

INVESTIGATING CRIMES OF MURDER, DEFAMATION, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Mamanarov Xaitmurat

Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Termez State University

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается криминалистическая тактика расследования преступлений убийства, клеветы и торговли людьми. Анализируются основные методы и подходы, используемые при расследовании этих преступлений, сложности, возникающие в процессе выявления и анализа доказательств.

Ключевые слова. Расследование преступлений, связанных с убийством, клеветой и торговлей людьми.

Abstract

This article discusses the forensic tactics of investigating murder, defamation, and human trafficking. It analyzes the main methods and approaches used in investigating these crimes, as well as the complexities that arise in the process of identifying and analyzing evidence.

Keywords. Investigating crimes of murder, defamation, and human trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

The process of investigating serious crimes such as murder, defamation, and human trafficking requires a complex and serious approach. These crimes are important for ensuring public safety and justice, and investigators must use a high level of professionalism, caution, and a systematic approach. The main principles and rules of the investigation process for each type of crime are described in detail below. Crimes such as murder, defamation, and human trafficking are considered to be types of crimes that cause great harm to society and have a high level of danger. The process of investigating these crimes requires great responsibility, deep knowledge, and skills from the investigator. It is necessary to effectively use forensic methods to understand the essence of the crime and identify the person who committed it. This article examines the main forensic tactics and methods used in the investigation of these crimes. It also analyzes the problems encountered in the process of identifying and analyzing evidence.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Leading scholars and experts in criminalistics have studied in detail the methods of investigating crimes of murder, defamation, and human trafficking. For example, experts such as A. R. Belkin and I. F. Gerasimov have emphasized the specific aspects of collecting and analyzing evidence in solving crimes.

The literature notes the importance of examining the crime scene, questioning the victim and suspects, and examining evidence when investigating a murder crime. In the case of crimes of honor, careful communication with the victim and the use of a psychological approach are recommended. In the case of crimes of human trafficking, the importance of international cooperation and a legal framework is emphasized.

Basic rules:

Legality: All procedural rules must be strictly observed during the investigation process.

Confidentiality: Personal information of victims and information related to them must be kept confidential.

Objectivity: It is necessary to rely on clear and reliable evidence when determining the details of the crime.

The following methodological approaches were used for this article:

Theoretical analysis: Scientific literature in the field of criminalistics was studied.

Practical research: Methods used in investigative practice were analyzed.

Case study: Examples of investigative processes in murder, defamation, and human trafficking were given.

Comparison: The effectiveness of different approaches in investigating these crimes was compared.

RESULTS

Murder is one of the most serious crimes, and the investigation process involves determining how the crime was committed, identifying the perpetrator, and bringing him to justice. A murder investigation has a number of stages, and each stage requires compliance with relevant regulations.

1. Securing the crime scene

Before the investigation begins, the scene of the murder must be secured and no other people must be allowed to enter. During this process, the crime scene is taken under special control in order to preserve evidence and prevent its loss or destruction.

2. Examining the crime scene

The scene of the murder is the most important source of evidence for the investigation. Investigators thoroughly examine the crime scene, collect evidence, and document it. Fingerprints, blood stains, weapons, and other physical evidence are taken from the scene of the murder. Every detail of the crime scene is recorded using photographs and videos.

3. Examination of the body

The body is an important evidence of the murder and is submitted for forensic examination. Based on the injuries, wounds and other signs on the body, investigators determine the method and weapons used to commit the murder. At the same time, the cause of death and when it occurred are determined.

4. Interrogation of witnesses

Witnesses, close relatives and other persons who were at or near the scene of the murder are interrogated. Their testimony is important for identifying the perpetrator and understanding how the murder occurred. During the interrogation, the emotions and actions of the witnesses are observed.

5. Search for suspects

During the investigation of a murder, investigators focus on identifying suspects. Based on the evidence and witness statements, persons who may be involved in the murder are searched for and investigated. In this process, investigators take into account past crimes, motives for revenge, or other psychological factors.

6. Forensic examination

The process of forensic examination plays a major role in the investigation of a murder crime. A medical examination of a body helps to determine the cause, time of death, and the weapon used in the murder. Biological evidence, such as traces of blood, hair, and saliva, is important for identifying the perpetrator.

Investigation of a crime of defamation

The crime of defamation is a serious violation of human rights, and the investigation of this crime requires a high level of professionalism and caution. The rights, psychological state, and privacy of the victim require special attention during the investigation.

