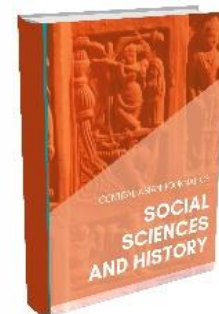




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Initial Activity of Internal Affairs Bodies in Surkhandarya

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Abstract:

As a result of socio-political changes in the country at the beginning of the 20th century, Soviet power was established, and in the process of its strengthening, a number of state management and control bodies were established. The article talks about the establishment and initial activities of internal affairs bodies in Surkhandarya.

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Introduction.

80 years ago, on October 25 (November 7), 1917, as a result of the October coup, a historically new type of state-proletarian dictatorship was established in Russia. One of his main urgent tasks was to break up the old bourgeois land-based state apparatuses, primarily the penal apparatuses, and replace them with new institutions that served the interests of the new regime.

Materials and Methods.

For this reason, on October 28 (November 10), 1917, three days after the social change, the former People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs made a decision "On Workers' Militia" on the authority of the former Soviet Government. This decision was the first historical document confirming the establishment of a new type of police force. This decision states:

1. "All workers' and soldiers' deputies establish soviets, workers' militias.
2. Workers' militias are completely and exclusively at the disposal of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.

3. The military and civilian authorities are obliged to arm the workers' militia and provide them with technical means, even state-issued (state-owned) weapons.
4. This honor is put into action (force) by telegraph" [1].

The main content of this decision was aimed at ensuring the full rule of the former Soviets in the whole country and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With its decision, the ICRC entrusted the establishment of the labor militia to the former Soviets, and now it has legally confirmed that the public order protection office, the Soviet militia, will be established and that their work will be directed by the former Soviets.

On the eve of the revolution in Russia, in many areas of the present-day Republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, there was a land of Turkestan ruled by the Khanate of Khiva, the Emirate of Bukhara, and the Governor General of Tsarist Russia.

The first revolution in our country took place on November 1, 1917 in Tashkent, the administrative and political center of Turkestan. For this reason, workers' militias began to be organized in Turkestan as well as in Russian lands. In order to confirm this legally, the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan region, in its decision of November 18, 1917, suggested to all Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies to start forming the Red Guard. The Red Guard was assigned, among other things, the task of protecting the persons and property of citizens. Thus, the militia body in Turkestan was officially established on January 28, 1918[2].

In Bukhara, on September 1-2, 1920, the emirate was overthrown with the help of the former Red Army units, and on October 6 of the same year, the first all-Bukhara congress announced the establishment of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic[4]. At that time, the Surkhandarya oasis was under the control of the USSR.

On February 13, 1921, the Red Army crushed the emir's 2,000-strong army in the vicinity of Boisun, and established the power of the former Soviets in Denov, Yurchi, and Sariosiya regions.

From the first days, the former revolutionary committees began to organize local police offices, believing that only the police authorities are capable of maintaining public order in their territories and protecting the achievements of the working people.

In fact, according to archive documents, on September 5, 1920, the former Sherabad Revolutionary Committee informed the Chairman of the Revkom of Bukhara about the formation of the militia and asked him to allocate the necessary amount of funds for the material support of the militia.

Of course, in 1920, an extremely difficult period prevailed in the life of our oasis, a certain part of the people went to the side of the former Soviets, and the other part went to the path of struggle against it, as a result, a certain part of the ordinary people perished in the arms of the war.

After the occupation of Sherabad by the revolutionary forces, it was turned into the center of Soviet control over the Surkhandarya oasis.

The peculiarity of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was that it did not immediately become a socialist state, but went through a certain period of transition. Therefore, state agencies, including police agencies, also went through such a process.

From the first days of the establishment of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, law enforcement agencies were created. The People's Inspectorate of Internal Affairs of the Republic was established to manage these agencies. He supervised the implementation of all decisions and orders of the central and local authorities, managed the activities of the central and local administrative bodies, the structure of the police, and prisons.

A security department was established as part of the inspectorate, and it was entrusted with the task of creating police courts to ensure the personal safety of citizens and to prevent possible attempts by some individuals and associations against the state system established in the Republic. The security department had three branches, namely political investigation, criminal investigation (fighting crime) and police (protection of the identity and rights of citizens).

The government of the Republic of Bukhara has taken strict measures to strengthen public order. The decree of the Council of People's Supervisors of the Republic issued on November 20, 1920 stated: "The revolutionary government of the Bukhara Soviet Republic assigned the protection of the revolutionary order and the social security of citizens to the People's Workers' and Peasants' Militia. (be it an employee) requires the use of all efforts and efforts to successfully perform the tasks assigned to the police"[3].

At that time, the severe lack of personnel, especially among the local people, caused serious difficulties in the formation of the militia in the republic, especially in the regions. For this reason, the government of the Republic of Bukhara was forced to introduce the obligation to perform police work among the population. One or two people were selected under the supervision of the elders in each area where the population lived, and they were entrusted with maintaining order. The activities of the people elected from the districts were carried out under the supervision and support of the police.

