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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF UZBEKISTAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT OF THE TURKESTAN ASSR

Submission Date: December 20, 2022, **Accepted Date:** December 25, 2022,

Published Date: December 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume02Issue12-04>

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the data collected on the history of the customs business of the Turkestan ASSR on the basis of archival documents stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. Based on the study of the main, additional and replenished funds of the history of customs, such issues as management, tariffs, transit of illegal goods, the fight against smuggling, personnel issues are revealed. There is interesting information, such as the collection of funds that shed light on the history of customs in the Turkestan ASSR. It also highlights the types of content of archival documents, technical aspects and design issues, as well as the direction of documents, types of forms of official documents.

KEYWORDS

Archive, Turkestan ASSR, fund, customs inspection, customs tariff, smuggling, inventory, R-330, additional archival funds, customs.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic

Archival documents are of great importance in the restoration of world and regional history. Sorting, analysis and systematization of information in



documents play an incomparable role in increasing the historical initial value of documents, revealing a new hidden history of the area, revealing the true nature of existing systems. Periodic documents also make it possible to objectively assess public, state and personal relations and conflict processes. Surviving documents relating to a period of history, if they are used by society after a certain period of time, their value increases or, conversely, their significance decreases, they can be discarded as a historical source. When documents stored in archives are popularized and introduced into scientific circulation, their significance for history increases.

METHODS

Special research work on the history of the customs business of the Turkestan ASSR was not carried out. The study of archival documents, as well as the fact that the concept of a single place was not used, served to increase the value of documents that shed light on the history of customs institutions and governments of the Turkestan ASSR period. The customs administration of the Turkestan ASSR is explained by evidence based on the principles of objectivity and comparative analysis, mainly on the basis of archival documents.

RESEARCH RESULTS

During the establishment of Soviet power, customs administration institutions were created to regulate the country's trade relations with the outside world. In the early years, before the creation of the Turkestan customs district, the Tashkent Customs Inspectorate existed on the territory of the Turkestan ASSR [1]. Due to the lack of complete documents on the creation of the inspectorate, the exact date of formation could not be established. From January 1, 1918, decisions and orders of the central government were submitted by

telegraph, and as a result of the maintenance of executive documents, preliminary documents began to be collected regarding the activities of the customs inspection from December 1917 to 1919. If you pay attention to the points specified in order No. 170 of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Republic dated May 30, 1918, then all customs institutions that existed on the territory of Turkestan became part of the People's Commissariat of Industry and Trade of the RSFSR, so the customs inspection was subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Finance of the RSFSR [2].

On the basis of Decree No. 18 of 03.03.1920 of the Central Executive Committee of the VC on Turkestan Affairs, the Office of Customs Control under the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR was established in Tashkent [3]. As a result, documents related to the customs control of 1920-1921 began to be collected. On the basis of the Department of Customs Control, by decision No. 10 of March 19, 2008, the Turkestan customs district was formed [4]. The management of customs institutions was entrusted to the administration of the Turkestan customs district. But there were no administrative components of the district. In its actions, the administration was guided by general legal norms and orders received from the representative office of the People's Commissariat of Trade of the RSFSR in Central Asia. The department supervised and controlled the correct and accurate implementation of all decisions, resolutions, orders, instructions related to the customs area by local customs authorities, supervised the work of employees of all customs institutions within the district.

The department was in charge of customs and control centers. Due to the lack of documents during the study, it was not possible to establish the exact date of



termination of the position, but from the order of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the RSFSR No. 48 of 05/23/1924 [5], and in the process of analyzing other documents of the fund, we can find that the Turkestan customs district and its department were liquidated in May 1924.

In the process of analyzing documents related to the customs history of the Turkestan ASSR, stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, we can divide them into 2 parts: main sources of information and sources of additional information.

The main, important sources of information include documents collected from the customs district and departments of Turkestan, abolished in 1924, documents sorted on June 30, 1975 according to Act No. 41, and inventories formed in 1980, collected in a single fund R-330 is stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. Initially, fund No. 330 consisted of 3 inventories. Inventory No. 1 consisted of 34 cases, inventory No. 2 - 238 cases, inventory No. 3 - 49 cases. In 1980, product headings were improved. As a result of the work carried out, the previously written off works were again registered by act No. 41 of 06/30/1975. In particular, to inventory No. 1: 8, 9, 24, 256 and 276 files, to inventory 2: 42, 43, 44 and 80 files; Case 22a was re-entered in inventory 3 of fund 330. According to inventory 3, case 22a is not listed in the final entry.