1. Protecting the victim and ensuring his rights

When investigating a crime of defamation, it is first and foremost important to protect the victim and ensure his rights. The interview with the victim should be conducted confidentially, and he

should be provided with psychological assistance. It is necessary to pay attention to the feelings of the victim and prevent re-traumatization.

2. Collecting evidence

In collecting evidence in the case of a crime of honor, the victim's clothing, biological traces, such as DNA, hair, feathers and other evidence are important. This evidence is sent for forensic examination and used to identify the perpetrator.

3. Interrogating the victim

Extreme caution should be exercised during the interrogation of the victim. The interrogation process should not cause additional psychological stress to the victim. The investigator should be gentle with the victim and support him. If the victim can describe the identity of the perpetrator or his actions, this information will be important for the investigation.

4. Searching for and investigating suspects

In the case of a crime of honor, suspects are searched for based on the victim's statements and evidence. Once suspects are identified, their psychological state, behavior, and criminal history are analyzed. During the interrogation of suspects, evidence is collected to confirm their involvement in the crime they committed.

5. Forensic examination

Forensic examination is an important stage in the investigation of a crime of defamation. Biological samples and other traces taken from the victim are used to identify the perpetrator. The forensic examination process is aimed at confirming and documenting the harm caused to the victim by the perpetrator.

Investigating the crime of human trafficking

The crime of human trafficking is one of the most serious crimes that threatens international and domestic security. Investigating this crime requires a comprehensive and serious approach, as human trafficking is often committed by large-scale criminal groups.

1. Protecting victims

The safety of victims is the primary concern in human trafficking. Victims are often subjected to forced labor, sexual slavery, or other forms of abuse. Getting them to safety and providing psychological support is an important part of the investigation.

2. Identifying the criminal network

Human trafficking can be a widespread crime, so investigators will try to identify all individuals and groups involved in the crime. International cooperation plays an important role in identifying the links within the criminal network.

3. Interviewing witnesses and victims

Victims and witnesses are important resources in investigating human trafficking. Victims should be treated with care and their confidentiality should be maintained. During the interview, victims and witnesses should feel comfortable and safe. Victims of human trafficking are often under intense psychological pressure, so it is necessary to involve specialists to provide them with psychological support and overcome their fears. Victims' statements can be crucial in exposing the trafficking network and rescuing other victims.

4. Evidence collection and documentation

A wide range of evidence is collected in the investigation of the crime of human trafficking. This evidence usually includes documents, such as illegal employment contracts, illegal migration documents, or electronic data related to human trafficking. Mobile phones, computers, bank records and other digital evidence can be linked to the trafficking network, which is why digital forensics methods are also widely used.

5. Transnational investigation and international cooperation

As human trafficking is often carried out through international criminal networks, international cooperation is essential in investigating this crime. By cooperating with international law enforcement agencies and organizations, the chances of finding and prosecuting criminals involved in human trafficking are increased. Investigators work closely with Interpol, Europol and other international organizations, and conduct operations taking into account international laws and the laws of other countries.

6. Forensic and psychological examination

Most victims of human trafficking have suffered mental and physical injuries. Therefore, forensic medical examinations provide accurate information about the health of victims and confirm the harm they have suffered. Psychological examinations are necessary to determine the mental state of victims and document the psychological harm they have suffered. These examinations are used as key evidence in proving the victimization of victims and in legal proceedings.

7. Interrogation of suspects and identification of criminal networks

Individuals or groups involved in human trafficking are investigated and interrogated. It is important to identify the contacts of suspects and their role in the network. This process helps to expose a large network of crimes. Often, human trafficking perpetrators use organizations that operate under the guise of legal entities, such as employment agencies, so investigators need to thoroughly investigate the activities of such organizations.

8. Rehabilitation of victims

It is not enough to rescue victims of human trafficking; they must be supported through special rehabilitation programs. Providing victims with psychological and physical support, reintegrating them into society, and ensuring their safety are important stages of the investigation process. Rehabilitation programs help victims protect their rights and give them the opportunity to start a new life.

CONCLUSION

Investigating crimes of murder, defamation, and human trafficking is a complex process that requires specialized knowledge and approaches. Identifying evidence at the crime scene and determining the correct direction of the investigation based on it contributes to the success of the investigation.

This article examines the forensic tactics and methods used in investigating these crimes. In the future, it is necessary to introduce new technologies and methodologies aimed at preventing crimes and improving the investigation process. This will help increase the effectiveness of the fight against crime.

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