

THE ROLE OF ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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Annotation. The article considers the role of archives in social management in Uzbekistan at the present stage. The article also examines the history of the archives and their original functioning. The author tried to reveal the role of archives in the development of the state. An attempt is made to reveal the essence and functioning of archives in the society of Uzbekistan, their role in the social practices of modern society is considered. It is emphasized that in order to identify the essence and determine the specifics of archival activity, it is necessary, first of all, to clarify the concept of "activity". And based on this, the author defines activity as an occupation, work. And at the same time, it relies on philosophical thought, which interprets activity as a form of a person's active relationship to the world around him, the content of which is aimed at its expedient change. To this end, this article emphasizes the importance of archives for the further development of the state. It also traces the creation of conditions and amenities for citizens in the Republic, applying to the central state archives.

Key words: archival activity, functions of archives, state archives, archival documents, storage of documents

РОЛЬ АРХИВНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СИСТЕМЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль архивов в социальном управлении в Узбекистане в современном этапе. В статье также рассматривается история архивов и их первоначальное функционирование. Автор попытался раскрыть роль архивов в развитии государства. Делается попытка раскрыть сущность и функционирование архивов в обществе Узбекистана, рассматривается их роль в социальных практиках современного общества. Подчеркивается, что для выявления сущности и определения специфики архивной деятельности необходимо, прежде всего, уточнить понятие «деятельность». И исходя из этого автор определяет деятельность как занятие, работу. И в то же время опирается на философскую мысль, трактующую деятельность как форму активного отношения человека к окружающему миру, содержание которого направлено на его целесообразное изменение. С этой целью в данной статье подчеркивается важность архивов для дальнейшего развития государства. Также прослеживается создание условий и удобств для граждан в Республике, обращающихся в центральные государственные архивы.

Ключевые слова: архивная деятельность, функции архивов, государственные архивы, архивные документы, хранение документов,

In order to identify the role and participation of archives in social management, we will try to consider, first of all, their activities. The organization of the work of the archive takes into account the historical, legal, tax, administrative significance of the institution, the provision of the necessary conditions for the preservation of archival documents, records, materials, the possibility of providing information and services for managing the records of archival documents, the efficiency of the work of employees, a clear staffing system, planning, funding sources, readiness to serve for a wide range of visitors, as well as for researchers, entry into various archival societies, publication of collections and publication of other retrospective information.

It should be emphasized that in order to identify the essence and determine the specifics of archival activity, it is necessary, first of all, to clarify the very concept of "activity". To do this, we will try to define activity as an occupation, work, based on philosophical thought that interprets activity as a form of a person's active relationship to the world around him, the content of which is aimed at its expedient change.

Archiving is the organization of the collection, accounting, storage and use of archival documents. An institution that carries out such activities is called an archive. Archives occupy a special place in the socio-economic sphere of society. The main task of the archives operating in our country is to organize the collection, accounting, storage and use of documents of the National Archival Fund.

Today we are talking about emphasizing the unique place of archives in social management as a social institution. Because the archival system is a social institution that preserves not only the history of the state, but also the history of the people, their social development, cultural heritage, their culture and spirituality over the years. [1].

Sociological science, characterizing the activity, focuses on the system of interaction between subjects, in this case, management is considered as an organized social action. According to A.V. Tikhonov, "management action can be considered as a social action ... It ... is the development of common views on solving problems, the search for a unique, the only correct strategy and tactics, the result of which is the development of the details of the management mechanism" [2].

We will consider archival activity as a kind of managerial activity, defining it through the concept of "social action" - as a set of socially significant actions carried out by subjects in the archival sphere at various levels of the social organization of society, aimed at achieving certain goals. Such an understanding of social action leads to the need to combine the activity and system approaches in the analysis of social phenomena, in particular, the system of social management and archival activity as an object of social management.

The combination of the two approaches predetermines the systemic nature of archival activity as a set of interrelated ordered elements. So, archival activity has the following system properties:

1. Integrity. This property arises as a result of integration between the individual parts of the system, the interaction of their properties, features, functions, etc. However, with the overall integrity of the archival system, heterogeneity (heterogeneity of composition) is inherent, according to which each element of the system is a separate subsystem.
2. Self-management. The property of archival activity is based on its ability to self-organize, i.e. opportunities to acquire a certain spatial, temporal and functional structure without additional external influence.

According to T. Parsons, social action closes on each other the influences emanating from society, from culture and from the individual, i.e. action has objective prerequisites and is subjective in its content, real existing only in the process of interaction of subjects. In other words, a system is any stable set of repetitive interrelated social actions. [2].

3. openness. Of course, the archival sphere has its own specifics - restrictive mechanisms that determine the procedure for citizens' access to archival documents. However, this does not mean that it is closed from the point of view of the study of system properties. The archival system actively interacts with the external environment, exchanging with it, first of all, information. It is important to note that the archival system, as an object of social

management, may have some properties of closed systems associated with the presence of tight internal ties created by people to satisfy the interests of the personnel of an organization. In fact, this feature is present in every element of the archival system: in any institution, archival units are created, authorized, first of all, to satisfy the needs of their employees.

