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## Some Reflections On The History Of Security Activities In Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides insights into the existing and politically important security system in the Central Asian khanates. The khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand had their own military power and were divided into different parts. The security departments of the khanates also played an important role in the development of the state and the security of the people. During the years of independence, as in any other field, significant changes have taken place in the field of security services. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has improved the security service in the National Guard.

### KEYWORDS

Military work, general, soldier, guard service, army, state affairs, navkar, Central Asian khanates, security service, personal sipohy.

### INTRODUCTION

Military activity and the army, which are one of the main pillars of statehood, have played an important role in the system of governance of all ancient states in the territory of Uzbekistan. The rulers who came to power relied on large military forces in carrying out their domestic and foreign policies. Representatives of the various dynasties that

ruled the territory of Uzbekistan relied on certain military forces to protect their lands and people, to stop the aggressive marches of the rulers of neighboring countries, and in some cases to pursue an active foreign policy based on force. They have done a number of things to comprehensively develop the country's military forces and the army that is

its foundation, to provide it, to increase its combat capability, to subordinate and manage the army to a certain discipline.

Military activity, which is one of the foundations of statehood, was especially developed during the reign of the Samanids, Ghaznavids, Anushtegin Khorezmshahs and Amir Temur. The rules and traditions developed during the reign of the great statesman and famous commander Amir Temur also played an important role in the military system of the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates, which emerged instead of the Temurid state. The ancient military system has also been important in the state military system. In particular, the sources provide the following information about the security service during the Samanid period. "Hajib was the commander-in-chief of the palace, and he was subordinated to a large detachment of guardsmen who served to guard the palace and government institutions, and who performed very responsible duties during military operations. The great hajib, the chief hajib, was one of the highest-ranking officials of the Samanid state. Hajjis and chief hajjis have played a major role in state affairs[1].

The Central Asian khanates also paid special attention to the security system. The local administration played an important role in mobilizing troops in the Bukhara Emirate. The chiefs of the estates within the principalities have a great responsibility in this matter. Each landowner had between 10 and 200 navkars, who were mainly responsible for military service, guarding the beys and amlokдор's palace, and supervising and sending prisoners to prisons. The social structure of navkars was diverse, and even some large landowners were hired for navkars. The rank of Navkars is

also determined by their property status. In addition, the navkars who have performed their duties to the best of their ability have the right to receive additional payments from some villages by the bey [2].

As observed in Bukhara and Kokand in the first half of the 19th century, a number of measures were taken to organize regular military forces in the Khiva khanate. "A regular army of 2,000 people has been formed in the khanate. Called the Khan's Navkars, the army was tasked with guarding the khan and his family during times of peace in the country. A number of privileges were granted to this army by the khan. In particular, this army provided navkars with a certain amount of land and wages around the supreme ruler Khiva.

When the Khiva khanate was conquered by the Russian Empire, its armies were disbanded and only about 1500-2000 navkars were kept under the khan. They only served to guard the palace, to keep the locals in obedience, to collect taxes, to guard, and they could not claim military service [3]. In each system of government, the security system plays a special role in the implementation of domestic and foreign policy, led by the central government headed by the supreme ruler. The Kokand Khanate was no exception. Historical data confirm that the Kokand khanate had a special security system that protected the khan's horde, city gates and defensive walls, castles and borders as early as the Norbotabiy period. During the reign of Umarkhan, this system was much improved.

Based on historical sources, the Kokand Khanate has three categories - high, medium and low level military ranks and titles. The

categories of high-ranking military ranks and titles included the commander, commander-in-chief, kushbegi, batirboshi, governor (viceroy), qalaban, korboshi, yovar, topchiboshi, toqsoba, and ponsodboshi. Intermediate ranks and titles include centurion, centurion, centurion, and guard. Lower military ranks and titles consisted of soldiers, soldiers, navkars, snipers, mahrams, bats, punishers, artillerymen, guards, and guards [3].

Among these positions, the person in charge of the security of the khan's court was the gatekeeper. The most loyal people to the khan were chosen for the post of gatekeeper. The gatekeeper selected specially trained soldiers from among the soldiers to guard the khan's garrison.

Another high-ranking official in the khanate's security system was a guard. Karavulbegi is the head of the entire city security system. He was accompanied by thousands of security guards.

There are also reports of a security service in the Kokand khanate. The main army of the Kokand khanate consisted of soldiers. They are in turn divided into several parts. For example, the first part of it was the khan's personal sipohis, who acted as guards in the palace. They were an average of at least 2,000 snipers and were known as "gala batyrs" or khan's guards for fighting [4].

The radical changes that have taken place in the service over the years of independence have been mainly aimed at adapting the service to a market economy, ensuring that it fully meets today's conditions and increasing the reliability and efficiency of the service

provided. The first changes in the security service began in November 1991 with the establishment of the Republican Association "Security" under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

From March 1, 2019, the security service was transferred from the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the National Guard system. Today, the protection and preservation of tangible assets is carried out through several types of services.

By presidential decree, the National Guard was reorganized into the National Guard. The Department is an independent structural unit and operates on the principle of self-financing at the expense of funds received for security services within its competence.

On February 20, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to raise the activities of the Main Security Department of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level."

According to the decree, the National Guard was reorganized into the National Guard.

The main tasks of the General Directorate of Security are:

- Protection of state facilities, important facilities, property of individuals and legal entities, as well as diplomatic, consular and other missions of foreign states and international organizations on a contractual basis;
- Ensuring public order, prevention and elimination of violations at protected facilities;
- Control over a single technical policy in the field of application of security means and

systems, as well as the widespread introduction of modern ICTs in security activities;

- Contract installation, adjustment, maintenance and operation;

Carrying out inspections (except for law enforcement agencies and paramilitary structures) in state organizations, as well as in security units belonging to legal entities with a state share of 50% or more in the charter capital (capital) control and coordination of measures for compliance with internal permitting regimes;

- Participate in public events to ensure public safety, assist law enforcement agencies in maintaining public order in densely populated areas.

Also, according to the decision, the General Directorate of Security is an independent structural unit, which within its competence is responsible for the protection of state facilities, critical, classified and other facilities, property of individuals and legal entities. performs the tasks and functions of self-sufficiency on the basis of the principle of self-sufficiency and independent management at the expense of funds received for the provided security services [5].

The certified members of the General Directorate of Security are employees of the National Guard, equal in legal status to law enforcement officers.

According to the decision, from July 1, employees of the General Directorate of Security will receive a monthly increase of 20% of their salary. Tariff coefficients are used to determine the salaries of employees of the

General Directorate of Security, which are doubled on average.

From May 1, the system of security of facilities will be gradually improved on the basis of the principle of "high quality and reasonable price" through the implementation of the following measures:

- Gradual transfer of protected facilities to certified paramilitary units;
- Introduction of optimized mixed types of protection;
- Reduce physical protection through the introduction of modern technical protection.

These measures will be implemented in three stages:

- Until January 1, 2022 - ministries, state committees, departments, administrative buildings of khokimiyats, educational and cultural institutions, retail cash registers, banking services centers;
- Until July 1, 2022 - production facilities, markets, shopping centers, broadcasting facilities, water facilities;
- Until January 1, 2023 - bank buildings and other facilities [6].

Thus, we can see that the activity of the security service has existed since ancient times in the history of our country, and this service was highly valued even during the khanate.

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