

INVESTIGATION OF THE CRIME OF ASSASSINATION OF HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract: *This article provides information on the situations encountered in the investigation of crimes against life defined in the current Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the criminalistic analysis and tactics of investigators in these cases..*

Key words: *murder, forensic examination, investigation, suicide, accidental death, objective side, subjective side, criminal responsibility*

Attempting to kill a person is one of the heaviest and most dangerous crimes in the world. The reason for this is that this type of crime is one of the most important social assets related to human life. Human life includes the period from physiological birth to biological death.

According to the current Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 97 "Intentional murder is a crime", Article 98 "Intentional murder in a state of strong emotional excitement", Article 99 "Intentional killing of a mother's own baby", Article 100 "Manslaughter by going beyond the limits of necessary defense", Article 101 "Manslaughter by going beyond the limits of the necessary measures to catch a person who has committed a socially dangerous act, Article 102 "Negligence murder from behind", Article 103 "Suicide ", Article 1031 "Incitement to suicide" criminal liability is established.

According to the legal analysis of this type of crime, a sane person who is not younger than 14 years old is the subject of this crime. The object of this type of crime is the social attitude aimed at socially dangerous aggression - the life of a person.

Determining this type of crime, that is, the crime of attempting to kill a person, is one of the most difficult and complicated events. In the forensic medicine of this type of crime, three types of death can be distinguished: murder; accident and suicide.

Applying the criminalistic investigation method in the investigation of the crime of murder, it is necessary to focus on the determination of the cause of death, that is, on the objective side and the subjective side. For example, it is necessary to find answers to the questions of whether the victim committed suicide, died of natural causes, died in an accident, or attempted murder with signs of murder.

Therefore, after the body is found, the investigator must describe it using his criminalistic investigation, that is, he must determine the method of committing the crime, motive and purpose, place, time, traces of this crime, and what kind of weapon was used.

It should be added that when committing a crime, the subject of the crime can commit it using a number of methods and weapons, that is, household items, hard objects, cold weapons and, in rare cases, bullets, slingshot weapons. In addition, it is carried out by poisons, drowning in water, blocking of the respiratory tract (suffocation), explosions that endanger the lives of other people, and other methods.

This type of crime is often committed in residential buildings, public places, on the streets, and the subject of the crime committed in these places does not run away, nor does he try to hide the victim. In such cases, it does not create any difficulties for the investigators. As for the circumstances that cause difficulties, the subject waits for a long time to commit this crime, does it secretly, without witnesses, in a remote area. He prepares for this crime for a long time. How the investigators apply the science of thanatology in such cases shows their professional skills.

Thanatology is one of the main areas of forensic science, and it is a science that studies the process of death, death and its causes and symptoms.

First, when identifying this type of crime, it is considered necessary to determine the identity of the corpse, and then to investigate the criminal, his relationship with the victim, and the methods by which the crime was committed. Nowadays, when the crime of murder is committed in open places or on the surface of the road, in order to hide the body of the victim, the subject of the crime dismembers the body or simply hides the traces of the crime and throws the shredded body in special garbage containers or in water. discharge, in rare cases, without the consent of the victim, who is the target of the crime, can perform such acts as transplanting or using their body parts, or cannibalism. In such cases, the information of operatives or information about missing persons can help.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, another aspect of the criminalistic description of the crime is how it was carried out. Weapons, tools, actions, pre-preparation for a crime and then attempts to remove traces of the crime are methods of committing murder.

We can understand that the crime is committed without prior preparation, when the killer attacks with something he encounters, jealousy, hooliganism, drunkenness or under the influence of drugs and their analogues.

As for premeditated crime methods, the criminal is directed against the victim's position or official duty with a malicious purpose, and in the implementation of this purpose (intentional assassination of a person), he uses weapons (explosive or prepared weapons), and after committing the crime, planned to remove their traces.

This crime is usually initiated on the basis of oral or written applications. In addition, in treatment facilities, morgues, in some cases, the person himself reports or confesses his guilt and comes to the law enforcement body.

After receiving an application or information about this type of crime, the investigator must perform the following tasks: inspect the place where the incident

occurred; Interrogating persons who reported or were informed; Criminal examination; to show the dead body for identification; will have to appoint a forensic examination and entrust the investigative authorities to take quick search measures.

To conclude, this type of crime is one of the types of crimes that are complex and hard to identify the perpetrators. In the detection of murder crimes, the responsibility of the investigator and his criminalistic knowledge are of great importance.

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