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Yuldoshali Rakhimov

Andizhan State University

Doctor of Law,

Professor at the department “National idea, bases
of morality and law education”

Republic of Uzbekistan

THE CONTENT OF THE PERSON’S INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION SCOPE

Abstract: *The article analyzes the content and scope of the personality of the interrogator, the results of the preliminary investigation and its psychological characteristics using field research and scientific literatures as well.*

Key words: *trial, accused, investigation, interrogation, psychological traits, result, interrogator.*

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Introduction

It is necessary to study the psychological characteristics of the interrogated, in particular the accused, in particular the other psychological states of the behavior that appear during the investigation. V. Vladimirov, A. Connie and other Russian lawyers paid great attention. They have described in their studies specific psychological characteristics that affect the behavior of the accused during the pre-trial trial. On the issues of accused psychology A.R. Ratinov, M.G. Korshik, S.S. Stepichev, P.P. Tsvetkov, A.S. Krivoshey, N.T. Vedernikov, I.A. Matushevich, M.M. Kogenov, M.V. Kostitsky, S.M. Milovidov, V.E. Konovalova, K.V. Veselkov, A.V. Sakharov, SA Antipova and other forensic scientists, psychologists, and proceduralists have paid great attention. It is impossible to successfully conduct investigative actions such as questioning, confrontation, incident checking, search, without taking into account the psychological features of the person. P.I. Tsvetkov believes that the psychological characteristics of the accused often serve as a key to his or her grief. This, in addition to other factors, helps to establish a psychological relationship with the accused, identifying the tactics of interrogating him, understanding and explaining some of his actions, thoughts and behavior, identifying the facts and

falsifying their testimony, along with other evidence in the case allows objective evaluation.

Methods

Other criminals like this in their treatises according to Matushevich, in order to be able to choose the tactical methods of interrogation, the investigator must be informed of the identity of the interrogator during the initial preparation process. The same is true for other investigative actions. Attempting to find out the identity of the accused has given jurists a major concern about the psychological and social effects of psychological disorder, its formation and behavior [1, p.6].

Unlike European technologists and lawyers, former Soviet lawyers have chosen the right position in this regard. It is well known that psychologists have divided subdivisions under the basic structure, which is formed by two biological and social factors. According to psychologists, the whole person is divided into endopsychological and exopixic organizational forms. The first one reflects the intrinsic interrelation of mental symptoms and functions, such as the internal mechanism of the human personality, which is equated with the neuroscience of human development. It includes the ability to strengthen the will, memory, imagination,

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thinking and technical characteristics. Contrary to natural endopsychology, which is a natural biological basis, exopsychics are defined by social factors. Experts in the modern world are eventually linking a person's brain to those key factors, which are called biological and social. As we have seen in the above works, it is not possible for a human being to maintain a biological unit that is both a product of the historical process and a subdivision of a social movement.

The natural conditions of the development of a living being dominate the formation of its individual and psychological features of the physical maturity, nerves and disadvantages of the physical maturity of the endocrine. However, the biological factor in a person gradually becomes a social one, and then lives in a social (psychological) state. The physical, natural, and physical qualities of a person are manifested in his personality. Because of the individuality of the individual, it retains traces of the natural biological movement. It is important to consider both biological and social factors in the development of personality. However, their relationship must be properly understood. Two-factor theory and the confrontation without understanding them will not help you to understand the personality disorder. The individual systems of an individual (anatomical, physiological, and other attributes) and social features are unique and cannot be understood independently of each other [2, 2015]. This is the case of I.P. Pavlov's teaching is also deeply scientific. I.P. Pavlov and his students demonstrate that, to a certain extent, the functional features and nervous system of the nervous system, which are hereditary, may change under the circumstances of human life. "Human behavior," he wrote. IPPavlov, - not only related to other features of the nervous system, but also to the continuous effects on the body in the individual existence. that is, it depends on the constant education and training in the roof"[3, p.268].

K.K. Platonov points out that there are four divisions in the psychological shift in personality. The first is the socially justified features (interests, ideals, worldviews, beliefs, etc.); the second is the practice of human knowledge in the skills of the skill; the third - stable aspects of specific mental processes specific to a particular person (perception, thinking, memory consciousness, will, attention, psychoanatomics); tertiary - Age and sexual characteristics of the person. The biological features that are manifested in arousal, ability marks, and superior nerve features. The personality of these units or sides of a previously interconnected and conditioned person is the only psychological disorder [4, p.5].

From the point of view of psychology, jurists are more aware of the interrelationship, togetherness, and proper memory of their biological and socially determined psychological traits in the study of personality; They believe that T. Vedernikov should not be interested in the study of personality with

biopsychological features, because human psyche is ultimately determined by material conditions of life - the latter implies a set of social object relations [5, p.65].

