

HISTORY OF TASHKENT CITY POLICE SYSTEM

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Abstract:

This article contains information about the general socio-political situation in the cities of Turkestan in the 19th century, as well as the order in the cities, the compliance of the established laws, rules and procedures by the population, who punishes those who do not comply and in what order, the service instructions of the law enforcement agencies. . Also, in the article, the new order system developed by the Turkestan General Governorate established in the lands occupied by the Russian Empire after the conquest of Central Asia has similarities and differences with the tasks and powers of the traditional order supervisors, scientific, practical, scientific-theoretical. studied in terms of in writing the article, the scientific developments of local and Russian researchers and historical sources and archival data of this period serve as the main source.

Keywords: Chairman, bek, elder, guard, mirshab, commandant.

Introduction

Today, development processes are being carried out in almost all areas of society. In order to bring each field to a high point of development, it is necessary to consistently study its starting point. After the independence of Uzbekistan, another opportunity was created to objectively study its glorious history again. It is known that during the Soviet era, history was studied on the basis of Soviet ideology, not in its original form. That is, it is hidden how many powerful countries there were in the past, scientists and scholars who made an incomparable contribution to world science lived in the territory of Uzbekistan. In this regard, it is appropriate to quote the following comments of our president: "Everyone glorifies their history. But there is no rich history like our country, no great scholars like our grandfathers anywhere. We must study this heritage in depth and be able to convey it to our people and the world" [Mirziyoyev, 2018].

From today's point of view, history is studied in its original form. This is possible thanks to the special attention of our head of state, and the wide conditions created for the study of history. At the moment, these opportunities impose responsibility on every historical researcher to consistently study and illuminate history. One of the important tasks is to research the historical processes of a century and a half ago. Studying the history of internal affairs, which is one of the bodies that protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, is also relevant at a time when political situations are intensifying all over the world. It is appropriate if history is studied through comparison and analysis. It is known that during the establishment of the Turkestan General Governorship, the traditional order system prevailed in the region. And the Russians introduced a new system. It is important to study the similarities and differences between the old and new systems.



Literature Review

Among the literature on the topic of the article, the works of Russian researchers written in that period play an important role. For example, the works of A. K. Gaines "Upravlenie Tashkentom pri kokandskom vladychestve (kak charakteristika administratsii sredneaziatskikh gorodov)", A. I. Dobromislov "Tashkent v proshlom i nastoyashchem" serve as important sources.

Also, the treatises of A. N. Abdurahimova, F. R. Ergashev entitled "Tsar's colonial system in Turkestan", J. Ismailova's "History of the "new city" part of Tashkent in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century" and I-36 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, list 1 Cases 1329 are considered primary sources.

Research Methodology

In the second half of the 19th century, the historical comparative analysis method of conducting scientific research from the point of view of the period was used in the study of discipline control in Turkestan. Because it was during this period that Turkestan was conquered by the Russians and the Russian administration system was established in the country. At this time, there were also traditional forms of the order system before the arrival of the Russians. Researching the similarities and differences of the old and traditional system is an important task.

Analysis and Results

Before the Russian conquest of Central Asia, the khanates in the form of a monarchy ruled in Turkestan on the basis of their historically formed statehood. State officials also had special duties. At that time, maintaining public order was considered a priority. Currently, the task of internal affairs is carried out by specially appointed officials. For example, officials such as elder, mirshab, parvanachi, tunqatar, qazi rais, yasovul controlled order and discipline in the streets. They punished those who violated the rules and laws.

Bek appointed a chairman for half of the city of Tashkent, on the sides of the Bozsuv river. He was appointed from among learned men of good character. Before the appointment of the chairman, he informed the bek about his moral qualities. Then, references were received from the judge about the candidate's knowledge of Sharia, and then he was appointed. The duties of the chairman have a religious character as well as a police character. When the chief azan started calling the call to prayer in the mosque, all the believers had to gather there. It was possible not to come to the mosque only for valid reasons. The chairman had to send all the Muslims to the mosque after the call to prayer. The chairman learns from the mullahs in his mosque who are negligent in their religious duties, he also visits the schools, instructs the boys, and instructs the parents to bring up their children according to the strict rules of Islam. he had to be persuaded to educate. The chairman had to demand that all boys go to school and mosque. On market days, the chairman had to go around the market together with ten people and ensure order and discipline. He treated complaints of height and weight, controlled weight, and banned alcohol consumption [Gaines, 1898].

He was also able to demand that according to Sharia, women walk with their faces and hair covered, their hands under their cloaks, and their headscarves thrown over their heads. The presidents also had the authority to punish. For example, they had the right to punish every believer from five lashes to seventy-nine lashes for any violation of Sharia. For this, the criminal is stripped



from the neck to the waist, laid on the ground, and a person sits on the neck of the punished person and the punishment is carried out. The chairpersons had the authority to intervene in disputes between husbands and wives. In particular, if someone catches his wife with someone else in front of witnesses and complains to the President about her infidelity, he could flog both adulterers with a hundred lashes, which was equivalent to the death penalty. The chiefs exercise their rights very widely, because according to the Sharia, all sins not punished by them are destined to befall them in the next world. As in other cities of Central Asia, the chiefs were given the right to marry widows.

