



HISTORY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of the participation of individuals in historical processes. And also a special attention is drawn to the study of the documents about Musa Saidjanov's scientific activity, their preservation and effective use.

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INTRODUCTION

In investigating, observing and analyzing the historical processes studying the role of individuals and their activities is of great importance. The happened events, historical processes and in short, every state happening is connected with the practical activities of certain individuals and individual people.

In the society the individuals' actions directed to special aims cause to appear the historical processes and these processes should be considered not to be just as a natural phenomenon, but to be as the processes of the society happened relying on the mind. As those actions influence in some degree on the socio-economical, political and other branches of the society, those people may become historical people as the time passes. Since the problem of person (individual) is actual in society the interest to study its concept more deeply quite increased among the scholars, especially at the end of XIX century and the beginning of XX century. As a result, philosophical trends connected with the personality of man began to appear. One of such trends is personalism. Personalism is taken from Latin word – persona, it began to represent the person (individual) as the main creative – real and supreme spiritual value.

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Personalism was considered as a philosophical trend, according to it, a man is not only a clever creature, but also an individual who acts and takes a certain position. This trend appeared at the beginning of XX century in Russia and the USA, in its centre there is a person. Thus, the problem of personification, that is, the problem of studying an individual's activity has been the focus of attention of history and philosophy. Today in studying the problems of historical personification consigning the individual people's services in the history to the general public is one of the important tasks of historians. In studying the activity, creative works and outlook of such people the published works about them and their personal documents, archival data are of special importance. Especially, the personal fund documents related to nongovernmental part of Uzbekistan National archive fund as the complex of historically founded and always enriched archival documents which reflects the material and spiritual life of Uzbek people, are of historical, scientific, social, economical, political and cultural importance, are considered to be valuable with their unity and originality. According to the law "About archival files" of the Republic of Uzbekistan the archival fund consisting of the documents formed during the life and activity of some people, families and tribes was assigned as "Personal archival fund". And these type of documents brightly show (represent) any person's or family's services for the society, achievements and their other activities.

Particularly, the decisions recently adopted by the government about establishing the museums of victims of repression in places in order to restore the personality of the victims of repression period of history, to study their life and activity and to immortalize their names are especially worth of attention. In this case it is one of the actual matters to study the life and scientific inheritance of Musa Saidjanov, who took an important place among the national progressivists of Bukhara at the beginning of XX century, overcame the social difficulties and became enlightened, politician, economist, translator and regionalist and to reveal his political activity as well. Although Musa Saidjanov's personal fund (backlog) hasn't been formed yet in state archives, the documents concerning his socio-political and scientific activity are kept in several funds (collections) at the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Central state archive of cinemaphotophone documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Bukhara state archive and Samarkand state archive. Particularly, this historical personality's activity and some aspects, which were not revealed on the pages of history, as he was prohibited, have been kept in the valuable sources at the above mentioned archives. Especially:

- in the collection (fund) "Russian Imperial political Agency in Bukhara" of the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is much more information about the participation of this person in the movement of national progressivists in Bukhara in 1917-1918s, his political activity until Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was established, in the fund "in the collection (fund) "Russian Imperial political Agency in Bukhara" of the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is much more information about the participation of this person in the movement of national progressivists in Bukhara in 1917-1918s, his political activity until Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was established, in the fund Collection of waqf documents" there are facts about Musa Saidjanov's great research concerning his scientific activity and in the documents of the funds such as Central executive committee of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, The Council of People's Representatives of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, Committee of preservation of material culture, environment and museums of Public commissariat of education of UzSSR there are many more sources about his activity in high positions (as the deputy of Food Inspection, Inspector of Finance, Inspector of Education,) of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR);
- in cinemaphotophone documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan cinema and photodocuments of the Central state archive there are pictures representing his peculiarities, outer features, family members, working processes and etc;
- in the fund "Бухкомстарис" (Bukhcomstaris) of Bukhara region state archive there are some facts about his works as the chairman of the committee of preserving historical monuments of Bukhara, in "Ibn-Sina" fund of "Бухарская областная Государственная публичная библиотека (Bukhara region state public library) about his important activity and participation in establishing this library;
- in the documents "Личный фонд И.И.Умнякова" (Personal files of I.I.Umnyakova) of Samarkand region state archive there a lot of important sources about

Musa Saidjanov's expeditions with popular scholars, especially with I.Umnyakov, his works about preserving historical monuments.