On the psychic features and symptoms of personality as Dougel put it, "Human psychology has a natural and social basis, and its features are rooted not only in the nervous system, but also in the properties of the nervous system, as well as the characteristics of social groups. If logical characteristics and traits of a person (customer abilities and others) are altered to a certain extent, it is a product of nurturing the psychic meaning (interest, personality, world view, etc.) of the social context of human behavior". Drawing on these considerations as a retribution of psychology science, the author proposes that the person is a human being, with signs that reveal his or her mental characteristics. Intellectual, emotional, and willpowering features and specific characteristics of the person, the client, the ability, the psychic, the presence or absence of abnormalities, the age features of the psyche are the hallmarks of the subdivision [6, p.23]. Although A.S. Comments by Dagek K.K. It differs slightly from the Platonov concept. Impact can be tactically justified and, on the contrary, disadvantaged to a poor person. In examining the identity of the accused, it is necessary to pay attention to the specifics of the remaining processes, the success of one or another of these tactical methods depends on the knowledge and accounting of the working processes.

It is necessary to study the individual psychological characteristics of the accused and determine whether he or she has been tried or acquitted before. For recidivists, the identification of non-social orientation traits and their repeated crimes is of particular importance in their investigation. In other cases, a better search for a person's social orientation, other characteristics, as well as their behavior and criminal behavior will help. For example, the looter has more traits such as hypocrisy, hypocrisy, covetousness, and covetousness that hides and destroys these unchanging aspects of their criminal behavior that can bring them success.

The inferior social orientation of the bully is characteristic of the inability to cope with feelings and to stop trivialities. The traits of malicious assumption are more prominent in his character. Therefore, information about the behavior of his character is tactically relevant. The complex of individual psychological features of the bully is a characteristic of his attitude towards others and himself. For the first one - kialicism, neglect, indifference. arrogance, and the like, may come with pride, haughtiness, greed, and selfishness. Detecting them is important in addressing the tactical objectives of the investigation. When talking about the psychological characteristics of the defendants, it is wrong to assume that all the perpetrators have only negative characteristics. Such

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an idea is incompatible with the legal procedures and the tactical tasks of the preliminary investigation. Not everyone is aware of a crime going against law enforcement or because they do not want to live a normal life. In this case A. Yakovlev AM He agrees, in particular: "A special group of recidivists constitutes criminals who commit two or more crimes, but not the degraded, socially disadvantaged persons, but of their social influence. as a result of breaking out of relationships and relationships."

In terms of tactical investigations, it would be very helpful to identify the circumstances of the crime committed by the defendant and the way of life before the crime was committed. Investigation of the psychological characteristics of the accused is important in solving many other problems of the investigation. Several defendants in their previous criminal investigations decide not only the facts of the case, but also the characteristics of the interrogated person when deciding whom to investigate first, second and then. It is usually advisable to interrogate the accused, who is supposed to give more direct evidence than anyone else. The available information on each person's personality can tell which of your defendants can testify. Obedience, special knowledge, habits, skills, etc. are of paramount importance. Taking into account these features, other evidence is also evaluated [7, p.56].

Investigation of the accused person during the preliminary investigation is extremely important for lawyers, especially for his or her knowledge of investigating specific crimes, tactics and techniques. There is a close relationship between the various tactics and the methods of investigation that characterize the accused. Investigative tactics and methods, examples of the investigation, scientifically-grounded recommendations about specific methods, methods and methods of carrying out specific investigative actions. Without taking into account the identity of the accused, it is impossible to ensure the accuracy and usefulness of these recommendations. The importance of using this information in preparing and conducting investigative actions should be summarized in general.

It was mentioned above about the role of biological and socially determined factors in the behavior and formation of a person. In the process of covering this issue, conclusions were drawn that could be used to address the tactical tasks of the investigation. For example, based on the biologically determined characteristics of the defendant's nervous system type, ability, etc., the investigator may have important implications for any particular investigative action, for example, whether the defendant may have resisted for a long time, behaved in a difficult situation, or made illogical actions. whether the defendant does not burn, whether there is any indecision, whether there are symptoms of rapid irritation or excitement (whether they are persistent or

persistent), mood swings, suspicions, maladaptation, and so on. The Trojov's knowledge of this, as well as other features, may help him to find a way of dealing with the accused, to make a true conclusion about his situation, which is of tactical importance and successful in his investigative actions. leads to digestion [8, p.45].

