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SOME ASPECTS OF OPERATIONAL INVESTIGATIVE EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Submission Date: April 14, 2024, Accepted Date: April 19, 2024,

Published Date: April 24, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume04Issue04-06>

Karshiev Aziz Mukhtorovich

Senior lecturer, lieutenant colonel, Department of operational investigative activities, Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines the history of crime fighting. These data are mainly recorded on the specific aspects of operational investigative activities and the implementation of operational investigative activities in different periods and under different conditions, as well as data on the effectiveness of its implementation.

KEYWORDS

Crime fighting, operational investigative activities, operational investigative events, results of operational investigative activities, legality, data collection, compliance with confidentiality rules.

INTRODUCTION

Conducting operational investigative activities has existed since ancient times. These events are aimed at ensuring the security of the state and its citizens, protection from internal and external enemies, using operational investigation, various combination and reconnaissance capabilities. These activities have always been present in all forms of government and were of the nature of personal and selfish interest.

In the holy book - the Bible, it was recorded about the actions related to the operational investigative activities of the early times. In it: “1. After that, the people left Hazerot and camped in the Poron Desert. 2. The Lord said to Moses: “Send spies to the land of Canaan, which I am giving to the people of Israel. 3. Send one leader from each tribe.” 4. Moses, according

to the Lord's command, sent the leaders of the tribes from the desert of Poron to the land of Canaan” .

One of the first archeological sources used by agents in interstate relations are ancient "inscriptions" found in Syria and dating back to the 13th century BC. In them, the ruler of one country complains about the release of his "spies" under a contract with the ruler of another country, without yet receiving compensation.

The Chinese military theorist Sun Tzu (author of the treatise "The Art of War") attached special importance to espionage in his work. According to him, working with agents requires strict confidentiality and non-disclosure, and it is necessary not only to have them, but also to use them skillfully. He attached great importance to the selection of persons of immediate interest and to the collection of information. In this regard, Sun Tzu divided agents into five categories: local, internal (agents from among its own citizens in an enemy country), converted (double or converted agents), irreversible (subversives), and habitual (spies) who form an organized conspiracy system .

King Mithridates of Pontius (1st century BC) played an important role in the formation of the quick method (quick combination), according to the preserved information, he himself acted as a secret informant several times. In the archives, Mithridates Pontiusky is described as suspicious, harsh and cunning. His messengers were constantly active in Roman and Greek lands in many parts of Asia.

Most of the writings of the philosopher Herodotus, dated around 480 BC, record the use of military techniques and methods by the ancient Greeks. King Alexander the Great and Hannibal also often used quick jobs to obtain information .

Moreover, according to Plutarch's writings, during the second "Punic War" (III century BC), before attacking

the city in Sicily, Hannibal sent his agent there, who signaled the Carthaginian army with fire and smoke: as a result, the city was taken without major losses. According to the ancient historian Polybius, Hannibal himself several times wore a wig and a false beard and infiltrated the Roman camp to gather data .

The Roman emperors had armies of secret agents (informants-spies) throughout the empire against all suspicious persons.

The work "Arthashastra", considered a literary monument of the ancient Indians of the 1st-3rd centuries AD, serves as a source of information about the structure and principles of the special services of the ancient Indian society. It refers to special agents who specialize in monitoring judges and other dubious officials and bribing them for illegal decisions. The same agents were tasked to

- force criminals to steal pre-planned items and valuables from certain houses with pre-prepared witnesses;
- infiltrate and operate among criminal groups;
- discord between the members of the criminal group and neutralize them .

By the 6th century AD, the intelligence service of the Byzantine Empire had become dominant in state administration, and widely used the practice of sending agents to foreign countries under the guise of merchants to obtain information about the plans of enemies who posed a real threat to the state system.

Muslim countries, particularly in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe, have developed a highly organized secret agency apparatus, actively using military raids.

