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HISTORY OF PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the periods of the history of ensuring public order and security. Also, the reforms implemented in these periods and their results are mentioned

KEYWORDS

Public order, public security, the period before the occupation of Tsarist Russia, the period of the rule of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, the period of independence.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring public order and security has been considered one of the urgent issues at all stages of human civilization. Performance of this important task differed in that it was assigned to structures and officials with different names and structures in different periods.

We will study the history of public order and security systems in our country in 3 periods - 1. The period before the occupation of Tsarist Russia; 2. The period

of rule of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union; 3. The period of independence.

The period before the occupation of Tsarist Russia, including many years, is characterized by the fact that a lot of work was carried out to ensure public order and safety in residential areas. For example, in the 8th-9th centuries, after the Arab conquest, the Islamic worldview began to spread widely in all spheres of society and in the state administration and legal system. During this period, the task of ensuring public

order and security was carried out by units called "Shorta". The heads of these offices, appointed by the Caliph and governors, were called "Sohibil Shurta". They were responsible for the safety of people's lives, health and property.

We can see that the integration of thoughts and ideas about ensuring peace and tranquility, legal relations in the management of the country into a certain system coincides with the Timurid period in the Turan land. In his constitution, Amir Temur expressed very rich and still relevant thoughts and ideas about the role of law in the management of the state, the importance of maintaining law and order, prevention of crime, injustice and immorality, and to manage the kingdom. directly implemented. That is why the first President of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, said that "a person who reads Amir Temur's tuzuks will feel as if he has found the answer to the big problems of today." The history of maintaining law and order, ensuring public order and security in Central Asia during the Khanate period can be connected with the activities of mirshabs, who were considered to be holders of administrative positions. In residential areas, mirshabs were engaged in ensuring public order and safety, preventing violations of Sharia rules, keeping and guarding convicts in prison. Usually, they are subordinate to the head of the centurion and the head of the army and the sources mention that they carried out their activities at the discretion of the thousand-bashi and senior elders.

Usually, mirshabs began to perform their duties in the evening, that is, as soon as the markets, shops, workshops and city gates were closed, as soon as the working hours ended. That is why they were called "night rulers" (Arab. mir-hukmdor, shab-tun). It is also their duty to ensure the safety of ambassadors of other countries.

So, in the period before the conquest of Tsarist Russia, the nature of the activities of the forces that ensure public order and security in the society was to ensure order based on the Sharia rules in the bazaar-ochar and other public places, and to protect the population from unjust and immoral decisions of local officials and wealthy individuals. reflected in the protection against the effects.

The second period, the period of Tsarist Russia and the rule of the Soviet Union, includes almost 130 years. With the establishment of the rule of Tsarist Russia, the activity of people's courts was first established and they were given certain powers to ensure public order and security, while the 1982 "Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory" In accordance with this, this power is assigned to the military governors, as well as the head of the uyezd and his assistant, the district bailiff, in case of violation of public order, have the authority to impose administrative sanctions against the local and non-local population, in particular, imprisonment or a certain amount of fine. . In this period of the formation and development of the system of public order and security in Turkestan, we can see that the bodies operating on the basis of Sharia norms were gradually transferred to the agencies operating on the basis of legal norms.

By the 60s of the 20th centuries, attention to the field of public order and security increased, and in 1962, the Ministry of Public Order of the Uzbek SSR was reorganized. In general, during this period, specialized structures that ensure public order and security were formed in the residential areas, and in their activities, activities aimed at preventing vices such as hooliganism, drunkenness, and gratuity were carried out in the society, but we can see that crime has increased in the country. During the period of

independence, great attention was paid to the area of public order and security in residential areas. The administrative order left over from the previous era, the decisions that were made in favor of the "center" and not the local population, and the system and methods that undermined people's honor and reputation were abandoned. But there were many tasks that needed to be done.

According to the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 1999, in 2001, police bases were established in all 444 neighborhoods of Tashkent, and about 1,200 preventive inspectors were established in them.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 27, 2001 "On Measures to Improve the Activities of Internal Affairs Agencies" and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Fighting Crime in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on June 6, 2001 Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2017 "On measures to strengthen the role of preventive services" Decree No. PF-5005 of November 29, 2021 "On measures to strengthen their responsibility in providing "The adoption of the decree initiated many changes in the industry system. As a result, the activities of prevention inspectors were launched in the most remote villages, villages and neighborhoods of our country. In conclusion, it is necessary to say that such changes have made it possible to fundamentally revise and strengthen the work on prevention of offenses, identification and elimination of causes and situations that lead to the commission of a crime. This has led to a significant reduction in crime-related cases in our country.

1. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2017, "Measures to radically increase the effectiveness of the internal affairs bodies, to strengthen their responsibility in ensuring public order, citizens' rights, freedoms and legitimate interests on" Decree No. PF-5005.
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021 No. PF-6196 Decree
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2021 "On approval of the concept of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for its implementation"
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