Realization of socially defined characteristics allows to know the interrelation of the accused's personal and social needs, what they seek to satisfy, such as professional development, sports, music or, alternatively, drinking or kimchi. Subsequently, it often brings illegal methods to their satisfaction. Characteristics of the defendant's character, such as correctness of speech, lying, openness, non-discrimination, accessibility, humanity, courtesy, brutality, principality, incompetence, overconfidence, self-exaltation, frustration, chaos, selfishness. Identifying and using them can be crucial to the success of investigative efforts. Obviously, dealing with such feelings should not draw attention to the pros and cons of the accused person, even if this may be a temporary success. This is the exact opposite of the criminal justice challenge.

Defendant's overall level of development, such as his or her ability to read, experience. information about skills, skills, habits and so on will be important in gathering tactical tactics. For example, it is not possible to implement a number of procedural rules without taking into account the examples of films and movies, which are badly damaged by the emotional scale of the educated person. These include, for example, the choice of remedies, the exercise of protection rights. Determining the feasibility of forensic psychiatry or forensic psychology examination is like obtaining information that is of evidence importance.

According to Article 238 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the investigator or prosecutor takes into account a number of circumstances, such as the severity of the charge, the identity of the accused, his age, health, marital status, and so on. The right choice of precautions depends on a number of situations. The most important of these are the data that characterize the accused, such as the place of residence, previous convictions, as well as testimonials from the place of residence and employment. When choosing a custodial measure, special attention should be paid to the identity of the accused. This requirement stems from Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There are known cases of arbitrary arrest without formalizing the person's information, based on the classification of the offense, which is punishable by imprisonment and, on the contrary, sometimes refuse to apply such a measure. As a result, some defendants remain in jail, avoid trial and prosecution, interfere with actual criminal proceedings, and commit new

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crimes. Investigation and protection of the psychological characteristics of the accused also requires articles of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on non-custodial measures. Information on the personality of the defendant is also necessary for the exercise of his / her rights. The law not only guarantees the defendant's right to defend, but often establishes the presence of a defense lawyer (Article 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). In this case, the presence of defense in the preliminary investigation is largely dependent on the information that characterizes the accused person.

Facts that are or may be manifested in a committed crime, such as aggression, greed, jealousy, or crime, allow us to determine whether it was acting on the basis of those motives or other circumstances. At the same time, information about the emotional traits of the accused is also at stake.

Defining the emotional state of the accused at the time of the crime is necessary to characterize the crime. It may be due to the intense excitement caused by the blue, manifested as a physiological effect. When examining the psychological characteristics of the accused, the investigator may discover that he or she has a high sensitivity, excessive sensitivity, anger and a sense of self-worth, negative self-esteem, and others. This will help the investigator to understand the emotional state of the accused, especially if the victim has committed a criminal act in which he or she has committed a criminal act. All of this is the basis for the appointment of forensic science expertise.

The psychological characteristics of the accused are also seen as influences on the nature and extent of his responsibility. It was mentioned earlier that they are either recognized as aggravating or mitigating. Criminal offenses with the use of criminal or other social circumstances, emergency or mass disorder, etc. are punishable by law, except for the cases of aggravated or otherwise intentional crime, except aggravating punishment. calculated. The fact that an organized group has committed a crime shows that the members of the group have strong, nonviolent views, their strength, and their willingness to commit a crime. Also, hate crimes and other misconduct are manifested by the deep and persistent disposition of certain societal attitudes, the desire to satisfy their own desires and needs, albeit in ways that are violated by society and the law.

In order to understand the manifestations of cruelty and abuse, it is necessary to identify the psychological characteristics of the accused, such as his / her attitude to other people, emotional responsiveness, retaliation, anger, hostility, and other traits.

In most cases, mitigating circumstances are related to the personality of the accused. Not only because of severe personal family or other circumstances mentioned above, but also because of

rape or severe mental disorder caused by violence, aggression or other unlawful acts committed by the victim as a result of material, service or other dependence. enter. Here it is important to feel sorry for what you have done, to plead guilty, and to actively help you to solve the crime.

In addition to personal and family-friendly circumstances, a situation arises whereby the public, which is typical of the defendant, cannot be represented in the ordinary circumstances. In some cases, non-social attitudes are the result of inability to resist them or fear of deteriorating their material, service or other position.

The investigation and registration of the accused's psychological characteristics are contained in many articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Circumstances that directly relate to the defendant's personality, however, may be due to the fact that his ability to think is slow and his ability to understand simple situations is such. In these cases, the investigator relies on the forensic psychiatric expertise's findings and draws conclusions.

According to Article 115 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is not possible to question a person who is not capable of correctly comprehending and giving testimony about the situation that is important to him because of his mental or physical disadvantage. According to Article 24 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if the person who committed a crime did not understand, understand and should not be aware of the socially dangerous nature of the act, or was not aware of the socially dangerous consequences of the crime, shall be recognized as committed. Article 18 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the socially dangerous nature of its conduct at the time of committing a crime and manages its actions. A person who is mentally retarded at the time of committing a socially dangerous act, such as chronic psychiatric disorder, vaccine disorder, weakness or other mental illness, cannot be held responsible for his or her actions.

