

Eurasian Journal  
of Humanities and  
Social Sciences



# Activities Of The Internal Affairs Of The USSR Of Uzbekistan In The Years After World War II

Tojiyev Bahodir Mavlon  
oglu

Researcher, Karshi State Technical University

Ergasheva Yulduz  
Alimovna

Professor, Karshi State Technical University

## ABSTRACT

The article covers the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR of Uzbekistan after World War II and changes in the internal policy of the Soviet state, including issues of increasing the prestige of the police, combating crime, maintaining public order and strengthening law and order. Issues such as the organizational structure of the police system in the republic in the post-war years, improving personnel skills, introducing new positions in political and educational work, as well as increasing public participation in the fight against crime are discussed

## Keywords:

Uzbekistan USSR, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Soviet era, maintaining public order, combating crime, police system, personnel training, political education.

**Introduction:** In the post-war period (1945-1952), the function of protecting socialist property, the rights and property interests of citizens from encroachments by criminals in the Uzbek SSR acquired significant importance. The police of the Uzbek SSR, in cooperation with the courts and prosecutors, faithfully fulfilling the tasks assigned to them before the people and the Motherland, and in cooperation with the working people, achieved significant success in maintaining public order. In this process, they actively participated not only in ensuring internal security, but also in solving other important socio-political tasks of the party and government[1].

In the post-war years, it became necessary to take urgent measures to reduce the level of crime and strengthen public order. In this process, the party and Soviet authorities

provided great assistance to the police, while at the same time involving the general public in active participation in the fight against crime and in maintaining public order. This integrated approach played an important role in the fight against crime and was effective in ensuring public safety.

In December 1946, the Tashkent City Party Committee developed measures to combat dangerous crime and strengthen public order. Within the framework of this plan, specific measures were identified to reduce the level of crime in the capital of the republic by uniting the forces of administrative bodies and workers. As a result, a significant decrease in the level of crime was observed[2].

**Main part:** During the Great Patriotic War and the years after it, the number of police officers decreased sharply, and especially the rank-and-

file police officers did not have sufficient general and special training during the war and in the first years after the war. However, despite this, the police officers continued to selflessly fulfill the party's task of protecting socialist property and the personal and property security of citizens.

As a result of the measures taken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR and party organizations, the potential of police personnel was strengthened. Party-political and educational-enlightenment activities among police officers were intensified and their specialized knowledge was increased, which in turn led to an increase in work efficiency. This process made a significant contribution to the formation of the police system and the improvement of its activities.

In November 1950, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a resolution to establish the medal "For Distinguished Services in Maintaining Public Order". This resolution was made in order to recognize the activities of the Soviet militia in maintaining public order and the main tasks of protecting socialist property from looting. During the Soviet regime, the preservation of socialist property and its protection from looters was always one of the first tasks of the Soviet militia[3].

In the first months after the abolition of the card system and the monetary reform, which was carried out with the active participation of the party, Soviet organizations, the court and the prosecutor's office, as well as the public, the republican police authorities took drastic measures against speculators. During this period, speculators exposed by police officers were punished. In the post-war years, especially the employees of the BXSS (combat against the plunder of socialist property) apparatuses waged a fierce fight against speculation. Criminal investigation departments played a special role in the fight against crime, and their activities made a significant contribution to reducing the level of crime.

The main task of the external police service was to maintain public order. In the post-war period, against the background of the worsening conditions, police departments took measures

to significantly strengthen post and patrol services in cities, working settlements and railway stations. The strengthening of patrol services made it possible to prevent and eliminate crime, which was of great importance in ensuring public safety.

The establishment of administrative control over the external service activities of police officers also became relevant. Within the framework of the Regulations of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia, the police were tasked with establishing control "for the implementation of laws and orders of central and local authorities, in order to establish order and public safety." These tasks strengthened the role of the police in maintaining public order, imposed high responsibility on them, and consolidated their activities on a legal basis.

With the establishment of the departmental militia, the system of protection of facilities was further strengthened, and control was established to improve the sanitary condition and level of improvement of courtyards, streets, gardens, parks and other public places. In 1952, an updated Charter of the post and patrol service was introduced. This Charter clearly defined the procedure for organizing and performing the post and patrol service, as well as the duties and rights of police officers performing post and patrol work, which served to increase the efficiency of the service[4].

