

**HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE PROBLEM OF RECORD KEEPING AND  
ARCHIVAL AFFAIRS OF THE KHIVA KHANATE IN THE XIX-EARLY  
XX CENTURIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This article examines the system of office management of the Khiva Khanate in the XIX-early XX centuries. The questions of historiography and the problems of archival affairs are also explained.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Khiva Khanate, Archive, Archival Business, Record Keeping System.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Thanks to independence, Uzbekistan is a comprehensively important factor in economic, social, cultural and spiritual reforms, the revival and promotion of national values, at the same time, an objective and correct understanding of events, events in which a genuine study of the distant and recent historical past of these processes took place, helps in transferring them to the next generation, in accordance with the decrees of the First President Of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov noted: "the memory of history, the restoration of an impartial and truthful history of the people, the native land, the territory of our state play an exceptional role in the process of national consciousness, interpretation, restoration and development of national pride"[1]. In the conditions of independence, current and promising areas of historical science were raised to the level of state policy. One of such scientific directions is the science of archival science and archeography. As you know, historical science cannot develop without research and analysis of historical sources. A historical source is a material and spiritual product that humanity uses to obtain information about the process of social development[2].

**MAIN PART**

One of the actual scientific directions on the way of reviving the works of our ancestors and historical memory is the history of record keeping and archival work in the Khanate of Khiva in the XIX-early XX centuries, using the possibilities of objective study of historical sources covering the history of the Fatherland, but being one of the promising topics.

The Khanate of Khiva, consisting of three khanates that existed in Central Asia, was formed some time ago in 1512 and existed until 1920, having experienced a rise, development and crisis in economic, political, and cultural life over four centuries. Since the second period of the XIX century, there has been the development of cultural life, the formation of a scientific literary environment, new attitudes to the prospects of various fields and the creation of works about them, including archival and record keeping. Statehood, the activity of rulers, their role and place in the history of the Khanate of Khiva, Documentation, forms of documents, the order of management of the economic, socio-political situation of the Khanate, positions and positions, foreign policy and diplomatic relations and other issues, according to a new requirement, studied by historians with the help of periodic sources and archival documents, should be investigated by historians at the present time and in the near future are among the pressing issues that face us.

A special place in the study of history is occupied by sources, among which archival documents are important. After all, studying the lessons of history, past experience with the help of archival materials has not only theoretical, but also actual practical significance. Archival documents, which are a synthesis of official information from the past, serve to some extent as a new and relatively correct source of information when studying the problem. The event, the event also legally records the process in which the event occurred, so it is no secret that the archive is an aspect of the general branch line of history, inextricably linked to all spheres of society[3].

In historical science, especially Domestic, the history of Khorezm has not been studied enough and has not received a proper assessment. Although the Khorezm oasis has long been considered a masterpiece of Central Asia, the period of the Khanate of Khiva from the XIX century to the 20s of the XX century is a significant part of the history of Uzbekistan.

## DISCUSSION

During the same period, international relations intensified in the Khanate of Khiva, numerous changes took place in social, economic, political and cultural life. Through the efforts of enlightened rulers, in particular Muhammad Rahimkhan II “Feruz”, the Khiva culture was declared state property and taken under protection.

It is known that the period of the Khanate of Khiva as an independent state covers the period from the beginning of the XVI century to the second half of the XIX century. During this time, the Khanate has developed a system of state record keeping and documentation based on certain historical, traditional norms.

In 1873, Khiva was subjected to tsarism, becoming the object of Russian attacks. As a result, new elements of relations began to form in the Khanate. There have also been changes in the system of public record keeping, documentation and archival affairs. The study of the archives of the Khiva Khanate is relevant in the study of the history of the Khiva Khanate, in the coverage of issues that previously did not fit into the ideology, did not enter into scientific circulation, the essence of which has not been disclosed, awaiting their solution. After all, in the documents, every moment of history, date, language, event that happened, tells in detail about the events.

