



THE ORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL BODIES IN TURKESTAN AND THEIR ROLE IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF SOVIET AUTHORITY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Turkiston ASSRda sovet militsiyasining tashkil etilishi, uning tuzilishi va faoliyati yoritilgan. 1918-1923 yillar oralig'ida militsiyaning huquqiy asoslari, vazifalari, tashkiliy tuzilishi hamda ko'ngilli militsiya otryadlarining shakllanish jarayoni tahlil qilingan. Sovet hukumati mahalliy xalq orasida o'z ta'sirini kuchaytirish maqsadida militsiya tizimini kengaytirib, uni jamoat tartibini saqlash va inqilobiy tuzumni mustahkamlash vositasi sifatida ishlatgan. Ko'ngilli militsiya otryadlari sovet rejimiga qarshi harakatlarga qarshi kurashda muhim rol o'ynagan.

Kalit so'zlar: Turkiston ASSR, sovet militsiyasi, Ishchi-dehqon militsiyasi, ko'ngilli militsiya, inqilobiy tartib, sovet hukumati, jamoat xavfsizligi, siyosiy nazorat, militsiya bosh boshqarmasi, huquqiy asoslar.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы создания, структуры и деятельности советской милиции в Туркестанской АССР. Анализируются правовая основа, задачи, организационная структура полиции, а также процесс формирования добровольческих полицейских формирований в 1918-1923 годах. Советское правительство расширило систему полиции, чтобы усилить свое влияние среди местного населения, используя ее как средство поддержания общественного порядка и укрепления революционного режима. Важную роль в борьбе с антисоветскими движениями сыграли отряды добровольческой милиции.

Ключевые слова: Туркестанская АССР, советская милиция, рабоче-крестьянская милиция, добровольческая милиция, революционный порядок, Советская власть, общественная безопасность, политический контроль, Главное управление милиции, правовая база.



Abstract: The article examines the issues of creation, structure and activities of the Soviet militia in the Turkestan ASSR. The legal basis, tasks, organizational structure of the police, as well as the process of formation of volunteer police units in 1918-1923 are analyzed. The Soviet government expanded the police system in order to strengthen its influence among the local population, using it as a means of maintaining public order and strengthening the revolutionary regime. Volunteer militia units played an important role in the fight against anti-Soviet movements.

Key words: Turkestan ASSR, Soviet militia, workers' and peasants' militia, volunteer militia, revolutionary order, Soviet power, public security, political control, Main Directorate of Militia, legal framework.

INTRODUCTION.

On December 13, 1918, the "Regulations on the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Militia of the Turkestan Republic of the Russian Soviet Federation" were developed and approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR. The Commissariats of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs of the Turkestan Republic and the board under them were directly engaged in militia work. The chief instructor of the Republican militia, who had general leadership over the Republican militia, was included in the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs with his own court. The militia organized in the places was headed by the heads of city and district security. They and their assistants were appointed by the Soviets with the consent of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

On June 26, 1919, the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR adopted the Decree on the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Militia of the Turkestan Republic of the Russian Soviet Federation. The decree subordinated the city, district, as well as criminal investigation and emir's road militias to the Main Directorate of the Militia, strengthening its structure. The decree determined that the duty and main task of the Soviet militia was to protect the interests of the working class and the poor working people, as well as the revolutionary order and the new regime.



After the decree on the establishment of the Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Militia, their number began to grow rapidly. At the end of 1919, their number reached 87,800 people, and by the end of 1920 it exceeded 300,000 people. Thus, the ranks of the militia were increased in order to strengthen the new Soviet power in Russia and its outlying regions and to strengthen order and control. On December 16, 1919, the resolution of the head of the Main Directorate of the Militia, Y. Sirul, on the structure and activities of the militia was published.

On April 22, 1920, the "Regulations on the Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Militia" was adopted by the Turkestan ASSR CPSU. The next regulation took into account the experience gained in organizing the militia in the Turkestan ASSR and the RSFSR. The structure of the republican militia was formed from the Main Directorate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, departments under the management departments of the regional revolutionary committees, and city departments, and the Main Directorate was assigned the following responsibilities:

- ✚ establishing general management over the police, replenishing and distributing the police personnel;
- ✚ establishing and strengthening discipline in the police;
- ✚ explaining the work of organizing local police bodies; providing police officers with food, clothing and weapons;
- ✚ controlling police departments and giving them relevant instructions;
- ✚ organizing special courses for police officers;
- ✚ controlling the activities of criminal investigation departments;
- ✚ developing the staff of the republican police;
- ✚ compiling reports and general material estimates on the police [3:99].

