



Research Article

EXAMINE THE DISMEMBERED CORPSE AND THE LOCATION (S) OF THE CORPSE

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ABSTRACT

It's critical to perform a preliminary inquiry if a dismembered body is discovered. The first stage of a murder inquiry is primarily concerned with determining whether the murder was premeditated or unintentional. The first situation does not necessitate the use of a different research technique; however, the second situation does necessitate the use of a separate investigation methodology in this regard.

The initial stage of the murder investigation requires the implementation of preliminary investigative actions and operational-search measures. In this case, the concept of initial investigative actions is a forensic concept, while urgent investigative actions are both forensic and criminal-procedural concepts. These two concepts - initial and urgent - can be both proportional and incompatible [1, p. 16]. Article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 25, 2012 "On operational search activities" provides for 16 types of operational search activities.

KEYWORDS

A different research technique, constant readiness, original custody.

INTRODUCTION

The examination of the scene of the crime under investigation is characterized by general and specific

features. That is, this crime is also based on the most general laws of review. It should be noted that, as a

rule, the inspection of the scene of the incident is carried out in two cases. In the first case, the scene is examined when it is necessary to find traces of the crime and other material evidence, to determine the circumstances of the crime and how the circumstances relevant to the case occurred in practice. The second case is to determine what really happened in the alleged crime, whether it was suicide or murder, whether the fire was caused by a faulty electrical wiring or not, and so on.

Site inspection measures include constant readiness to go to the scene after receiving a report of the incident and preparatory actions carried out directly at the scene [2, p. 19].

The investigator's responsibilities in this regard are: to receive a report of the incident, to determine where it took place, and to take steps to restore the situation at the scene to its original state. The original custody order is issued by the reporting authority. Police and, in some cases, the military may be involved in guarding; to warn the persons organizing the guard about the identification of witnesses (because their opinions are important for the inspection of the scene of the incident); to instruct (testify) to provide medical assistance to victims if they are alive; to determine whether measures have been taken by law enforcement officers to detain suspects and eliminate the negative consequences of the incident; to identify the emergency situation in the area and prepare to go to the scene; check the suitcase of the investigation suitcase, camera, video camera and other means necessary during the inspection before leaving the scene; invite experts and attorneys.

Upon arrival at the scene, the investigator said that assistance was provided to the victims before the start of the investigation. Make sure that explanations are received.

The investigator shall determine the boundaries of the area or room to be examined, determine from witnesses what has changed since the body was found (identified) at the scene, and instruct law enforcement officers to conduct an operational search to uncover the crime.

The process of inspecting the scene can be divided into two stages. These are the initial (general review) and detailed review stages [3, p. 11].

In a general review, the investigator examines, records, and analyzes the circumstances of the scene in general, whether there are specific objects, their relative positions. At this stage, the investigator determines what happened and what the consequences of the crime were, defining the boundaries of the scene. In defining the scene as an area to be examined, of course, an area larger than the area that at first glance seems to have traces of crime will be covered. Otherwise, traces of crime left in an unprotected area may be intentionally or negligently lost.

The investigator then records the initial (primary) view of the incident (using photographs taken by the guide, the observer, and the scene of the incident in parts); performs measurement work to draw up a plan or scheme; takes measures to preserve traces and objects (especially when it is raining or snowing; makes assumptions about the event and the people involved in it and investigates them.

At this stage, the investigator chooses the method of inspecting the scene of the incident. Different methods can be used in combination when inspecting the scene of an incident. On closer inspection, it is ensured that no details, no objects or traces are left out of the attention of its participants. In the process of inspecting the scene of an incident, the investigator

should, as far as possible, find answers to important questions such as what happened, when and where, who and why did it happen, how and with whose help.

Upon completion of a detailed review of the general case study, the investigator will begin a separate analysis of each subject and permit. It detects not only obvious but also simple invisible traces. In the process, details of the scene conditions are preserved using detailed photography and video recording.

