



THE ROLE OF ARCHIVES IN REPORTING WORLD WAR II DATA

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Annotation

In the summer of 1941, along with the USSR, the Uzbek SSR was plunged into World War II. As a result of the war, factories and universities were evacuated to Uzbekistan from the frontline.

Many scientists, orientalists, historians, linguists and others came to Tashkent on the occasion of the Second World War. As a result, excellent scientific contacts were established between scientists of the Soviet Union and the Uzbek SSR. In January 1940, the Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the former USSR was opened. It includes the Institute of Linguistics, literature, history and social sciences, including archival studies.

INTRODUCTION

The years of World War II were one of the most difficult in the history of archival work in the Uzbek SSR. The beginning of the unjust war strengthened the hatred of the workers of our republic for the enemy and their love and patriotism. Several archivists volunteered to go to the front. Archivists took an active part in social events aimed at quickly defeating the enemy and achieving victory¹. Teams from Tashkent's archives paid 2 percent of their monthly salary to the Defense Fund. Archivists paternity of the evacuated hospital, orphanage. They received material and moral support. They made presents for the holidays and sent them to the warriors. In 1941, the archives of 98 organizations were organized in the archives. In the same year, the Central Archives of the USSR and the Central Military State Archive received documents from 35,000 storage units². In 1942, the above-mentioned archives and the state archives of Tashkent region received about 65,000 documents from storage units. Here is a summary of the work done in the field of archives in those years. In other words, in 1940 the number of storage units in the republican archives increased by 1,263,786, and in 1942 - by 1,710,177. In other words, in two years the archives have been replenished with about 0.5 million documents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

However, in recent years, the number of documents received by the state archives has decreased. There was not enough space in the archives to receive and store documents. Between 1944 and 1945, only 48,000 storage units were admitted to the state archives. In November 1942, a meeting of archivists of Central Asia and the Republic of Kazakhstan was held in Tashkent. The resolution acknowledged that the archives of these republics had made great strides in ensuring the safekeeping, regulation and use of documents in the interests of war. At the same time, it was noted that there are some shortcomings in the work of the archives of the Uzbek SSR. It was also noted that the district state archives were in

¹ Antonina Burton. Archive Stories. (facts, fictions and the writing of history) .– London.2005.

² Boboqulov B. Theory and practice of archival work. / Tutorial. - T., 2011.



crisis, weakened, there was a lack of workers and archivists in the central archives, and the State Archive of Film and Photo Documents was not established in the USSR. It was stressed that the Council should take measures to preserve archival documents and organize the widespread use of documents for scientific and propaganda purposes. In 1941, in connection with the formation of Andijan, Namangan, Surkhandarya and later, in 1943, Kashkadarya regions within the Uzbek SSR, archival divisions and regional state archives were established under the regional People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (IIHK). Despite the hardships of the war, the republican government has done much to improve archival work. The Central Archive of Cinematographic and Photographic Documents of the Uzbek SSR was established by the decision of the Uzbek SSR on February 18, 1943³.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 1945, it received more than 15,000 photographs.

During the war, the state archives were forced to accept unregulated archives, mainly the archives of military units sent to the front. One of the main tasks of the state archives was to organize unregulated archives. In 1941, 100,000 documents were stored in the state archives of the republic, and in 1944-1945, 136,000 documents were stored⁴.

A number of works have been done in the field of using archival documents. Many documents were found and sent to the relevant organizations for use in the national economy. The use of these documents has brought significant economic benefits to organizations. Archival organizations began to prepare "Letters to the Front" and several other collections of documents. Articles written by archivists based on archival documents were published in newspapers and magazines. In the archives, hundreds of researchers used archival documents for research. Thus, the archivists were active even during the war. Effective work has been done in the field of careful storage of archival documents, reception, organization of documents, organization of their use.

CONCLUSION

An important task facing archivists in the post-World War II years was to improve the preservation of archival materials. In order to improve the use of documents, it was necessary to prepare guides, scientific lists, catalogs and other information. Prior to this work, the archivists organized the chaotic archival funds kept in the state archives. Between 1946 and 1951, about 280,000 storage units were organized, and 150,000 unnecessary and insignificant assemblies were set aside for destruction. Thus, all the documents in the state archives were regulated. This allowed us to start creating scientific newsletters that would make it easier to use archival documents.

Another important task of archival organizations was to organize the archives of offices and organize the careful storage of documents. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of January 13, 1949 on improving the work of state and departmental archives played an important role in this work.

³ Alimov I., Ergashev F., Bo'taev A. Archival science. / Tutorial. –Tashkent: Sharq, 1997.

⁴ Isakova M. Station and development of archival affairs in Uzbekistan. –Tashkent: Universitet, 2012.



Following the announcement of this decision, many organizations have allocated special buildings for archives and organized their archives. In 1951-1954, the archives of 378 organizations were organized in Tashkent.

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