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## **FORMATION OF NEW DIRECTIONS OF HISTORIOGRAPHY: ACTUAL CONCEPTOLOGY OF MODERNITY**

**Abstract:** *The article deals with the modern problems of archival science, historiography, source studies in the post-Soviet space of science of the Russian Federation, summarizes the results of the science of the past century, determines the prospects of future relevant concept ology of modernity. The author examines the state of archival affairs in the Republic of Kalmykia on the problems of regional history, shows the main characteristics of modern historical science in the region, legitimate interests in the development of archeography. For the first time in the history of the state, a systemic failure of archival science as a form of manifestation of record keeping, the need to rebuild the archival system is shown, the urgency of the problem of the unified state archival fund (EGAF) is indicated: its formation, formation, preservation, responsibility for its preservation. One of the features of archival funds is their classification, the modern correct structure of preservation and their origin allows us to determine the place and their role in the history of the archival service, to show their genres and fields of knowledge. The author emphasizes the importance and world practice of modern archival science in the field of cognitive space, opens up the possibility of analyzing new facts in the history of Russian statehood, concluding that the actualization translation concluding that the actualization of modern conceptology makes it possible to form new directions in the science of historical knowledge of the past. With the historical development, the problems of knowledge aimed at its humanization are increasingly being considered.*

**Key words:** *Historiography, deported peoples, dialogue of cultures, tolerance, world history, foundations of the country, regional development, arthrography, scientific thought of the region, science of the Russian Federation, history of descent, genealogy of genera, digital era, local history.*

## FORMIRANJE NOVIH PRAVACA HISTORIOGRAFIJE: AKTUELNA KONCEPTUALIZACIJA MODERNOSTI

**Apstrakt:** Rad se bavi savremenim problemima arhivske nauke, historiografije i proučavanja izvora u post-sovjetskom prostoru nauke Ruske Federacije. Sumira rezultate nauke prošlog stoljeća, određuje perspektive buduće relevantne konceptologije modernosti. Autor ispituje stanje arhivske djelatnosti u Republici Kalmykiji u kontekstu regionalne historije, prikazuje glavne karakteristike savremene historijske nauke u regionu, te legitimitet interesa za razvoj arheografije. Po prvi put u historiji države, prikazan je sistemski neuspjeh arhivske nauke kao forme manifestacije vođenja evidencije, ističe se potreba za rekonstrukcijom arhivskog sistema, te hitnost problema jedinstvenog državnog arhivskog fonda (EGAF): njegova formacija, očuvanje i odgovornost za njegovo očuvanje. Jedna od karakteristika arhivskih fondova je njihova klasifikacija; moderna struktura očuvanja i njihov izvor omogućava određivanje njihovog mjesta i uloge u historiji arhivske službe, te prikazuje njihove genre i oblasti znanja. Autor naglašava značaj i svjetsku praksu savremene arhivske nauke u polju kognitivnog prostora, otvarajući mogućnost analize novih činjenica u historiji ruske državnosti. Zaključuje se da aktuelizacija modernih konceptologija omogućava formiranje novih pravaca u nauci o historijskom znanju prošlosti. Sa historijskim razvojem, problemi znanja usmjerenog ka humanizaciji sve više se razmatraju.

**Gljučne riječi:** Historiografija, deportirani narodi, dijalog kultura, tolerancija, svjetska historija, temelji države, regionalni razvoj, arheografija, naučna misao regiona, nauka Ruske Federacije, historija porijekla, genealogija rodova, digitalna era, lokalna historija.

### Introduction

*Report: "Modern problems of archiving in the post-Soviet space" at the II International "Petersburg Historical Forum", St. Petersburg, October 10-16, 2022.*

The study of the problems of modern source studies is relevant as part of the paradigmatic anthropological approach, which allows identifying signs of the necessary specification of sources in all chronological stages of development of domestic regionalistics. Show the understanding of the mechanisms of perception of the problem, the need to specify, develop and generalize conceptual grounds in the formation of history at certain periods of its scientific formation.

Due to the fact that the new in science was the collection of ethnolinguistic material and instead of the country's population as in the Soviet period the objects of the Russian Empire became the object of the Russian Empire, and therefore

the generalization of the material with the aim of creating funds for the library of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences, which will allow data to enter data in The system of global development of all mankind. The current stage of the latest history in the development of ethnopolitical research in the historiography of the latest history of not only modern oriental studies, but also the practice of humanitarian knowledge is characterized by the perception of the purification of the study and manifestation of the falsification of the object, considering it in the movement, highlighting the scientific component and paying attention to the difference in tasks and the implementation of their tasks and the implementation of their Science, finally, in creating a real system of stimulating scientific and cognitive activity in the field of ethnology.<sup>1</sup>

If the previous methods of historical cognition were purely limited by the study of the actual material and the examination of the text for a long period of time in science on the content of the analysis of sources and their publication did not deal with their publication. Therefore, today, in addition to several works published in the late 50-70s. XX century. This method of analysis and description of sources by the nature of the content and subject of construction was absent. If V.V. Maksakov publishes a textbook on the examination of valuable documents, then V.V. Tsaplin, V.N. Autocrats as an object of study of the methodology chose their origin.<sup>2</sup> Since these methods of historical research are fundamental for further development in the field of natural science, the history of science and technology, local history and regional studies, the state of knowledge on the problem under study is very important, since the limitations of work, the lack of any possibility of studying these documents in the field of expert verification and technological analysis of medieval manuscripts Today it does not allow you to make lists, catalog their types and subspecies, the circle of study of this problem is too insignificant.<sup>3</sup> The weakness of studying the complexes of documents in the public domain and the absence of their publications does not allow today to indicate the scale of the problem. The state of knowledge on the subject is limited and show their demand.

<sup>1</sup> M.V. Yanova, Problems of historiography in the world practice of modern oriental studies. *Bulletin of OSU*, 11(172), 2014, 233-237.

<sup>2</sup> V.N. Avtocratov, Source and information approaches to the examination of the value of documents. *Materials of a scientific conference on completing documentary sources of state archives*, Part 1, 1976, 57-58; V.V. Maksakov, *The history and organization of archival affairs in the USSR (1917-1948)*. Science, Moscow 1969; A.D. Speransky, On the theoretical foundations of the selection of documentary materials for state storage. *The works of a scientific conference on archival affairs in the USSR. Materials of the scientific and methodological conference of archivists of the RSFSR*, Moscow 1965, 24; V.V. Tsaplin, Theoretical and practical issues of the examination of the value of documents. *Soviet Archives*, 3, 1966, 14-22; V.V. Tsaplin, Theoretical foundations of the examination. *Proceedings of VNIIDAD*, 4, 9, 1974, 164-182.

