islam, educational Islam. Thus, they will receive the necessary and most important knowledge and ideas about what great things our great ancestors did when they came to such places. Most importantly, a sense of pride in our rich history and cultural heritage is growing in their hearts" [6].

We must rely on our religion to bring up our children in the spirit of fidelity to our national spiritual values. Because Islam glorifies generosity, patience and love for the country. Such valuable sources of our history are certainly reflected in our invaluable documents in our archives.

In general, over the past hundred years, changes and reforms related to the archive have been carried out in our country.

Archives not only protect rare and valuable documents found in society and pass them on to the next generation, but also help citizens find the documents they need, create ample opportunities to obtain documents necessary for personal and administrative needs. In modern societies, the significance of the archive system in the public mind is not very high, because the attitude has developed that archives are a place where people store documents, an institution or a resource that everyone should use. How true is this? In today's information society, it is enough to press the "one button" of advanced electronic technologies to get the necessary information. Internet networks provide you with the necessary, necessary database.

But why do people from ordinary citizens to highly professional employees, from researchers to government officials need or have problems with archival data?

As long as the archival system does not technically meet its potential, representative bodies cannot legally begin their work. Today, special importance is attached to the development of the archival system. Because time is running fast. But despite the fact that archiving systems working in the field are trying to keep up with modern requirements, their main tasks still consist of small components. Today, a new system has been introduced in the archives. More precisely, in a working archive system, it is important to protect paper documents and create an electronic version of them and protect them. This process poses new challenges for our archives and requires the development of a database based on functional approaches to archival activities.

It should be noted that in modern conditions there is a need for serious changes in the management system associated with archival management. The archival system experiences its complex motor activity. Archives are given great importance for developing the essence of their social tasks. The new mechanisms created in them serve to transfer spiritual, cultural, scientific and historical documents to the next generation. Today, this, of course, requires new, modern technological capabilities. These aspects are relevant in our scientific research, which will inevitably be of scientific and practical interest to the public.

The results of the analysis show that the activities of the archives are studied by representatives of history and source studies from the social sciences and humanities, have not yet attracted the attention of sociologists and have not been sufficiently studied. Given the lack of scientific research devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the activities of archives, in our study it is advisable to consider it as an object of sociological research.

The concept of elucidating the social nature of archives and elucidating their unique capabilities has been defined as an "activity" by scientific researchers and scholars. In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, an archivist is defined as a specialist in archival affairs [7]. The activity that will be scientifically interpreted in a philological perspective is the actions of people aimed at changing the content of development in accordance with the goal in terms of the form of relations with the environment.

Organizations and citizens are responsible for organizing archives. "The development of archives is connected with the technique of archives" [8], says scientist-researcher A. Telcharov. "Resources accepted for use" by category when referring to citizens. The activity of archives is important for the development of any area, their role, functions, personal information (place of work, positions, creative, family relations), the content and safety of the collected documents, their

complete transfer to future generations. Services provided to citizens by archival services are a process of working with publicly available documentary information of citizens and legal entities in need of archival information. Since the use of documents is one of the functions of the movement, in our opinion, it is appropriate to single out this particular type of activity of archival units, which is most in demand in modern developed societies. In addition to state bodies and local self-government bodies, state entities are also recognized as users of the system's services.

The activity of archives is one of the social processes of our time, accelerating development. Only modernity, that is, modernism, has a special power in the activities of the archive. According to the methodologist of the German sociologist J. Habermak, "modernism, i.e. modernity, is a kind of culture, it is a transient and disappearing process, the second part of which is literature" [9]. Modernism reflects modernity in the context of the development of social management. In social management, this is a necessary condition for the sustainable development of relations. In modern societies, social processes are closely connected with experience, ideas about the world of life.

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for the national collection and is subordinate to the Ozarkhiv agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the center of research and educational work in the republic in the field of archiving, documentary studies, archaeography and a number of related disciplines.

Institutionalization of archival activities. Archives are institutional organizations that link us to the past and provide valuable resources. Archives serve to enrich science in modern society with various interesting and high-quality sources and to consolidate our knowledge of the past.

We considered it necessary to describe the following functions that can be developed by social technologies to manage archival activities:

Organizational and administrative functions. In modern society, social management is a complex phenomenon that has social significance. This system includes the organized interaction of all governing bodies. Interdepartmental interaction in the system of cooperative management is very important, since these organizations are connected with each other. Therefore, the archive needs social management.

1. Representatives of the scientific and scientific-pedagogical community. This category includes persons working in organizations, institutions, scientific structures, employees of research institutes, teachers working in the field of the history of higher educational institutions, scientific and pedagogical workers conducting research in the field of archiving and representatives of related fields.

This category of interactions with topics also has a social significance, it is necessary to actively involve archival documents in scientific work through replication, that is, managing the process of using documents. It includes the involvement of archival documents in scientific circulation and their active use in society. Involving society in scientific and social circulation, it appreciates more the activities of the archive, its value and unique opportunities.

