



HISTORY OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL-SEARCH ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: This article discusses the history of the emergence and development of operational-search activities and its several stages, in which the history of the formation and development of operational-search activities is studied and analyzed.

Keywords: history of formation and development of operational-search activities, its stages.

Understanding the interconnectedness of the past, present, and future allows for the adoption of correct social decisions. Therefore, studying the history of operational-search activities, conducting them, and using their results serves to further increase the effectiveness of their implementation. At the same time, the improvement of operational-search activities is also associated with many factors, including the study of the history of its formation and development, which serves as a basis for identifying and analyzing the patterns of these processes.

Today, in operational-search theory, it is difficult to find an answer to the question of when operational-search activities appeared in Uzbekistan, who first conducted them, and for what purposes. However, it can be said that the first actions related to searching began to form in the times of the emergence of humanity, consisting of actions related to inquiry and observation. Based on information gathered through interaction and observation, primitive people protected themselves from the attacks of predatory animals and neighboring tribes.

The history of the emergence and development of operational-search measures consists of several stages. In particular, the first stage, with the emergence of the state, one of its main tasks was the protection of its territory, the timely identification of external threats, and the fight against them. Therefore, a structure was created to identify internal and external threats, which operated covertly. This was the state's covert, operational-search-like activity. This clandestine work was used to combat the clandestine activities of other states as well. Activities within this framework were carried out without legal regulation.

At the same time, another important function of the state was to ensure law and order on the territory of the state and combat various crimes. This task of the state led to the emergence and formation of search activities. The history of search activities is directly related to the emergence of the state. The struggle for power, the desire to preserve it, uprisings, and other crimes forced rulers, along with the army, to pay special attention to state security and law and order. Its main components, such as covert listening, covert surveillance, and reporting for the purpose of obtaining information, appeared very early. During the same period, there were measures to control postal items, establish identity, inspect objects and documents, inspect buildings, and others.

Analysis of historical literature indicates that very little information about operational-search activities from that time has been preserved. Only some of these have survived to the present day.

In particular, an ancient secret report on a clay tablet dating back to 2000 BC was found in one of the settlements in Syria, in which a person named Bannum informed his ruler that the neighboring Benjamite villages were exchanging information using fire signals and had not yet determined the meaning of these signals, intending to know what was happening there.

Also, an archaeological find from the territory of Syria, dating back to the 13th century BC, indicates that an expedition was conducted during this period. According to him, he was caught when one country secretly sent its spy to another country to gather information. After this, the ruler of the country that arrested the spy agreed with the ruler of another country to release the detained spy for a certain amount of money and released him. But after not receiving the payment, he complained about this to the ruler of the state[1].

Khoremheb, who seized the throne of Egypt (B.C. During his reign (1334), he implemented administrative reforms and took measures against theft, soldier looting, and bribes from officials. He introduced the death penalty for serious criminals. From this, it can be seen that a body has been created that identifies persons who have committed crimes and implements appropriate punitive measures, granting them the authority to conduct search operations. It is known that, despite the conspirators' plot, information about upcoming uprisings and attempted coups was immediately delivered to Thebes, the capital of Egypt. This indicates a well-developed information system and a well-organized courier connection between the region and the center.

V. Shironin also cited an example from history related to operational-search measures, according to which in the 6th century BC, Tiran of Miletus, intending to rebel against King Darius, sent a letter to the Pontic Aristogar. Taking into account the Persians' vigilance, he had a slave's hair shaved and the letter written on his bald head, and when his hair grew, he sent it to Aristogar. The aristocrat shaves the slave's hair again and reads the letter written on his head. That is, it can be concluded that at that time, Persia had a system for controlling letters and parcels.

The Chinese sage and commander Sun Tzu, who lived in 544-496 BC, in his treatise "The Art of War" attached special importance to the collection of information. Sun Tzu demands strict confidentiality in working with helpers, emphasizing the need not only to possess them but also to skillfully use them. The commander received information through a quick entry procedure by sending hired assistants from among his citizens to other countries. He divided his secret agents into five categories and used them for various purposes. In particular, the local - from among the local population of the enemy country, the internal - from its officials, the opposite - from among the enemy's spies. When planning to use a distraction, he gave false information to his spies, and they conveyed this message to the enemy. Such spies were called Death Spies. Returning - consisting of those returning with information from the place of departure[2].