<sup>3</sup> M.A. Anisimova, A.A. Golyeva, E.V. Tsutskin & O.A. Chichagova, On the divergence of the age of wood between radiocarbon analysis and historical-archeological chronology. *Bulletin of the Institute*, 1, 2000, 204-211; M.V. Yanova, New research of neography: urgent problems of archival oriental studies (on the example of modern oriental studies of the history of Kalmykia). *Historical and socio-educational thought*, 7(5) P. 2, 2015, 108-123.

## Materials and Methods

The relevance of the study we in question demonstrates that historical facts cannot contradict the theory of science, the proposed analysis complicates the conceptual content and pragmatic functions of cognition in local history at the end of the twentieth century, allows us to consider the socio-cultural contexts in the creation of the stage of study of the concepts of new scientific directions in world practice of science.

The purpose of the work is to coverage topical issues of source studies, to identify the factors of falsification of modern history, to determine the role and importance of practical rather than information source studies in the modern historiography of the region.

The tasks are the study of the problems that are in a discrepancy between the fact and the previous knowledge in the complexity of structuring the path of cognition in the field of cognitive activity of the evolution of the knowledge of local history; Today it is necessary to show the scientific significance of the study for the archaeographic field of scientific research; Present new methodological approaches in the study of the problem under consideration.

The methodology of the study was to conduct a scientific examination of texts in the laboratory, studying the originality of documents for the authenticity of the paper of manuscripts, means and technology of their creation.

Separately, the question arises of the so-called “archival materials of the XVII-XVIII centuries”, which joined the Archives of the Russian Federation in the 2000-s. At the proposal of the Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science “Institute of the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences”, we conducted three examinations of the values and authenticity of documents: European analysis of dating, the Novosibirsk laboratory for the dating of ancient documents and in the center for forensic examinations and research in Moscow. Which demonstrated the objectivity of certain dating texts on the basis of signs of a document with the features of modern fake. The expert’s response on the basis of the analysis of the nature of the ink on the documents entered the National Archive of the Republic of Kalmykia (hereinafter – the NARK) relatively recently, does not allow us to identify them today definitely. Application of ink with the numbering of pages on the documents was performed by the same composition of ink, which is characteristic of artificial, imitation signs of “aging and existence” of documents. The study of a document under a microscope showed that we have a print, and not a document in accordance with the signs made by the method of execution of engraved images. Thus, according to the results of the examination of the NARK documents, we can say for sure that we have a document executed by a print on a hand - made manner, supplemented by techniques, consciously simulated. Relatively recently, it does not allow us to identify them today definitely. Application of ink with the numbering of pages on the documents was performed by the same composition of ink, which is characteristic of artificial, imitation signs of “aging and

existence” of documents. The study of a document under a microscope showed that we have a print, and not a document in accordance with the signs made by the method of execution of engraved images. Thus, according to the results of the examination of the NARK documents, we can say for sure that before us is a document executed by a print on a handicraft manufactured by a handicraft, supplemented by techniques that deliberately simulate the “history of the document of the document” - imitations of old “official” inscriptions, imitation of a breakthrough from Pressure “Perra” - a set of signs presented by the documents created at present, with the signs of “aging” consciously entered into it, which can be characterized as “falsified”, the presence of falsified features in the subject, along that paper cannot be It is dated earlier than the end of the 19th century, leads experts to the persistent conviction that these documents are currently made - the end of the XX - Nal of the XXI centuries, with the signs of “antiquity” applied to it. To establish on the discovered signs the manufacture of a sheet of Oirat writing is determined by the date of the end of the twentieth - beginning of the 21st centuries. Experts: Autonomous non-profit organization “Center for Forensic Expertise and Studies”, “Partnership of Forensic Experts”, date, time of completion of the study on 5/27/2016 city of Moscow.

Methodological restrictions in the work were the issues of the methods and didactics of the main areas of the development of archival and archeography in work with specialized internal catalogs of the documentation of the archival service, restrictions in the field of nature and structure of their modern methodology.

## Results

Consequently, the results of this study can be a scientific justification, since distortions in the scientific history of knowledge, and their improper interpretation of facts, events and phenomena, does not serve the expansion of previous methodological principles, and new approaches allow us to re-evaluate the specific historical conditions of social development, creating the basis for natural science processes and analysis of social phenomena of reality, since the formation of historical consciousness in Russian sociocultural identity is based on obtaining reliable knowledge, and, consequently, real results of research.

*Point One.* 90-s of the twentieth century. The formation of the main areas of science entailed gross violations in the information support of the country's statistics, which could not but violate the data on social payments to pensioners, veterans, internationalist soldiers, children of war and other population groups who need social benefits and state subsidies. Along with statistical violations, an increase in the documentary “heritage” in the archives of the country without reference and machine-printing, comments and analysis of texts were carried out. On the basis of the order of the First Deputy Minister of Education of the Russian Federation dated 04.12.2000. - No. 3497 on the creation of branches of the

Russian State University and the formation of additional archival funds, many materials did not correspond to the signs of documents were put on the balance of archives of the country<sup>4</sup>, which could not but complicate the work of bibliographers, archivists, local historians, museum workers, historians. In Kalmykia, Buryatia, Tuva this process began and started earlier in the end XX century. The correct execution and analysis of documents is still waiting for the organization or formation of individual funds, or the creation of especially taken phonetic laboratories with accurate links to the archeography of the original. The data ongoing changes and processes had a significant impact on the negative consequences and on the entire industry state of historical science, the leading principles of scientific research of the Soviet era were lost, the mythologization of the historical process began, genuine historical documents remained beyond the framework of archival funds: dilapidated front-line letters, eyewitnesses, the formation of eyewitnesses, the formation industry knowledge in the science of regions and others.

Autonomous non-profit organization "Center for Forensic Expertise and Studies" by ANO "Forensic Expert" on the basis of contract No. A LLC332/16 carried out high-quality work, responsibly and individually, having examined the "conclusion" of specialists No. by qualified periods at a high professional level. 404/16 dated 05/27/2016.<sup>5</sup> The study reflected the fullness of those changes in the study of this historical period, which covers additional materials of archeography, showing the significance of this period in the history of Russia.

