

## METHODOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ARCHIVES

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### ANNOTATION

This article examines the methodological and methodological foundations of the sociological study 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.

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

## МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОСНОВЫ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ АРХИВОВ

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются методологические и методические основы социологического изучения 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.

**Ключевые слова:** Социальная память, культурное наследие, деятельность архивов, роль архивов, значение архивов, развития государство.

Around the world, working with documents, regulating the archival system and its use are considered not only as a type of legal service, but also as a specific property of finding solutions to social problems. An innovative approach to organizing the activities of an electronic archive in the provision of archival services has further increased the human need for information. In a society undergoing globalization, there is a need to study the essence of archives as an institution of social management aimed at preserving cultural heritage, socio-historical memory and the development of scientific, historical, cultural functions of human life.

The world's leading scientific centers conduct scientific research into social management and the activities of archives. In developed countries, the main areas of scientific research in the field of archival science include: the full inclusion of documents in archival storage and achieving the preservation of their originals for future generations; provision of high-quality archival services to the population through electronicization of archival documents; ensuring the economic sustainability of archives; decentralization of archival management; expansion of the network of business archives as part of non-state archives; stimulating the activities of

electronic archives; development of a system of mutual exchange of information by creating a single database between them; substantiation of the need to manage archival work based on social management methods.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to reforming the archival industry, further improving the industry's activities, and creating digital copies of documents stored in archives. "The results of analyzes and studies indicate the need to introduce modern information and communication technologies into the field of archival affairs and record keeping, improve the material and technical base of state archives, use modern acquisition mechanisms, state accounting, storage and use of archival documents." [1] Decentralization of archives, development of private archival activities, establishing local business activities, improving the system of electronic archives and its encouragement, increasing the role of archives in the process of changes in our society by creating a unified database in the system, the beginning of the introduction of an electronic system in the field of modern archives, intellectualization and sociological research of the virtualization process have great scientific and practical significance.

Social management should be discussed as a phenomenon that has a long history. Social management is the most complex type of management and is considered as the purposeful influence of a subject on an object. However, there are many views on the content, the essence of management, with the help of which one can understand that it is a social reality, a multifaceted, complex and at the same time concrete phenomenon.

Scientists and statesmen who contributed to the development of the science of social management in the East, such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Avicenna, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Babur and Alisher Navoi, reflected on the principles of management characteristic of their time. Western scientists Adam Smith (England), F. Kenz (France), F. Taylor (USA), E. Mayo (USA), G. Emerson (USA), A. Fayol (France) conducted research on the theoretical and methodological foundations of management. Russian scientists A. Gastev, N. Vitke, T.I. made a significant contribution to the study of these issues. Lezhenkina. Among Uzbek scientists, management problems were studied by M. Bekmurodov, Kh. Mukhitdinov, A. Sobirov, and the importance of archives in society - M. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Choriev, M. Isokova.

According to the results of our analysis, social management is the targeted impact of an object on a subject. Management has an ancient history. Management theories emerged in the first half of the 20th century. By the beginning of the 20th century, the development of technology and technology had an impact on the management system. A scientific school was created in the social management system. Its founder F. Taylor published the work "Fundamentals of Scientific Management" in 1911, which served as an important source for the development of management science. In his concept, Taylor takes human labor as the basis of management. This concept of Taylor was used as an experiment in the company of G. Ford. According to Taylor, "...the art of management is an evolution, not an invention" [2]. Taylor noted that according to his theory, there are norms, rules of procedure that develop market relations; they also influence the behavior and communication of employees, the relationships between them. Taylor, in his research, scientifically substantiated the possibility of increasing labor productivity by encouraging the work of workers.

Amir Temur, a great statesman in Central Asia, created the book "Temur's Code", which is considered an invaluable source of his thoughts on government, property management and a just ruler. The great Amir Temur was able to ensure stable prosperity for the country during his long reign thanks to the skillful use of rational management goals. In his state-legal views, Amir Temur ensured the supremacy of law in society and the state, compliance with the rules of Sharia, law and order, ancient Turkic customs (rank) and secular laws[3].

