DOCUMENTS OF FOUNDATIONS OF TURKESTAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The primary objective of this article is to delve into the study of archival documents and scientific societies of Turkestan that operated during the second half of the 19th to the early 20th centuries. Specifically, the focus is on archival materials housed in the National Archive of Uzbekistan. The article aims to shed light on the activities of these scientific societies and provide insights into their historical significance.

Methods: To achieve the stated objectives, the study employs a methodological approach centered on the analysis of archival documents and scientific societies. The examination is twofold, involving an exploration of the activities of the societies themselves and an in-depth analysis of the archival funds associated with these scientific entities. The methods also include the assessment of documentation within the archival materials.

Results: The results of this study present valuable information regarding the activities of scientific societies in Turkestan during the specified historical period. The article offers insights into the nature and scope of the endeavors undertaken by these societies. Additionally, the analysis of archival funds provides a comprehensive understanding of the documentation associated with these scientific entities, contributing to the broader historical context of the region.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the article synthesizes the findings by emphasizing the historical significance of scientific societies in Turkestan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The examination of archival documents sheds light on the cultural and intellectual pursuits of these societies, enriching our understanding of the scientific landscape of the time. The conclusion underscores the importance of preserving and studying archival materials as a means
to appreciate the contributions of these scientific societies to the intellectual heritage of the region. Overall, the article serves as a valuable resource for historians, archivists, and scholars interested in the scientific and cultural history of Turkestan.

**Keywords:** the Turkestan general-governorate, The Russian Empire, scientific society, National archive of Uzbekistan, fund, Tashkent, K.P. von Kaufman, the governor-general, scientific societies.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In the development of historical science in Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the improvement of archival studies, archival source studies, documentation,
identification of historical sources of documents in this regard, and the creation of digital copies of historical documents. "Building a new Uzbekistan means continuing our path of independent national development at a new stage by studying and relying on our recent and distant history, our unique and unique cultural riches." In this regard, it is important to objectively analyze the archival documents reflecting the history of the colonial period, to conduct historical research on the colonial rule of the Russian Empire in Turkestan.

Scientific societies established under the Governor-General of Turkestan were established primarily as a means of promoting and strengthening the statehood of the Russian Empire in the country. Central and local imperial officials believed that the primary task of the scientific community was to ensure the interests of the Russian state. In doing so, they sought to create a layer of citizens loyal to the empire, primarily by promoting the Russian language and culture among the local population. In addition, the administrative management of the Russian government in the country was also interested in obtaining scientific information about Central Asia as soon as possible. The main purpose of this was to obtain detailed information about the locations of its underground and surface resources and to launch military operations there[1].

Historian B.V. Lunin states: “The poor study of the Turkestan region (especially the structure of society, local customs and traditions, geography, communications, mineral resources and other natural resources) complicates the actions of the colonial administration and makes the newly occupied country economically. It should be noted that as a result of the activities of these scientific societies, many scientific results have been created in the comprehensive study of the country. That is, it plays an important role in understanding the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in scientific research.

So far, these societies have been the subject of several studies. They mainly analyze the results of scientific activity and research of these societies, and in rare cases the goals of their formation and their activities as a means of colonial statehood. Information about this is reflected in the documents in the archives, which were created as a result of the activities of these societies. As a shining example of this, B.V. Lunin quotes the following letter from Lieutenant General Matsievsky, Commander of the Turkestan Military District, to the Tashkent branch of the Imperial Oriental Society:

"Lieutenant-General ... I was told to read your works and tell you the following. His Excellency (Matsievsky - A.N.) agrees with all the issues, but most importantly the issue is left out. Society should study the East not for the East, not even for science, but for the peoples (meaning the peoples of Turkestan - A.N.) to mix with Russia - to become Russified[2]."
The analysis of the archival funds that contain the data shows us for what purposes these societies were formed and what tasks were assigned to them by the imperial officials.

