

Publications on the History of Cities and Their Bibliography

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Abstract: This article analyzes the inclusion of literature on urban development, economy, culture, science, art, historical topography in the sections of the bibliographic guide on the history of ancient cities in Uzbekistan. The importance of creating a bibliography of literature on the history of urban planning of a specific city from ancient times to the present has been revealed to all readers.

Keywords: city, economy, architecture, publications, bibliography, knowledge, learning.

For urban history researchers and research scholars, it takes a lot of time and effort to find publishers on their subject. A major source scholar and historian from Uzbekistan, Ph.D. we can see the great contribution of professor B.V. Lunin in conducting the bibliography of historical sciences. This scientist knew the importance of providing bibliography of the main sources in the study of all subjects and was active in this field.

B.V. Lunin, it is possible to clearly determine the value of each publication, including scientific and auxiliary points, in the compilation of bibliographic marks. It seems that Boris Vladimirovich every research work or study of a historical topic requires a well-prepared scientific and educational bibliography on these topics. Therefore, he himself was selected for historical topics, scientific, scientific, popular and educational publications of other countries. He also compiled personal bibliographic notes on major scientists and the activities of major scientists and individuals in Central Asia and Central Asia.

B.V. Lunin is one of the greatest specialists in the history of mankind in the field of historical research, as well as a scholar who never gets tired of compiling bibliographic markings of various topics, as well as the economy and laws of Central Asia of Uzbekistan. The methodology of preparing scientific and administrative data is distinguished by the completeness of the selection of publications on a certain topic. The language of literature is also distinguished by the completeness of the selection of Uzbek literature in all languages of the peoples living in this country. He collected publications published in other CIS countries related to the topics studied here, where the completeness of the selection was also observed. Literature is the content of general publications devoted to the personal content or topics of general education.

Living and working in Uzbekistan Boris Vladimirovich Lunin “Archaeology, history, history, philosophy and legislation of Uzbekistan”, “Kushon’s monuments of material culture in Soviet literature”, “History and monuments of Soviet literature” (1968), “Culture and art of the Timurids” in Soviet literature (1968), “Bibliographic index on the history of Samarkand” 1969).

Now the scientific and auxiliary signs of Boris Vladimirovich are used by scientists of different countries in the study of the history of this region, as well as in the study of the historical periods of the ancient Khorezm, Sogd, Bactria and Kushan empires, their material and spiritual monuments, for example, Dalvantep, Halchayan, Airiite, Kampytepe.

B.V. Lunin meets the bibliographic requirements of modern readers by creating a bibliography of contemporary publications within the framework of history. He reviewed the literature of a given year in the form of articles on archaeology, ethnography, history, philosophy and law. In the index “Archaeology, history, ethnography, philosophy and the laws of Uzbekistan” literature indicators, the author of content, scientific, popular, educational, references. Selected publications.

The composition of literature in this sign is the main sign in the selection of publications about archeology, history, ethnography, philosophy and Uzbekistan and Central Asia. The index also includes historical and legal publications of Uzbekistan and other countries. In the label, legal publications are given brief comments on their importance from the point of view of jurisprudence.

Uzbekistan is one of the cradles of human culture and history. The country is home to the oldest human settlements, such as Teshiktash, Selngur, Oburahmat, Afrosyab, Varakhsh; Historical cultural regions such as Kuzan, ancient Khorezm, Bactria, Bactria, Sogd. It had the traditions of statesmanship. In these fields (especially mathematics and astronomy), natural sciences (geography, biology, pharmacology, etc.), socio-humanities (philosophy, pedagogy, ethics, etc.), known from history). In Islamic Islam, there lived many scholars who achieved great achievements in the field of exercises (law, Hadith studies, the science of the language of the Word) and made a great contribution to the development of world civilization. “Archaeology, history, ethnography, philosophy and laws of Uzbekistan”, bibiography of publications on these ancient monuments of the country was signed.

The index was judged by experts, scientists, researchers, academic staff, students, students, students and the history, archeology, ethnography, law and economy of this country and the region because the group of literature in the index was studied.