Russian scientist D.N. Bakhran gives the following definition: "...social management is control over social relationships, people, as well as the public." [4] In addition to the above, in order to further clarify this concept, we give social management the following definition: social management is a conscious, purposeful process of interaction between people and their groups (organizations), in which a group of people is managed by other people. Without exaggeration, we can say that social management is a sociological concept that also implies control over social structures.

The opinion of our President Sh. Mirziyoyev that "...qualitative changes will not occur in public administration until an effective system for selecting and training patriotic, honest personnel, who think in a new and independent way, are responsible, proactive, and have a thorough knowledge of advanced methods of management" [5], serves as a factor in the correct and systematic development of the sphere of management in the country.

Regarding the goals of digitizing the archival sector and further development of the system, President Sh. Mirziyoyev points out: "...This year we need to make fundamental changes in the development of the digital economy. First of all, the areas of construction, energy, agriculture and water management, transport, geology, cadastre, healthcare, education and archives must be completely digitized [6]". The President also emphasized the need to carry out reforms in the system by digitizing the archival field, as well as the need to critically review the Electronic Government system, ongoing programs and projects, and comprehensively resolve all organizational and institutional issues.

During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to move towards its modern archival system, which was based on scientific research that defines and shows the cultural heritage associated with historical and social memory in the understanding of national identity. This is certainly important today.

Since archives function as a social institution with a special place in our society, the scope of their activities is vast. In a certain sense, it implies the need to use complex information and provide them with practice for the development of an archival system. Electronic archive services (electronic application, electronic document management, virtual exhibitions, etc.) are becoming popular in modern society.

A stereotype has formed in the public consciousness that archives are a resource for everyone, i.e. "documents important for everyone." The question arises to what extent this idea corresponds to reality. To obtain the necessary information in the modern information society, it is enough to press "one button" of any electronic technology. Internet networks provide you with the computable database you need. It also raises the question of why archival information is needed, from ordinary citizens to people with high professional skills, from those who conduct scientific research to those who work in public administration. Currently, there are enough

problems associated with the digitalization of the archival sector and the electronicization of the structure.

If the archive system does not technically use its capabilities, responsible representatives cannot legally begin their work. Although archives strive to meet modern requirements, their core functions today are still made up of old components.

In the field of public administration and social development, archival information cannot always be uniform, and there has always been a special need for qualified specialists to store and timely display the necessary information. Therefore, in order to find a solution to the problem and increase the social efficiency of archival activities, it is necessary to work with representatives of civil society, as well as with direct consumers of archival services in the managerial, social and legal spheres, and to conduct a constructive dialogue with those who are competent in certain areas.

One side of the issue is the impossibility of determining the future without historical and social memory, and the preservation of existing history and providing it to the future generation is its second side. Because today's youth are the future of the new Uzbekistan. "The main force that plays a decisive role in completing the great work we have begun to achieve a new level for the new Uzbekistan is the youth"[7].

After independence, archival documents shed light on the facts of distortion of our history. Our intellectuals, declared enemies of the people, were rehabilitated. Their activities in the development of science have been scientifically studied. We see this in articles, monographs and brochures published by prominent scientists of our country. For example: "Unknown Pages of History", published under the editorship of Doctor of Historical Sciences B. Khasanov, "Tulips in the Snow (Repressed Women)" and others[8]. In these works, events relating to that period are analyzed on the basis of archival documents. These sources talk about our innocent intellectuals, their wives and daughters. Information about repressed women is given in the work "Tulips in the Snow (Repressed Women)." When writing these works, our scientists referred to our archives. They are prepared based on the study of sources and data from archives, which allow us to shed light on the dark sides of our history.

It is worth noting that in modern conditions there is a need for significant changes in the management system associated with the archival sphere. The archive system is undergoing its own complex movement. The content and creation of the social functions performed in it do not provide the opportunity to fully ensure the participation of the general public in the preservation of scientific heritage and historical necessity. This requires new, modern technological and electronic capabilities. In these aspects, our research is relevant, and thus attracts scientific and practical interest from the public.