In 1958, as a result of merging the Central State Archives of History of the USSR and the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction of the USSR, the Central State Archive of the USSR was established. Since 1991, this archive has been operating under the name of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 20, 2019, the National Archive of Uzbekistan (NAU) was established on the basis of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Today, many documents on the activities of these scientific societies are stored in the National Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Every document stored in the archive has a direct or indirect significance in illuminating the past, the past and history. There are documents of 5 scientific societies in NAUz, and the documents of each scientific society are stored as a separate fund (I-69, I-71, I-103, I-361, I-591). These funds are marked with the index "I" (historical), as well as all storage units are marked "OTs" (especially valuable). All storage units have microfilm backups.

National Archive of Uzbekistan's Z.I. Agafanova and N.A. A guidebook compiled by the Khalfins in 1948 states that the total number of collections kept in 5 collections is 450 110. This guide (for colonial funds - N.A.) was created 73 years ago and is not up to date, either materially or scientifically. Moreover, the current state of the funds in the archives is quite different from the information contained in it. Researchers in the field of archives have also made recommendations in this regard. In their view, it is time to update the roadmaps for NAUz as Z.I. Agafanova and t.f.n. N.A. The road sign developed by Khalfin is outdated for use and does not meet the requirements of the present period[3].

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The 5 funds studied include a total of 450 collections of various sizes, in which the documents on the activities of the above organizations are an important source on the history of the development of science and the study of the country in Turkestan.

Speaking directly about these funds, the Turkestan branch of the IRGJ was established by the imperial government on May 20, 1896. The society began its activities on February 28, 1897. The society was established to study the geographical area of
Turkestan and neighboring areas, to collect scientific data. Documents on the activities of the society from 1896 to 1927 (Fund I-69). They contain minutes of the meeting of the society, annual reports, charters, information about expeditions, various surveys and maps. At the same time, the subsequent publication of these documents allows us to follow the process of editing the information in them by comparing them with the documents in the funds.

From the point of view of archival sources, the fund I-69 contains documents on the activities of the society in 1896-1927. It consists of a total of 84 collections. The storage units in the fund are marked with ordinal numbers from 1 to 72 and have 12-letter (letter-marked) collections. These are 7 a, 8 a, 17 a, 22 a, 29 a, 33 a, 35 a, 41 a, 44 a, 48 a, 51 a, 61 a.

The documents in the fund can be divided into the following groups:

1. Documents of organizational, financial and scientific nature on the activities of the Company;
2. Documents covering the scientific cooperation of the Society with the central management of IRGJ, regional departments and other scientific organizations;
3. Correspondence with individuals;
4. Various maps, cartographic and topographic data;
5. Documents on historical and geographical research.

Of particular interest are a number of documents that reflect the partnership of the society. According to them, the society was in scientific contact not only with other scientific societies in the Russian Empire, but also with the already influential scientific societies in different regions of the world. These include the Royal Geographical Society of Britain, the Geographical Society of Paris (now the French Geographical Society), the Geographical Society of Berlin, the Geographical Society of Hamburg, the Geographical Society of Algeria, the Public Library of New York, the International Geographical Union, the Petrochemical Association, the Nature geography journal and others.

Foundation I-71 - Turkestan Archaeological Amateur Circle. The fund contains the main documents related to the circle and its activities, which were established by law on October 19, 1895 and approved by the Minister of Education on October 31, 1895. Includes documents from 1877–1921. The fund contains the minutes of the club meeting and the reports made in them, archeological research in the country, restoration work,
reports on the activities of the club, various correspondence and information on historical research[4].

The I-71 fund consists of 30 collections combined into a single list, the collections are numbered from 1 to 27. The 3 volumes have a letter number (7 a , 20 a , 22 a ) 115 . Chronologically, the documents in the fund cover the years 1895-1917.

The meetings of the Foundation include documents related to the formation and activities of the club: its charter, list of club members, minutes of meetings, correspondence with local researchers, metropolitan and foreign researchers, reports on the activities of the club.

The documents included in the fund, as well as the results of archeological excavations organized by a circle of scientific significance, preservation and restoration of monuments, epigraphic and numismatic research, historical legends, genealogical research, archeological excavations in the Bukhara Emirate. According to the content and nature of the documents in the Fund can be divided into the following groups:

1) organizational, financial, documents on the activities of the club;
2) documents on various archeological and other scientific researches covering the scientific activity of the circle;
3) documents covering the scientific cooperation of the circle with other scientific organizations;
4) correspondence with various persons.