On July 20, 1953, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures to strengthen the fight against dangerous crime and maintain public order in the Uzbek SSR." This resolution was aimed at strengthening socialist legislation and the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, preventing crime, and stopping the activities of individuals who repeatedly violated Soviet legislation. The resolution, first of all, gave specific recommendations on sharply improving the quality of criminal investigations, strengthening the external service and the criminal investigation apparatus, which served as an important step in ensuring internal security.[5]

After 1953, on the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, large-scale work began

to be carried out in the Soviet Union to further improve criminal legislation. In 1954, during the reduction of the Armed Forces, many officers were released into the reserve and began to work in the police. This process led to a significant improvement in the quality of police personnel. However, despite this, the problem of improving the general and special training of personnel was not fully resolved. In this regard, on March 12, 1954, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a resolution on the main tasks and structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This resolution emphasized the need to sharply improve the general and special training of police officers, improve work culture, and strengthen relations with the public. This resolution determined that the main attention of police bodies should be paid to improving the methods of combating crime, especially speculation and plunder of socialist property, and to improving the skills of employees.

The 20th Congress of the CPSU (February 14-25, 1956) was a historic event for the Soviet state and party. This congress, along with considering important issues of building communism, also widely discussed issues of further strengthening the Soviet social and state system. The congress urged the leaders of party and state organizations to wage a resolute struggle against lawlessness and arbitrariness[6].

According to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of March 13, 1957, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic was established. By this decree, the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the republican level was reorganized as departments under the regional Soviets of Workers' Deputies, which began to continue their activities as internal affairs departments of the Executive Committees. Police departments in cities and districts were also reorganized accordingly.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government paid special attention to improving the conditions of police officers during this period. Measures were taken to provide the police with the necessary vehicles, means of communication, and well-equipped service buildings. Ways were also developed to improve the material condition of police

personnel, which helped to increase the efficiency of police activities.

Much attention was paid to increasing the salaries of employees in the police system and increasing the funds allocated for housing construction. The Councils of Ministers of the Union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the regional, regional and city Soviets of Workers' Deputies were tasked with providing housing for police officers, especially representatives of precinct police, at their places of work. These measures were implemented in order to improve the living conditions of police officers and have a positive impact on their work.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR issued a decree "On Responsibility for Petty Hooliganism" on January 4, 1957. This decree provided for strict measures against acts that disrupt public order, drunkenness, and other hooliganism.[7]

**Results and analysis:** On February 12, 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the republic adopted a resolution on strengthening the fight against alcoholism and establishing order in the trade in alcoholic beverages. The resolution condemned the negative consequences of alcoholism and required party and Soviet bodies, public organizations and working collectives to take specific measures against this vice. This resolution was an important step in strengthening the socialist order and rules of life, and assumed the main task of arming the police and other administrative bodies with the means of combating alcoholism, as well as determining effective methods of struggle.

On August 17, 1962, by a joint resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, important decisions were made on the activities of the Soviet militia, which were aimed at further improving the activities of the militia and increasing its efficiency. The new Charter approved by the USSR Council of Ministers clearly defined the main tasks of the militia, its place and role in the state administration system. According to the Charter, the militia, as an administrative and executive body of the Soviet state, was to

perform such tasks as maintaining public order, protecting socialist property and the person and rights of citizens from encroachment by criminals, as well as exposing dangerous crimes[8].

At the same time, public participation in police activities was further developed. Since 1956, police assistance brigades have been actively involved in the fight against crimes such as searching for criminals, stealing bicycles, and stealing bicycles. In some regions, police assistance brigades have been reorganized into permanent commissions for the protection of socialist property. These new organizational approaches, supported by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, were further strengthened by the resolution of March 2, 1959 "On the participation of workers in maintaining public order in the country." This resolution calls for the active involvement of workers in the fight against crime and maintaining public order, thereby increasing their role in ensuring the security of society.

In the Union republics, taking into account local conditions, regulations were developed that legally regulated the activities of volunteer people's groups to maintain public order. These regulations determined the basic rules for the structure and activities of these mass public organizations. According to the regulations, Volunteer People's Groups were formed from advanced workers, employees, collective farmers, students and pensioners, and their main task was to prevent violations and carry out educational work. In recent years, many new forms of workers' participation in the fight against crime and maintaining public order have appeared. In particular, these include brigades for the protection of socialist property, children's rooms of the police operating on a community basis.