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S.I. Ozhegov, the meaning of the word "archive" is explained as an institution for storing old, ancient documents, documentary materials, or a division of an organization in which old documents are stored. The archive also contains collections of manuscripts, letters about the activities of the institution, etc[9].

Historically, the institutionalization of archival activities began in the twentieth century and continues today. It should be noted that this study does not imply an analysis of the formation of archival activities with all historical facts. It is, first of all, aimed at highlighting the main stages from the point of view of sociological science in the formation of archival activity as a

social institution, important stages in management that do not require historical analysis in full status.

The results of the analysis show that the activities of archives are consistently studied mainly by representatives of history and partly library science, are rarely studied in the field of sociology, and in local conditions are almost not noticed by sociologists. F. Taylor, A. Fayol, M. Mexon, I. Ansoff<sup>16</sup> studied the theoretical aspects of management in their scientific research. Foreign scientists J. Richard, H. Spijkemen, P. Pillak, P. Levinson<sup>[10]</sup> conducted their scientific research into the problems arising in the archival system, their management, development and further improvement of archival activities. Foreign scientists in the field of archival science T.R. Chellenberg, E.M. Bragina, Ming Nai, Wang Shu Ping conducted research on the problems of archives in modern society <sup>[11]</sup>.

Domestic scientists M. Abdurakhmonov, M. Isokova, Sh. Choriev<sup>19</sup> in their research scientifically substantiated the problems arising in the archival system of our country. The lack of systematic epistemological works devoted to a consistent, comprehensive analysis of the activities of archives based on special research in Uzbekistan is the basis for considering it as a special object of sociological research.

The basis for special research in Uzbekistan is the fact that epistemological and epistemological work devoted to a consistent, comprehensive analysis of archival activities has not been carried out, which will serve as the basis for considering it as an object of special sociological research.

The centralized type of organization of archival activities is typical for the Russian Federation, CIS countries, countries of the Asia-Pacific region (China, South Korea, etc.). The foundations for organizing archival work in the Russian Federation close to us were created in the 20th century.

In Uzbekistan, archival work has gone through a unique historical path. Our archives are an institution of special importance in society, preserving rare sources of our invaluable history and passing them on to future generations.

In the world, working with documents, organizing an archival system and using them is considered not only a type of legal service, but also a specific property of finding 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<sup>20</sup> and the National Historical Archives of Spain in Madrid. Among the archives where the oldest documents are stored, examples include the Vatican Archives (IV century), the French National Archives (627), and the Austrian Archives (IX century). In terms of the number of documents, the National Archives of France, the archive of the Council of Ministers of Turkey in Istanbul (50 million documents), the General Archive of Spain in Simancas (more than 30 million documents)<sup>[12]</sup> and the US archives as the leading archives in terms of storing electronic documents can be named among the first. When determining the place and role of archives in society, it is necessary to turn to archival science and the study of cultural heritage and social memory in order to prevent globalization problems and be influenced by the changes arising from them<sup>[13]</sup>.

Today, when the process of global development is rapidly progressing in the world, it is advisable to introduce innovations in the field of archiving. In the archival system in many developed countries of the world, electronic digital archives are being introduced and improved, i.e. E-archive. An electronic archive is a system for storing documents placed on a physical medium in electronic format, which is currently one of the developing areas in the world. The storage units of an electronic archive are electronic files. One file can contain several documents in the form of images, scanned and saved from paper media, or the document can be presented independently. The formation of electronic archives is carried out by sequential scanning and digitization of paper documents. By scanning, a digital copy of each paper document is made for archiving. After creating an electronic archive, paper documents can be used by the organization as desired. When paper documents are ready, they are stored on a central device, on a computer, or in virtual clouds. Backup copies of archives are created in order to ensure the guaranteed safety of documents, regardless of their storage period, and to eliminate the risk of damage to the media, moral or physical. To flash electronic files, special software (blockchain technologies) is used with the ability to manage the digital content of the archive.[14]

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