Fund I-103 - Fund of Turkestan Agricultural Society. On January 16, 1885, the charter of the Turkestan branch of the Russian Horticultural Society, approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Property, was approved. The department operated under this charter until 1895. In 1895, the department was reorganized as the Turkestan Agricultural Society, and on July 4, 1895, its charter was approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Property. The society functioned even after the events of 1917 until 1921. The fund contains the charter of the company, circulars of the Ministry of Land Affairs and Property and minutes of board meetings, statements and reports on the activities of the company. The fund also has documents such as correspondence of the society on various issues, a list of members of the society, estimates. It consists of a total of 317 collections. They are included in a list. The storage units in the fund are marked with ordinal numbers from 1 to 317, and there are also storage units with 3 a , 141 a , 258 a letter (marked with a letter). We will talk about some storage units in the fund, which contain historical and
geographical information. For example, correspondence on regulating the growth of rice in 52 harvests and planting new varieties; Information on the establishment of a biological station in Tashkent in 55 volumes; Correspondence on the establishment of the Committee for Viticulture and Enology in Tashkent at 66 meetings; Correspondence on participation in exhibitions in 77 collections; 79 Correspondence by Neymark, who operated in Kokand, on the importation of cotton seeds from America; 302 natural map of Tashkent district of Syrdarya region in 1901; 304, information on the irrigation plot No. 3, maps and plans of Sultan Sanjar fortress, Iskandar fortress, Abdullahan fortress, Bayramali fortress, Tashkent Krasnavodsk railway; The plan of Ayguna on the Amur River, as well as the plan of the Albazinsk Fortress and the Chinese camp on the Amur River, in 305 assemblies; The 306 collection contains a map of the distribution of vegetation around the Amur River in the Far East.

Fund I-361 - Tashkent branch of the Imperial Oriental Society. The fund contains documents on the activities of the department, established on March 14, 1901, which contains information until 1917, ie until the end of the department. The activities of the department mainly consisted of organizing and conducting various reports at the meetings of its members. The fund contains information on the Charter of the society, correspondence with the Oriental Society and the regional administration on the establishment of the department, minutes of meetings of the department, annual reports, and the study of Oriental languages.

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There is also a report on the activities of the department, language courses, research on Islam, waqf, Oriental languages and other issues.

If we analyze from the point of view of archival sources, the fund I-361 contains documents for 1901–1917 year the period of the society's activity. It consists of a total of 13 collections. They are included in a list. The storage units in the fund are marked with ordinal numbers from 1 to 13, and there are no storage units with letters (marked with letters).

The first digital collection of the Foundation (29 pages in total) is devoted to the establishment of the Society of Oriental Studies and the publication of works on Oriental Studies, including the document on the opening of the Tashkent branch of the Imperial
Society of Oriental Studies (copied), Evgeny Matseyvsky, There are letters from N.P. Ostroumov, in short, from the Tashkent branch of the Oriental Society[5].

The second collection of the Fund (49 pages in total) is called the Statute of the Society and consists of N.K. Shvedov's Turkestan Governor-General Letter to S.M. Dukhovskoy, a document on the establishment of the Imperial Society of Oriental Studies (office) and the opening of a branch in Tashkent, the Imperial Society of Oriental Studies (office) statute, V.F. Reference from Oshanin, on the opening of the Tashkent branch, commentary on the Charter of the Society, list and signatures of members of the Tashkent branch (as received), the Governor-General of Turkestan N.K. There is a letter to Shvedov, a report on the opening of the Society, the program of the Tashkent branch, the Charter and the list of members, notifications, letters and correspondence[6].

The third collection of the Fund (291 pages in total) is called on the organization of Russian language courses in Russian-language schools, which includes letters, receipts, minutes of meetings, receipts for teachers’ tuition fees, certificates of Russian-language schools, evening Russian language courses. Reference book, collection of articles on the Governor-General of Turkestan, N.K. Shvedov's letter on opening a language university in Tashkent, a reference on the sending of books from the Caspian region to the library of the Tashkent branch of the Oriental Society, minutes of the commission meeting on the draft regulations of the Institute of Oriental Languages in Tashkent, documents on evening courses, opening of Russian-language schools there are documents, reports, letters and correspondence.

