

INVESTIGATION TACTICS OF CRIMES RELATED TO SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AND THE LEGAL FORCE AND LEGALITY OF PROCEDURAL EVIDENCE

Hamza Fozilov

Trainee of the “Investigative Activity” Program

Department of Preliminary Investigation and Inquiry

Academy of Law Enforcement Agencies

of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This scientific article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of investigating crimes related to suicide and attempted murder. Particular attention is paid to investigative tactics, the collection, verification, and evaluation of evidence, as well as issues concerning the legal validity and admissibility of procedural evidence.

The article examines the forensic characteristics of these crimes, the role of investigative versions, the importance of forensic medical examinations, and the significance of digital evidence. Special emphasis is placed on problems encountered in investigative practice and scientifically grounded ways of resolving them.

The author concludes that effective investigation of crimes related to suicide and attempted murder is possible only through a comprehensive approach, strict compliance with procedural norms, and the active use of modern forensic methods and technologies.

Keywords: suicide, attempted murder, investigation tactics, procedural evidence, legal force, forensic science, evaluation of evidence.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and the increasing complexity of social relations, the protection of human life and health is one of the priority directions of state policy. Crimes related to suicide, incitement to suicide, and attempted murder are particularly dangerous to society and require a high level of professional skill, scientifically grounded investigative tactics, and strict observance of procedural legality.

Human life and dignity are recognized as the highest values protected by the state. The right to life is a fundamental human right guaranteed by law. No one may be subjected to torture, violence, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

According to Article 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the right to life is an inalienable human right, and any attempt on human life is considered the gravest crime. Article 26 guarantees the inviolability of human dignity. Based on these constitutional norms, any encroachment on human life, honor, or dignity is subject to state prosecution.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of investigative tactics in crimes related to suicide and attempted murder, the process of collecting, verifying, and evaluating evidence, as well as issues concerning the legal force and admissibility of procedural evidence.

1. Forensic Characteristics of Crimes Related to Suicide and Attempted Murder

Crimes related to suicide and attempted murder are among the most complex categories from a forensic perspective. Their forensic characteristics play a crucial role in solving crimes, providing proper legal qualification, and bringing perpetrators to justice.

In cases of suicide, the external circumstances often resemble accidental or domestic incidents. However, investigative practice shows that in many cases such situations involve:

- incitement to suicide;
- psychological pressure on the victim;
- deliberate murder disguised as suicide.

Crimes involving attempted murder are usually characterized by premeditation, the use of specially selected weapons, and a clear distribution of roles among accomplices. Traces of such crimes are often intentionally destroyed or distorted.

- The forensic characteristics include:
 - the method of committing the crime;
 - the means and weapons used;
 - the socio-psychological profile of the offender;
 - the victim's lifestyle and social environment;
 - the nature and mechanism of trace formation.

2. Investigation Tactics: Main Stages and Methods

The effectiveness of investigating crimes related to suicide and attempted murder largely depends on the correct choice of investigative tactics.

Investigative tactics imply the rational use of procedural powers, application of scientifically grounded methods, and systematic organization of investigative actions. Since these crimes directly affect human life and health, any mistake during the investigation may lead to serious consequences.

Importance of Initial Investigative Actions

At the initial stage, time is a critical factor, as traces may be lost or destroyed. Therefore, crime scene inspection must be conducted using:

- forensic technical tools;
- photo and video recording;

proper preservation of biological and material evidence.

In suicide cases, interrogations must be conducted with due regard to the psychological condition of relatives. In attempted murder cases, questioning suspects requires identifying contradictions and comparing testimonies with other evidence.

Forensic medical examinations play a decisive role in determining the cause, time, and mechanism of death.

Development and Verification of Investigative Versions

Investigative versions must be scientifically grounded. The most common versions include:

- the incident is a genuine suicide;
- the suicide was induced by external influence;
- the crime was intentionally committed and staged as suicide.

Each version must be verified through evidence and either confirmed or refuted.