Page 244 from inventory 2 for 1928, not related to this fund, was transferred to the fund of the Central Asian Department 1703 of the Main Customs Directorate of the USSR to the fund of the 1st list 1. From fund No. 331, which belonged to the Customs Control Department at the Turkestan branch of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the RSFSR, he was merged into the 330 fund as the creator of the same fund on 14 occasions. Things will be reorganized. The new

inventory was compiled in chronological order. The fund consists of 338 cases and a total of 34,594 pages, including documents on the activities of customs institutions, general administration and personnel in 1917-1924. In the process of scientific and technical processing of the fund, the titles of the works were edited, the preface, the list of abbreviated words, and the construction of translation tables were kept.

The documents contained in this fund (R-330) on the history of customs affairs of the Turkestan ASSR, stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, are divided into handwritten (acts, acts, drafts, graphs, tables, inspection reports) and printed (decisions, circulars, protocols of state and local authorities, court decisions, official official documents, reports, work plans) can be divided into documents. Documents collected during the customs activities of the Turkestan ASSR can be divided into 4 groups: Group 1 documents adopted by central and local government authorities (decree, law, resolution, order, instruction, circular) [6]; Group 2 documents related to customs activities, which are always available to employees (charters, estimates, list of imported and exported goods) [7]; Group 3 includes documents drawn up in the course of customs activities (declarations, acts, notices, reports) [8]; The 4th group includes 28 cases on personnel issues and employees (personal questionnaires, orders for the appointment of employees, travel expenses, military mobilization documents) [9].

Partial works of funds 8, 17, 20, 25, 27, 38, 39, 41 provide information on the customs history of the Turkestan ASSR and 1, 13, 16, 18, 21, 25, 91, 93, 111, 132 are included in the funds providing additional background information. , 306, 608, 2075 funds, and additional information about the deposit can be found in separate works. If we talk about sources that provide

additional, supporting information, then these are mainly documents such as decisions, orders, circulars, statistical data, various reports, tariff lists distributed by central and local authorities. Based on the study of documents, interesting facts also began to emerge. In particular, prohibitions related to the export of art samples from the territory [10], methods of combating smuggling [11], legal solutions for the permanent crossing of the local population living in the border areas on the territory of neighboring countries for earnings or economic life. [12], interesting information about drugs, such as transit and trade in goods [13], can be useful in the study of customs history. The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade Relations of the USSR in the collection of documents on Central Asia (R-8) also includes the exchange of documents or subordinate documents, reports, statistical data, urgent and extremely important telegrams relating to the activities of customs affairs of the Turkestan ASSR with other Soviet administrative bodies, Narkomvneshtorg. There are several works, which provide information such as correspondence with customs, expense books.

The data collected during the paleographic study of documents on the history of the customs business of the Turkestan ASSR, stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, reflect the development of the administration of the territory of Turkestan in 1917-1924. [fifteen]. In particular, according to the type of documents related to the history of customs, they can be divided into handwritten, typewritten and printed. We can find documents such as Form No. 2 documents, decrees sent by telegraph from the administration, laws, ordinances. Also, documents in the funds related to the history of the customs business of the TASSR, stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, according to the directions:

- 1) documents related to the organization of the activities of customs offices;
- 2) documents on the movement of import and export goods across the border, the timely application of customs duties, duties of storage warehouses to them;
- 3) Documents such as expense budgets and payroll credits from central and local government;
- 4) detention of contraband at the border and execution of documents and acts on the spot;
- 5) court decision documents on illegal circulation of goods and smuggling;
- 6) find content from documents relating to the personnel of the customs office.

The study of documents is not limited to the above areas, but will allow to determine changes in the system of public administration in the ASSR in Turkestan [15].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that when studying the documents of the 330th fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan on the history of the customs business of the Turkestan ASSR, it serves to fully illuminate the historical life of customs institutions in the land of Turkestan, which is in the grip of complex socio-political processes. A small number of customs officers who worked during the period of Tsarist Russia continued their work in agreement with the Soviet leadership even in these difficult times. Due to the lack of customs officers in guarding the border, the soldiers of the Soviet Army were constantly involved in additional work at customs posts. The fact that these stock documents stored in the UzMA have not been studied and introduced into scientific circulation is the



reason that those interested in the history of the customs authorities of the TASSR receive insufficient information.

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