The fourth meeting of the Foundation (10 pages in total) Minutes of the meetings of the Society, entitled "Dissemination of knowledge among the local population" (Notices of the meeting of the Society on October 5, 1904), Minutes of the meeting of the Society of November 27, 1904, Yagello "And other letters

The fifth collection of the fund (101 pages in total) is called Letters, Correspondence, etc., and contains the works of E.O. There is a letter to Matsevsky about the cards, a report on women's Russian schools, information about men's and women's schools in Tashkent, a letter from the Turkestan Governor-General's Office to Yagello on financial issues, a reference on madrassas, information about local students, applications and other letters[7].

The sixth collection in the fund (43 pages in total) is called the protocols and contains information about the language courses, draft protocols. The seventh collection
in the fund (2 sheets in total) is N.P. Ostroumov’s K.K. The importance of Muslim issues for Russia to Ivanov This report is included in the report.

The eighth collection of the fund (17 pages in total) is called correspondence on foundation issues and contains information about the foundation's literature, a letter from the publisher, a financial issue, a copy of the protocol and other similar information.

The ninth collection (60 pages in total) of the Foundation is called Information on language courses, which includes information about evening courses, a list of lectures and data read at the Tashkent military conference on Islamic studies, information on book exchange, notifications and correspondence[8].

The tenth issue of the collection (15 pages in total) was signed by the Imperial Oriental Society (office) with N.P. Ostroumov's correspondence, which included the Imperial Oriental Society of N.P. A letter from Ostroumov asking him to send copies of materials published in the Governor-General of Turkestan on Islam in Central Asia, the Imperial Society of Oriental Studies There are letters of thanks, draft applications and letters for sending books to N.P. Ostroumov [9].

The eleventh collection of the Foundation (5 pages in total) is called Correspondence for the publication of the magazine "Mir Islam", which includes a document on the establishment and structure of the magazine "Mir Islam", "Mir Islam" to N.P. Ostroumov a document confirming payment of the pen fee (75 rubles) for articles published in the journal, as well as N.P. Ostroumov has reply letters[10].

The twelfth collection in the fund (2 pages in total) is called Vestnik and Vostokovedeniya and contains N.P. Ostroumovning N.K. There is a letter to Shvedov, as well as documents stating that the first 9 issues of the magazine will be sent to Tashkent.

The thirteenth collection (4 pages in total) contains information about the Aryan theory of the origin of the Eurasian peoples.

The study of the activities and history of the Tashkent branch of the Society of Oriental Studies will be the basis for the study of the history of Oriental studies in Central Asia.

Fund I-591 - Central Asian Scientific Society. This society was founded in 1869 by the Governor-General of Turkestan, K.P. with the permission of von Kaufmann in Tashkent A.P. Organized by a group of scholars led by Fedchenko, the aim of the society was to study the country comprehensively. It operated until 1872. The fund contains minutes of meetings of members of the society and related information, scientific reports,
as well as correspondence on the program and project of "readings" organized by the society, its organization[10] .

Fund I-591 consists of 6 collections for the period 1869-1972, ie the period of the society's activity. They are included in a list. The storage units in the fund are marked with ordinal numbers from 1 to 6, and there are no storage units with letters (marked with letters).

The storage units of the Fund have the minutes of the meeting of members of the society and attached materials, scientific reports, documents on the draft program of "readings", which is a scientific body of the society. The storage units also have various correspondence related to the establishment of the society and documents providing information on the draft charter of the society, the list of members and financial issues.

In the process of studying the I-591 fund, each collection was analyzed. The first digital collection of the fund (10 pages in total) contains the minutes of the first four meetings of the society, and the minutes of the fourth meeting are incomplete [11].

The second meeting (14 pages in total) contains the program of "readings" of the society, the minutes of the meeting of the society, information about the reports of these meetings, information about the research of the members of the society on the history and nature of the country.