At the same time, we know that at that time the territory of Tibet was part of the Mongol Empire in the middle of the 19th century, official China believes that this region has been part of the country since the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), since 1949 - Tibet has become The domain of China, therefore, the population of China in Tibet is 7.5 million Tibetans of 6 million people. In 1959, 100,000 Tibetans fled outside the homeland. The state policy of the PRC stands in the positions of indivisibility, and Tibet's claims are considered separatism. Therefore, his Holiness the Dalai Lama XIV was forced to recreate the Tibetan government in India in exile, China created the Chinese so-called Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) in which 1/3 of the Tibeta population lives, 10,000 children fled from Tibet to India, since 1996. Everything Lectures at the University of Lhasa are not in Tibetan, but in Chinese, there are only 8 monasteries<sup>6</sup>, which clearly contradicts the materials of the International

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<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. *Order of 04.12.2000. (No. 3497)*. Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, Moscow 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Autonomous nonprofit organization "Center for Forensic Expertise and Studies" (ANO "Forensic Expert"). *The conclusion of a specialist based on the results of a study of the statute of limitations of the creation of the document*. - No. 404/16. (p. 11). Forensic expert, Moscow 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Center for Tibetan culture and information, *General review*. The center of Tibetan culture and information. Tibet 2000.

Scientific and Practical Conference<sup>7</sup> on the topic: “Memory of the world: Historical Memory: Historical-The documentary heritage of Buddhism “.<sup>8</sup> The process of forming historical consciousness should not distort the historical truth, especially if medieval written sources are not genuine originals and are not created in the Middle Ages. As a separate state formation of Tibet, it is formed by a dependent and non-legitimate state, this territory was part of China, the first expeditions to the east were undertaken only in the second half of the 19th century, therefore, the complexes of individual archival fund holders are facsimile and unreasonably form mythology in the development of the science of the regions. The published memoirs and memoirs of the first travelers, geographers, scientists, not during their lifetime, also form a layer of distorted culture of Russian history. The newly emerging eastern manuscripts in the FGBUN IVR RAN do not allow accurately commenting on the stages of development of the history of the material culture of the peoples of the East, the paper production technique on which the documents are written rather well-compiled facsimiles than the original documents. It is unequivocally that they were made by the inhabitants of the province of Hoto in internal Mongolia in recent times, not being certified by copies, they cannot reflect the steps of the scientific development of this region, represent the phenomenon of human memory, both in the practical and theoretical source studies, demonstrating the modern sources of the situation in reality. At the same time, the publishing activities of the Buddhist monasteries could not be systematic, since the printing was very expensive and could not cover all segments of the loyal population, in addition, one can disagree with V.V. Minaev, since Buddhism cannot be the specifics of culture to a greater extent, since it is the spiritual basis of the philosophical views of believers, which helped to survive and maintain their traditions of faith in difficult periods of life and heavy year olds.<sup>9</sup>

Thus, the documents of the scientific archive of the Russian Geographical Society of category 9, inventory 1 (room 4, cabinets 12, regiments 1-2, the number of cases 55) indicate that all activities of society began in 1846, travel to Central Asia in the 2nd half of the XIX century, G. E. Grum-Grzhimailo on Lake Taurus, in 1856 P. Semenov-Tyan-Shan, N. Przhevalsky “Traveling in the Ussuri Territory, 1867-1869”, 1879-1880, 1876-1877. Geographers travelers in connection with competition between Russia and Great Britain for economic markets and raw materials for the initial accumulation of capital in industry development. The analysis of the actual material in the China collection shows

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<sup>7</sup> V.V. Minaev, (Ed), Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference. (2010). *Memory of the world: The historical and documentary heritage of Buddhism* (Moscow, November 25-26). RGGU, Moscow 2011.

<sup>8</sup> V.V. Minaev, The welcome word of the first vice - rector is a vice-rector for the educational work of the Russian State Humanitarian University. *Memory of the world: the historical and documentary heritage of Buddhism. Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference* (Moscow, November 25-26). RGGU, Moscow 2011.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibidem.*

descriptions of Kashgar, the Pamir, the Far East and the population of neighboring countries. So, Kasharov left sketches of ethnic groups inhabiting the space of Eurasia. Discharge 9, inventory 1, No. 32, 356 p., The collection (category) was formed in 1895 by F. M. Istomin, the inventory was compiled on October 7 in 1939 F.I. Gil. The theses of Manjuria, the manuscripts in the Manjur and Mongolian languages in 13 parts, are also interesting in the Astrakhan province of drawings of Chirideev. Zelenin created a 3-languid reference point on the RGO card cabinet, which fixes the whole path of development of historical archeography in domestic and foreign source studies.

Consequently, the fundamental compilation of cards on historical geography, the indicators of documentary essays, the actual material of historiography form the funds of the Russian Geographical Society. Clause second.

*Point Two.* Turning to the scientific heritage of the country's archives, a characteristic feature of the research activities of scientists is the collection and analysis of texts. According to the head of the department of the KU OO "Historical Archive of the Omsk Region" L.I. Ogorodnikova in the archive funds there are documents of the XVIII century. On the entry into the Russian citizenship of the Kalmyks, namely, in the Foundation of the "Military-Living Chancellery of the Commander of the Siberian Border Lines", these documents were written by a row (outgoing 01-20/1388), Director of the Regional State Research Institute N. Kulbaev reports that the State Archive of Aktobe Region Acts of Documents transferred Acts From the CASA CASSR during the Great Patriotic War there are no (outgoing 01-14/117), therefore, only the private and home archives of citizens reflect a large layer of the most important events of domestic history.

Issues of acceptance and transfer of documents of the Archival Fund "Management of the Kalmyk people" to the Astrakhan Gosarchiv, from which are reflected according to the act of transferring documents from the aha to the TsASSR dated 09/28/1960 of the Foundation No. 814 "Management of the Kalmyk people" consisting of 5690 archival affairs for 1797- 1918 and inventories No. 1-9 in the amount of 9 copies. In the sheet of fund No. F-814 Information on the movement of the fund's affairs: the receipt of the Fund in the Astrakhan Gosarchiv 08.02. 1952, 11/01/1952, 12/06/1952 - links to acts or other accounting documents are absent; The disposal of cases: transferred according to the qualifying list according to the act of 1948, 2431 units. hr.; It was left under the act of missing affairs of 02.02.1952 578 units. Hr., transferred according to the act of 01/15/1958 - 302 units. xp. There are no information about the receivers of documents (director of the GAAO M.I. Polyakova, proceeding No. 256/01-20).