Since the establishment of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, former Soviet authorities have been established in the Surkhandarya oasis. In particular, a special detachment under the leadership of experienced commander Goncharenko will be formed to establish the former Soviet power in Termez. When Sherabad Beg realized that the dangerous situation had eased, he ran away. But the power was in the hands of counter-revolutionary forces. In the spring of 1921, the revolutionary forces completely captured Sherabad, and Soviet power was established here. After the collapse of the Bukhara Emirate and the founding of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, in early 1921, the supporters united under the banner of "Fight against infidels and restoration of the Emirate" under the leadership of Abdunazar Mulla (Mullah Imam) around the western Bukhara regions. 600 horsemen joined the fight against the "infidel Uris" and went to defend Islam. General Anwar Pasha, a political figure from Turkey, joined this movement and delivered a letter from the emir of Bukhara, who lives in Afghanistan, to the leader.

Anwar Pasha came with an army of about a thousand, because the emir had given him all the representation. He united with counter-revolutionary forces in Central Asia and occupied the lands of Eastern Bukhara on November 8, 1921. Then he delivered an ultimatum to the Soviet government, demanding the withdrawal of Red Army troops from Bukhara, Khiva, and Turkestan, and recognition of himself as the head of a Central Asian state. According to some reports, he was also encouraged by the British government. Anwar Pasha appoints Ibrahim Bey to Tajikistan and Hayit Bey to Surkhandarya as his representative. He begins an attack on Dushanbe with a select army of 1.5-3 thousand people, consisting of kungirats, juz, Turkmens, and daryans. He appoints Rozibek to Boysun and Asadulloboy to Denov. In June 1922, in a battle with the local people and the Red Army, Anwar Pasha was defeated, and on August 4, he himself died in the last decisive battle. In 1923, after mutual

relations were established between the government of the USSR and the king of Afghanistan, much peace was established in our oasis.

The so-called printing movement of 1926-27 takes a different form. Because those who crossed the border from the Afghan side joined various looting groups and seized the property of ordinary working people and tried to attack the new regime. At that time, the new government promised return, amnesty rights and special loans to those who unknowingly crossed over or fled to Afghanistan. In spite of such situations, in the villages and farms of our oasis, work such as unifying healthy forces, supplying food to farmers, and providing them with seeds continued without a break [5].

The newly formed red soldiers, volunteer people's militia and peasant detachments fought hard against Anwar Pasha and other counter-revolutionary forces, and in this struggle they won.

It should be noted that Ismail Muhammedovich Tabiev, Ismail Abduvaliev, Nikolay Vasilevich Antonov, Luka Illarionovich Bratok, Stepan Kazemirovich Gay, Karaboy Tashmuhammedov, Dadabola Rahimov, Shomamadi Mirakhedov were among the first activists who fought valiantly in the battles of Sherabad, Boysun, Angor, Yangi Arik and other areas. It is permissible to mention the names of Chori Berkaliyev, Anatoliy Nikolaevich Loginov, Hasan Amir Khanov, Allayor Mominov with special respect and attention and to claim their rights.

On July 12, 1924, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b) adopted a decision "On national demarcation in the republics of Central Asia." This decision will be implemented in the fall of the same year. Surkhondaryia will be included as a district in the Bukhara region of the Uzbek SSR[6].

Results and discussion.

According to the decision of the 5th General Bukhara Congress of 1924, Davronbek Hakimbekovich Bobobekov and Kelim Khujayev were appointed as the head of Surkhondaryia militia.

On January 29, 1925, Surkhondaryia district was established, and the city of Sherabad was designated as its center.

Due to the fact that the existing volunteer militia detachments do not have directly subordinated leadership offices, and according to the decision of the Small Council of People's Commissars of May 19, 1924 on the termination of volunteer militia units in the Republic by October 1, and the order of the administrative department of the district executive committee No. 7 of August 18, 1925, they are administrative and economic issues. will be subordinated to the district police department, and in practice, according to the life requirements of that time, the district people's militia will be founded in Sherabad. The protection of public order and the fight against crime are the responsibility of a small number of 193-member police cavalry units and members of the criminal investigation service.

On June 15, 1925, a criminal investigation department was established in Termiz, and Ivan Glusov was appointed as its head. At the end of that year, this department was transferred to Sherabad, and a five-person criminal investigation unit headed by Chori Berkaliyev was formed in Termiz. All the employees of this unit were armed with 2 "nagans". At that time, 50-80 percent of crimes were solved in Termez.

Conclusion.

The fact that the territory of the oasis consists of different geographical boundaries was considered one of the main reasons for the difficulties in the work of the police in those years. On one side there are Boisun, Kohitang up to 2.5 thousand meters high, on the other side there are 3-4 thousand meters high mountains in the Sariosia region, the weather is extremely cold, on the other side - the border with Afghanistan, the borders spread to the territories of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan... All this catching up made the activity of the small number of people's militia extremely difficult at that time. In addition, in 1925, the Samsonova-Termiz railway section, which had been derailed earlier, was restored, as well as horse-post roads in Dushanbe, Sherabad and other directions; a cotton ginning plant and a power station will be built[7]. Naturally, as a result of this, the flow of citizens and people with various purposes to our oasis has increased significantly. This situation also caused a lot of difficulties in the activities of the police departments.

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