Another source of the 11th century - Nizam-ul-Mulk's treatise "Politics" - the twenty-first chapter entitled "Ambassadors and their work order", which is devoted to the activities of the embassy, contains the following. The treatise demanded that when the ambassadors arrived in the border area, the information about how many of them there were and how many people there were should be sent immediately by messengers. It was necessary to follow them and give shelter and food on the way. It is shown in the Holy Qur'an that messengers should not be insulted, even if they are representatives of the enemy power: "The Prophet has only to deliver. Allah knows what you reveal and what you conceal".

In the work "Nizam-ul-Mulk", the states sent ambassadors to each other and sought not only clear, but also secret and hidden goals. "They wanted to know the condition of roads, crossings, rivers, ditches, drinking water, whether troops could pass or not, where there was forage and where not, what the ranks of this or that place. The issues like the troops of the head of that state and his assemblies, his compliments, the king's attitude and how his meetings were conducted, the rules of rank, sitting and standing, playing a ball, hunting, his character, his life, his charity, his eyes and ears, his habits and affairs, his rewards, his justice or injustice were taken into consideration. At the same time, it was necessary to gain information about questions like whether he is old or young, enlightened or ignorant, whether his lands are prosperous or declining? Whether his military forces agree with him or not? Whether his people are rich or poor? Whether he is vigilant or apathetic in his activities? Whether his ministers fit for office or not, whether they know religion or not? Whether his commander-in-chiefs are experienced and how they treat people? Whether the trusted people around the head of state are educated, talented or not? What do they hate and what do they love? Whether the king is

cheerful and merry when he drinks wine or not? Whether he is sympathetic or indifferent? Whether it is serious or funny? "Whether he prefers to be around warriors or women?"

Genghis Khan, who appreciated and actively used agents, brought a lot of useful things to the organization of the secret service and the tactics of the agency's work, and at the same time he dealt ruthlessly with enemy spies. In particular, his military commander, Subudai, used various tricks and techniques that work as a confidant, such as re-transformation. Subudai was the chief military strategist of Genghis Khan and his son Oktoy, who commanded more than 20 military companies and won a total of 65 battles, during which time he conquered more territory than any other commander in history. He is known as one of the greatest military leaders and strategists in history.

In the rules of "Bushido", which is considered to be the code of ethics and daily life of the Japanese people, especially the samurai, it is imposed to carry out espionage and espionage for the benefit of the monarch or the state. Specifically, Metsuke is an officer title among samurai. During the Tokugawa period, officials whose duties were not entirely clear were given this name. During the war, they acted as spy officers. In times of peace, the daimyo (lords) of metsukes were entrusted with the primary task of controlling the behavior of their vassals. The term Metsuke translates as "spy" or "inspector".

Even in the Middle Ages, various methods in the form of rapid combination were effectively used to ensure the state, government and political system and security. During this period, not only did most European countries adopt the organizational form of operational investigative work, but the Church also had its own network of agencies throughout Europe. One

of the most effective ways of obtaining such information was the repentance of citizens for their sins. Until the Renaissance, the government of the Roman Empire was one of the countries with the most information about the situation in other countries of the world.

In France, Cardinal Richelieu was organizing a secret war against his enemies. He received classified information daily from agents, including an undercover operative named Charles D. Artatian (prototype of the famous novel *The Three Musketeers*).

The famous writer Daniel Defoe also worked as an agent for a long time, and then he was the head of the British Royal Secret Service. Also, such famous people as Caron De Beaumarchais (the author of *The Marriage of Figaro*) and Walt Disney were once superagents.

If we look at the history, from the methods of rapid combination, in the second half of Napoleon's reign, due to the wars, all social relations were weakened, and a wave of crime threatened to cover the cities of France, and especially Paris. Great successes in the organization of operational investigation and intelligence work in France belonged to Napoleon, whose "secret bureau" operated not only against the enemy, but also among citizens. For information provided by agents, this activity is financially well-funded.