Another important task of the presidents was to control the cleanliness of the environment. In some cases, it was emphasized to the businessmen that the factories that can spoil the air or water can be built only in the part of the city allocated for them. They also have authority over waqf matters and taxes, and if someone undertakes to maintain a madrasa or mosque built by himself or by someone else, but fails to fulfill his obligation, then the chairman has the right to compel the donor to keep this or that thing properly. At the sole discretion of the chairman, there were ten people, "garyan", retainers, hired at his own expense. The eldest of them is called "halfa" and takes his place in the absence of the chairman. Neither the chairman nor his subordinates received any salary. (Previously, during the Kokan period, three soums per month were allocated from the treasury in addition to what was given to the chairman for the garyan). should contribute to the detection of crimes [Gaines, 2014].

Keeping the houses in the city clean and tidy was also the responsibility of the chairmen. In particular, if a house needs repair, he told the owner to repair it. The chairman referred cases beyond his authority to the bek.

Another important position related to the order system was the rank of warden. If the position of Qorboshi is compared to that of the chairman, he rarely interfered in religious matters. However, most of the tasks were similar. From this point of view, the Russian ethnographer A. K. Gaines proposed to call him the "night chairman". Korboshi completely obeyed the beka, so he was considered one of the most reliable people. No special skills or knowledge of Sharia was required to enter the post of Qorboshi. There was only one korboshi in the city of Tashkent, who controlled the streets through forty-four "mirshabs". Four of them were called centurions and each could command ten mirshabs. After the evening prayer, i.e. after eight o'clock in the evening, the leader and his subordinates go around the streets with mirshabs and pick up the lost. At such a time, as the locals say, "all good people stay at home and only bad people walk on the streets." If the guard caught a woman or a man with a drunkard at night, he had to report it to the guard, even though it was late. If the arrested person resists in such a way that the mirshabs cannot control him, this is reported to the chairman and the elders, who are obliged to help the guardian in this case. If a robbery happened in the city at night, the warden informed the beck and conducted a search [Gaines, 1898].

As a result of the campaign organized by the Russian Empire to the territory of Central Asia, a large part of the territory of the khanates in the region passed into the hands of the Russians. As a result, the colonists began to establish their own rule and order. For example, after the capture of Tashkent by the tsar's government, on August 6, 1865, Alexander II approved the Provisional Regulation "On Administration of Turkestan Province". Management will be in the hands of military officers. In this Regulation, military and civil affairs are embodied in the hands of the



governor under the name of "military-people's administration". The province was divided into departments, and their heads were considered "military commandants" at the same time. The heads of the department were subordinated to managers appointed from representatives of the colonial government, which controlled the local population [Tillaboyev, 2014]

In accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation, the administrative-police functions of the "military-people" administration, which directly controlled the activities of the local apparatus, were also significantly expanded. For example, uyezd heads were given the right to be administrators of Russian internal gubernias, which made them equal to the heads of uyezd police departments. They had the right to administratively fine one or another person up to 15 rubles or arrest them for up to seven days [Abdurahimova, 2002].

After Russia established its police system in Turkestan, it established guard posts in the regions. Such posts were initially established in the city of Tashkent. In particular, 11 such checkpoints were established and 4 police inspectors were assigned to each one [UzNa].

In 1882, the police department consisted of the mayor, his assistant clerks, a police team, 12 young men and chiefs. According to the Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory, in 1887, the police department of the "new" part of the city was subordinated to the head of the city, and in other places, the police were headed by the heads of the uyezds. The expenses for the salaries of police guards were covered by the zemstvo tax, and later a certain part of the funds for these needs was allocated from the city's income. Then the police salary was completely transferred to the city's income. Since 1912, half of these expenses have been transferred to the treasury. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the tsarist administration took a number of measures to strengthen the police management due to the strengthening of national liberation movements. In 1893, the secret police was established, and in 1907, a special department for the organization of the secret police was established under the office of the governor-general. In 1907, the Turkestan Region Protection Department (TROO) was established. was carried out, it was aimed at stifling any public speech [Ismailova, 2004].

In this way, the Russians established police control in the city of Tashkent, looking after and protecting their interests. In this case, the reform processes were carried out slowly and not hastily.

Conclusion

The Russian Empire established its own system of administration in Turkestan, just as any colonial power established its own policy directions in the occupied colonial territory and ruled accordingly. According to the researched data, the traditional form of order system existed in the region even before the arrival of the Russians. After the establishment of the General Governorate of Turkestan, its center was determined to be the city of Tashkent. Innovations and reforms in the management system were first implemented in the city of Tashkent. Any scientific research is based on comparing one reality with another. That is why it was appropriate to compare the traditional and new police system. As a result of this, it became known that the guardians of the traditional order were removed from their duties in matters of religion during the Russian era.



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