

Activities of the Internal Affairs Bodies of Uzbekistan During the Second World War

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Abstract: *Although there have been many wars and struggles in the history of the world, the tragedy of the 20th century and the Second World War have been unprecedented, with far-reaching consequences for mankind. After the invasion of Nazi Germany on the territory of the Soviet Union on June 30, 1941, the State Defense Committee was created which headed by I.V. Stalin. The State Defense Committee had state, military, and party power (1, p.224).*

Key words: Military, Uzbekistan, Soviet Union, army, security

1. INTRODUCTION

During the war, the headquarters of the Supreme High Command was created as an extraordinary organ of strategic command of the Soviet armed forces by Stalin. Stalin took the post of commander in chief and led the development of all important military-political decisions (2, p.31).

Due to the state of war, a number of changes have been made in the structure of government agencies, their functions and powers. In particular, on July 20, 1941, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a Decree on the merger of the People's Commissariat for State Security of the USSR and the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR into one (3, p.31) (It should be noted that on February 3, 1941 the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR and its divisions were divided into two commissars, namely People's Commissars of Internal Affairs and People's Commissars of State Security. (4, p.72). In April 1943 the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs was again divided into two independent commissars). The main purpose of this is to "ensure public and state security in the country, improve the activities of foreign agencies and crime prevention".

The structure of police in the years under review were as follows:

- Main Directorate of Police of the NKVD of the USSR;
- Police Department of the NKVD of the Union Republics;
- Departments of Internal Affairs Department of regions, major cities;
- City and district police departments;

Structural subdivisions of the police department of NKVD were: secretariat, mobilization inspection, political department, criminal investigation department, department for combating state (socialist) property theft, special unit, passport office, registration of foreigners, combat training, the service department and the State Automobile Inspection (5, p.41).

2. Discussion.

In the first days of the war, the city and district military commissars of the republic received more than 14,000 applications (6, p.475). Most of the applicants had gone to the front as volunteers since the start of the war, including police officers. In the first months of the war, an average of 25% of all-union police personnel went to war (7, p.16). In particular, by order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR, 57 high-ranking officers of the country were quickly sent to the Red Army (8). In addition, 50% of the Tashkent Police School students, 149 Samarkand police officers and 204 best officers of the Tashkent Railway Police Department fought for the Uzbek national unit under the General Panfilov division (9, p.54).

Because of the mobilization of the police, there was a need for personnel in the police. On June 27, 1941 a special order was issued by the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR to resolve the issue. According to the order, second-year students (68) (10, p.42) of the Tashkent Police College were sent to work in June, and on October 4, first-year students completed their studies ahead of schedule.

On June 30, 1941, in the process of transferring of the national economy to the military state throughout the Union, the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR issued an order "on the abolition of holidays for employees of internal affairs agencies and on the recruitment of employees on leave." On the basis of this order, on July 1, the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR issued instructions on strengthening discipline and security in all regions and further implementation of operational activities in the field of criminal investigation. In addition, the police were given instructions on the organization of daily duty managers, ensuring the direct participation of regional leaders in crime scenes. As a result, the range of duties and powers assigned to employees of internal Affairs bodies was further strengthened.

It should be noted that, the tasks assigned to the police varied significantly at the Union level. For example, employees of internal Affairs bodies in places close to the front, along with the tasks set by the Charter, provided for the implementation of the instructions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the all-Russian Communist party (b) of June 29, 1941. The following instructions were given to law

enforcement officers: to carry out armed combat against enemy paratroopers (11, p.29), spies, and traitors, to register war criminals (12, p.31), to ensure timely execution of military orders, to identify those who escaped, and to take appropriate action. In addition, protection of factories, power plants, bridges, telephone, telegraph and other means of communication (13, p.360) is also required.

The tasks assigned to the internal affairs bodies of Uzbekistan are also different, with the following objectives for maintaining public order and security: (a) maintaining public order, (b) monitoring traffic safety, (c) providing comprehensive assistance, protecting their property, d) first assistance in accidents and victims of crime, their hospitalization, e) properly set up the passport system (14, p.44) (permanent and temporary registration of citizens and foreigners, verification of their military duties, etc.), (f) acceleration of administrative penalties within the framework of powers granted to the police, and so on.

In the fight against crime, they performed the following tasks: a) prevention and suppression of crimes, search for persons hiding from the court, Prosecutor's office, b) detection of stolen property, c) movement of judicial authorities and enforcement of court decisions made against persons who were sent to this territory, d) declaration and search for missing persons, e) search for persons who are behind in paying alimony, f) maintenance of accounts of military personnel and persons with military duty, g) assistance to military organizations in the implementation of, related to military vehicles, etc.

During the war, the volume of tasks assigned to the internal Affairs bodies was constantly increasing, and the Uzbek police were also given new special instructions. In particular, protection of objects of national economy, fight against cases of refusal of mobilization of the labor front and labor activity, control of the evacuated people from different regions (prevention of distribution of erroneous information which can be distributed by them), (15, p.365), prevention of plunder of military freights, control of purchase and sale of the food, to fight against child neglect, (16, p.3) to provide practical assistance to people who have lost contact with their loved ones in finding them, etc.