The above mentioned archival documents are significant with revealing Musa Saidjanov's activity and as well as being in scientific transaction. Musa Saidjanov worked in high positions in Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in 1920-1924s, as the Inspector of Education he worked with all his strength unsparingly in order to keep archival documents while the republic was being finished. As it is known from the archival documents, he participated at the meeting of the council on archives under the Central closing commission in order to pretend losing and keeping the documents of all the inspections of BPSR. He personally reported about the buildings and involved people for receiving all the documents of finished Bukhara People's Soviet Republic at the fifth announcement of this meeting held on 30.11.1924. In order to receive the documents altogether Central library of the public educational department of Zarafshan district was prepared and equipped under his enthusiasm and leadership¹. Besides that, the documents of the fund such as "Управление Куш-Беги Эмира Бухарского" (Kush-Begi administration of Bukharian Emir), which is kept at the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan nowadays, specially valuable and distinctive with its uniqueness and richness in facts, reached to us up to the present days altogether and the opportunities for the researchers like us to use them widely are connected with Musa Saidjanov's practical activities at that time. Coming out of their historicalness and rareness the documents of this fund were given to the international list of the "World memory" program of UNESCO.

It is known, that in 1924 after Bukhara People's Soviet Republic had been finished, Musa Saidjanov began to work at the Bukhara Museum, at the establishments of preserving historical monuments because of his interest to History and Country Study. Because of his this interest, he learned the waqf documents, fervently (earnestly) approached to preserve the historical monuments and deliver them to the future generation altogether and as a result he carried out scientific research works himself too². One of the great researches of the scholar is "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma (deed of trust for a waqf)", this document is kept at the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This collection is registered by the title "Musa Saidjanov"³. It is Musa Saidjanov's handwriting waqf document. Because, while studying this document, it was defined that "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma (deed of trust for a waqf)", which was written by M.Saidjanov, was copied out from the copy dating back to XVIII century. In 1965 the problem concerning this document was published by O.D.Chekhovich in his book (Documents of Bukhara in XIV century)⁴. In his work (book) russian version of Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma was given. Thus, O. Chekhovich studied this document, translated it into Russian and published it as a book. It should be noted in this case that nowadays there is no special fund

¹ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F. P-68, 1-list, 28-doc, 8-page.

² Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F.N-394, 1-list, 183-file, 148-page.

³ Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F. I-323, 1-list. (not numbered)

⁴ Chekhovich O.D. Documents of Bukhara in XIV century. - Tashkent: 1965.- p.330.

(collection) at the Central state archive fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan representing Musa Saidjanov's life and activity, but in addition to the last part of И-323-fund M.Saidjanov's manuscript "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma (deed of trust for a waqf)" is kept. The text of this manuscript containing 159 pages was written by M.Saidjanov sometimes in Arabian, sometimes in Persian and sometimes in Uzbek language in Latin and Arabian letters. But, it is known from our investigations that M. Saidjanov collected "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma (deed of trust for a waqf)" in 1936 even quite before O.D.Chekhovich, learned the three copies of it and created a single form. It is significant that m.Saidjanov learned the three copies of this waqfnoma while creating the new version of copy of this waqfnoma, he worked on the copy written during the reign of Emir Shahmurad (Doniyol), the khan of Bukhara. As he noted, Shakh Doniyol's stamp was put on this waqfnoma. He writes in the introduction part of this waqfnoma, "The second copy of the document is kept in the fund of Bukhara waqfnoma at the Central archive in Tashkent".

But in real, O. Chekhovich himself informed about it in 1967 in his letter⁵ to I.I.Muminov, the vice-president of Uzbekistan Science Academy that his book "Бухарские документы XIV века" (Documents of Bukhara in XIV century) published in 1965 was going to be published in a new edition and it was prepared in the Uzbek language on the basis of "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma" which was created by M. Saidjanov but not published one. Besides that, as it is known from that document, O.Chekhovich didn't know about M.Saidjanov's manuscript while preparing his book "Бухарские документы XIV века" (Documents of Bukhara in XIV century) and the scholar writes about it as in the below:

«I got acquainted with the manuscript of m. Saidjanov which was unknown to me while preparing my book "Бухарские документы XIV века" (Documents of Bukhara in XIV century). I realized that comrade M.Saidjanov knew the part of the documents of Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy 30 years before me, prepared it to publish in the Uzbek language and at the time he showed a serious erudition. It is a pity that his work was not published at that time, at the present time it is, of course, outdated"⁶. Originally this document contains the deeds of trust (waqfnoma) made for Sayfiddin Bokharziy's mausoleum situated in Fatkhobod village near Bukhara, his irrigational fields, fruits and grapes gardens and water streams. The waqf was appointed by shaykh Yahyo Bokharziy, Sayfiddin Bokharziy's grandchild, in 1326 and 1333s. As M.Saidjanov noted in this document, it was written in 88 wooden paper and joined each other by glueing. The total size of the document is 49 metres in length, about 0,5 metre in width and 1400 lines of the text⁷. As M.Abduraimov noted, Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy was one of the greatest feudal – landowners of Movaraunnahr in XIV century. According to him, the main part of the villages and lands given for waqf was on the east and southern-eastern part of Bukhara city, the area was about 20 sq.kms. the names of the villages and canals and streams mentioned in the waqfnoma are met in the geographical maps made at the end of XIX century and also in the list of the streams and living places situated in Bukhara