Consequently, not all documentary heritage today can be considered in the strictly scientific component of the country's socio-political life, many issues remain poorly studied in the development of historical science of the Russian Federation.



Today, there is an urgent need to clarify the history of Russian sociocultural identity to additionally investigate the documents of the archive of the boundary office (central boundary archive) in order to clarify data in the spatial and temporary boundaries of migration processes of nomads in the south of Russia, when after the end of the surveying of each province according to the end of the surveying The decree of the Senate cross expedition of January 14, 1768<sup>10</sup> was ordered to contain all the documentation in a special institution - at the Moscow Summary Office, in the boundary archive, which contains the first data on the movement of nomadic tribes from the east.<sup>11</sup> According to the data of the former director of the KU RK "National Archive" L.P. Kozhenbayeva, many data on the population and families of the Kalmyk people are missing in the archive due to the fact that the Justinsky district of KASSR was abolished in 1944, its territory was transferred to administrative subordination of the Nikolsky and Enotaevsky districts of the Astrakhan region, the territory of the Harbinsky village council became part of the Enotaevsky district of the Astrakhan region (outgoing - No. 159). For a request dated 10.24.2005 - For a request dated October 24, 2005 - No. 603 to provide a list of documents confirming the establishment of Soviet power in the Kalmyk villages of the Salsky district of the Don region (December 1917 - February 1919), the archive of the administration of the Salsky district of the Rostov region said that it does not have information, t to the pre-war archive was not preserved in connection with the occupation of the Salsky district from July 31, 1942 to January 22, 1943 The basis: fond 8, opis 1 "Historical certificate". Outgoing - No. 8 dated November 3.2005. The document was signed by the head of the sector of the archive of the administration of the Salsky district S.V. Shmatko. The state of knowledge on the issue under study is limited to the research of A.V. Korotkov, V.D. Polikarpov, V.G. Bukhert, who repeatedly raised and considered these circumstances in the study of the formation of archival business in the USSR-RF<sup>12</sup> an insignificant range of different points of view on this issue, the limited scope of the examination of the value of documents at the state archival service allows today let's talk about the creation of a new structure in Russian science.<sup>13</sup>

According to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, deputy chief of the archive Yu. N. Titov was given information that the Central Archive of the FSB of the Russian Federation is stored 18 declassified cases,

<sup>10</sup> G.N. Lanskoj, Standardization of access to archival documents in Russia of 20th - beginning of 21st century. Experience, objectives and issues of development. *History and Archives*, 1, 2019, 102-113.

<sup>11</sup> T.I. Khorhordina, Archive in the formation of historical consciousness and Russian sociocultural identity. *Materials of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference September 22-23, 2021. Archive in society - society in the archive*, 14-20. ChSU, Chelyabinsk 2021.

<sup>12</sup> V.G. Bukhter, *Archive of the boundary office (1768-1918)*. RSU, Moscow 1997; V.D. Polikarpov, *The initial stage of the Civil War (history of study)*. Science, Moscow 1980; A.V. Korotkov, Military archives for the first time of the years of Soviet power (1918-1921). *Soviet archives*, 4, 1960, 56-65.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibidem*.

which contains archival documents of 1922-1927, regarding the history of Kalmykia (outgoing 10/A-4282). 1919 was the year of the decree on the destruction of archival documents in the regions when an order of the People's Commissariat for Military Affairs was issued - No. 237 of March 27, 1919. All cases were not subject to announcement were destroyed.<sup>14</sup> On March 31, 1919, the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR - No. 487 "On the storage and destruction of archival affairs" was published, which indicates the destruction of all completed cases of Soviet institutions, professional and cooperative unions, which were preserved for no more than 5 years and were subject to destruction.<sup>15</sup>

Documents of modern archival funds of the country may not fully reflect the reconstruction, the recovery period and the historical and geographical zoning of the territory of Russian history in space and time. The ideas of strengthening Russian national identity should reflect modern theoretical and methodological problems in the development of provisions in the context of post-non-classical science-these are cultural, value and institutional levels in the development of state national policy in the continuity of generations.

*Point Third.* The reason for the reduction in the number of documents in the history of the country's archives is the Soviet period. So, on September 12, 1919, the Circular letter of the GAD on the destruction of archival funds in the country was published.<sup>16</sup> This was due to the retreat of units of the Red Army during the Civil War in Russia. The country was originally destroyed by 10 thousand pounds of cases, then 40 thousand pounds of cases, act - No. 8 of November 14, 1919.<sup>17</sup>

Therefore, many artifacts could not reach our era, sinking to eternity, they cannot testify to those days today, and that era of heavy Godin, not waste emotions, taking the culture of innovation and the achievements of the majority of the population, in the formation of new personnel in the country in the development of history Russian statehood. The ideas and scientific heritage of individuals, large scientists, the features of their scientific creativity have not survived to this day. The modern history of science cannot be epistemologically objective with an increase in interest in the political history of modernity without the reflection of intellectual changes in the field of the entire research space and the modern paradigm of cognition of the past in the source studies and archival studies of the Russian Federation, the more problematic the increase in the volume of prerevolutionary funds in the archives of the Russian Federation is

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<sup>14</sup> People's Commissariat for Military Affairs of the RSFSR. *Order No. 237 of March 27, 1919*. Moscow: Protocol - No. 11 (clause 5) meetings of the College of the People's Commissariat of the RSFSR of April 13, 1918. GARF. Fond. A-353. Op. 2. d. 122, 1919.

<sup>15</sup> SNK RSFSR, *Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR "On the storage and destruction of archival affairs of March 31, 1919"* (No. 487). GUAD-EGAF, Moscow 1919.

<sup>16</sup> GUAD, *The circular letter of the GUAD "On the destruction of archival funds dated September 12, 1919"*, GUAD. Moscow 1919.

<sup>17</sup> GUAD, *Submarine act of November 14, 1919. (No. 8)*. GUAD, Moscow 1919.

currently problematic.

*Point Fourth.* The second reason for the difficult situation in the historiography of the regions associated with Germany after the collapse of the USSR is the publication of texts with the ancient date of publication in the form of execution and their replication by the Gothic font of the medieval period, which complicates the work of the modern researcher, falsifies the chronology of the development of historiography, in general. In the end, we see a distortion of reality and the ghostly contour and its slightly updated education, this requires an additional examination at the time of research.<sup>18</sup> In fact, a state economic crime occurred in the country, when the issues of raising and renewal of culture were resolved at the expense of the country's population, pensioners and employees, children and disabled childhood, etc.