Control of postal items is one of the oldest measures. In the 3rd century BC, Alexander the Great, during his campaign in Asia, verified information about the emergence of discontent among some allied and mercenary detachments using a simple method. He announced that he was writing a letter to his home and advised all his soldiers to do the same. He ordered the



messenger who had departed with the written letter to be sent back, and after reading the letters in it, he learned the real situation. Alexander the Great and Hannibal used rapid work to obtain information. The archives contain classified information about the spies that Hannibal sent to the camp of his opponents.

The activities of criminal investigation units in ancient states - Babylon, China, Athens, Rome, and others - were approximately the same. It can be seen that the search measures, the procedure for their implementation, and the use of their results were similar in these countries.

During the caliphate, search activities were carried out effectively. Through this, they have achieved a number of successes. In particular, in the 9th century, a certain Caliph had a secret police system that could compete with the intelligence services of his opponents, including female spies[3].

In his time, Genghis Khan introduced many useful things into the organization of the Mongol secret service and the tactics of secret service work. He valued spies and used them extensively. Understanding the danger of counterintelligence measures, he treated enemy spies mercilessly and ruthlessly. He paid great attention to gathering information through assistants, that is, with the help of ambassadors (spies). In particular, by establishing diplomatic relations with the Khwarazmshah and appointing the Khwarazmian merchant Mahmud Yalavoch as the head of the ambassadors to determine his power, he obtained a lot of valuable information. In the spring of 1218, the Khwarazmshah received the ambassadors and demanded that Mahmud Yalavoch, being from Khwarazm, meet secretly at night and serve him. Mahmud Yalavoch, however, conveyed more information to Genghis Khan than he told the Khwarazmshah[4].

Of particular interest is the study of the history of the use of operational-search measures in the fight against law and order and crime in Central Asia. Having managed to create a centralized state in the territory of Central Asia, Amir Timur also made a significant contribution to the development of operational-search activities.

In his decrees, Amir Timur expresses his awareness of the state of the country and the people as follows. "I kept an eye on the condition of the people of every region. I appointed honest and honest writers to write and inform me about the situation of each country, the mood of the army and people, their way of life, their actions, and their relationships. If I was informed of their misrepresentations, I punished them. Whenever I heard of any of the rulers or soldiers who oppressed the people, I immediately took measures of justice and fairness towards them."

According to the advice of Amir Timur's spiritual mentor Abu Bakr Taybadi, he explains the goals of building the sultanate on the basis of law and order, organizing the governance of the state as follows: "I put the affairs of my sultanate in order and order, and gave its rank with honor and decoration. I strengthened my kingdom with twelve types of people. I also compiled the rules and regulations, which are the rank of my kingdom, by connecting them to these twelve categories." Accordingly, the sixth category included trustworthy, faithful individuals who provided information about the situation in the country, advised on matters of the state, and assisted in conducting secret affairs. The twelfth category included travelers, merchants, qalandars, dervishes, and caravan leaders who visited foreign countries,..."assigning them to determine and convey to them the lifestyle of the population in those countries, how the rulers of the country treat their subjects, and other intentions." From this it is known that Amir Temur paid special attention to the collection of information and measures for prompt implementation in the management of the state.



In particular, the writer Kh. Sadykov, in his work "Security Service in the Sultanate of Amir Timur," cites a number of facts about the fact that Sahibkiran used intelligence methods, that is, the help of informants and secret agents, in the fight against the tyranny of the Golden Horde. As covert assistants, Amir Timur hired his loyal qalandars and dervishes, sending them to gather and transmit information to enemy fortresses and cities. Because at that time, the gates of all cities and fortresses, doors of any household and palaces were open to qalandars and dervishes[5].

It should be noted that operational-search activities in the fight against crime were carried out not only in Western Europe and the East, but also in other countries, including Russia. In the 16th century, special bodies were created in the counties to combat crime. They are entrusted with the responsibility of thoroughly organizing investigative measures in criminal cases related to robbery, murder, and theft to suppress the activities of thieves, bandits, and bandits.

For several centuries, the development of operational-search activities was inextricably linked with the development of the absolute monarchy. Initially, operational-search measures were mainly used in the struggle against the demands of the feudal nobility related to achieving independence. Later, with the strengthening of the monarchy, there was no other internal problem, except for the discontent of the people, especially the peasantry, and the increase in crime. During this period, a centralized police force was quickly formed, and it was entrusted with conducting criminal investigation activities.

