

THE ACTIVITY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN SURKHANDARYA AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Allayorov Bekzod Erkinovich

Department of Internal Affairs of Surkhondarya region lieutenant colonel, Termiz State University
Jahan freelance researcher of the Department of History

Annotation: The article talks about the protection of public order in the Surkhondarya region after the Second World War, increasing the fight against crime, increasing attention to the education of minors, improving the functioning of prisons, and a number of other activities.

Keywords: Surkhondarya region, fight against crime, public order, criminal investigation department, Surkhondarya regional department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Introduction.

In the first years after the war, it was somewhat difficult to provide the population of the region with bread, the executive committee of the region, by its decision of February 6, 1947, decided on the contingent that should be provided with bread in March 1947. In accordance with the decision, it was noted that it is necessary to provide bread to 98 officers of the regional departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

During the restoration and development of the national economy, police officers were also involved in companies held in the agricultural sector. At this point, the decision of the regional executive committee on February 20, 1947 "On collecting fat from sheep and goats and dividing lambs into offspring in 1947 in Surkhondarya region" is noteworthy. Regional police chief L. I. Masover was assigned the task of ensuring the organization of combating the theft (embezzlement) of goods by regularly sending operatives of the district police departments to the places where money is collected [1].

Materials and Methods.

Based on the post-war situation in the region, the local government and party organization must protect public order in settlements and places where people gather, identify criminal elements, and monitor the activities of various suspicious persons coming and going, in order to make full use of the public opportunities of the region. , on March 21, 1947, makes a separate joint decision on "Measures to fight crime and strengthen public order in rural areas." The decision provides for the substantive resolution of the following organizational issues:

1. In order to maintain public order in collective farms and state farms, MTS, railways, volunteer groups should be formed and men and women aged 18 to 50 should be involved in its composition;
2. To lead these groups, dignified people from the party and Komsomol members should be selected and this should be accepted as a task of the team;
3. The members of the group should be given separate certificates based on the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

4. Instruction (instruction) with the members of the group and monitoring of their activities is carried out by the district police chiefs;
5. In each village, township council, separate responsible staff should be allocated for the issues of accepting and deregistration of citizens in settlements. Persons who come and stop (overnight) and gather at night should be thoroughly checked and recorded in special notebooks;
6. The executive committees of the district should organize round-the-clock duty (day and night) in villages, villages and other populated areas[2].

Of course, the results of the implementation of this decision were a great help to the guardians of peace in the strengthening of public order in the region and in the fight against crime. During this period, special importance was given to the work of explaining and promoting the legislation among the residents of the region. Ashurov, chairman of the regional executive committee, in his report "On the work of the executive in the 1st quarter of 1946 and 1947" at the 7th session of the Surkhondarya Regional Council of Workers' Deputies, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "Protection of state secrets, criminal liability for theft of state and public property, and strengthening protection of private property of citizens" "On", the executive committees of regional, city, village and settlement councils will carry out extensive explanatory work among the population about the decrees, and the session will make an appropriate decision on this issue[3].

Cases of embezzlement, misappropriation and theft of state property, especially cooperative property, were quite significant in the region. In order to prevent this situation, the issue "On the unsatisfactory state of protection of cooperative property in the field of anti-robbers and thefts and protection of cooperative property" will be considered and a decision will be made in the regional executive committee. In the decision, the head of the regional police, L. I. Massaver, is tasked to order all the police departments to take active measures to find the persons who are hiding, appropriating the cooperative property of the police bodies[4].

The local government paid special attention to the issues of fire fighting in the region, along with the protection of public order in the region, strengthening the fight against crime, increasing attention to the education of minors, improving the functioning of prisons and other activities. First of all, they were allocated funds for improving working conditions, repairing buildings and other purposes. In 1947, at the meeting of the regional executive committee, the report of Sharipov, the head of the regional department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was heard, based on the decision of the meeting, 363,500 soums were allocated for the implementation of fire prevention measures. In addition, 17,000 soums were allocated for the construction of the Denov district fire fighting DPO and capital repair of the building of the Termiz city state fire protection unit.

Only in 1948, the issue of strengthening the fight against fire was considered twice in the regional executive committee. One of them is "On measures to be taken to ensure fire safety during the period of the 1948 grain harvesting company", and the second is "On strengthening fire fighting measures in the national economy".

On January 6, 1950, the issue of "Strengthening fire safety in public enterprises and buildings of leading bodies" was discussed at a joint meeting of the regional executive and party committees, and according to its decision, Sharipov, the head of the regional department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was assigned to fight against fire with volunteer firemen and combat units. an appropriate task was given to conduct training, fire prevention with their participation and, if necessary, to create units capable of actively extinguishing fires. Also, on April 8, 1951, the regional executive committee, by its decision, instructed Rajabov, the head of the Surkhondarya regional department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to organize an inspection of the state of fire fighting in training bases and points belonging to the Ministry of Preparation, and to ensure compliance with fire safety rules there [5].

At the initiative of the internal affairs departments, the local government attached great importance to the issues of fire safety, regularly discussed this issue at annual meetings, and the necessary decisions were made for implementation.

By 1949, there was a change in the life of the militia, as it was again placed under the control of the Ministry of State Security. Three departments were established in the main police headquarters of the State Security Service: the Police Service Department, the Department of Combating Social Property Appropriators and Speculators, the Criminal Investigation Department, and a number of other departments depending on their work [6]. This situation required the police to perform their duties more efficiently and increased the responsibility of the employees.