In connection with the transition to computer support, the question of the modern ratio of computer and practical source studies, the informatization of the digital era, which should carry not illiterate copying and replication of sources, but first of all, fixing the statistics of the population of the regions and as applied practical significance in which special status The role of the user should be indicated.

The introduction of computerization of production in the country, on the one hand, allows you to accurately record and save data, on the other hand, leads to hiding the signs of documents, the lack of quality of their display and manufacturing techniques, which makes it possible for the publicity of their maintenance, but does not allow them to reflect their authenticity of origin. Therefore, the use of the network is possible either with a new full technical equipment, or only as a method in the form of a quantitative analysis of documentary statistics.

*Point Fifth.* However, the problem of Russian national identity has not been realized, the newcomer of Russia still existing comparative nature, the general synthesis of the nation was undertaken: the authors - G.F. Miller, A. L. Schlezer, A. R. Falk, I. Georgy, A. Bastin, A.N. Anuchin, I.N. Danilevsky, E. Taylor, A. Morgan, P. Pallas, V.I. Lenin, I.V. Stalin, V. Bogoraz, L. Steinberg, V. Yshchhen, S. Tokarev, S. Tolstov, L. Gumilyov and Yu. Bromley, S. Harutyunov and V. Tishkov. Thus, the director of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology named after Peter the Great (Kunstkamera) RAS, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Andrei Vladimirovich Golovnev nominated the project of the trajectory of the national idea in multi-folk Russia. Firstly, this concept is associated with statehood, analysis of the nationality, with the position and angle of each nation during its integration in the extraction of concepts from reality. In fact, considering the problem of the modern study of the issues of anthropology of movement, a return to the people as part of the

<sup>18</sup> E.A. Romanova, Classics and modernity: influence of the works of V. N. Avtocratov on the development of the theory and practice of examining the value of documents and the acquisition of archives. *Domestic archives*, 2. 4, 2023.

Soviet ethnography course is an image of the space of peoples in European and Central Asian culture, considering Russian national identity in the context of modern, post-classical science, determining its conceptual foundations, substantiating the regulations of the coexistence of Russian national and ethnocultural identity, as the grounds for the unity and solidarity of the polytonic Russian society and the level of supranational identity in the context of globalization. The whole system of Russian education through which knowledge is transferred to society, since the analysis of its social nature indicates social transformations and identifying the influence of this phenomenon on society, forming and acting on the state as a purposeful process of education and training in the interests of a person, society, and accompanied by a statement of achievement. Students of the educational levels of knowledge and qualifications established by the state with the complication of the system of higher professional education and the expansion of its system, which raises the role and significance of the status of the Russian language in society. Secondly, the result of George's ethnographic research was a detailed illustrated description of the nationalities inhabiting Russia. This work was released in St. Petersburg in 1776-1780 in German called "Beschreibung Aller National desuressischen Reichs, Ihrer Lebensart, Gebräuche, Kleidung und üben merkwürdigke religion, customs, dwellings, clothes and other differences". Partially, he was transferred to Russian and went under the title "Description of all in the Russian state of living peoples, as well as their everyday rites, ver, habitations, dwellings, clothes, and other memorials. "The description consisted of four parts:

- *Part one.* About the peoples of the Finnish tribe, known for the history of the Russian under the common name of the Russians.

- *Part two.* About the peoples of the Tatar tribe and other still unresolved origin of the Northern Siberian.

- *Part is the third.* About the peoples of Semoyad, Manjur and Eastern Siberian, as well as about Shaman law.

- *Part four.* About the peoples of the Mongolian, about Armenians, Georgians, Indians, Germans, Poles and the dominant Russians, describing all the named Cossacks, as well as the story of small Russia and the purchase of Courland and Lithuania.

This work was the first combined ethnographic description of Russia. Catherine II, highly appreciating the works of George.

There is no doubt that the scientists-travelers of German, Danish, Swedish origin had a great influence on the formation of the scientific formation of naturalism in the Russian Empire, they participated in the construction of St. Petersburg, the creation of schools from apprentices and students, copyright schools in the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Russian Empire, But - raises the question of why ancient texts and translations are preserved only in Germany with its complete destruction during the Great Patriotic War? Why are the archives in Poland not preserved, there is no legacy of Chopin, Copernicus and many other outstanding people, with much less destruction and tragic

consequences of hostilities in Europe? After all, long periods of Soviet history, archival documents were subject to debiting and periodic destruction for a period of 75 years.<sup>19</sup>

We are talking about the purposeful destruction in huge volumes of complexes of archival documents - form lists, maps of the First World War, files of a Separate internal guard corps, reports on the status of troops, materials of recruitment kits, orders for the military department, monthly reports on the status of regiments, etc.<sup>20</sup>

The first collections of collecting letters of different cultures of peoples of various eras, starting from 1801, the collection of Peter Petrovich Dubrovsky, then Adelong, Nikolai Nikolaevich Rumyantsev, in 1802-1936. Neographic subject fields of research were published in the center of scientific research. It is unequivocally that foreign scientists have made a great contribution to the formation and collecting of the integrity of Russian history, to cultural and educational historiography and the accumulation of the first information and data about the Russian Empire, but this was not the science of the Russian Empire, it was only an informative review. There were not enough personnel, financial support, educational institutions in Russian history in the subject activities of scientists. In modern conditions, the influence of electronic means of communication on historical education is huge. Historical information is translated into digital format, and not only archives and libraries will accumulate knowledge about the past, but electronic database storage facilities. Written memory gives way to electronic memory, and the development of Internet technologies provides access to it with a huge number of users who have new media, today are network subjects of historical knowledge. The knowledge of history in a digital turn acquires new meanings, methods and forms, which requires new approaches and cognitive activity within the framework of historical epistemology. New ways to know the past appear. Historical epistemology is a historical study of knowledge and at the same time theoretical and cognitive analysis of history.

## Discussion

The results of the scientific activity of scientists in the field of archeography were the process of expanding the subject field of research. So, Nikolai Petrovich Likhachev collected samples of letters of the entire history of mankind, its collection contains monuments of oriental studies, then the Museum

<sup>19</sup> The main archival management under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. *The list with the storage periods of the main archival department under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the organizations subordinate to it dated April 29, 1976*: the USSR: the main archival management under the Council of Ministers of the USSR-EGAF, 1976.

