

Tagiyev A.D., prosecutor of the International relations department of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Azerbaijan, council of justice ♦

Search for sources of information on cases of lucrative killing

Abstract: From the standpoint of theory, logic and forensic didactics necessary to supplement the structure research methods describing certain types of crimes, the system and the classification of typical forensic media sources.

System of sources, which contain the largest amount of forensic information important for the murders out of greed are the victim, the stolen property, the place of occurrence (event), ballistically significant sources, vehicles and operational situation.

When investigating the murders out of greed is very important analysis of the operational environment, which is a qualitative and quantitative description of the crime situation within a particular area at a particular time.

It is given the scientific and practical advice.

Keywords: killing out of greed; the source of information; the system and methodology of investigation; search, and the victim, transport, property, operational environment and traces.

In criminological theory and the structure of holding technique investigation of certain types of crimes, usually appears in the finished form consisting of four required elements: a) definition of the circumstances to be established during the investigation of these crimes, and b) the definition of the excitation characteristics of this category of cases, planning, investigation and identification of initial investigation and search operations without tactics of their

♦ **Tagiyev Anar Dinyadur oglu** – prosecutor of the International relations department of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Azerbaijan Republic, the council of justice (Azerbaijan). E - mail: anartagi@box.az

position, and c) the definition of the terms of the specific features of the tactics subsequent investigation and any related search planning, investigation and identification of initial investigation and search operations with out tactics of their position, and c) the definition of the terms of the specific features of the tactics subsequent investigation and any related search operations, and d) the identification of measures aimed at addressing the causes and conditions that led to the commission of these crimes (2, p. 163).

That's what the students presented forensic technique and students of law schools in the study of criminology; it is for such a program to develop methods of investigation of specific crimes.

Recognizing correct this approach in the design of private forensic techniques, at the same time we consider it a form of incomplete and incomplete for the following reasons.

It is known that the detection and investigation of crime is largely determined by the search and investigation of sources of information and is a cognitive information process (10, p. 11-14).

To search for sources of fact and shall be forensic characterization, selected and recommended forensic technique, i.e. necessary methods and means by which it points to discuss the structure of forensic techniques. But it is also known that the last elected with the features of the object, which affects the medium chosen.

As we see in the modern technique has everything: an indication of the goals, objectives, the tactical and organizational means, but it does not, perhaps, the most important thing - the object, i.e. indicate the sources of information, the most specific to the crime s or certain of their group (14, p. 11).

Therefore, according to the theory, forensic logic and didactics objectively consider it necessary to supplement the structure of research methods describing certain types of crimes, the system, and the classification of typical forensic sources of information carriers.

Forensic technique – is unclosed and incomplete system. It is modified and updated after the appearance of new types of crime and new ways in which they occurred but also from this point of our refinements are appropriate.

Given that said, the system and the sources of information we know as part of forensic techniques. In our following discussion, we will show the method of its description in the system in relation to other means of the method of disclosure and investigation of the murders committed out of greed.

It appears that the system of sources, which contain the largest amount of forensic information important for the murders out of greed are the victim, the stolen property, the place of occurrence (event), ballistically significant sources, vehicles and operational situation.

Of course, must be considered and such important for their floor of crime information sources, as traces of hands, feet, micro particles, body, witness statements and the like, but in view of their common knowledge discovery and research, they are considered as integral parts (subsystems) of the reduced system.

The victim is the carrier of various forensic significant information: the place, the time, capable of doing and concealment of the crime, the motive and purpose, the number of participant's , their signs, stolen property and signs, nature of weapons and traces of its use.

Important forensic importance in the organization of search work is the question of what the intent directly addresses the criminal: the life and health of the victim or his property.

Thus, the discovery of the corpse, having suffered personal vehicles and pristine very valuable items in it, are most likely to judge not the selfish motives behind the murder, and, therefore, the relevant links rubbed sung with the attackers, including their criminal connections properties.

The corpse of the victim, his clothes can be a source of information about the properties of ballistic weapons used and some of the circumstances of its use (distance and direction of shots, number of shots, etc.).That's why a quick, prompt

investigation of damaged clothing and other items can help nominate respective versions and decisions about search activities (4, p. 101-103).

For example, the finding that only four hits one done from long range, while three of the shots at close range, it can be assumed that the offender, ensuring the victim at close range, by all means wanted to bring the idea to the end and cottage rid of the possible incrimination. With favorable for victim end, it, depending on the course of the attack, can be a source of visual-shaped or even only audio information: the appearance or personality of the criminal, on weapons, the number of shots and shooting distance, the place from which the shot, etc. But in this case the completeness and objectivity information while will depend on a number of forensic significant conditions, such as the role of the victim in the origin and development of criminal events (6, p. 210).