In January 1960, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution to abolish the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and transfer its functions to the Ministries of Internal Affairs of the Union Republics. On August 30, 1962, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR issued a decree on the reorganization of the republican Ministry of Internal Affairs as the

Ministry of Public Order (MOOP). Similar changes were made in all the union and autonomous republics of the USSR. However, the abolition of the Union Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs made it difficult to coordinate the work of the republican detachments for maintaining public order, led to different practices in the normative regulation of some issues of the public order service, and in determining the structure and staffing of some police bodies. Also, the opportunities for inter-republican exchange of experience in combating crime and the use of the latest achievements of science and technology decreased[9].

The USSR Ministry of Public Order was established by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 26, 1966, in order to ensure a single operational leadership by uniting the Ministries of Public Order of the Union Republics in one center. This newly established agency was intended to strengthen inter-republican coordination in maintaining public order and increase its effectiveness.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs established a correspondence department of the Higher School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Tashkent in 1958 in order to train highly qualified personnel for work in the police bodies of the Uzbek, Turkmen and Tajik SSRs. By 1964, this department was reorganized as the Tashkent faculty of the Higher School of the Ministry of Public Order of the RSFSR, and in 1967 it was transformed into the Higher School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In addition to higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, inter-regional and regional points also actively worked to train and retrain police officers, precinct representatives, state automobile inspectors, and passport department employees. This system played an important role in improving the skills of local public order authorities and ensuring their productivity.

In the early 1960s, the Soviet government and the Communist Party carried out extensive work to improve the prestige of the police, improve the regulatory framework, and eliminate crime and its causes. During this period, the level of organizational and party

work in the police system was increased within the framework of party policy. However, the lack of a political officer position in the police system posed problems in educating the police in a communist spirit and increasing the efficiency of their operational activities. Therefore, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted a resolution to restore the position of political officer in the Soviet police system[10]. According to the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan of September 11, 1965, the position of deputies for political and educational work was introduced in the police bodies of large cities (districts) of the republic. This resolution played an important role in the effective implementation of new tasks set by the party and the government by the police bodies. At the same time, groups of instructors for political and educational work were organized in the public order departments of the republic and the Karakalpakstan ASSR, the oblast, the Tashkent city police department and road departments.

The USSR In July 1966, the establishment of the Union Republican Ministry for Public Order, later renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the reorganization of the Soviet police and internal affairs bodies management system were among the important changes of this period. The party and government took special measures aimed at improving the activities of the police, issued instructions on strengthening the police's relations with the public, clearly defining its tasks, and introducing new methods of work. These measures encouraged police officers to more actively combat crime, eliminate the causes of disorder, and actively identify individuals prone to crime.

**Conclusion:** In the years after World War II, the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR played a key role in the implementation of such important tasks as combating crime and maintaining public order in the republic. The Soviet government and the Communist Party carried out a number of organizational and political reforms in order to increase the social prestige of the police and take effective measures against crime. The measures taken to improve the skills of

personnel in the police system, the introduction of new positions in educational and political work, as well as to increase public participation in the fight against crime, served as an important step in strengthening law and order in the country and ensuring security.

#### References:

1. History of Uzbekistan. –T.: "Akademiya". 2010.
2. Boboyev M. Soatov A. Surkhandarya militia. - Samarkand; Sug'diyana, 1998.
3. Borisov, A. V. Police and militia of Russia: pages of history. - M., 1995.
4. Histories of the militia of Soviet Ukraine. Kyiv, 1965.
5. History of the internal affairs bodies of Russia: textbook. manual. - Penza: Publishing house of PSU, 2018. 216 p.
6. History of the Soviet militia. - M., 1977. - T. 2.
7. Police and militia of Russia: pages of history. - M., 1995.
8. Yermetov A. The activities of internal affairs bodies in Uzbekistan. Dissertation for Doctor of Historical Sciences. -T., 2019. -B.115.
9. 75 years in public service. Editor-in-chief G. Rakhimov. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 1992.
10. Jalilov T., Kholikov R. Soviet Uzbek militia. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 1983.