part of Zarafshan valley too⁸. Thus, this document helps to identify the names of places around Bukhara and quite a lot historical-philological, household terms as well. M. Saidjanov specially mentioned in the waqfnoma that it had important significance in solving the confusing problems about feudal landownership, the ways of using land and water at that time, the ways of using the work of farmers, the relationships between the material wealth makers and the feudal. During the investigations it was known that M. Saidjanov was very keen on learning, interested in dealing with medieval history, a knowledgeable person who knows eastern and Russian languages well. It can be seen in different books, literatures and manuscripts in his personal (private) library that his outlook and worldview was quite more advanced compared to the historical processes of that time. Specifically, it was known that the number of the books available in his personal library was more than 40, nowadays a part of them is kept at the fund of Oriental institute of the Science Academy and the other part is kept at Bukhara state museum-reserve – Ark. It also was known that most of the documents were taken to the relevant state organizations after he was prohibited.

In 1994 the article (A scholar's library) was published by B.Kozokov the head of Bukhara scientific centre of Oriental institute of the Science Academy, in the article M. Saidjanov's features as a reader, book-loving educated man who could create his own personal library fund and the description of some parts of the fund were announced.⁹ According to his notes, in 1970 s the staff of the central apparatus of the Bukhara state museum gathered 45 books from M.Saidjanov's relatives gave to Bukhara scientific centre of Oriental institute of the Science Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to study and keep them¹⁰. In some books there was Musa Saidjanov's signature in Arabian letters. B. Kozokov divided M.Saidjanov's library fund into two groups: 1) Culture of Uzbekistan's history; 2) Language and Literature. As B.Kozokov informed about the library, he concluded that the scholar had deep spiritual knowledge due to the books in different themes. Nowadays 14 of these literatures and manuals are kept at the Bukhara museum reserve (Ark). In the personal library of the scholar handwritten and lithographic books, historical manuscripts, drawings, maps and photos took significant place. In particular, there were the sources such as "Abdullanoma" of Khofiz Tanish Bukhariy, "Matlab atolibin", Davlatshakh's "Tazkirat ash-shuaro"(antology), Ali Kushchi's "Astronomical treatise", Soyib's "Devon", Vosify's "Badoe-ul vaqoe" and "Shaykh Sayfiddin Bokharziy's waqfnoma". The researcher V.Germanov gave the following information about giving the books in Musa Saidjanov's personal library to the Oriental institute of the Science Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As he notes, the historian Pulat Soliev suggested Musa Saidjanov's family selling his library containing rare manuscripts related to the Middle ages in order to help them financially seeing the scholar's family in poor condition after he was prohibited. According to V.Germanov, only after several attempts of P.Soliev, the library was bought by the Oriental institute of the Science Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 6000 sums¹¹. According to the data, Musa Saidjanov's service was

⁵ Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F.N-2678, 1-list. 207-file, 1-2 pages

⁶ Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. F.N-2678, 1-list. 207-file, 1-page

⁷ Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ф. И-323, 1-list. (not numbered), 5-page

⁸ M.Abduraimov. Deapite being young,he was chief// Science and Life. - Tashkent: 1974. -#4. -p.p32-33.

⁹ Kazakov B. A scholar's library // Bukhara news. – 1994. February 9

¹⁰ Kazakov B. A scholar's library // Bukhara news. – 1994. February 9

¹¹ Germanov V.A. Professor Pulat Saliev and his time (life and tragedy of the founder of Uzbek historical school). –T.:

great in establishing Bukhara region Public Library named after Abu Ali Ibn Sina too. He was one of the enthusiasts of establishing libraries, archival depositories, and cultural establishments for school children¹². Besides that, the funds of several inspections of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic which are nowadays kept in the Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan and specially valuable were kept under the leadership and enthusiasm of Musa Saidjanov. It can be concluded that no matter what branch of History is studied, it is necessary to learn the activity of the individuals who investigated the problem, their research results, and also, their personal documents as well. The degree of study of the problem and describing its historicalness is connected with the activities of certain people. And this increases more again the demand for archival documents, periodically published issues in the libraries, in particular, for the factic materials in the personal funds. Archival documents are of great importance in conducting the historical researches completely and fairly. Such kind of personal archival materials serve to fill the "space" in researching the creative works and activity of popular people in the history, and also, in studying the history of time and society as material evidence and historical documents.

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¹² <http://www.bukhara.infolib.uz/PAGES/Kutubxona1.html>;

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