A detailed examination of the scene will make it possible to determine the scope of specific individuals for whom the culprit should be sought. These signs include: a) the direction of movement to the crime scene; b) knowledge of the weak side of the barriers (including breaking the weakest part of the wall); c) knowledge of the victim's lifestyle and habits (in particular, the offender may have learned how to return from work every day); g) the fact that the victim is closely acquainted with the offender (for example, the fact that the victim's room was opened from the inside or that one of the accomplices sitting with the victim in the cafe committed the crime); d) the offender has committed a crime using various technical means (for example, the ability to use electric-gas welding equipment, skillfully disassembling in order not to leave a mark on the body of the victim).

At the final stage, the results of the review and its results are recorded. The recording of the results of the inspection consists, first of all, of documenting everything found during the inspection, a description of the general appearance of the objects of inspection, their characteristics, condition and characteristics, technical and forensic methods and tools. Methods such as photo and video photography, modeling, planning, diagrams and drawings are also widely used to record the results of the review [4, p. 34].

During the direct examination of the dissected carcasses, it is advisable to photograph and describe each of them as follows: 1) the size and shape of the dismembered carcass (s), the thickness of all upper subcutaneous adipose tissue, the degree of muscle development and other anatomical features; 2) changes in the corpse over time, including the state of decay; 3) details of the injury, especially bullet wounds found in the head, neck and abdomen, cut, cut marks.

When examining a dismembered corpse, a careful approach is required to the dissection line, the properties of the cut, sawed and torn skin, and the broken bone and bleeding blood. When viewed with a magnifying glass, traces of gunshot wounds will be left on the bones and joints. Inconsistent marks on cut and cut body parts may indicate the number of strokes. The location of the limbs can be determined using the direction and location of the injury as well as blood traces during dissection. Bone damage is easily detected using specific methods. In particular, the fact that the tissue is cut in the same plane, regardless of whether it belongs to a different type, indicates the movement of a disk saw.

To determine whether the dissection of the corpse occurred before or after death, attention is paid to the state of blood clots in the internal organs of the body. Post-mortem dissection usually does not involve bleeding in the internal organs.

The method of illuminating the corpse marks is aimed at determining the identity, sex, age, height, individual characteristics, causes and duration of death of the corpse. However, these questions can only be resolved after being studied in a morgue and laboratory setting. In order to make an initial reference decision on whether the found parts belong to a corpse, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the number of body parts, if any of them are left, the fit of the clothes

pieces, the corpse's dissection lines, the dissection methods, the thickness of the subcutaneous fat.

In the process of examining the place where the dismembered corpse parts were found and in the vicinity of it, sometimes criminal weapons, blood stains, hair fibers and other biological objects in various objects must be removed if small fragments of body tissue are found.

All found clothing and footwear pieces should be delivered to the expert organization without any additional damage, contamination or other contamination to them [5, p. 16]. In this case, the examination of these materials is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CPC and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2010 "On forensic examination" [6].

When reviewing all clothing and footwear, one should look for product labels, repair, dry cleaning numbers. In all clothing and other items in front of the corpse, items in their pockets, including dust, debris, and other items, should be inspected, recorded, separated, dried, securely wrapped, and sealed [7, p. 13].

When parts of the corpse are found, all measures are taken to search for the remains, including inquiries to the hospital, morgue, ambulance stations. For this purpose, the area where the carcasses were found will be carefully examined. Public participation may be used by the investigator in the event that a large area needs to be inspected to locate fragments of a corpse. If fragments of the corpse are found in the water, the bottom of the river reservoir will be studied with the help of divers, if necessary.

The place where the incident took place is the area or building where the incident took place [8, p. 7]. According to investigative practice, the discovery of a

human corpse is considered an incident. Therefore, regardless of where the murder took place and where the corpse was dismembered, the place where the corpse or its fragments were found is always the scene of the incident [9, p. 9]. The same applies to other parts of the dismembered corpse. No matter where the rest of the dismembered corpse is, the place where each piece was found is also the scene of the incident.