As a result, a special unit for the fight against serious crime - Surte - was established. For information, the Sûreté nationale (la Sûreté nationale) is the national security directorate of the French Ministry of Internal Affairs, and as the country's main counterintelligence and police agency, it performs the following tasks:

- identifying and limiting the activities of foreign intelligence and their agencies;

- carrying out subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries from the territory of France, Germany and West Berlin;
- introducing agents into the French Communist Party and other progressive organizations;
- monitoring of political parties, trade unions, emigrant organizations;
- implementation of counter-intelligence activities against various organizations that unite immigrants from former colonies and dependent countries, as well as their compatriots;
- introduction of agents into national liberation movement organizations;
- implementation of the protection of French borders;
- control of compliance with the regime of entry and exit, residence and movement of foreigners in the territory of France;
- protecting government activities;
- maintaining public order; fighting crime;
- keeping the government and local authorities informed about the internal political situation.

In the course of only one year of work, officers of Surte caught and exposed 812 murderers, thieves, robbers and fraudsters, and destroyed the premises of criminals. A whole system of security measures was established to fight against serious crimes. Informers - previously convicted persons - were in contact with Surte officers, and were paid for their services from a special secret fund. In those days, the use of spies was widely used, fast surveillance was carried out, fast combinations were carried out (especially in quick entry or disguised operations), and operational investigative activities were carried out intensively in cell-type rooms. An account of criminals based on their external features, convictions, and methods of committing crimes was organized. Their total number was almost 5 million cards .

The founder of the German intelligence service was considered to be the police consultant W. Stieber, who formed a list of high-ranking officials and politicians from around the world, as well as active agents and citizens who could be recruited into the secret service.

King Frederick II of Prussia also made extensive use of spies during his time. More than a hundred agents worked around Frederick II, and they were divided into the following categories: 1) important (high-ranking); 2) simple (the poor); 3) forced; 4) hypocritical agents (exposed spies). He insisted on the need for instructional and psychological training that incorporates methods of motivation and coercion for agents. This became a common way of working in the future.

He developed his own recommendations for obtaining and using information sources depending on certain categories (peasant, merchant, prince, etc.). His words "Everyone from the farmer to the prime minister should be forced to spy. Only then can the state feel relatively safe" contributed to the fact that he was awarded the title "Frederick the Great" ("Frederick the Great" M.I.) in history.

In the US, even during the civil war between the North and the South, the use of private interests to solve counterintelligence tasks was widely used. One of them was Allan Pinkerton, who later headed the United States Counterintelligence Service. George Washington, the first president of the United States, also used the methods of operational investigative activities very effectively.

The third stage is a new era of operational investigative works

During the invasion of Tsarist Russia in Central Asia, during diplomatic, trade and other relations, spies used some elements of operational investigative work, in

particular, activities such as information gathering, quick identification and quick input. For example, one can get acquainted with the official statement about the relations between the Central Asian khanates through the messages of the agency given to the Russian government on April 30, 1853, preserved in the archives of Russia today. It is reported there that Kokand residents were worried that Russians might launch an attack on their fortress in the spring when they learned about the ships being built by the Russians. Therefore, in the document it is stated that khans of Khiva and Kokand constantly sent ambassadors to each other and strive to strengthen friendly relations in order to fight against the Russian troops as an alliance. In that document, according to an agency message delivered to the Russian government from Kazakh villages on April 30, 1853, khan of Khiva was worried about the activation of Russian troops on the borders of Central Asia and sent his spies everywhere. "According to rumors, a number of Khiva residents are currently in the presence of Kazakh heroes Jonkhoja Nurmammedov and Iset Kotibarov," the document stated.

In these periods, operational investigative activities such as survey, data collection, rapid surveillance, identification of a person, inspection of residences and other places, buildings, structures, plots of land, equipment and vehicles, rapid entry, controlled delivery and disguised operation were used effectively.

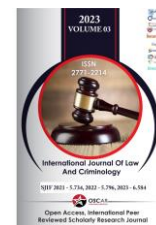
In conclusion, it can be said that the following factors were the main reasons for conducting operational investigative activities and quick combinations in the Middle Ages:

- To gain information about the social, economic and military potential of a neighboring or enemy country;
- Retention of power by the king (monarch);

- To keep his people under force and pressure by the ruler;
- By holding events to serve the interests of nobles, princes, governors and etc., who are the “elite” of the population;
- Application of special tactics and strategies during war and armed conflicts between states;
- Effective implementation of actions such as invasion, dominance and popularity which are typical for the monarchs of those times.

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