In 1942, on January 23, special commissions were created in local Executive committees on the basis of The resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "on placing children without parents in appropriate institutions" (17, p.29). These commissions have been working together with the internal affairs bodies, in the process of bringing up children without parents and placing them in the appropriate institutions, as well as providing them with work, protecting the rights of minors and preventing them from becoming uncontrolled. Therefore, the number of children under the police reception and division rooms has increased. On December 1, 1942, in 22 regions of the RSFSR, 1,808 children's homes and institutions were evacuated and 204,648 young children and infants were placed in them (18, p.32-33). At this time, police officers of

the Uzbek SSR also carried out effective work on the reception and placement of evacuated children, search and placement of children without parents (19, p.23). Only in 9 months of 1943 9199 neglected and 8896 neglected children were registered, 4959 of them were placed in factories and factory schools, children's homes and work, 3663 in children's reception offices and 148 others were placed in other organizations. In 1944, 20,690 children were detained by railway inspectors and traffic police on the Tashkent railway, including 6,646 at the Tashkent station, 1,629 at the Turkestan station, 2,955 at the Andijan station, and 3,695 at the Ursatevsk station (20, p.56). In 1941 year, in order to improve the placement of evacuated children in the internal affairs bodies the central data Office of the Passport Department of the main police department was established and registered children's permanent places of residence. During the war, the Bureau of the Union received 3.5 million letters asking the addresses of relatives, and police reported 2,861,000 new addresses. In addition, 20,000 children were found and returned to their parents arms (21, p.165). It is worth noting that from the first days of the war to may 1943, 190,000 children across the Union lost contact with their parents (22, p.50). Providing such assistance to parents and children required a lot of responsibility from each employee of the internal Affairs bodies. Surkhandarya region police officers also took an active part in such activities, and in the first quarter of 1944 and 1945, 1,422 street children were placed in their homes and other relevant educational institutions (23, p.70).

In general, during the war years, special commissions created in different regions, which took numerous actions to put an end to child neglect and control. The number of children's reception rooms at militia in large settlements, on railways and in other places has increased. The main task of these offices was to find neglected children, study the causes of such cases, analyze and bring the perpetrators to justice with the help of prosecutors and police officers. They were also instructed to find foster children's parents and relatives, contact them and deliver the children them.

In this regard, it should be noted that the reception of children at the departments of internal Affairs and distribution offices was organized in a number of major cities of Uzbekistan, including at railway stations in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Fergana and other cities, as well as in crowded areas (24). Because of the measures taken, crime among young children during the war years has significantly decreased (25, p.22).

According to the data, in 1942, organized crime was committed in a number of cities of Central Asia – Tashkent, Almaty, Frunze, Chimkent, they committed such dangerous crimes as intentional homicide, invasion, robbery. In order to eliminate this situation, according to the instructions of the NKVD of the USSR, specially trained personnel were sent to the Criminal Investigation Department of the city of Tashkent by the General Directorate of police. As a result of

their operational activities together with local employees, in a short period of time 102 armed criminals from the city of Tashkent and its surrounding regions were detained (26, p.23), some of them (considered dangerous for society) were sentenced to higher punishment (27, p.166). As a result, the number of serious crimes in the city of Tashkent has been significantly reduced, and the possible offenses have been prevented.

In the years of the Second World War, the activities of the internal affairs bodies were difficult. The reason is that after the declaration of the state of war, a large part of the qualified personnel of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic were commanded to the front and to other places.

In particular, the report on the activities of the personnel sector of the NKVD of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (from July 1941 to January 1, 1943) provides information on the activities and structure of the police. "After the beginning of the Second world war, with changes in the structure of the NKVD, 284 (34%) qualified employees of the criminal investigation Department were sent to special units of the red Army. In addition, 132 employees were sent to various parts of the Soviet Union, and 74 employees were sent to schools and retraining courses. Currently, 15 reserve officers have been trained to fill their positions on the line of crime investigation, 10 for the management system of prisons and labor camps, 15 for the Main police Department," (28, p.8) - said in the act of the head of the sector Zuparov.

3. Conclusion.

It should be noted that in the war against the Nazis throughout the Soviet Union, employees of the Ministry of the Interior showed a high degree of heroism and courage. (29, p.7) At the same time, the Uzbek police also showed great courage and bravery in participating in Ukraine, Belarus, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kursk, or in the North and West. Their heroism in battle was rewarded with various state orders and medals.

Summing up, we can say that after the outbreak of World War II, as in all sectors of the national economy, changes were made to the activities of the internal affairs bodies. In particular, the police were transferred to the militarized system, the number of employees increased by several hours, and all types of vacations were canceled.

With the outbreak of war, some police officers came to the front line on a common mobilization basis. Even the educational process at the Tashkent police school was reduced, some cadets were sent to battle, and the rest received permission to work ahead of schedule. In addition to performing statutory tasks, police officers completed a number of additional tasks.

As a result of such joint activities, many children were returned to their parents, and street children were distributed in appropriate places depending on their age, capabilities and moral status. As a result of this work, a significant contribution was made to reducing and preventing the growth of crime among young people.

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