<sup>20</sup> T.A. Shcherbinina, On the destruction of particularly valuable archival documents. *Domestic archives*, 2, 1993, 24-28.

of Paleography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is later opened on the basis of the institutionalization of private collections, Adelong creates the Leningrad branch of the Institute of the Book and then transfer it to the academic institution of the Institute of History in Hermitage, to the department of oriental manuscripts. In connection with the opening of the Internet portal of the Grabar Academy in Europe for medieval letters of the letter, the history of the second half of the nineteenth and early XX centuries remained key monuments for a long period of time. With the help of 3 d reconstruction, the methods of emphasizing IRLI RAS are considered. The first Novgorod chronicle dates back to the 1st quarter of the XVIII century, "The Omsk Regional Museum of Fine Arts Yu. L. Vrubel "indicates that Western European projects characterize eyewitnesses of letters, where a written script was created in the form of a collection of artifacts, which is located on the Internet portal as Internet resources, which creates the possibilities of intercultural interaction.

And only in a separate direction in the works of M.M. Bachtina, V.S. Bibler was examined by dialogues of consciousness and the formation of historical thinking, Rusen York showed and presented contacts of communication. A new approach in the description of history, focusing on the relationship of contacts and differences, the formation of new cultural values, representing the form of not dominant and not a promising cartoon, but only a communicative story in which the focus of research will combine the connections of history and culture.

## Summary

Thus, as a result of the study using analytical examination and documentary analysis, we came to the conclusion that facsimile prints that did not have signs of documents were included in the country's archival funds. In the framework of historical epistemology, a historical study of cognitive activity can be called, as well as the study of the specifics and problems of historical knowledge, which allowed us to identify this problem of study.

After prolonged silence, for the first time in the country, this issue was considered at the II International Historical Forum in St. Petersburg (10.10.-16.10.2022). The work of the forum was academic in nature, since it showed that it is impossible to avoid complex issues in historical and cultural standards of Russian history in order to form a worthy generation. In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation of June 28, 2014 - No. 172-Ф3 "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation", a decree of the President of the Russian Federation was issued - No. 809 "On approval of the foundations of state policy to preserve and strengthen traditional Russian spiritual and moral values"

of 9 November 2022<sup>21</sup>, in which, on the basis of the patriotic education of the new generation, the question was raised about strengthening spiritual and moral values and the need to move away from the presentation from the mythologization and falsification of the historical process, to explore the most relevant and demanded periods with numerical and quantitative indicators of social development, the creation of legal and organizational foundations to ensure cultural The identity of all peoples and ethnic communities of the Russian Federation and the preservation of ethnocultural and linguistic diversity. The scientists of the country represented national identity common to all peoples of the Russian Federation. New conditions of cognition are created.

This is a new level of theoretical comprehension of problems, updating approaches to the study of the history of the Russian language - expanding the geographical framework of the research field, rethinking the old areas in the study of the phenomenon of oral speech in the Russian Federation, the experience of the existence of the diaspora groups of Russian abroad, in isolation from the main ethnic territory, its features and its features and its features and its features. specifics in the forms of the social dialogue of cultures and social existence. The meaning of its research and additional introduction into scientific circulation is that it allows you to consider the purification of research from the manifestation and falsification of the object of study on the basis of documentary examination, to show in the analytical analysis the use of real artifacts of eras: archaeological, field, ethnolinguistic, folklore, truly historical documents for the analysis of chronological periods of development of Russian history. The introduction of the correct accompanying documentation of archival funds will create linguistic objectivation, additionally consider the pragmatic functions and socio-cultural contexts of the identity of the personality of the eras, with the increase in the legitimacy of state regulation of the spiritual values of nations.

Thus, the history of Europe for a long period determined the events and directions of Russian history (revolution, war, the formation of political parties) and only now approaches in the study of Russian history are formulated how to show the history of Russia as a new independent and strong state. This period was called in historiography as a spatial turn, which is not dependent on Eurocentrism and the influence of European science as a whole, when the cultural transfer of values has ended and key problems focus on getting rid of the practice of borrowing and transfers. The new story reflects the dialogue of historical development based on the contacts and differences of cultures in the history of mankind, refusing to dominate multiprofic relations, broadcasting the history of the world in aggregate, determines the focus of modern research, which is concentrated on the research positions of 193 peoples living in 89 regions in the Russian Federation. Due to the fact that modern sources cause many disputes,

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<sup>21</sup> Council of the Federation. The State Duma. President of the Russian Federation, *On the approval of the foundations of the state policy for the preservation and strengthening of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values* (No. 809). Federation Council, Moscow 2022.

precedents and reflect various methodological positions, with the formation of new areas of historiography and source studies, a modern concept of research is formed, covering the issues of setting up archives with documents of personal origin, which are in private ownership of citizens, finally preserving documents its relevance in the field of secret documentation, it is necessary to take into account their number on the collection principle when working with sources of the history of the region. The study made it possible to show the need to develop archeography and neography, the introduction of specialized internal catalogs for official use, the creation of comments on newly arrived documents and with references to originals with certified copies. Many issues of restoration and reconstruction of the past historical development depend on space technologies in scanning the surface of the Earth. So, today there are still no traces of the first expeditions of the priests in Tibet, the burial of the Starokalmyk and ancient Mongol antiques during the civil war, in battles with Kochubu and during the depressed peoples to Siberia, the export of the amber room during the war, as well as burial, as well as burial The ancient artifacts of the Kremlin chambers during the retreat of the Polish-Lithuanian invasion along the Old Smolensk road, the statistics of the wounded EG 375 RB of the hospital, which operated in the territory of the South of Russia during the Great Patriotic War and others. It is separately necessary to identify the issue of audiovisual documents in the archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, since from the point View of completing the documents of the Archival Fund of the Russian Federation, the organization and their storage at the present stage reflects not only the restructuring of the country's state archives, but also the essence, realization, comprehension of the latest history.<sup>22</sup> The relevance of documenting the latest history of Russia covers large scales - this is work not only in standardizing access to the country's archival documents<sup>23</sup>, but also their digital processing, which is a new phenomenon of their storage.<sup>24</sup>

Many documents still remain poorly studied in the documentary past of private collections of the country's population. The mass distortion of the periods of Soviet history still prevails and has a place to be in the science of the Russian Federation, does not allow researchers today to reflect many periods of historical formation of domestic history and the history of regions, which have long been left without analysis, analytics and response. In accordance with the Federal Law of October 20, 2022 - No. 402-ФЗ "On the intangible ethnocultural property of the Russian Federation" of the President of the Russian Federation on the preservation of the identity of the cultures of the peoples of Russia, which is

<sup>22</sup> Z.P. Inozemtseva, Reorganization in the state archives acquisition. Essence, realization, reflection (Russian Federation, 1960-1980). *History and Archives*, 1, 2019, 77-89.