Here it would be appropriate to talk about the formation of a future archive of culture among representatives of civil society. If concern for society is a social requirement of the state, then care is an integral part of the life of a social being. Knowledge of the value of archival documents, that is, the extent to which they serve for protection. Because rare and valuable documents are kept in archives. These documents are essential for scholars conducting scientific research in the archives of history and social sciences. Given that archival activities require the active participation of the younger generation, the widespread dissemination of new information technologies can give a new impetus to the development of young personnel.

2. Archiving by commercial organizations providing services in Kohad. An important role in organizing the search is played by archiving, which is not indifferent to modern market conditions, in particular, archival documents of meetings and organizations, as well as their protection. In addition, archival services are now experiencing a new stage of development. The beginning of the creation of electronic copies of documents in archives opened a new era in the system.

3. International cooperation with representatives of the archival community of other countries and regions. In order to improve the management of society, it is necessary to study international and interregional cooperation in archival activities, as well as foreign management experience. It should be noted that archiving is a social institution of public importance in most developed countries. Such work complements the establishment and maintenance of the so-called bank management system.

4. Socio-legal functions. Some aspects of improving this block of functions include, first of all, archival activities, which are an integral part of legal management. One of the ways to improve archiving in developing societies is, in our opinion, a development process that guarantees the significance of documents for society, taking into account the social. This is analyzed in paragraphs 1.2 of our study. The integration of theory with practice and the development of a list of management should be carried out with the participation of representatives of the citizens of society. In 2013, the Agency organized an event to achieve these goals.

As part of the development of social and legal aspects, the Council proposes to improve various areas and manage archival activities. The issue of protecting personnel documents remains a socially important issue, which has not yet been resolved. After a certain period of time, the destruction of documents that are not subject to inclusion in the Archival Fund is allowed. However, from a social and legal point of view, it can be argued that relatives of individuals (whose documents are subject to destruction) can claim their rights to receive these documents free of charge from private archives (after the expiration of the temporary protection period). This is a controversial issue that is being developed in modern conditions. Such documents can be found on the shelves of antiques, in which stores can be organized and their collection arranged. Such documents can be offered to researchers for review if they are not requested by relatives. Today, one of the most pressing problems in the management of this domestic service is the lack of space in the archive system. The importance of the document in electronic recursions is still debated when trying to make a fairly wide jump. Thus, one of the ways to improve the management of the use of non-state archives for the protection of information is the implementation of the legal consolidation of archival activities.

Information and analytical functions. Our archives contain valuable documents and procedures for their protection. This information imposes many obligations on the archive. With this in mind, social stereotypes, any archival guide or document should be actively developed to inform at the touch of a button.

The main direction of improving the management of archival work is the creation of a single information space in terms of information analysis.

Preparation of archival documents. New reforms in the system can be carried out by improving information technologies in the field of training qualified personnel, archives, public administration, and applied archiving. Optimization of work to ensure the level of security of documents of the archival fund "Uzbekikton Republic" [10] is an important component of improving the management of archival work. This activity is the creation of electronic archives, including the creation of documents in electronic form using search engines. As a result, opportunities in this area will expand not only for archive workers, but also for any citizen.

Ideological and educational functions. Archival activities are classified as closed organizations because they protect confidential documents. Often, citizens had to first apply to many competent authorities in order to obtain the necessary archival information. In the course of our research, we came to the conclusion that it is important to popularize the direction of improving archive management, since archives have a great influence on ideological processes in the development of society. Because the documents published in them represent the rich spiritual

heritage of the people. In addition, archives have an impact on socio-historical memory in the upbringing of the younger generation. The working types of archive structures and muakkaks should be only internal processes in them. They participate in some processes similar to legal culture or may be members of a legal entity. Thus, the society will have the opportunity to learn the basic principles of organizing archival activities, possible risks, the organization of personnel and lecture and propaganda work, and the problems of finding documents.

How to organize work with media representatives. In modern society, there is a growing interest in archiving among representatives of the media. Since their activities require more publicity, therefore, current topics that attract journalists (documents of famous people, statements of people, interest in interpreting history, etc.) are prepared on the basis of information found in private or public archives.

In today's industrial society, archives attract the attention of many research scientists, journalists and public organizations. Archives are also important as repositories of historical knowledge. These circumstances, in turn, work to form new directions for the development and improvement of administrative and archival activities at the present stage of its institutionalization.

Public participation in the management of modern archives is a prerequisite for conducting scientific research on the creation of social technologies in the areas of management activities.

Based on the foregoing, we can say that the success of the archives is associated with their institutionalization. This process can ensure the success of a constructive dialogue between all parties of archival activities with the participation of members of the public. "Social technologies" and "public participation" are considered important in revealing the essence of the processes of improving archiving.

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