The charter also reflects the tasks of the Turkestan Workers' and Peasants' Militia as a system, which are defined as follows:

- ✚ to carry out the tasks assigned to the IIC in the field of discipline and to ensure the implementation of the issued resolutions, decrees and orders;



- ✚ to ensure the security of organizations and buildings that are state property (telegraph, telephone network offices, post offices, etc.);
- ✚ to guard factories, factories, mines and other organizations and institutions related to production;
- ✚ to protect forests, fields, state reserves and to protect fuel depots, raw materials and agricultural products;
- ✚ to guard prisons and camps where prisoners are temporarily kept;
- ✚ to assist all existing administrative bodies in carrying out the tasks assigned to them.

By the end of 1920, there were 34 city, 26 uyezd, and 92 district police departments in the Turkestan ASSR [4:38].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

On September 17, 1921, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR, some changes were made to the structure and staffing of the militia, which took the following form: 6 regional departments, 7 departments in the cities of the regions, 30 district departments, 95 district departments, 54 city police departments and 36 militia units. One of the direct forms of participation of workers and peasants in the activities of the militia in Turkestan was the volunteer militia detachments. They were interpreted in all studies created during the Soviet period as being formed voluntarily by the workers themselves.

The People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Turkestan ASSR gave the right to form volunteer militia detachments to local executive committees, and also gave instructions to increase the number of personnel in these detachments to the required number for each district "in order to successfully combat the invasion and establish public order." The volunteer militia was subordinate to the local executive committees. On March 25, 1922, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Turkestan ASSR informed the republican government - the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Turkestan ASSR that the population was forming volunteer



militia detachments at its own expense in the necessary places, and that full responsibility for this was assigned to the district and district executive committees. Soon after, the "Regulation on the Organization of the Volunteer Militia" was adopted. It specifically emphasized the need to strictly limit the size of the volunteer militia units being formed so that the expenses associated with the formation of the volunteer militia "do not become a burden" on the population that undertook to cover them.

According to the report of the head of the Republican Militia of the Turkestan ASSR on the activities of the militia submitted to the Central Executive Committee on May 24, 1922, the number of volunteer militia officers in the Fergana region was 1,995, and in the Syrdarya region – 3,100. By the summer of this year, self-defense squads were also recruited in the Andijan region, and representatives of the Skobelev district-city party and military organization issued a special resolution on the need to increase the number of volunteer militia officers. The factor that prompted this decision was the presence of an anti-Soviet movement in Turkestan, which was gaining momentum and achieving great success, and the Soviet government intended to eliminate "its enemies" with the help of volunteers. Therefore, on November 15, 1922, the number of volunteer militiamen in the country was increased to 6,117 [1:34].

The Turkestan Communist Party felt the need to "strengthen the volunteer militia by selecting, vetting the personnel, and strengthening its political ideology" in March 1923. Formation of the Soviet militia in the Turkestan ASSR: The Soviet authorities tried to strengthen their rule by organizing a militia structure in the Turkestan ASSR. The militia was used as a means of ensuring political and public security.

The militia was responsible for maintaining discipline, protecting state institutions and production facilities engaged in security, combating crime, and suppressing movements against the Soviet regime. The Soviet government formed volunteer militia units with the participation of the local population. These units were formed as a force supporting Soviet policy and were mobilized to combat



protest movements. The number of police officers increased sharply during the years 1919-1922. This was the result of measures taken by the Soviet regime to strengthen security and control. The service of the militia to political goals: The Soviet militia was aimed not only at maintaining public order, but also at protecting the political interests of the government.

CONCLUSION.

Thus, it is clear from the above information that the main reason for the formation of volunteer militia detachments was to increase the political forces favorable to the Soviet regime among the local population, that is, to strengthen the policies and activities of the Soviet government. In particular, they played an important role in strengthening Soviet ideology among the local population and combating opposition.

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