

HISTORY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES OF GUZAR DISTRICT

Tojiyev Bahodir Movlon oglu

Researcher at Karshi State Technical University

Abstract

This scientific article comprehensively analyzes the formation, historical development and modern activities of the internal affairs bodies of the Guzar district. The work gradually covers the socio-political changes of the Soviet era, the impact of local government and the era of repression, reforms and infrastructure renewal during the years of independence. The article analyzes the role of the heads and employees of the district's internal affairs departments in maintaining law and order, public safety, combating crime, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, improving the material and technical base and service conditions, and the importance of modern infrastructure and services based on scientific sources and archival documents. The results of the study reveal the strategic role of the activities of the internal affairs bodies of the Guzar district in regional stability and social security.

Keywords: Guzar district, internal affairs bodies, law and order, history, reforms, repressions, infrastructure, fight against crime, public safety, leaders, service conditions, independence, neighborhood cooperation.

The entry of Red Army troops into the city of Guzar on September 7, 1920 caused a radical change in the political and social situation in the region. As a result of this event, tensions increased among the local population, and 250 Guzar families were forced to abandon their property and move to the village of Boshchorbog, now Dekhkanabad district. However, as a result of active explanatory work carried out by local revolutionary activists and security guarantees from the new authorities, the refugees returned to their homes 14 days later.

The 1920s were a period of political and social instability and major historical upheaval in Central Asia. In particular, the establishment of Soviet power and the dissolution of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate led to mass displacement and population migration in the region. Thousands of local residents were forced to leave their homeland and move to Afghanistan due to political persecution, economic difficulties, and security-related factors.

The Afghan king Amanullah Khan allocated special villages and lands in the northern provinces for Uzbek and other Turkestan refugees who had migrated to his country. This led to a change in the demographic composition of the region, the emergence of new problems and connections in socio-economic and cultural life.

These historical processes, in turn, have created new problems of public safety, law and order, and social stability in and around Guzar. Special attention has been paid to strengthening the territorial activities of the new government structures, including internal affairs bodies, gaining the trust of the local population, and maintaining peace.

The establishment of Soviet power in the 1920s led to increased political and social instability in the region, which led to large-scale population migration in Central Asia. According to historical sources, the total number of people fleeing Soviet power to Afghanistan during this period was more than 200,000. Although the majority of the refugees were from Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand, since the vast majority of them were from Bukhara, it was common for the local population to call them "Bukhara people." This included many Guzars, who were also forced to migrate to Afghanistan.

The capture of the Guzar fortress by the Red Army on September 1, 1920 led to a further escalation of the political situation in the region. Said Akramkhan, who lived near the fortress, and Polat jibachi, who was responsible for his military weapons, also decided to move to Afghanistan along with other refugees, fearing that they would fall into the hands of the Red Army for security reasons. However, Polat jibachi was pursued by Red Army soldiers and was caught up with and killed 5 kilometers away, at the exit of the present-day village of Tugal. Local residents buried Polat jibachi's body exactly where he was shot, and his grave still exists in this area today.

Polat Jibachi was one of the most influential and respected figures in the Guzar principality, and his courtyard, located near the Tora fortress, was considered one of the largest and most magnificent residences in the region. After the Red Army occupied the Guzar region in September 1920, the famous military figure M.V. Frunze placed his command headquarters in this courtyard. This courtyard was quickly transformed into the headquarters of the Red Army troops in the city of Guzar, from where military control was exercised over the occupied lands of the Guzar principality.

In 1920, the District Internal Affairs Department (DIAD) under the Guzar District Executive Committee was established in the Polat jibachi courtyard. This department was responsible for detaining criminals and ensuring public safety, and a VSH (crime scene detention center) was also built at the same address. Over time, a road patrol (RPS) department was also established next to the police station. The police station operated in this building continuously from 1924 to 1968.

The role of local personnel in the formation and development of the internal affairs system in Guzar was of particular importance. Historical sources indicate that the first head of the Guzar Internal Affairs Department, known among the people as "Ergash Milisa", was a person who was born and raised in this very area. With his selfless work, he gained public attention and

deep respect among the local community. However, during the height of political repressions in 1930, Ergash Milisa was unjustly imprisoned and became a victim of repression.

These historical facts show the early stages of the activities of the internal affairs bodies in the Guzar region and the impact of Soviet policy on the formation of local governance, social stability, and the law and order system. At the same time, the historical significance of the Polat jibachi courtyard and the stages of development of the internal affairs structure through it are an important source for in-depth study of the history of the region.

From 1968 to 2006, the Guzar district internal affairs department operated in the building where the current district passport department is located. During this period, the department played an important role in maintaining law and order, public safety, combating crime, and protecting the legal interests of citizens in accordance with the requirements of the time. In 1994, the first brick was laid in the foundation of the new DIAD building at the initiative of the head of the district internal affairs department Bakhtiyor Akhmedov and the governor of the Guzar district Yarash Nurillayev. This historical event was an important milestone in strengthening the material and technical base of law enforcement agencies in the district and improving service conditions.

However, in 1995–1997, due to the construction of a new Road Patrol Service (RPS) building on the road from Karshi to Guzor, the construction of the new district Internal Affairs Department building was temporarily suspended. Only in 2006, much later, was a modern multi-storey building of the Internal Affairs Department built and fully commissioned. This new building is equipped in accordance with modern standards and requirements, and serves the effective and systematic work of internal affairs officers.

In recent years, the old district police department building was completely demolished and a new, modern, one-story building was built in its place. As a result, the Guzar district passport department moved to this new building and today provides all necessary passport and migration services to the population in modern conditions.

These infrastructure changes not only increased the efficiency and modernity of the activities of the internal affairs bodies, but also made it possible to provide more quality and convenient public services for the residents of the district. Thus, the internal affairs system and its related structures in the Guzar district have reached a new level in strengthening the material and technical base, improving service conditions, and effectively working in partnership with the public.

References:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – T.: “Uzbekistan” NMIU, 2019.
2. Babakalanov Z.Y. Improving the legal support of the activities of internal affairs bodies in the context of democratization and reform of the judicial and legal system // Bulletin of the

Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 1, 2011. pp. 31 – 32.

3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the activities of internal affairs bodies” dated March 27, 2001 // “Xalq so‘zi” March 28, 2001.

4. Sattorov A. The effectiveness of reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies // Main directions of liberalization of the judicial and legal system in the Republic of Uzbekistan: Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (December 12, 2007). – T.: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2007. p. 48.