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Avaz Ermetov

PhD in History, Docent
National University of Uzbekistan,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
kamola_nuz@rambler.ru

**SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.**

FEATURES OF RULING OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN UZBEKISTAN: PARTICULARLY IN ORGANIZATION OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES (1925-1945 YEARS)

Abstract: The article consists the analysis of the process of the consolidation of governing system, specifically the organization of the organs of domestic affairs and their participation in the process of accomplishing socio-economical and political changes.

Key words: state control, the Soviet police, law, authorities, Turkestan, regulations, orders, the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the coups, in October, 1917 the Soviet government came to power in Russian and then in Turkestan (1917- in Turkestan, in 1920- in Khiva khanate and Bukhara emirate). For strengthening its power Soviet government started creating a range of governmental institutions of public administration and control. For protecting and establishing the Soviet system, in November, 1925 following the public order and participation in socio-economical and political processes there were created the organs of domestic affairs. [1, p.163-164]

At the end of 1924 as a result of the national-territorial delimitation of Central Asia and the Uzbek SSR (1925, February), the internal affairs bodies, carry out their activities in the territories of the Turkestan ASSR, the Bukhara and Khorezm People's Republic came under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan. Powers and tasks defined on the basis of legal regulations, statutes, decrees issued, the decisions and instructions of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Turkestan were mutually agreed and coordinated. As a result, the general supervision over the activities of the police and the criminal investigation department was entrusted to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) of the Uzbek SSR. In the resolution adopted by the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR, it was

stated that the Commissioner of Internal Affairs of Turkestan ASSR, national inspectors Bukhara and Khorezm People's Republic temporarily remain in their posts. The police and criminal investigation department, created in the Uzbek SSR, subordinated 7 regional offices, one-city district (old town in Tashkent), 13 district offices and Privokzalny department of Samarkand region. [2, p.44]

In order to improve the activities of the newly established bodies of internal affairs December 1, 1925 the NKVD took the "Charter of the Soviet workers' militia dekhkan Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic." In particular, in paragraph number 1 of the Charter states that "The Soviet workers' militia Dekan Uzbek SSR is the executive body of the central and local government, which is implementing all the decisions, orders and decrees for the protection of revolutionary order and ensure the independence of the central and local authorities". The tasks assigned at the time to the police, were as follows: the protection of revolutionary order, to ensure personal and property safety of citizens; participate in the implementation of all decisions, orders and decrees issued by the parent organizations; security prisons; fight against crime; control of the sanitary condition of settlements; issuance of passports to the population; the paperwork to receive parcels and postal money orders, recovery of lost documents; imposition of



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administrative penalties; control of agriculture; Checking the number of head of livestock and more. al. [3,p.14]

In May 1927 in the Uzbek SSR NKVD it was liquidated and on its basis was created by the Central Administration, concerned with the protection of public order, fight against crime and others. However, this restructuring did not last long. So, in October 1928 the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs was re-organized. According to Resolution of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of December 31, 1930 the activities of the NKVD was suspended. As a result of these changes, the police with all his presence staff were transferred to the CPC, and the regional, city and district police stations were subject to the relevant territorial executive committees. May 25, 1931 for the first time in the USSR was developed and approved by the Charter of the worker-peasant militia. In 1932, at the Joint State Political Administration (OGPU) was organized by the General Directorate of the police. In 1934, the NKVD was again organized by the police and the Home Office was to submit to him. During this period of the Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan was carried out simultaneously with the changes in the socio-economic sphere. December 2, 1925 at the extraordinary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic adopted a decree "On the nationalization of land and water." Since that time and until 1929, was abolished in Uzbekistan 4801 farm landlord type, extra land were confiscated 23,036 households. In general, the land and water reform the Soviet government was one of the measures aimed at the elimination of the propertied classes, the construction of a classless society and created the basis for the forced collectivization of agriculture in the coming years. [4,p.141]

As a result of the publication of November 7, 1929 in a press article of Stalin's "Year of Great Change", as well as support for the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), held in the same year, it offers a policy of accelerated collectivization of agriculture and dispossession were defined tasks mass collectivization. [5,p.3-4]

In the course of the policy of nationalization of property, means of production, livestock, agricultural products, seed reserves of rich and medium farmers, to restore its economy under the conditions of the New Economic Policy (NEP), were forcibly expropriated. States were strictly defined area of land sown and prices for agricultural products, grow and pass by farmers. [6,p.448]