The third collection (20 pages in total) contains documents mainly on the organization of public activities. In particular, the Governor-General of Turkestan K.P. von Kaufman's appeal to a group of scientists and researchers in the country about the need to open a scientific society and the response to it, the draft charter of the society and other documents on organizational matters[12] .

At the fourth meeting (12 pages in total) correspondence and appeals with various officials, officials of the region and the metropolis are related to the organization of public activities.

The fifth collection (106 pages in total) includes a program of public "readings", scientific information on viti culture in Central Asia, samples of poems sung by bakhshis (in Arabic in Uzbek graphics) and their translations into Russian. This collection also includes minutes of public meetings and their draft copies.

The sixth collection (12 pages in total) mainly lists the members of the society (the printed list is available in 10 copies). The total number of members on this list was 92. The society had its own museum, library and archive.
Various documents (charters, protocols, orders, decrees, etc.) governing the activities of these societies set out the tasks to be performed by the societies in the pursuit of the political goals and interests of the Russian Empire, in some cases directly and sometimes indirectly. Based on the above data, it can be noted that the scientific societies operating in Turkestan were multifaceted in nature. The archival documents, which reflect the results of their activities, contain important information about the history, science and culture of the country.

The 5 funds kept in the National Archives of Uzbekistan are the main and primary written sources on the history of Turkestan in 1867–1917.

Given that the main part of the documents stored in the collections of the 5 funds of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is a single copy and is very outdated, it is important to create electronic copies of documents to prolong their life and pass them on to future generations.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 CLASSIFICATION, TYPES, AND STATUS OF DOCUMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

It is difficult to imagine historical processes without official documents, which form the bulk of written sources. The closer history is, the greater the importance and value of written sources. The history of the second half of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century is no exception. In the study of the history of this period, a large part of the collection of documents consists of archival documents.

The study of archival materials from the point of view of documentation, which serve to cover the history of Uzbekistan in the second half of the XIX century - early XX century, requires special scientific approaches. This is because the written sources on the history of this period are extremely numerous in number and varied in nature.

As for the meaning of the word document, which contains information about the composition of the funds. A document is an objective fact, information about a person's mental activity is reflected in a letter, report, protocol and other media. There is another definition of the concept of a document, which is a material object that stores information designed to be stored and transmitted by a person for a long period of time. It is also possible to understand a material object created specifically for the transmission of information. Even ancient monuments, rock inscriptions can be an important historical
source. Another definition of a document is that the tangible information carrier has the requisites to identify itself.

The document is embedded in the life of every person, its main points are the means of power that determine birth, marriage, death, education, work and so on. It is a carrier of information, a formal means of communication for management, science and education, and a set of norms and standards in the management of our thoughts and actions [12].

Therefore, if we consider an archival document to be a valuable medium, it describes the information that is or should be stored for a society or an organization.

If a document is of particular importance to society, such as a historical monument, a source of scientific significance, it is stored in the archives.

Because archival documents are an integral and incompletely valued source of social information, scholars often refer to them and obtain information for historiography through a source analysis of valuable materials. In particular, archival materials are widely used in historical research.

There are directions and forms of using documents to fill the public's need for information through archival sources. Important tasks of using archival documents in archiving are:

- strengthening statehood;
- meeting the public's demand for information;
- ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

Document analysis is one of the most widely used and effective methods of gathering basic information. Valuable information about the processes and results of human activity can be obtained from archival documents at different levels. It is hard to imagine our lives today without official documents. Documents are created in the process of public, public and private relations. But there are also certain stages in the formation of documents as a source. A small part of the documents contained in the funds kept in the archives is accepted for permanent storage. Not all documents in the archives are also permanently stored. Historical archives can be a source only if the documents are put into scientific use. In distinguishing between an archival document and a historical source, the originality and historicality of the document are taken into account.
Sources say that "any document can be a source of information about the past" or that "an archival document can be a historical source if it is popular and available without hindrance" encourages the use of archival documents in scientific work.

Each document can be represented by several characters at once. Archival documents belonging to scientific societies in National Archive of Uzbekistan can be divided into the following groups according to the nature of data recording:

- print (protocols, decisions, regulations, reports, plans, notices and letters of government and local authorities);
- Manuscript (conclusions, draft letters, graphs and agreements).