After the Second World War, especially since the end of the 40s and the beginning of the 50s, the service activities of the representatives of the precincts have expanded considerably. It is necessary for them to know every incident that happened in their service areas, to maintain public order, to prevent crimes, to identify what happened, to communicate with the public, to receive citizens, to consider their applications and complaints, to take necessary measures, to check compliance with the passport regime. In general, they were obliged to deal with all issues that are part of the police activity in the territory of their precinct. In addition to these, the officers of the foreign service of the police caught looters, thieves, looters of social property, and smugglers. The policeman felt a high responsibility for the work assigned to him. He is ready to protect the interests of the people and the state even when he is on duty, even when he is on vacation.

In those days, the police did not have cars or motorcycles. In rural areas, precinct representatives rode on horseback. There were almost no criminalistic and operative techniques, photo-apparatus and other techniques. Despite this, the personnel served conscientiously and honestly, night after night and day after day. They worked tirelessly to prevent crime, detect crimes in time, protect public order, protect them from any illegal and criminal attacks in the cultivation and preparation of agriculture, cotton, grain, livestock and other products.

For example, on July 29, 1953, the 4th convocation, 2nd session of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies of Surkhandarya region will be held. Chief of police of Shorchi district Ahmedov will speak on the report of the chairman of the executive committee Artikov "On the implementation of the plan for the development of livestock breeding in regional collective farms, preparations for the livestock village and its holding". According to the report of the session, he states the following: "In the development of livestock, it is of crucial importance to fulfill the tasks given in connection with the preparation of fodder within the deadline. However, the leaders of many collective farms do not sufficiently assess the importance of this task. percent did. In Khrushchev and Shvernik collective farms in the district, it can be said that the work of making hay has been left to its own devices. However, in these collective farms last year, due to the lack of enough fodder, the cattle came out of the winter thin. In the Molotov collective farm, 3,000 sheep died from lack of food. In this collective farm, 56 head of cattle died from the cliff due to irresponsibility of livestock workers. Livestock condition is also bad in K. Marks collective farm in the district. We must fight hard against this irresponsible approach to animal husbandry. It is necessary to strengthen political and mass activities among shepherds, to ensure practical assistance of zootechnical veterinary workers to collective farms" [7].

Results and discussion.

In 1953-1956, a number of measures aimed at improving the work of all law enforcement agencies, as well as the police, were taken. In particular, the issues of getting rid of people who previously allowed to disturb the socialist legislation, prevention of any cases of abuse of official positions, strengthening of the fight against crime, especially its dangerous types, were resolved. Special attention was paid to the strengthening of legislation in the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. First of all,

importance was attached to the improvement of the quality of the investigation of criminal cases, the strengthening of the apparatus of criminal investigation and the foreign service of the police. Employees of the operative department were exempted from carrying out investigative actions on criminal cases. And these, first of all, allowed them to focus their efforts on solving crimes and strengthening the law. On June 30, 1956, according to the conclusions of the 20th congress of the former CPSU, the decision "On the elimination of the cult of personality and its consequences" was adopted. Based on this, in the fall of 1956, measures were taken to improve the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its bodies. As a result, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and police departments were reorganized. In particular, unified internal affairs departments of executive committees, police departments of communities in cities and regions were established in regions. In accordance with these measures, the principle of two-way subordination of the police was restored. That is, he became subject to both local Soviets and higher internal affairs agencies.

Conclusion.

By 1957, according to the decision of the former government, the police were tasked with searching for persons who had lost contact with their relatives in the territory of the country. Because many citizens lost contact with their relatives due to repression, World War II and other reasons. In solving this issue, the regional militia did a good job based on the circumstances. As in the whole country, the 1940s and 1950s were extremely difficult years in our region. Because in the first half of the 1940s, the country's entire economy, all its resources were directed to the defense of the homeland and victory over the enemy in this deadly war. After the end of the war, that is, in the second half of the 1940s and 1950s, together with the entire Soviet people, the members of the militia of the oasis made a worthy contribution to the restoration and development of the economy of the country, which had come to the edge of the cliff. They focused on the fight against looters of state and cooperative property, prevention of shortages and putting an end to such situations, taking necessary measures to eliminate the causes of their origin. They intensified the fight against destruction and theft of cotton, grain, cattle and other agricultural products, trade and violation of trade rules. During this period, the Surkhan militia was led by Kot, Hasanov, Leonid Ilyich Massover, Evdokim Kavikov, Alexander Pavlovich Savitsky, Sharipov, Aydin Rajabov, Hashim Kurbanov, Rahimjon Otajonov, Kasim Tokhsonov, Tilla Abullaev and others. They did not spare their knowledge and efforts in educating the young employees from among the native population in the spirit of conscientious, honest and loyal service to the motherland and our people. Despite the shortcomings of that difficult period, they encouraged a small number of police officers to serve our people and the motherland based on the policy of our state. They took measures to prevent crime in the region, to solve the committed crimes in time, to restore the material and moral damages caused to the state and citizens due to crime. According to the requirements of that time, all the employees, from ordinary policemen to the head of the department, worked in two shifts every day and did not know what rest was. This custom has been passed down to the next generation and they are conscientiously fulfilling their duties day and night.

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