

NORMAL DOCUMENTS ACCEPTED IN THE FIELD OF ARCHIVE WORK IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
This article talks about the normative documents adopted in the field of archival work in Uzbekistan and their importance. Based on archival data, the author analyzed the problem on the basis of available scientific literature and studied the existing specific aspects of the normative documents adopted in the field of archival work in Uzbekistan and their importance.	Uzbekistan, archives, archival documents, funds, normative documents.

Introduction

Introduction:

After Uzbekistan gained independence, fundamental changes took place in all areas of our society, including the development of archival work. As a result of the establishment of a society based on market economy relations, the privatization of state property, the creation of a multi-level economy, the development of production enterprises and private business, non-state archive funds were established. Archive funds of non-state industries, construction enterprises, farms, trade unions, charity and other foundations, political parties and movements, religious organizations have established a non-state archive fund. State and non-state archive funds were transformed into the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzMAF). The state registration of the documents of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the issuing of a special certificate to the owner of the documents and the organization have been introduced.

The number of interdepartmental archives on personal content has increased by the hokims of cities and districts of the republic in order to ensure the preservation of personal content documents of enterprises and organizations in the conditions of the market economy.

Main part:

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed a Law and regulations on archival work. On April 15, 1999, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Law "On Archives" and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 30, 1999 "On Approval of Regulatory Documents on Archives" " adopted Resolution No. 482. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "Regulations on the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Procedure of state registration of documents of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Main Archive Department under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Regulation on ("Uzbosharkhiv"), "Sample regulation on departmental archives in state authorities and management

bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was approved. These documents legally formalized the independence and freedom of the republic's archival offices.

The reforms implemented in the field of archives in the Republic created the need to revise and improve the Law on Archives. As a result, on June 15, 2010, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Archive Work" was adopted. In the law, the nature of special institutions such as archival institution, departmental archive, archival document is separated in accordance with practice, and the true concept of each of them is clarified. In addition, it is indicated that in addition to MAF and state archives, non-state archives, departmental archives, personal archive documents can be integrated, accounted for, stored and used.

According to the Resolution No. 49 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2004 "On further improvement of the management of the archive work of the Republic of Uzbekistan" "Uzbosharxiv" "under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" It was transformed into Ozarkhiv" agency. Instead of the archival departments of the local governments, regional archival departments were established.

During the transition to a market economy in independent Uzbekistan, many private, non-governmental organizations, enterprises and their archive funds were created. The departmental archives of non-governmental organizations are their property.

It is important to have places where documents are stored and to have the necessary conditions for storing the documents of the archive fund of state and non-state enterprises. Until 1996, there were only 9 specially constructed buildings for state archives in the republic. The buildings of 68 state archives are adapted for the storage of documents, many of them are full of documents and could not receive documents for state storage from departmental archives. In order to ensure the planned integration of archives, it was necessary to build places where more than 1.5 million collective volumes are stored in the republic.

Results and Discussions:

Program for the development of archive work and administration until 2011, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 194 "On additional measures to further develop the archive work of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on August 26, 2008, and Construction of new buildings for state archives, reconstruction of buildings in need of repair were included in the targets. In accordance with the targets until 2011, during 2008-2011, it was decided to build additional archive storage for 18 central state archives, regional state archives and their branches, allocate additional archive storage for 2 state archives and their branches. .

Air conditioning system for storage rooms, modern fire extinguishing and fire alarm system, perimeter control and video surveillance system in the building and classrooms in order to store and store MAF documents and ensure their safety during the years of independence. , with metal racks, boxes for cartoning of collective volumes, attention is being paid to equipping state archives with high-tech equipment for restoration, conservation and transfer of spare copies of rare and particularly valuable documents.

Under the conditions of independence, the state body managing the archive work is the "Ozarkhiv" agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Its system includes territorial administrations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, state archives under their care (their branches), and the central state archive.

In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 20, 2019 "On measures to improve archival work and administration in the Republic of Uzbekistan", improvement of state management and control in the field of archival work and administration in our country, in paper form, in order to further accelerate the digitization of film, photo and phono documents, as well as in accordance with the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, on the basis of the "Ozarkhiv" agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Ozarkhiv" agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. Also, the National Archives of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan; The National Archive of Cinematographic Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Central State Archive of Cinematographic Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan; National Archive of Scientific-Technical and Medical Documents of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Central State Archive of Scientific-Technical and Medical Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan; The central state archive of Tashkent city was established on the basis of the Tashkent city state archive.

In order to provide documentary information in the state archives of Uzbekistan, a scientific information apparatus (IMA) was established on the structure and contents of the National Archives Fund (MAF) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The IMA of state archives includes the following references: 1) list of archives (opis); guide to the archive (guide); 3) brief information on the regional archive; 4) catalog of funds; 5) systematic, named, thematic catalogs; 6) comments on funds and topics. Catalog and lists of funds in branches of regional state archives, short reference and systematic catalog of archive funds in addition to these in regional state archives. Central state archives must have all types of IMA.

Currently, there are more than 80 state archives in the Republic of Uzbekistan, with 6 mln. more documents than collections are being carefully preserved. These documents are widely used by researchers, students and other specialists in various fields in scientific, cultural and educational research.

Conclusion:

Nowadays, in the period when the process of globalization is accelerating in the world, and information technologies are rapidly entering all spheres of human activity, the issue of further improvement of archive work in Uzbekistan should be the main task. After all, the application of new information technologies in archival work expands the possibility of obtaining documentary information, and requires the creation of new methods of searching for archival documents.

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