

The Role of Criminalistics in The Solution of Crime

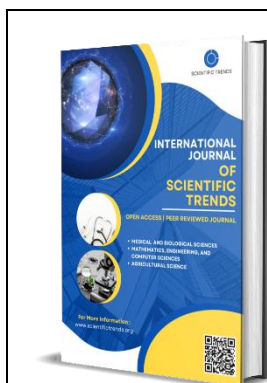
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Abstract

This article provides information about the role of forensic science in solving crimes. It focuses on the study of scientific methods, tools and methods for the detection, detection, investigation and prevention of crimes. On the basis of current modern methods, the prospects for the development of the science of criminalistics are highlighted.

Keywords: Law, constitution, crime, criminology, expertise, Forensic biological expertise, dactyloscopic expertise, ballistic expertise, trasological expertise, identification, search, object, subject, scene, material evidence, legal significance.

Introduction

Criminology as a science began to take shape at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. This discipline is closely related to criminal justice, criminal law, criminology, administrative law, as well as forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, etc. The general theory of criminology, criminology techniques, criminology tactics, and investigation and prevention of specific types of crime are the most important branches of criminology. Criminalistics techniques include special methods for collecting, recording and researching evidence, a system of scientific and technical tools. This branch of criminology includes forensic ballistics, trasology, forensic linguistics, odorology (the use of smell to solve crimes), dactyloscopy, forensic photography, and others.

MAIN PART

The principle of development of criminalistic techniques is the wide use of achievements of natural and technical sciences, mathematical and statistical methods, calculators, gas chromatography, television, radio, sound, image, writing, computer tools, etc. On this basis, the modern methodology of checking the writing, "oral drawing of the face", obtaining various copies in trasology, etc. is formed. Criminalistics techniques also include the use of technical weapons (special devices, equipment) in search and investigation activities. Criminalistics develops a system of quick-searching tactics of

criminalistics based on the generalization of the experience of investigating and preventing crimes, studying the methods used by criminals, as well as using the achievements in various scientific fields. The techniques and tactics of criminalistics are widely used in criminal identification, investigative experiments, searches, and other investigative activities. The set of methods, methods and tools used in the investigation of certain types of crimes (murder, theft, robbery, bribery, etc.) constitutes the methodology of investigation of certain types of crimes. In accordance with this methodology, consistency and specific aspects of investigative actions, rapid search activities are determined during the investigation of crimes and court proceedings. Methods and tools of criminalistic techniques and tactics are developed.

Criminalistics expertise plays an important role in the process of judicial investigation, in the examination of various physical traces and physical evidence. It is one of the types of forensic examination and is based on the information of criminalistics. Evidence and other materials related to criminal and civil cases are examined by experts. This work is carried out for the purpose of identification (identification, comparison) of a person, animal, vehicles, various tools, weapons, etc. based on their traces, images or some parts of the whole body.

RESULTS

Since the 40s of the last century, forensic examination in Uzbekistan has been conducted in the scientific research laboratory under the Ministry of Justice. Later, the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise was established on the basis of the scientific research laboratory under the Ministry of Justice, and then the State Expertise Center was established under the Ministry. This center is named after the academician Khadicha Sulaymanova, who made a great contribution to the development of the science of criminalistics in the republic and the training of mature national legal personnel. During the years of independence, measures were taken to develop criminalistics in Uzbekistan, to provide the work of criminalistics expertise with the most modern technical means. Criminology as a subject is taught at the National University of Uzbekistan, TDYU, Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other educational institutions.

Criminology is a branch of science and practice that studies scientific methods, tools and techniques for detecting, solving, investigating and preventing crimes. The role of criminology in solving a crime is extremely important and decisive. It serves to identify the criminal and prove his guilt by finding the traces and evidence left at the scene of the crime, their correct fixation, removal, inspection and evaluation.