<sup>23</sup> G.N. Lansky, Standardization of access to archival documents in Russia of 20th - beginning of 21st century. Experience, objectives and issues of development. *History and Archives*, 1, 2019, 102-113.

<sup>24</sup> G.A. Dvoenosova, Digital document: the old entity in a new phenomenon. *History and Archives*, 1, 2020, 115-126. doi: 10.28995/2658-6541-2020-1-115-125.



aimed at exercising the constitutional right of citizens to access the cultural values and constitutional obligation of every Russian Take care of the preservation of historical and cultural heritage.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, the question of the cataloging of archival funds on the industry principle of the Scientific Center of the South of Russia arose in the creation of a thematic classifier by rubricators due to the mixed construction and topics of sources of individual archives. The further development of science depends on the creation of the entire information database of the documents of military hospitals, the restoration of the lists of war children, the rear workers, the inhabitants of the occupation and front - line zones, and the complexity of the task is difficult to evaluate. The correct execution and analysis of documents is still waiting for the organization and formation of individual funds of the country, or the creation of separately taken phonetic laboratories with accurate links to the archeography of originals. Ultimately, we see a distortion of reality and the ghostly contour and its slightly updated education, today in modern science an additional examination is required at the time of documentary research.

Speaking of a digital turn in the knowledge of history, we mean something more than the instrumental effect of the use of digital technologies in historical research. The epistemological problem of digital technologies unfolds not only and not so much within the boundaries of the object used, but also in the totality of new knowledge of the historical process. The specifics of the socio-group identity of the history of Russia reflects the formation of not nation-shows and nationality at the present stage of development, but the creation of all-Russian civil identity in the system of political support for the national security of the Russian Federation.<sup>26</sup>

The term “digital turn” describes the change of research orientation in the study of knowledge and is associated with the study of the influence of communication forms on the production of knowledge.<sup>27</sup>

With the transition to new IT technologies, it is necessary to expand the circle of information and technological prospects based on Russian software products that allow you to increase the scope of quantitative and statistical research methods, evidence of scientific work, to bring to a new level research issues, to create its own layer of world culture, based on their values and spiritual achievements in the development of society.

We need a strong Russia and the powerful history of Russian statehood in these facts based on genuine archaeological achievements, the spiritual values of the new era of the real events of the documentary heritage of the past.

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<sup>25</sup> Council of the Federation. The State Duma. President of the Russian Federation. *On the intangible ethnocultural property of the Russian Federation of 20.10.2022 (No. 402)*. Federation Council, Moscow 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Historical and Archival Institute of the Russian State University for the Humanities, *Review of the article by M.V. Yanova of December 22.12.2022. No. 2*. Moscow 2022.

<sup>27</sup> D.S. Artamonov & S.V. Tikhonova, Historical epistemology in a digital turn. *Philosophical analytics of the digital era*, 56-57. Saint Petersburg State University, 2020.

## Zaključak

Dakle, kao rezultat istraživanja koristeći analitičko ispitivanje i dokumentarnu analizu, došli smo do zaključka da su faksimilni otisci koji nisu imali oznake dokumenata uključeni u arhivske fondove zemlje. U okviru historijske epistemologije, historijsko istraživanje kognitivne aktivnosti može se nazvati, kao i proučavanje specifičnosti i problema historijskog saznanja, što nam je omogućilo da identifikujemo ovaj problem istraživanja.

Nakon dugog ćutanja, po prvi put u zemlji, ovo pitanje razmatrano je na *II Međunarodnom historijskom forumu u Sankt Peterburgu* (10.10.-16.10.2022). Rad foruma bio je akademske prirode, jer je pokazao da nije moguće izbjeći složena pitanja u historijskim i kulturnim standardima ruske historije kako bi se formirala dostojna generacija. U skladu sa zakonodavstvom Ruske Federacije od 28. juna 2014. - br. 172-ФЗ jO strateškom planiranju u Ruskoj Federaciji”, doneta je uredba predsjednika Ruske Federacije - br. 809 “O odobrenju osnova državne politike za očuvanje i jačanje tradicionalnih ruskih duhovnih i moralnih vrijednosti” od 9. novembra 2022. godine, u kojoj je, na osnovu patriotskog obrazovanja nove generacije, postavljeno pitanje jačanja duhovnih i moralnih vrijednosti i potrebe da se odstupi od predstave o mitologizaciji i falsifikaciji historijskog procesa, kako bi se istražili najrelevantniji i najtraženiji periodi sa numeričkim i kvantitativnim pokazateljima društvenog razvoja, stvaranje pravnih i organizacionih osnova za obezbeđivanje kulturnog identiteta svih naroda i etničkih zajednica Ruske Federacije i očuvanje etnokulturne i jezičke raznolikosti. Naučnici zemlje predstavili su nacionalni identitet zajednički za sve narode Ruske Federacije. Stvaraju se novi uslovi kognicije.

Ovo je novi nivo teorijskog razumevanja problema, ažuriranje pristupa proučavanju historije ruskog jezika - širenje geografskih okvira istraživačkog polja, preispitivanje starih oblasti u proučavanju fenomena usmenog govora u Ruskoj Federaciji, iskustvo postojanja dijasporskih grupa Rusa u inostranstvu, u izolaciji od glavne etničke teritorije, njene karakteristike i specifičnosti u oblicima socijalnog dijaloga kultura i socijalnog postojanja. Značaj njegovog istraživanja i dodatno uvođenje u naučnu cirkulaciju je u tome što omogućava razmatranje pročišćenja istraživanja od manifestacija i falsifikacije objekta istraživanja na osnovu dokumentarnog ispitivanja, da se u analitičkoj analizi pokaže korištenje stvarnih artefakata epoha: arheoloških, terenskih, etnolingvističkih, folklornih, zaista historijskih dokumenata za analizu hronoloških perioda razvoja ruske historije. Uvođenje ispravne prateće dokumentacije arhivskih fondova stvorice jezičku objektivaciju, dodatno razmatrati pragmatične funkcije i sociokulturne kontekste identiteta ličnosti epoha, uz povećanje legitimiteta državne regulative duhovnih vrijednosti naroda.