According to the current rules of procedure, the documents in the archive can be divided into the following 4 types:

1. Order documents.
2. Organizational documents.
3. Information documents.
4. Service correspondence [13].

It is expedient to study the documents of the archival funds of the scientific societies operating in Turkestan in the following groups:

- the first group - law, order, circular, resolution, order, decision, instruction, instruction, and soon.
- The second group - the program, charter, contract, estimate and other documents.
- the third group - reports, minutes, acts, notices, statistics, minutes of meetings.

Turkestan scientific societies mainly contain analytical information on the issues raised for discussion by the research organizations, information on proposals, and the historical source is an important source. The report documents are important because they reflect the generalized information on the activities of societies. An analysis of the reports and reports of the funds of the Turkestan Scientific Societies suggests that the annual reports of the societies and organizations established by the Empire in 1895–1917 covered 1-3 years of data.

However, the annual reports of the Central Asian Scientific Society, which operated from 1869 to 1872, did not specify. It can be seen in the report documents of the Foundation that various researches on the study of Central Asia have been carried out. For example, in a document at the 2nd meeting of the Foundation of the Central Asian
Scientific Society (I-591), in a letter to the center, A. Tatarinov cited the work done on the study of Turkestan and said that there would be no regrets even if the society ended[14].

It is obvious that the reports and reports of the Central Asian Scientific Society reflect the results of the work done by the society in 1869-1872.

The reports and reports of the Turkestan branch of the IRGC (fund I-69 fund, 2, 6, 8, 8 a, 9, 18, 31, 33, 49, 51 a, 61 collections of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). In particular, the report of the I-69 fund 8a contains information on the results of research conducted in the Aral Sea in 1900 and the allocation of funds for research planned to be organized in 1901. The 11th collection also contains many scientific reports and reports on research in the Aral Sea. The reports of the Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Circle (stored in the I-71 fund, collections 3 and 9 of the National Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan) contain information on the results of archeological research, as well as estimates of funds allocated for research. For example, N.T. Poslovsky's report on the study of the Amudarya coast, M.S. Research materials on the monuments of Andreev in Fergana region and A.A. Information about Divaev's excursions is reflected in archival documents.

258a of the Foundation of the Turkestan Agricultural Society (I-103) contain the minutes of the meeting on the research, work carried out and publishing processes for the development of agriculture.

Reports from the Society's founding years provide information on membership, governance changes, and analytical considerations in agriculture [15].

The 7th, 9th and 10th collections of the Tashkent branch of the Imperial Society of Oriental Studies (I-361) contain information on the activities of language courses in the interests of the empire in the country and the results of the work done by the society. In particular, in the 7th meeting of this fund, N.P. Ostroumov gave a report for Russia on the interest of the Muslim population in madrasa education and the study of Oriental languages. It is the reports of the 9th military meeting of the foundation on Islamic studies, which were read at the Tashkent military conference.

Stored in the funds were recorded on manuscripts and printing machines.

Most of the reports in manuscript form date back to the 1900s. The size of the manuscript reports averaged 10-12 pages, while the typewritten reports ranged from 5-8 pages.
The protocols of the societies kept in the archive are 7-10 pages, which reflect the work done by the societies and the results of research.

Among the archival documents we can see maps of different regions and photographs as a result of research. For example, the I-69 fund of the Uzbek National Academy of Sciences, list 1, the 29th collection contains maps of Turkestan military district and the Caspian region of different sizes, as well as the 62nd collection contains a map of Turkestan prepared by the Turkestan military topography department. There are also various paintings in the form of a man drawn as a result of archeological research, 149 documents depicting the appearance of tokens.

As for the condition of the documents stored in the archives, the condition of the typewritten documents created as a result of the activities of the societies, which are important for the history of the Turkestan region, is well preserved. But the condition of some manuscript papers is not good. The edges of the papers need to be repaired.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the paper, ink, writing tools of paper documents in the archives.

The main papers of the administrative documents of the Russian Empire were prepared in Russia itself. The development of paper production in Russia in the second half of the 19th century led to an increase in the types of paper, and in practice to the spread of printing, documentation, writing, office, and postage.