During the 16th-18th centuries, police bodies were established in almost all developed countries, performing various tasks related to law enforcement, solving crimes, and searching for hiding criminals. They used search measures to fulfill their assigned tasks. However, the worsening social situation and the impoverishment of peasants and artisans led to an increase in crime. As a result, the need arose to reform the police.

The second stage of the development of operational-search activities is mainly associated with the conduct of search activities by specialized operational police units, as well as the emergence and improvement of new means of communication and technical means. The emergence of communication and technical means undoubtedly led to the improvement of new or existing measures.

Thus, he made a great contribution to the development of operational-search activities during the reign of Napoleon. He organized a specialized unit for combating crime - Sürte. Through operational-search activities, Syurte employees managed to capture 812 murderers, prostitutes, looters, and fraudsters within a year and terminate their criminal activities. A whole system of non-transparent measures to combat crime has been created. Messengers were widely used in the communication of Syurte employees. Surveillance, rapid entry, and camouflaged operations were carried out[6].

Technological progress observed in the late 19th - early 20th centuries enriched humanity with discoveries and inventions, including those related to communications. During this period, the radio, telephone, and telegraph were invented. These means of communication created a number of conveniences for criminals. Through these means, they had the opportunity to communicate with each other, quickly coordinate their actions, and interact with other regions.

The active use of communication means by criminal elements has led to the need for operational-search measures to control them. It should be acknowledged that the emergence

of new communication and technical means inevitably led to the emergence of new activities or the improvement of existing ones.

Thus, the history of the emergence of the operational-search operation for listening to telephone conversations began with the invention of the telephone and telephone communication. The beginning of telephone communication began in 1876 with the invention of the telephone apparatus by US citizen Alexander Bell. On March 7, 1876, Bell received a patent for the first telephone apparatus - an electroacoustic device for converting electrical oscillations into sound. In the same year, the first telephone station was created in the state of New Haven - a facility with a complex of technical means designed to replace communication channels of the telephone network. The first telephone conversation was heard this year.

After Russia's conquest of Central Asia, operational-search measures in the fight against crime proved to be the most effective. Operational data, postal correspondence control, and external surveillance data were the three main sources of police awareness of crimes.

After the establishment of the criminal investigation police in November 1917, the activities of special units authorized to conduct both overt and covert investigative activities in the fight against crime were established. Since then, the development of operational-search activities has reached a new level.

The third stage in the development of operational-search activities is associated with the creation of the criminal investigation department in February 1918.

The first regulatory document, which detailed the activities of the criminal investigation apparatus and its employees in the territory of Turkestan, was approved on August 20, 1920. It defines the tasks of criminal investigation officers as the prevention of crimes, the elimination of factors contributing to them, the identification of those who have committed crimes, and bringing them to justice by law. For this purpose, the criminal investigation is granted the right to conduct inquiries, covert investigations, searches, and covert surveillance of persons of operational interest.

The lack of appropriate legal guarantees for conducting operational-search activities had a sharp negative impact on the observance of human rights and the rule of law.

The lack of legal regulation of operational-search activities played a major negative role in the process of mass repressions observed in the 1930s and 1950s. The results of operational-search measures in the form of operational reports and reports were sometimes used as a basis for initiating criminal proceedings and imposing the death penalty.

At that time, research work on operational-search activities was closed. Only in the late 1980s and early 1990s was this issue openly discussed. At the same time, the first open normative act on operational-search measures appeared. It adopted the USSR Law "On State Security Bodies in the USSR."

The fourth stage of the development of operational-search activities covers the period from 1991 to the present, i.e., the period when the conduct of operational-search activities and the use of their results are regulated by law. After gaining independence, the Constitution (Article 121), adopted on December 8, 1992, granted the authority to carry out operational-search activities to state bodies, which served as a legal guarantee for the implementation of operational-search activities by them.

Prior to the adoption of the Law on the TQF, the types and content of operational-search measures were not clearly defined in any regulatory document. In the first years of

independence, the methods of TQF were regulated by departmental legal acts of the Internal Affairs Directorate.

For the first time in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal regulation of activities related to the types of operational-search activities, their conduct, and the use of their results at the level of a special law is associated with the adoption of the Law on Operational-Search Activities of December 25, 2012. From this time, the conduct of operational-search activities and the use of their results in the territory of the republic began to develop

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