The index is mainly the literature of the universal content in the history of Uzbekistan, and the readers of this index are experts, writers, students, students, students, students and a wide range of readers can use this index. Since the sign is a bibiography of publications in the archeology of Uzbekistan, it can be studied here in a certain period, a certain monument can be a certain culture, researchers, scientists, doctoral students in a certain period. Graduates of this specialty, within monuments, as well as readers of publications, can change to art historians, numismatists, anthropologists. In some sections of the index, there are publications in the content of interest to this category.

In his bibliographic work, Boris Vladimirovich Lunin, as well as some thinkers of Central Asia and Uzbekistan, such as Central Asia and Berunia and his descendants, Amir Temur and his descendants, M. Ulug‘bek, Z.M. Babur, Humayun, Shahzakhlik and others. In this bibliographic

index, they are selected by their publications about their work in different languages of the world. It is known that in the distant past, the history of the development of the culture of the peoples of Central Asia has the experience of various events, periods of rise and retreat. Undoubtedly, all this left a certain mark in history. In particular, its role in the development of our scientific culture in the 9th-12th centuries is shown.

A historical bibliography on mazuls is compiled by a historian and comes to the aid of specialists, saving their time in studying the subject and expanding their learning opportunities. With the creation of a scientific information system by B.V. Lunin in the field of history in our country, it helps researchers to rationalize their work, reduce research time, ensure the necessary completeness of collected materials, and obtain scientific information. It opens up a wide range of ways to work more effectively.

The search function is to determine the techniques and methods of searching for sources and literature on a specific topic. The second function is evaluation: choosing from a large number of searched materials those that correspond to the most important scientific and research topic. The third function is systematization: bringing identified and selected literature into a certain system that corresponds to the specific structure of the discipline. Finally, the fourth function is communicative: conveying systematized information to the historian in the form of various manuals.

Historical bibliography is developing at the intersection of two special historical disciplines – source studies and historiography. There are several types of bibliographic indexes that are published separately. The first type is indexes of literature on world history in general. They are often selective in nature, since it is impossible to collect under one cover all the literature published in all departments of history for several hundred years. Such indexes are mainly intended for beginners and record only the most important publications. This is the bibliography of "World History" published in our country. Many other countries have published guides to historical literature.

References to particular periods of world history. Literature indexes of the ancient world, the Middle Ages and modern history were published in our country. Many indexes and guides to the history of the ancient world and the Middle Ages have been published abroad. Among them, we should highlight the main indicators of the Cambridge history published in England - antiquity, the Middle Ages, and modern history. The situation is more complicated with indicators of recent or "modern" history in the West. The geographical scope of historical processes is too great, and the published literature is too numerous to collect them all even in a series of indexes.

When researchers are engaged in the history of the city, region, region, they often use local history card files. Such card files are kept in regional libraries and libraries of higher educational institutions. Other types of cards are also available. Therefore, a historian starting to work in a library should familiarize himself with the existing catalogs and file cabinets.

Work with book and article bibliography. You need to find a book or article and write the references indicated in the comments. In addition, books often include a list of sources and references used by the author. After reading the books and articles listed there, the names of books and articles will be written from them. The necessary literature is collected in this way.

Bibliographers have traditionally criticized historians since the 1920s for errors in bibliographic descriptions and inaccuracies in the systematization of material. These allegations are true. The design of the bibliographic apparatus should be considered as in any other phase of research. Studying the basics of historical bibliography builds the necessary skills for a researcher.

Lists of books and articles have advantages. First, they provide more up-to-date information than basic guides. Even in current indexes, we get information about published literature with a delay of 1-2 years (especially for foreign literature). As for retrospective indicators, the limit of filling the literature account is pushed back every year to provide information about yesterday's state of research on a particular problem. From a new article in a magazine or book, we immediately get the information we need.

Second, these lists are compiled by an expert who has studied these literatures and sources. Of course, the subjectivity of the selection is possible, but it is corrected by lists in other articles and books. As for the errors in the description, they can be corrected using the catalog or manuals. If systematization fails, you can read the whole list (they are usually small) so as not to miss the article or book that interests us.

The role of the bibliography of books and articles in the system of historical scientific information is constantly increasing. This is due to the increase in the flow of historical literature. No index contains information about this literature: even if we try to collect everything published on a relatively narrow topic for 10-20 years, this would require a multi-volume publication. In such conditions, a scientific book and its bibliographic apparatus provide the researcher with the most comprehensive and quick information.

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