Dakle, historija Evrope je tokom dugog perioda određivala događaje i pravce ruske historije (revolucija, rat, formiranje političkih partija), a tek sada se pristupi u proučavanju ruske historije formulišu tako da prikažu historiju Rusije kao novu nezavisnu i snažnu državu. Ovaj period se u historiografiji naziva

prostornim obratom, koji nije zavistan od eurocentrizma i uticaja evropske nauke kao cjeline, kada je završio kulturni transfer vrednosti i ključni problemi se fokusiraju na oslobađanje od prakse zaduživanja i transfera. Nova priča odražava dijalog historijskog razvoja zasnovanog na kontaktima i razlikama kultura u historiji čovječanstva, odbacujući dominaciju multiprofesionalnih odnosa, prenoseći historiju svijeta u cjelini, određuje fokus savremenog istraživanja, koje se koncentriše na istraživačke pozicije 193 naroda koji žive u 89 regiona Ruske Federacije.

S obzirom na to da savremeni izvori izazivaju mnoge sporove, presedane i odražavaju različite metodološke pozicije, uz formiranje novih oblasti historiografije i proučavanja izvora, formira se savremeni koncept istraživanja, koji obuhvata pitanja uspostavljanja arhiva sa dokumentima ličnog porijekla, koji su u privatnom vlasništvu građana. Konačno, očuvanje dokumenata ima svoju relevantnost u oblasti tajne dokumentacije, potrebno je uzeti u obzir njihov broj na principu prikupljanja kada se radi sa izvorima historije regiona. Istraživanje je omogućilo da se pokaže potreba za razvojem arheografije i neografije, uvođenje specijalizovanih unutrašnjih kataloga za službenu upotrebu, kreiranje komentara o novopridošlim dokumentima uz reference na originale sa ovjerenim kopijama.

Mnoga pitanja restauracije i rekonstrukcije prošlog historijskog razvoja zavise od prostornih tehnologija u skeniranju površine Zemlje. Tako, danas još uvijek ne postoje tragovi prvih ekspedicija sveštenika u Tibet, sahrane Starokalmyčkih i antičkih mongolskih artefakata tokom građanskog rata, u bitkama sa Kočubom i tokom deportacije naroda u Sibir, izvoz Jantarne sobe tokom rata, kao i sahrane drevnih artefakata iz Kremljskih odaja tokom povlačenja poljsko-litvanske invazije putem Starog Smolenskog puta, statistika ranjenih EG 375 RB bolnice koja je radila na teritoriji Juga Rusije tokom Velikog otadžbinskog rata i drugi. Posebno je potrebno istaći pitanje audiovizuelnih dokumenata u arhivu Republike Kazahstan, jer iz perspektive završetka dokumenata Arhivskog fonda Ruske Federacije, organizacija i njihovo čuvanje u trenutnoj fazi odražavaju ne samo restrukturiranje državnih arhiva zemlje, već i suštinu, realizaciju, razumjevanje najnovije historije. Relevantnost dokumentovanja najnovije historije Rusije obuhvata velike razmere – to je rad ne samo na standardizaciji pristupa arhivskim dokumentima zemlje, već i njihovoj digitalnoj obradi, što je novi fenomen njihovog čuvanja.

Mnogi dokumenti i dalje ostaju slabo istraženi u dokumentarnoj prošlosti privatnih kolekcija stanovništva zemlje. Masovna iskrivljenja perioda sovjetske historije i dalje preovladavaju i prisutna su u nauci Ruske Federacije, što ne omogućava istraživačima danas da reflektuju mnoge periode historijske formacije domaće historije i historije regiona, koji su dugo ostali bez analize, analitike i odgovora. U skladu sa Saveznim zakonom od 20. oktobra 2022. - br. 402-Φ3 “O nematerijalnom etnokulturnom blagu Ruske Federacije”, predsednika Ruske Federacije o očuvanju identiteta kultura naroda Rusije, koji je usmeren na ostvarivanje ustavnog prava građana na pristup kulturnim

vrednostima i ustavnu obavezu svakog Rusa da brine o očuvanju historijskog i kulturnog naslijeđa, postavlja se pitanje katalogizacije arhivskih fondova prema industrijskom principu Naučnog centra Juga Rusije kroz kreiranje tematskog klasifikatora od strane rubrikatora, zbog mješovite konstrukcije i tema izvora pojedinačnih arhiva.

Dalji razvoj nauke zavisi od stvaranja cjelokupne informacione baze dokumenata vojnih bolnica, obnove spiskova ratne djece, radnika u pozadini, stanovnika okupiranih i frontovskih zona, a složenost zadatka je teško ocjeniti. Ispravna obrada i analiza dokumenata još uvijek čekaju na organizaciju i formiranje pojedinačnih fondova zemlje, ili na stvaranje posebno uzetih fonetskih laboratorija sa tačnim vezama na arheografiju originala. Na kraju, vidimo iskrivljenje stvarnosti i fantomski kontur i njegovo blago ažurirano obrazovanje, a danas je u savremenoj nauci potrebna dodatna provjera u trenutku dokumentarnog istraživanja.

Govoreći o digitalnom obratu u saznanju historije, mislimo na nešto više od instrumentalnog efekta korištenja digitalnih tehnologija u historijskim istraživanjima. Epistemološki problem digitalnih tehnologija se ne odvija samo i ne toliko unutar granica korištenog objekta, već i u totalitetu novog saznanja historijskog procesa. Specifičnosti socio-grupnog identiteta historije Rusije odražavaju formiranje ne nacionalnih prikaza i nacionalnosti u trenutnoj fazi razvoja, već stvaranje sve-ruske građanske identiteta u sistemu političke podrške nacionalnoj bezbjednosti Ruske Federacije.

Termin "digitalni obrat" opisuje promenu istraživačke orijentacije u proučavanju saznanja i povezan je sa proučavanjem uticaja oblika komunikacije na proizvodnju saznanja.

Sa prelaskom na nove IT tehnologije, potrebno je proširiti krug informatičkih i tehnoloških perspektiva zasnovanih na ruskim softverskim proizvodima koji omogućavaju povećanje obima kvantitativnih i statističkih istraživačkih metoda, dokaza naučnog rada, kako bi se istraživačka pitanja podigla na novi nivo, stvorio sopstveni sloj svjetske kulture, zasnovan na sopstvenim vrijednostima i duhovnim dostignućima u razvoju društva.

Potrebna nam je snažna Rusija i moćna historija ruske državnosti u ovim činjenicama zasnovanim na istinskim arheografskim dostignućima, duhovnim vrijednostima nove ere stvarnih događaja dokumentarnog naslijeđa prošlosti.

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