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EFFECTIVENESS OF CONDUCTING COMPLEX EXPERTISE FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS IN JUDICIAL EXPERTISE

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Annotation

This article analyzes the role of comprehensive expertise in improving the quality of research carried out in forensic activities and increasing their effectiveness in prosecuting crimes, as well as improving the quality of research conducted in this sphere in order to strengthen the results of new research.

Key words

research, expertise, complex, specialist, qualification, research objects, micro-objects.

This is evidenced by the scope of work being carried out for the rapid development of forensic expertise in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to improve the quality of research carried out in forensic activities and to strengthen their effectiveness in prosecuting crimes, new research results are being introduced in this field.

Daily, hourly, tireless research and efforts are being carried out in our country for radical renewal and modernization of all sectors and industries. There is not a single direction or network that comprehensive reforms aimed at improving the life of our people have not penetrated and changed its content. [1].

Some of the issues to be solved during expertise are of a complex nature, and the information – results obtained from them depend on the specialist's practical experience and professional qualifications.

In particular, complex expertise is a set of studies conducted with the participation of two or more types of experts. That is, research conducted as a result of the appointment of two or more types of expertise in relation to one object. This can be seen in the appointment of traditional or non-traditional types of expertise in relation to one object, for instance, if a document is presented to the research, and questions are asked about it, the correspondence expertise is related to the forensic research of documents, then two expertises are conducted here.

In order to eliminate the problems in the organization of the activities of experts-trasologists, it is necessary to appoint complex expertises in relation to some types of trasological expertises (identification of the whole through parts, rare traces, traces of the production mechanism left on products, locks and fillings, studies of mechanical damage left on clothes). Because it is observed

that in this type of research, questions are asked that are beyond the scope of the trasologist's authority.

Currently, there are more than 60 types of expertise in our republic, and these types of expertise require comprehensive study of areas related not only to criminal, civil, and administrative legislation, but also to family, ecology, and a number of newly developing types of sciences [2, P.24]. In this regard, investigation and interrogation agencies require compliance with certain requirements at the preliminary interrogation, court stage, work at the scene of the incident, expertise, and preparatory stage before the appointment of expertise. Among these requirements, it is necessary to note the need to record micro-prints that can be submitted to trasological expert studies.

It is known that traces are studied in the forensic science, and among them, various micro-traces (dust, soil compounds, various natural and artificial fibers, particles of artificial and biological substances, scraps of lacquer coating, etc.) have a special place. If these material objects, micro-objects are causally connected with the crime, i.e., they were formed in the process of preparing for, committing or concealing the crime and retain relevant information about them, then micro-objects are considered traces from a forensic point of view. [3, P. 87] .

In our opinion, micro-traces and micro-objects should also be included among trasological traces, as this allows for the appointment of complex expertise in conducting trasological research and creates a number of eases in solving crimes based on micro-objects obtained during inspection of the scene of the incident.

It is also possible to set complex expretizas in the researches of trasological experts on shoe tracks, in particular, if there are substances similar to existing soil or mine spots in the tracks, diagnostic issues can be solved by formulating questions.

On the other hand, it is possible to assign complex expertises on the traces of mechanical damage left on the clothing, and the researches of the identification of the whole through the parts, but one more thing should be noted that for these studies, micro-traces and micro-objects are both important. Therefore, when conducting trasological expertise, it is necessary to take into account not only the improvement of complex expertise, but also the research of micro-prints and micro-objects.

It should be noted that micro-objects in forensic science are made up of various material derivatives. These are micro-fibers, particles of lacquer materials, glass fragments and particles, various biological excrements, etc. They differ not only by their nature, but also by their external and internal structure, the characteristics of forensic signs, their appearance, the level of expressiveness of their morphological signs, the possibility of recording and obtaining them without changing their properties and characteristics.

In addition, taking into account the breadth of the range of trasological objects, it is necessary to reformulate the set of questions to be asked for comprehensive expertise. Because, researches do not always ask clear and correct questions about the objects presented. This reduces the effectiveness of research and the possibility of obtaining accurate information.

Experts who have clarified the types of objects and the range of questions that can be asked in relation to them while conducting complex expertise in trasology, it is necessary to pay attention to the range of knowledge that should be implemented in this process.

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