As can be seen from archival documents, the issue was considered at the dispossession of various sessions and meetings of the Soviet government organizations. At one of these meetings in the course of the dispute on "Who is the fist and how to fight

it?" Was asked, "Is it right to consider the fist sector, which has three cows?" One of the participants of the meeting (Osa) responded as follows: "Of course. Naturally, farmers, stands out for its developed economy, transformed into a fist, in addition, they are afraid of dispossession, do not want to have excess stock. ... Generally speaking, a fist in the first place, "socially dangerous element" and secondly "political enemy of the Soviet government." [7,p.13]

Since that time, the pressure on farmers, which had a practical focus on collectivization, turned to the destruction of dekhkan farms. He began the pursuit of the figures. As in all regions of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan is carried out by the collectivization campaign, "threats and pressure." Farmers forced, under intense pressure to join the kolkhoz. Those who were against it, regardless of social status, "dekulakize." [8,p.9]

From archival documents it is clear that in the process of collectivization number deported from Uzbekistan in 1933 amounted to 5500 farm fist, while from the entire territory of Central Asia was sent over 10 thousand dekhkan farms across the Union, the number of deported families since the end of 1929 until the middle of 1930 was 320 thousand, the vast majority of the deportees were sent to special camps or special settlements located on the outskirts of the country. [9,p.31]

World history knows a lot of wars and military conflicts, but the worst tragedy of the twentieth century is the Second World War, its consequences are felt even today. After Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union (22 June 1941) June 30, 1941 under the leadership of Stalin organized the State Defense Committee. In the hands of the State Defense Committee was concentrated state and military power. [10,p.29]

Based on the military conditions began to implement changes in the structure, tasks and powers of state institutions. For example, in 1941 on July 20 issued a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the merger of the People's Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) of the USSR and the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) (It should be noted that in February 1941 the NKVD and its field offices were divided into 2 parts, namely, the NKVD and NKGB. In April 1943, the NKVD was again divided into two independent Commissariats). The main aim of these reforms, it was said, was to "ensure the security of society and state in the country to improve the work on prevention activities and foreign agents for the prevention of crime."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen from the documents in the first days of the war in Uzbekistan in the city and district military commissariat it received more than 14,000 applications. Most of the applicants in the first days went to the front, among them were the police, as an

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example, that 50% of students of the Tashkent police school, 149 employees of the police in Samarkand, 204 police departments best employee of the Tashkent Railway became part of the Uzbek Division and the Division of General Panfilov who participated in the battles of Moscow. [11,p.31]

In the translation process on a war footing of the economy on a national scale, the NKVD Uzbek Republic issued an order "On the abolition of the holiday staff personnel of the Interior and review them from leave the service" (30 June 1941). The tasks assigned to the police and their powers were extended.

It should be noted that in the studied years the tasks entrusted to the bodies of internal affairs in the scale of the Soviet Union to some extent differ from the territorial point of view, depending on the proximity of the front. For example, frontline police officers, along with the tasks assigned to them under the Charter were to lead the armed struggle against the enemy saboteurs, spies and traitors, to ensure timely execution of military orders.

The tasks assigned to the bodies of internal affairs of Uzbekistan also were different in the field of public order and safety, they were as follows: a) enforcement of discipline and order in public places; b) the control of traffic safety on the roads (the use of transport, effective participation in road construction and maintenance of repair works); c) for various kinds of natural disasters to provide comprehensive assistance to the population, the protection of public

property; g) provision of first assistance to the victims in an accident or a criminal attack, shipping them to the hospital; d) ensuring the proper implementation of the passport system (setting temporary and permanent residence of citizens and foreigners, checking their attitude to conscription); e) provision of reference works to levy administrative penalties within the powers given to the police and other authorities. [12,p.575]

After the adoption of the Central Committee of the CP of the Uzbek SSR and the CPC decision "On measures to implement the plan of deliveries of grain production of all kinds of" (18-20 November 1943), on the internal affairs agencies in the field have been tasked with the protection of grain products, installed in the control points and reception delivery, protection of places of storage of agricultural products, participate in the sowing and harvesting of grain and other agricultural products. [13,p.48-49]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said, that after the establishment of the soviet government in Uzbekistan there were organized the institutions of public administration and control. Within the scope of their tasks and powers the organs of domestic affairs participated in socio-economical and political processes being accomplished in the area. The transfer of organs of police into military situation increased their obligation in enforcement the law and fight against crime.

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