Usually in the practice of investigation, the place where the body parts were found and the place where the murder took place correspond to other areas. In practice, the location of the murder is determined in the final stages of the investigation. In particular, the location of the murder is determined during the investigation of the suspect or accused during the search of the suspect's home or after the accused himself indicates the place of the murder and the place where the corpse was dismembered.

In forensic practice, the corpse is sometimes dismembered at the scene of the murder, and after dismembering the corpse, it is taken to another place to hide it or drown it.

The scene, ie the place where the body parts were found, after the search, if there is information that the victim was killed in his home, as well as if the search revealed signs of crime, hidden traces at the same place, yard and house, criminal weapons and a search is conducted to determine other material evidence.

Usually, the search is primarily focused on finding traces of blood and other traces of biological origin that appear at the crime scene and at the place where the corpse is hidden. The traces shown may be on the walls of the room, on furniture and other objects, between the floorboards, on the inside of the plinth. Also, when the corpse was dismembered, traces of blood and body parts tissue may have been left in the

sink filters, bath and toilet pipes. During the search, special attention should be paid to objects with signs of hiding traces - re-glued parts of the wall wallpaper, cleaned upholstered furniture, etc. Ultraviolet lamps, metal detectors and other forensic techniques are used to detect invisible traces of blood, hidden murder weapons and corpse fragments.

After the examination of the place where the body parts were found and the surrounding area is completed, the investigator begins to examine other objects at the scene, paying particular attention to the traces of the perpetrator who returned to the location of the body parts. Traces of blood are of great importance here. The protocol should clearly indicate the location, size, shape (drops, puddles, splashes, etc.), size, amount and color of blood.

In many cases, the investigation of this type of crime, in particular the examination of the scene and the corpse, is one of the main investigative actions. When the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan investigated the reasons for the non-disclosure of intentional homicides, it was found that in some cases one of the main reasons was the lack of quality inspection of the scene [10, p. 5]. Furthermore, "although investigating a crime scene is particularly important in the investigation of homicides, some investigators do not understand the importance of this investigative action" [11, p. 22].

In practice, a model program of crime scene investigation in cases of premeditated murder is also recommended [12, p. 54]. Based on the requirements of the law and similar practical skills, the investigator plans the duration of his actions, determines the starting point of the examination, the methods and techniques of examining the optimal direction of the action, additional examination of the area and objects outside the scene.

In the forensic literature, two more different styles are distinguished: objective and subjective methods. At the heart of this division is a full-scale examination of the scene. Subjective examination is usually used only to examine, investigate, search for traces left by the offender or his accomplices. These traces help to identify the identity of the offender, his actions at the scene of the crime.

In a subjective way, the way the offender goes to the scene, the traces of his arrival at the scene and the traces of his actions there, aiming at the signs, it is as if the investigator is walking back and forth in the footsteps of the offender. The subjective style is to select and review individual areas and elements.

Object-based viewing means looking at the entire scene (viewing the entire area). An objective examination of the scene is a common practice in practice because the risk of leaving any traces left out in the direction in which the offender was moving is much lower. However, the possibility of using a subjective approach to the analysis of the situation at the scene should not be overlooked. Using this method, it is possible to observe the time, information and regional dependence of the individual elements at the scene.

As mentioned above, while the subjective method is used to view a selected individual object (elements, objects, places), the objective style is used to scan the entire scene, as no object should be overlooked. The objective method can be used in a separate self-examination. Because this style also includes a subjective style in a sense. However, the subjective method cannot be used when examining the scene, as other traces and material evidence may be ignored, so this method is not used separately. [13, b. 116]

There are different opinions in the forensic literature about the stages of scene investigation. But we will focus on two stages that are recognized by most criminologists.