When the investigator examines the defendant's mental attitude to the offense at the time of the mistake, he discovers that it was a mistake or a misdemeanor. (Article 20 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). To this extent, he is aware of the social danger of his guilt. In investigating the identity of the accused, the investigator must seek to identify the motives and motives of the crime, including the accused. In some cases, they show that the defendant is at a high level of social danger, and in some cases, he alleviates his guilt. Already, Article 55 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan enumerates mitigating circumstances, while Article 56 of the Code envisages aggravating circumstances.

The study of the psychological characteristics of the person to understand the causes and purposes of their criminal characteristics, and to identify them

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clearly; characterization, their level of social danger, and the role of each group in the commission of crime. For example, the criminal investigation into several robberies and robberies by an adult and a minority group reveals that the motives of the gang members for crime are different: they all have access to roads and property. others want to show their courage and the third. If they refuse to commit a crime, they fear three. Thus, understanding the true motives and intentions of a crime will not only give an opportunity to better understand the defendant's identity but also help him to better understand his actions [9].

The knowledge of the defendant's personality, lifestyle and circumstances, orientation, character, and qualities in the conduct of psychological research should be based on the motivation to investigate the personality of the accused; There is no formal limit to the investigation of the individual, but the more the investigator knows about the psychological characteristics of the accused, the better the investigative tactics are. It is important to note that procedural information may not be sufficient to resolve tactical evidence, which means that the investigator should be more aware of the information presented in the investigation of the accused.

It is often the case that some information is not of procedural importance but is tactically important. For example, the investigator is aware of the courage of the accused. During his interrogation, Beijing tries to avoid any evidence of crime without giving concrete evidence. The question of how he might explain why he is a gentle man and a coward and a coward might lead to the fact that the defendant begins to give legal testimony or is not aware of the legality or guilt of the accused.

M.G. Korshik and S.S. Stepichev's inquiry into the identity of the interrogator - population data, information describing the social status of the defendant (occupation, workplace, internship, education, etc.), information on life conditions (family, material and working conditions, etc.), health, life. provides information about the style, the scope and behavior of the acquaintance, its moral and intellectual qualities, and its characteristics. However, in published studies on the accused person, some authors (NT Vedernikov, IS Loykina and others) propose a different set of data that constitutes the content of such a study. Such a set of defendants' personal data provides the use of sources of procedural and non-procedural information. The source of procedural information includes all the documents of the investigated case (witnesses, victim, defendant's testimony, expert opinion, physical evidence, protocols of investigative actions, etc.) with information on the subject of the criminal case. Non-professional sources include information from their

operational search activities, various material and documents that might not have been unexpected in the case.

The interrogation of the interviewer, proposed by proceduralists and expert psychologists, is to some extent useful to the investigator. At the same time, it is useful for the investigator to know the mental state of the person before, during and after the crime. What attention is being given to this issue of practice. In addition to these methods expert considers it necessary to use punitive methods, witnesses, and questionnaires in community studies [10, p.454].

N.I. Porubov focuses on the scientific basis of questioning during the preliminary inquiry, and outlines the observations, interviews, productive activities and independent descriptions that can be used in the case study. N.I. Porubov, like A.V.Mochromuhite living conditions, such as tulips, are not specifically intertwined with biographical methods that explain the importance of education and training in the formation of individuals. It is necessary to cover the methods of observation, experimentation, questioning and interviewing in the development of personal study programs.

In biographical research, much more detailed research has been developed as a tool for the study of personality. In particular, it is necessary to study the legal personality with special biographical questionnaires. Family, heredity, life and upbringing conditions, habits (drugs, alcohol, smoking) of the person under study. Hobbies and hobbies (gambling, etc.), behavior in the family, at work, in the military, in relation to the police and criminal elements, and the relationship between relatives and acquaintances have aroused great interest. The short scheme or plans are given in the other textbooks on forensic science, as well as in interrogation works.

Conclusion

The investigation of various crimes has led to the need for a comprehensive study of criminals, not just who is the criminal, but also about the psychological breakdown of the person, their interactions with the subdivisions and their role in human behavior. Based on the correct scientific understanding of the mentioned issues and research methods, they help to identify who is the person who committed the crime: The Murderer, the perpetrator, the false witness, the perpetrator, the hooligans and the psychologist brochures for learning are now available.

Many of the works contain specific characteristics and characteristics of the defendant's psychological, dignity, conformism, and so forth. There are numerous works devoted to the study of the psychological characteristics of juvenile offenders.

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