At a criminal trial on the armed robbery and murder of a soldier Hajiyevev S.T. it was found that the latter was engaged in theft and sale of lubricants and started the habit after receiving regular share of criminal proceeds to go into a cafe-kebab, where in a private room alone drank a bottle of vodka. At the same time, when he was a drunk, Hajiyevev touts office waitress and persuaded her to commit a sexual act in a perverted form, showing bundles of money.

About behavior of C. Hajiyevev waitress told her friend- previously convicted R. Hajiyevev, who, together with his friend, also previously convicted, decided to commit robbery in the namesake.

To this end, the criminals brought to her group serviceman Aliyev and have often come to a kebab, where they were waiting for victim, and this attracted the attention of café's regulars.

Must take into account the fact that the victim has undergone a sudden and so hazardous, often experiencing stress, significantly limiting his ability to perceive the appearance of the perpetrators of weapons, etc. Yet the victim is subject to the most urgent actions of the investigator during the opening murders committed out of greed.

As analysis of forensic practice, with a lucrative killing, usually has stolen valuable, scarce and fashionable property. So, in 205 cases we investigated

kidnapped and whether the money and foreign exchange, in the 21 - Jewelry and watches.

Only 15 cases, the offenders were not able to seize the property because it was not from the victims at the time of the attack. This fact indicates a sufficient awareness of the presence of criminals of various valuables from the victims and the willingness to implement the existing intent.

No less important is the fate of forensic value stolen. So, money and foreign exchange largely wasted. Valuable items sold through intermediaries, at least in a thrift shop.

In cases where attackers used vehicles, the sale, possession, and other forms of implementation usually been kidnapped in a considerable distance from the place of residence, in other regions. This should be reflected in the organization of Investigation stolen.

The main sources of important forensic information about the objects that are captured criminal, can be:

- Victims, witnesses and other persons. Information on these can be obtained in the course of search operations, and in the course of the investigation. However, the quality of information, its objectivity and completeness depend on the nature of the prior relationship of the victim and the assailant, by possession of stolen property;

- Other sources in the form of documents, photographs, data sheets and certificates, product labels, packaging, etc. (12, p. 90-92).

In 23 cases, the information on the stolen property (and suspected) employees investigation and investigators have been received in the first day of the search. In other cases, such information has been extracted for the next 3-10 days. This once again confirms that workers and investigators for the murders out of greed realistically considered this effective source of information and actively implement the method of “stealing from a criminal”.

For effective and targeted search for a stolen is necessary to install and clearly define its attributes. These in general should include two groups of attributes:

- Their own internal and external personalized signs (weight, color, size, quality, quantity, etc.);

- Introducing features resulting various effects (repair, modification, etc.).

In this study the possibility of identifying analogs of things-oak silicates, which may be available to the victim or his relatives (16, p. 278).

Assessment of the character (not the value) of stolen things, the precise definition of the direction of selfish intent, identifying the facts of “selective” approach to the subjects of the abduction from criminal has forensic value for investigator, since provides him an opportunity to put forward versions of the identity of the offender, his or her interest, and connections. For example, theft of money and other valuables integrity, stealing video equipment and neglected antiques, furs or jewelry, stealing drugs - all of which can serve as a guide in search work (7, p. 271-273).

The main thing - is to determine what were the purpose available attacks: the life and health of the victim or his property. Of course, the discovery in his own car to - born with gunshot wounds from 2-3 while keeping it at a great value, first of all provides a basis for the nomination versions of committing crime because of revenge, jealousy, for the desire to get rid of a dangerous witness, and only after the killing on request.

When investigating the mercenary killings committed with firearms, are essential not only to the immediate next shot, but other circumstances not related to the last, but still allow to solve problems on the mechanism of the crime. For example, the distance of the shot, shooting direction, the location of the shooter. Therefore correct to speak not only of the immediate next shot, but also traces of a shot. These tracks are wider ballistic category characterizing all ballistically significant symptoms (8, p. 21 1).

The latter include the traces of shots, and other information that is not directly resulting from the fire. The former include: holes, damage, soot, unburned powder particles, grease around the inlet at a close shot and shot at close range, as well as bullets, shells, shot, buckshot, wads, seals, i.e. any trace of a shot. This material is a

fixed factor being detected at the scene, it helps to resolve specific issues within the subject of the investigation.

Investigate crimes of this category needs to establish and other circumstances, which, if not ballistic in origin, must be analyzed from the standpoint of ballistics and used to elucidate the mechanism of the crime. We have in mind a shot with general trasological character: fingerprints, footwear, body, clothes, etc. Feature of their lies in the fact that each of them separately does not carry the necessary information, but in conjunction with other signs, they help answer some important questions which are pertinent interests of investigation (11, p. 99-100).