Some documents, such as a brief historical essay, report, financial report on the activities of the company, consist of accounts produced in a special printing house with a tabular view, length 27 cm, width 23 cm. There were also small sheets of 12 cm long, 22 cm wide and 16 cm wide and 13 cm wide. The papers are 17.5 cm long and 12 cm wide. Also, the size of the documents in the composition of the funds varied. For example, 22 cm long and 19 cm wide; length 18 cm, width 21 cm; length 28 cm, width 22 cm; length 35 cm, width 23; length 21 cm, width 15 cm; 27 cm long and 23 cm wide (Appendix №1).

The letter from Berlin was 29 cm long and 21 cm wide. Most of the letters from abroad were typed.

Which type of paper to use depended on the position of the institution in which the document was created in the system of public authorities. Judging by their position in the system of state bodies of the Russian Empire, they mainly used writing papers. An external analysis of the case documents involved in the research process also confirms
this. Among the assemblies of societies one can see almost all the types of paper used in the Russian Empire.

The archival documents are of high quality and were produced in the 19th century. The signatures of officials in the types of orders, protocols, reports of documents are written in ink. We can see that the inks are set in blue, black. Dark gray, purple, and black were also used in archival documents. Most of the documents are handwritten, some of the documents in the fund are typed. The purple text of the typewritten documents was not well preserved, and had become dull and dark.

Letters appear as a carrier of information in the form of correspondence, explanations, responses, messages, requests, suggestions, which carry out service communications between communities. Such documents, which differed in content, were used as generalized service letters. Service letters are also usually written on printed worksheets prepared for letters (Appendix №3). In the absence of special printed papers, service letters are written on a specific worksheet.

The covers of the collections also deserve special attention. There are four types of covers in collections in the funds under study. These are the original-original covers of the assemblies, plain cardboard and printed covers updated in later periods (Appendix №4). As the covers of most assemblies are much older, there are also assemblies that have been replaced with modern covers by the refurbishment department, but have not been repaired.

When the archival collections were analyzed, the collections of most collections were thick and well preserved, with a thickness of 0.3 cm, a height of 38 cm, and a width of 23 cm.

Among the documents belonging to the scientific community in Turkestan, the ones typed are more than the manuscripts. After the invention of the typewriter in 1887, most valuable documents were typed. The uppercase letters in the typewritten texts of the Turkestan Scientific Society are 0.3 cm, and the lowercase letters are 0.2 cm (corresponding to the current 14-point font of Microsoft Word) work on the creation of microfilmed insurance copies of archival documents at the National Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has been carried out since 1964, when the external features of the sources were analyzed on the basis of material and technical data. Microfilmed copies of the documents were made by taking micrographic photographs of the documents stored in the archive.
Microfilmed documents are stored in aluminum containers with a height of 3.5 cm and a circumference of 12.5 cm. The circumference of some larger vessels is 15.5 cm. Frames from 25 cm to 35 cm from the beginning and end of microfilmed documents are empty, taking into account the damage during the use of documents.

The frames in the photographs are arranged in a series of sheets of paper, some large volumes are longer or placed on two photo films. The information in the microfilmed documents can be viewed using the 5-PO-1 display device available in National Archive of Uzbekistan.

A microfilmed copy of a document is an insurance copy of a paper document, the purpose of which is to further extend the retention period of the original documents. One of the disadvantages of microfilmed documents is that the researcher cannot copy from it and make the document form look big or small.

Documents of the foundations of societies, which reflect the activities of the colonial authorities of the Turkestan region, are an important source for the study of the history of Turkestan.

One of the studies that is close to research in terms of period and region is B.E. In Ergashev's research on the historical and source analysis of the I-1 fund documents, he divided the fund documents into three categories according to their nature and essence: "important", "necessary" and "auxiliary". Also, B.E. Ergashev notes in the study that "the transition to such stages allowed to analyze the fund's documents and get acquainted with the activities of the court [16]. " We support this approach in our analysis.

Archival materials are widely used in historical research. The resource base for them includes, in particular, applications, letters and protocols to administrative bodies. The publicity and explanatory nature of these sources opens up a wide range of perspectives for content analysis. General methods of document analysis are aimed at increasing the objectivity of the study of the content of formalized documents. A common content analysis method involves separating any key concepts or other units in the text of a document and then using them. In short, the effectiveness of the analysis of scientific and methodological sources and documentary materials largely depends on how seriously the researcher takes the work.