Investigative tactics represent not a set of isolated actions, but a coherent and systematic activity aimed at establishing the truth. In crimes related to suicide and attempted murder, the correct choice of tactics determines the completeness of evidence collection and the legality of judicial decisions.

3. Procedural Evidence: Concept, Types, and Significance

Procedural evidence is the primary means of establishing the truth in criminal proceedings. According to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, evidence consists of factual data obtained in the manner prescribed by law, on the basis of which the presence or absence of circumstances relevant to the case is established.

Evidence has legal force only if obtained in compliance with procedural requirements. Its significance lies in the fact that it represents verified and legally valid information rather than subjective assumptions.

In cases involving suicide and attempted murder, the role of evidence increases significantly, as such cases often rely on indirect evidence requiring careful evaluation.

Types of evidence include:

- personal evidence;
- material evidence;
- digital (electronic) evidence;
- expert conclusions.

Procedural evidence serves as the legal foundation for judicial decisions. Without it, establishing the truth or ensuring justice is impossible.

Digital evidence has gained particular importance in modern investigations, as messages, recordings, and online communications may serve as key proof.

4. Legal Force and Legitimacy of Procedural Evidence

Requirements for Lawful Collection of Evidence

The legal validity of evidence depends on its lawful acquisition. Evidence obtained in violation of procedural law:

- may be declared inadmissible by the court;
- weakens the prosecution;
- may lead to violations of human rights.

Special caution is required when questioning relatives in suicide-related cases, ensuring compliance with ethical and legal standards.

Comprehensive Approach to Evidence Evaluation

Evaluation of evidence is an intellectual and legal process aimed at establishing the truth. Under criminal procedural law, evidence has no predetermined force and is assessed by the investigator, prosecutor, and court based on internal conviction formed through comprehensive analysis.

A comprehensive approach involves:

- assessing the consistency of evidence;
- analyzing logical connections;
- identifying corroboration or contradictions;
- reconstructing the overall mechanism of the event.

In cases of suicide and attempted murder, this approach is essential due to the predominance of indirect evidence.

5. Problems in Investigative Practice and Ways to Overcome Them

Common problems encountered in practice include:

- insufficient psychological training of investigators;
- weak cooperation with forensic experts;
- limited use of modern forensic technologies;
- procedural errors in documentation.

To address these issues, it is recommended to:

- introduce specialized training programs for investigators;
- involve psychologists and forensic specialists in investigations;
- develop unified guidelines for handling digital evidence.

CONCLUSION

Investigating crimes related to suicide and attempted murder is one of the most complex and responsible areas of criminal procedure. Given that these crimes directly affect human life, any procedural error may lead to severe legal and social consequences.

The study shows that most evidence in such cases is indirect and requires careful, comprehensive evaluation. Lawful collection, proper documentation, and thorough verification of evidence ensure its legal force and serve as the foundation for fair judicial decisions.

The application of scientifically grounded investigative tactics, systematic planning, and the use of modern forensic methods significantly increase investigative effectiveness. Special attention must be paid to ensuring human rights, ethical standards, and procedural legality.

In conclusion, the integration of theoretical knowledge and practical experience, strict compliance with procedural norms, and comprehensive evaluation of evidence are key factors in ensuring effective investigation of crimes related to suicide and attempted murder. Enhancing investigators' professional skills and implementing modern forensic technologies remain urgent tasks in strengthening the rule of law.

References

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2023.
2. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Adolat, 2024.
3. Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Adolat, 2024.

4. Rahmonov A.A. Criminalistics. – Tashkent: Legal Literature Publishing House, 2022.
5. Ibragimov B.Sh. Investigation Tactics. – Tashkent: TSUL Publishing, 2021.
6. Nurmatov D.Q. Theory of Procedural Evidence. – Tashkent: Adliya, 2020.
7. Khudaybergenov A.A. Issues of Evidence Evaluation in Judicial Practice. – Tashkent, 2022.
8. Astakhov A.V. Investigation of Crimes Against the Person. – Moscow: Yurist, 2021.
9. Bakhramov Sh.R. Modern Technologies in Criminalistics. – Tashkent: Innovatsiya, 2023.
10. Resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan (current edition).