4. Determinism of connections (predictability of the system).

The participation of archives in the management of society takes place, in our opinion, according to predetermined rules, parameters, with a predetermined result (for example, a certain list of documents deposited in archives, rules for the operation of reading rooms, regulations for the provision of a particular state or municipal service). The determinism of connections can be a property of the rigidity of the system, its inflexibility in matters of adaptation to changing conditions, restructuring to a new order of work in accordance with the realities of modern society.

5. Archival activity has a relative rigidity, which is largely due to professional characteristics, those qualities and skills that are inherent in the archival community and often act as social stereotypes:

- concentration, slowness, thoroughness, low degree of social mobility, low degree of activity of interpersonal interactions.

6. Activity and passivity. The propensity for self-isolation and social passivity is largely inherent in individual archival workers, but is not a general property of the entire system under consideration. Taking into account the fact that archival activity is successfully developing today, introducing information technologies, it can be confidently stated that in the management of modern archival activities there are trends in the activation of social ties.

7. The structuring of the archive system is functional (horizontal) and represents a stable and orderly relationship between the subsystems of the archive system.

The social structure of the system determines its stability, stability and order. In terms of sustainability, the management of archival activities is characterized by a relatively high degree of resistance to external influences. At the same time, archival activity can include both soft and hard subsystems, the interaction of which will ensure the necessary level of social balance, maintain and reproduce the high intensity of internal relationships. Management in such a system will be aimed at establishing the social content of causal relationships between participants in joint activities aimed at achieving goals and ensuring the sustainability of social ties.

8. Inseparability into parts. In the present study, this property can be considered synonymous with the concept of "connectivity". Separate elements of archival activity as a system - in particular, the subjects of archival activity - can function independently, but only in a single system can they achieve a joint result and ensure the entire process of passing a document from its creation to giving it the status of an archival document.[3]

Purposefulness and purposefulness. Archival activities are aimed at achieving socially significant goals:

- ensuring the preservation and transmission to future generations of the historical heritage recorded in archival documents, public memory. In this paper, the author interprets the concept of "archival activity"

- in a broad sense, given that its goal is too multifaceted and socially significant, therefore, the archival management system is designed to provide the entire set of necessary functions to achieve the goal.

Thus, the systemic nature of archival activity presupposes orderliness, self-governance, integrity of a variety of social relations, the bearer of which is the individual and the social groups in which he is included.

Archival activity has both static, dynamic and synthetic properties. It is important to note that some properties (openness, activity, etc.) are relative, due to the variability of the internal

environment, the contradictions that arise between modern opportunities for social interaction and existing stereotypes of behavior.

Archival activity is managed by its participants. In relation to the topic of this study, the participants in archival activity will be acting subjects - "... the subject is the name of the acting person, when the latter is considered in the aspect of historicity, the production of large normative directions of social life."

In accordance with the main functions of archival activities: creation, processing, transfer to storage, accounting, preservation, use of documents, the subjects of activity can be distinguished in relation to the functions performed:

1. State bodies, local governments, whose main tasks include: the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of archiving, the implementation of state administration and regulation in the field of archiving, as well as coordinating the activities in this area of other executive bodies of state power of the subject, city, district, municipality; ensuring the storage, acquisition, accounting and use of archival documents and archival funds of state archives;

information support of citizens, public authorities, local governments, organizations and public associations based on the documents of the Archival Fund.

2. Archival institutions - regional, city engaged in the storage, acquisition, preservation, accounting and use of documents related to "archival" in accordance with the laws on the archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan "a material carrier with information recorded on it, which has details that allow it to be identified, and is subject to storage due to the significance of the specified carrier and information for citizens, society and the state.

The sources of acquisition of archives are organizations and citizens, in the course of which the documents of the Archival Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan are formed. The archival fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a historically established and constantly growing collection of archival documents reflecting the material and spiritual life of society, having historical, scientific, social, economic, political and cultural significance, which are an integral part of the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Republic of Uzbekistan, related to information resources and subject to permanent storage.

Consumers of services provided by archival institutions - individuals and legal entities in need of archival information, documented. Since the function of using documents is one of the most demanded in modern society, in our opinion, it is advisable to single out this category of subjects of archival activity. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Archival Affairs" defines this category as "user of archival documents". Users include state bodies, local governments, or legal entities or individuals who legally access archival documents in order to obtain and use the necessary information. In this category, it is appropriate, in our opinion, to highlight the social group of researchers and researchers whose professional interests are related to archives (historians, scientists, higher education teachers, etc.), trade unions and associations.[3]

In conclusion, we can say that the archives are very important for the development of the state. Because archival activity is a historically established form of organizing the modern life of people, arising from the need to meet the social needs of society and directed arising from the need to meet the social needs of society and aimed at the implementation of certain social functions in it.

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