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THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC VOLUNTEER BODYGUARDS (PVB) OR VOLUNTEER POLICEMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In this article it is illuminated the fight against crime in the period of the Soviet Union as well as assistance to the bodies of police in order to keep public discipline and the history and work of volunteer bodyguards who helped.

Key words: history, police, volunteer, bodyguards, keep public discipline, cooperation, fight against crime.

Language: English

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Introduction

During the years of independence, modern innovations based on the best practices of national statehood were introduced in Uzbekistan. As a result of reforms, the internal affairs bodies were reformed and improved. Currently, community members have been deployed as community supporters. In general, this process is closely related to the activities of volunteers in history, but the service is completely different.

Materials and Methods

On February 12, 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree "On the order of strengthening the fight against alcoholism and regulation of the sale of spirits" [2: 168].

The resolution insisted on drunkenness, and the party and the Soviet authorities, public organizations and working teams should have drunken fights.

This decision was granted to the police with the help of anti-alcohol funds. On March 2, 1959, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision on the participation of workers in the public order in the country, promoting the development of a new organizational form of participation in the protection of workers' rights [2: 177].

According to the decree, police assistants have been organized since the beginning of the year to combat crime, such as cruel and bicycle trafficking, as well as participating in public outreach activities

in ports, airports, airports, amusement parks and public places. began. In some provinces, police brigades were reorganized into permanent commissions for the protection of social property.

The allies developed provisions on voluntary laws of public order, taking into account local conditions [3].

These norms have become the legal basis for the organization and functioning of these mass public organizations. The Charter provided that voluntary workers were formed among advanced workers, employees, collective farmers, students and pensioners. Preventing violations of rights, education in all respects is the main criterion for their work.

Before entering the offices of Druzhinets, the red ribbon was designated as "DND" ("Volunteer Folk Druzhina - Volunteer Folk Druzhina"), and the trunk was designated "Popular Squads". They were on duty in public places, patrolled the streets, participated in raids on hooliganism, defamation and negligence. Citizens of the country fiercely fought against those who try to calm down, work and rest.

Looking back on history, the former Soviet regime was abandoned by people who fought with revolutionary barricades with weapons, called the "People's Duty". Since the creation of the Soviet Union in the North Atlantic Alliance, the public has always taken part in the protection of order. In 1918, paramilitary militia groups were created to ensure public order in factories and factories. They are called labor magicians. The Communists, the Young Communist League and prominent workers without a



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party joined the ranks. The first detachments of this community became an example for volunteers in a new era.

When it comes to sources, it can be seen that the number of volunteer volunteers in the United Kingdom ranged from 14 to 1961-1970. [4:76].

Only about 4.5 million. In the Alliance in 1965, in Uzbekistan there were more than 4,700 volunteers, more than 110,000 migrant workers [5].

June 26, 1966 was published Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the strengthening of liability for hooliganism" [6].

This decree was designed to ensure that "there was no place for crime and discipline in the country, and nothing could interfere with the work and recreation of citizens."

After this, alcohol sales were banned in the Alliance and other republican stores, and in some cases time was limited. For example, in the city of Tashkent, the restriction on alcoholic beverages was limited to prevent alcohol consumption. Nevertheless, by the end of 1966, the number of people who were taken to police stations and medical facilities was significantly reduced by the efforts of magistrates. Visitors were registered and taken into account when considering their classes, for free cleaning of streets, yards, public places and construction work.

In addition, police detention centers were imprisoned for fifteen days. The person held in the cell is not allowed to purchase polygamy, beds, cigarettes, food, pay for them now, pay food and food provided by the police. The decree was adopted.

The decree noted that persons who refused to serve a sentence or grossly violated the law were allowed to extend the period of detention for up to thirty days in accordance with the recommendation of the police authorities.

This decree accelerated the activities of migrants. In the police units, the headquarters of Mohammed was established. In this case, regional leaders explained that migrant volunteers are using the basics of mastery, the essence of recently enacted laws and training in fighting and sambo.

Now, along with fighting criminals, hooligans, drunkards and fighters, the police work together with

the police to take part in the passport regime. They fought against the seizure of socialist property and took part in family disputes.

At the same time, the former Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the decision of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, "the main efforts should be aimed at preventing forms of hooliganism in public places" were underlined. In this regard, the further strengthening of the activity of volunteer mongrels was focused on attracting young, energetic, initiative young people.

After that, the number of labor migrants-volunteers increased every year. By the end of 1966, the Tashkent textile factory Iskra (spark), Zvezda (star) company twine factory, a women's team of more than 200, 400 students of the Institute of National Economy, the Institute of Physical, than 900, the Tashkent Medical Institute (medical at the medical faculty employed more than 900 volunteer volunteers, 300 in the faculty of dentistry, 250 in the faculty of pediatrics, 350 at the faculty of pediatrics, now they have released comics such as "Who refuses to do this today", "Satire", "Komsomol Projector", "Boxing Store" and "Tele- oping, "The days of detention". [1]

During these years, the Ministry of Public Order of the USSR created a breastplate for "Dammiy Druzhinnik", and active young people were publicly awarded this award [7].

Conclusion

During the mass events with the initiatives of the magistrates meetings were held at enterprises, organizations, factories, educational institutions, schools and institutions. The party organized propaganda, lectures, interviews with the government decree on combating crime.

Thus, the study of the history of the work of internal affairs and their assistants during the years of independence has become one of the most pressing problems. The reforms and reforms implemented in this system will initially provide the country with peace, fighting crime, gradually realizing the principle "from a strong state to a strong society".

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