In the period under study, the status and problems of the archive and archive work, documentation in the Khiva Khanate have not yet become an object of separate research. However, literature, sources and research on the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Khiva Khanate at the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries are much more numerous. It is desirable to divide them into the following groups:

1. Research conducted before the 20s of the XX century, and written literature;
2. Research conducted in Soviet times;
3. Research, research and published literature conducted and continuing in the years of independence;
4. Research conducted abroad;

The first group includes works written by tourists, scientists, military and other statesmen who visited Central Asia in different years, including the Khanate of Khiva, in the XIX-early XX centuries. they serve as an important source in the study of the history, socio-political, economic, and cultural life of the country at that time.

Among them N.Muravyev, M.Ivanin, L.Sobolev, L.Kostenko, A.Kuhn, N.Veselovsky, G.Danilevsky, D.Gladishev, H.Vamberi, V.Velaminov-Zernov, A.Kaulbors, A.Schiele, E.Zhelyabuzhsky, it is worth mentioning memoirs and works of such scientists and tourists as A.Samoilovich, Grishfeld[4]. In the works of the authors, whose names are mentioned above,

there is information that the archival work of the XIX - early XX centuries was the basis of which was the work of proceedings and documentaries, the influence of changes in socio-political life.

In the second group V.Bartold, B.Lunin, P.Ivanov, Y.Gulomov, A.Mukhammadzhonov and others A.Naumатов, K.Munirov, H.Zieev, A.Bobokhov, G.N.Chabrov, N.Sodikova, T.Tukhtametov, E.Ismoilova, E.Akhunjanov, K.Rakhmonov, N.Komilov, The names of Murodov can be mentioned and others[5]. Among the historians P.Ivanov, M.Yuldashev, Y.Gulomov, A.Mukhammadzhonov and T.Tukhtametov, B.Boltaev's works are valuable because they provide information about the history and fate of rare archives and manuscripts in the Khiva Khanate.

The third group of literature consists of works and studies that arose during the years of independence. Among them X.Ziyoev, A.Akhmadzhonov, Sh.Vohidov, R.Kholikova, A.Erkinov, M.Rakhmonkulova, A.Abdurasulov, H.Aminov, scientific research, works and articles by E.Akhunjanov and other authors highlight the historical events of the Khanate of Khiva, provides general and new information about the state structure and palace life [6].

During the years of independence, he wrote a number of works on the history of Khorezm and the Khanate of Khiva, including "The History of Uzbekistan (the first half of the XVI century.)"[7], two-volume "History of Khorezm"[8], "New History of Uzbekistan"[9] (books I-II), "History lessons"[10] (development of national wealth of Uzbekistan during the period of tsardom and Soviet colonialism). At the same time, a number of research works carried out in Uzbekistan are devoted to the history of the Khanate of Khiva. M.Abdurakhmanov, E.Akhunjanov, M.Ismailova, G.Ismoilova, M.Madaminov, M.Mamazhonov, O.Masalieva, M.Mutalov, S.Saburova, N.Polvonov, M.Kayumov, K.Khudaiberganov, N.Ernazarov, Scientific research M.Matyakubovs include.

The fourth group consists of works by foreign scholars on the history of Central Asia, including the Khanate of Khiva, which cover issues of statehood, record keeping, documentation and archival affairs.

## **RESULTS**

The history of the Khanate of Khiva also occupies a large place in foreign historiography. Historians M.Makhmudov, U. The Sharipovs are also covered[11] by Academician E.V. Judging by the research of Rtveladze[12] among Western scientists who have paid attention to this topic, J.Henvey [13], G.Gens (Count. Helmersen ed.) [14], R.Shakespeare[15], A.Vambery[16], Michel [17], F.Barnaby [18], J.Abbott[19], H.Landele[20], H.Moser[21], H.Collet[22], E.Zahau[23], F.Schwartz[24], R.Ginkgo[25], Y.Goldstein[26], K.Pender[27], Mac-Gahan [28], Y.Bruegel[29], M.Allworth[30], S.Becker [31], There are also such specialists as J.Wheeler[32]. Their colorful albums and interesting books helped to form the initial ideas about the history of the Khorezm oasis among the readers of many countries of the world.

The analysis of the historiography of the topic shows that this problem has not been fully studied. Therefore, the study of the record-keeping system and the history of archival affairs of the Khiva Khanate at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries continues.

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