Forensics provides an accurate and systematic examination of the crime scene. In this process, any traces (fingerprints, footprints, tool marks, vehicle marks) or material evidence (weapons, parts of clothing, biological materials, documents) are found, and their condition, location and interrelationship are determined. In criminology, the concept of "primary data" ("primary data" or "initial information" in English) refers to the original, unanalyzed data obtained directly from the scene of the crime, from the victim, witnesses or other sources related to the incident. This information serves as the basis for the entire investigation process.

DISCUSSION

A proper crime scene investigation can prevent evidence from being damaged, lost, or destroyed. Criminalists use special equipment to take photos and videos of evidence, draw diagrams and remove

them without changing or contaminating them. The concept of evidence preservation in criminology is a complex set of measures and procedures aimed at ensuring the original condition, integrity and probative value of any material, biological or digital evidence found during the investigation of a crime, without destroying, changing, losing or contaminating it, from the moment of its discovery until it is presented to the court or until it is fully analyzed.

It can also be said that the concept of scientific approach in criminology means the use of empirical observations, experiments, systematic analysis, logical conclusions and scientifically based methodologies in the detection, investigation and prevention of crimes. This, in turn, ensures that the criminal investigation is conducted on the basis of objective facts and scientific evidence, rather than subjective assumptions and personal opinions. The scientific approach is the main aspect that distinguishes forensics from ordinary investigative practice. It provides accuracy, reliability and repeatability in collecting, examining and evaluating crime traces and evidence.

In addition, the concept of legal significance in criminology means that any information, trace or material evidence found in the course of a criminal investigation has legal force, that is, it can be used as evidence in the consideration of a criminal case, to identify the culprit, to prove his guilt or to acquit him. In other words, legal significance is a set of requirements necessary for evidence to be accepted as a legal and reliable source in the justice system (investigation, court). Only legally obtained and formalized evidence has legal significance.

The concept of scientific analysis in criminalistics means a set of all scientific methods, equipment and procedures used for deep, systematic and objective study of evidence and data collected during the investigation of crimes, to determine their characteristics, to study their interrelationships and to draw logical, scientifically based conclusions from them. This analysis process is aimed at studying the physical, chemical, biological, optical and other characteristics of the evidence, which is important for determining their relevance to the crime, identifying the criminal, reconstructing the mechanism of the crime and directing the investigation.

The concept of forensic biological expertise is a type of expertise that examines biological materials (blood, hair, sperm, saliva, skin remnants, bones, tissues, etc.) found in the course of a criminal investigation based on scientific methods and determines their origin, specific characteristics, and their relevance to a criminal case.

Its main purpose is to determine the details of the crime through biological evidence, to prove or deny the suspect's involvement in the crime, to identify the victim and to provide objective information about how the crime occurred.

The concept of dactyloscopic expertise is a type of expertise aimed at examining fingerprints, palm and paw prints found in the course of criminal investigation using scientific methods, determining their origin, specific characteristics, and thereby identifying a person. The word "dactyloscopy" is derived from the Greek words "daktylos" (finger) and "skopein" (to study) and means the science of identifying a person through fingerprints. It is one of the oldest and most reliable methods of identification in the field of forensics.

The concept of ballistic expertise is a type of expertise aimed at examining firearms, bullets, cartridges and their parts found at the crime scene, as well as injuries caused by the use of firearms using scientific methods, determining their characteristics, determining their relevance to the crime, and restoring the details of the incident. This expertise greatly helps the investigation by determining the type, model,

working condition, firing distance, direction and other important conditions of the firearm involved in the crime.

CONCLUSION

In addition to the concepts and information given above, the science of criminology includes areas such as trasological expertise, forensic documentary expertise, substances and materials expertise, computer-technical expertise, objectivity, identification, determining the course of events, crime prevention.

Summarizing the information we have provided in the field of criminology, criminology serves as the main scientific and technical base at all stages in the process of solving a crime, from finding evidence to their scientific examination and identification of the criminal. Without his participation, it is almost impossible to effectively investigate crimes and find justice in modern conditions. Criminalistics serves not only to prove the guilt of the criminal, but also to prevent unjustified accusations of innocent people.

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