The first stage is the static stage. At this stage, the objects at the scene (material evidence, criminal weapons) are inspected and recorded without touching them or moving them. In the static stage, objects are first photographed in a centered and detailed manner, and then the distance between each of them is measured by measuring the length of the object relative to a fixed stationary orientation. The measurement and recording of the scene of the incident must be so complete and accurate that any object or trace can be easily recovered. During the examination of the corpse, its previous condition, location, clothing, surrounding objects are checked by static observation, and then confirmed by photo-video imaging.

In the second - dynamic stage of the examination, it will be possible to change the state of any objects (material evidence, criminal weapon, object, thing) on the basis of action. This action may seem like a search at first glance, but it differs from the procedural basis.

It follows from the above definition that in the static phase of the scan, it is necessary to review and record the steady state of the scene, and only then to move to the dynamic phase. As the investigator begins to inspect the scene, he or she should keep in mind that the inspection should be conducted objectively, systematically, completely, carefully, and diligently.

The review will be routine, i.e. the investigator will have to draw up a work plan to inspect the scene (an approximate, non-procedural plan) and act on that plan. Everything that is present at the scene should be examined and investigated. It is known that sometimes

this or that trace is found as a result of the hard work of the investigator. It is important not to rush the review, and not to set a time in advance that "the review will end at this time."

In the case of intentional homicide, the following questions may be answered when examining the scene: whether it was a homicide, a suicide, or an accident; the time of the crime and the time of the victim's death; the place where the crime was committed, whether the crime was committed at the place where the victim's body was found, or elsewhere; information about the identity of the victim; information about who committed the crime, whether one person or a group, the identity of the offender (s); method of killing, what weapon was used; motives and purposes of the crime; the way criminals come and go at the scene; the way of the victim's approach to the scene; items taken by the offender from the scene; material evidence at the scene, items left or abandoned by the offender. When inspecting a building, not only the building where the corpse was found, but also the outside area that is part of that building should be inspected.

For a complete and systematic inspection of the scene, it is recommended to follow the generally accepted rules, i.e. the inspection approach to the building, starting from the study of its entrance, and then the inspection is carried out clockwise along the wall, depending on the specific situation of the scene [14].

Inspecting a building is usually a bit more complicated than inspecting open spaces because there are so many different appliances, objects (furniture, dishes, clothes, and so on). The inspection is therefore carried out sequentially according to the location of the walls, doors, windows, furniture and other items at the scene.

In the investigation of intentional homicides, there are cases when the body is found in the open (on the street, in the field, in the woods, in the water). Sometimes, in order to hide the crime scene, the perpetrator takes the corpse to another location after the crime has been committed.

When a corpse is found in the open, the investigator is also required to examine the corpse externally and examine the area around the corpse.

The area around the corpse will be carefully examined in order to find the footprints of the offender, traces of transport, smoking and other material evidence. The area around the corpse should also be examined in order to determine where the corpse was actually found.

The part around the corpse is divided into zones and examined using natural barriers (trees, stones) or artificial parts. In the forensic literature, it is often suggested that a scene examination should be performed in a concentric manner along a spiral [14]. But this method is less convenient than scanning in parts, because the scanned area can be confused with the scanned area.

In view of the above, the location of the murder and the location of the autopsy can be determined after examining the scene in conjunction with the general condition and forensic expert, as it is necessary to determine at least the approximate time of death and the time of autopsy, as well as, we can conclude that if the corpse is new, it is possible to identify the persons involved in the incident and the identity of the corpse using service dogs. Also, if the corpse has been stored in water or in hard-to-reach places for a long time since the dismemberment, a lot of effort will be made to determine where the murder took place and the

corpse was dismembered, and sometimes these efforts may be in vain.

In summary, given the importance of investigative activity in the investigation of these crimes, guidelines for the investigation of the crime scene at the time of the murder should be developed.

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