Document analysis is one of the most widely used effective methods of collecting and analyzing basic information. Documents are divided into simple and complex documents according to their content. A document can be represented by several
characters at once. External and internal analysis of documents is used to determine whether information is reliable or unreliable. External analysis is the study of the status of a source or document. Internal analysis is the study of the content of a source. The source text is represented by objective processes in the document. Analysis of statistical materials involves comparing data collected by different archival institutions.

The main challenge facing every historian who has to refer to archives is to identify specific research methods. The documents required for research do not always form an archival fund in a concise form. Often, a researcher has to conduct research to solve search problems to determine the essence of archival heuristics, i.e., science-based, targeted, planned research in the archive.

The next process to be done with a identified document is to read the text during the research. Reading a manuscript is not always easy, and it requires special skills. Reading a document requires the researcher to know the basics of palaeography, historical writing skills that help in the study of old writing methods and the external features of written sources in general.

First, archival materials are the main source in the study of a research topic, as the researcher tries to select a topic that reflects information that has not yet been covered in published research.

Second, it is more difficult to find historical documents in archives in manuscripts than in publications in libraries, because the scientific reference apparatus of archives does not fully reflect the content of each archival document, i.e. does not take into account the individual requests of each researcher.

Third, archives cannot always give an idea of the sources of the problem under investigation. To search for materials, the historian is obliged to refer to the archives, which have documents on the subject.

Fourth, the analysis of scholars using archival materials requires a critical analysis of the documents identified by the researcher.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that during the years of independence B.A. Ahmedov, D.A. Alimova, A.A. Madaimov, Sh.Sh. Choriev, T.O. Akhmedov’s works contain information on archival sources and types of documents, status, general principles of
scientific analysis, historical-source description and analysis of individual written
documents in scientific circulation.

B.A. Written sources by Ahmedov classify official documents (labels, decrees),
financial records, official correspondence and historical works issued by the ruling court.
It also focuses on the principles of resource classification and classification according to
the types of work on the source.

A.A. Madraimov and GS Fuzailova divided historical documents and sources into
material, ethnographic, linguistic and written sources. Although the authors consider
official documents to be valuable in that they directly and in many cases accurately record
the socio-political life in a certain legal form, their work does not reveal the historical and
source significance of the administrative documents created by the colonial
administration in Turkestan[17].

Sh.Sh. Choriev classified office work into such types as order documents,
organizational documents, informational documents, and service correspondence.

The first group of documents includes decrees, orders, laws, circulations,
resolutions, orders and decisions; the second group includes programs, regulations,
guidelines, instructions, contracts, estimates; the third group includes protocols, acts,
reports, notices, statistics, and meeting minutes. The documents are also classified into
reporting documents, historical essays, and cartographic documents according to the
importance of providing generalized information. This classification can be considered
important in the conduct of relatively complete and historical-source research.

The collections in the archives were analyzed internally and externally, the
dimensions of the documents were measured, and detailed information about them was
provided. In particular, correspondence with the Governor-General of Turkestan, reports
on the implementation of the tasks set by the Central Administration of the Russian
Empire in the minutes of the meeting, the results of research in the country are sent to the
center. Through the analysis of the documents of the collections in the archives, the
research conducted by the scientific community in the country was carried out mainly to
strengthen the colonial policy. But for researchers dealing with the colonial period,
valuable documents reflecting the results of scientific community research have been left.

The scientific societies operating in the Turkestan region were diverse and
multifaceted in nature. They were created primarily for scientific purposes by
intellectuals, researchers working in the Russian administration or civic institutions in the
country. On the other hand, the provincial administration, metropolitan officials, and the military saw Turkestan as a task of the societies to integrate more quickly into the state system of the Russian Empire, to preserve it as an integral part of the empire, and to mediate local peoples into loyal citizens. In addition, the military and politicians of the Russian Empire viewed these societies as a weapon to ensure that the empire would in future enter the countries of the East.
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