Thus, the location of the corpse and traces of shoes, found on the site of the shot, give an idea of the line of fire. Comparison of injuries on the body and the location of wads indicates direction of the shot. Footprints in place a shot and found in a particular place on the liner rifled automatic weapons, describing the ejection mechanism, point to the model of the weapons used (3, p. 57).

The study of investigative and expert practice shows that issues of distance, direction and place a shot if not close distances (10 meters or more) when the targets of the so-called no more traces of the shot, are solved with difficulty or not at all settled. The reason, as a rule, is the absence in the record required for the purpose of information on the terrain (open or closed), the ground level at the location of the corpse and place the shot, the slope of the same terrain, barometric pressure, air temperature and humidity, direction and wind power, the growth of the victim, his position at the time of the defeat of charge (1, p. 14-19).

Thus, geodetic and meteorological data and some of the physical signs of the victim, as well as suspected must as accurately set up and used by the investigator and is provide to expert (6, p. 91-92).

From these examples it is clear that this part of the forensic information is inferential knowledge as a result of comparison and analysis, the direction of which is given by character of circumstances to be set.

We conducted a generalization investigative practices, surveys of investigators indicate that the main purpose of inspection of the scene when they consider finding

and fixing material and fixed the next shot to send them for examination. Also revealed that, for most of them traces of shoes of shooter - is to identify the trasological object for identification of criminal's shoes, cigarette butts on the ground of shooting - the object of future forensic biological research.

As can be seen, the marks were not considered as a means to determine the mechanism of the crime, and therefore not subject to evaluation and analysis in the forensic context.

This limits the search possibilities of the investigation on this type of case. This phenomenon has a negative and didactic reasons, as in educational and methodological literature preliminary study, interpretation and use of such information not given due attention (4, p. 111-112).

More and more important in the mechanism of self-serving murders occupy vehicles. The offender is usually travels by car, which is to establish the circumstances of this can be an important source of information.

The study shows that the transport was used as a means of achieving the goals in 263 criminal cases of all 278 murders committed out of greed.

Active use of transport provides mobility criminals, transience occurrence of criminal events and to some extent the possibility of escape responsibility for their actions.

Noted the appearance of new forms of criminal use of motor cars. For example, inside the car more often is the site of the attack on the victim and deal with it (9, p. 57-60). Besides stationary or driving a car is a good place and a position for firing (12, p. 192).

Most criminals are using the following categories of cars transport: the captured crime, often with the use of fire firearms, stolen (not to seize), belonging to state - problems or social, cooperative organizations, as well as individuals; personal, family, friends and acquaintances on borrowed time, fixed at work built from stolen or purchased on the black market parts and components (16, p. 111-112).

Thus, depending on the design of criminals and the prevailing situation the role of the vehicle in the course of criminal event may vary.

In turn, tactics, technical and forensic tools, the selection of staff to participate in the investigation, and the nature of search operations for the murders out of greed selected by investigator with considering the specific role and criminal value of the vehicle in the mechanism of the crime.

Consequently, the degree of effectiveness of the investigator measures against this source of information depends on the specification of the marginal role assigned to the vehicle.

In this regard merit list of key forensic characteristics of the vehicle, the most frequently encountered when disclosing this type of crime:

- As a means of transportation to the place of the crime. In these cases, most of all, the car is at a certain distance in a disguised form;
- As a means of rapid disappearance from the scene and travel outside the region for any flow of events;
- As a means of transportation of stolen items;
- As a means of transportation and delivery of weapons, ammunition and other tools to facilitate the implementation of criminal intent;
- As a direct attack on the place of the victim and the punishment of it (inside of the vehicle, etc.);
- As a means of moving and hiding the corpse in the murder;
- As a vehicle pursuit and shooting attacks on parallel or opposite courses of motion (15, c. 66-68).

Version of a possible vehicle criminals do the job of the investigator a more orderly and purposeful, landmarks, where to look for possible signs of a shot, microparticles of the perpetrator or the victim's clothing, fingerprints, footwear, etc.

In addition, establishing accounting and registration procedure for vehicles provides additional information on the number, color, make and other sign of a car or motorcycle. In these cases, a specific role for the State Road Service, which in the interest of the crime must be immediately engaged by the investigator.

When investigating the murders out of greed is increasingly turning to the analysis of the so-called operational environment. The latter, being in there munity

forensic category, until recently, interpreted by criminalists differently. So, some criminalists are of the view that the use of analysis of the operational environment is part of the forensic methodology (5, p. 46, 13, p. 37).

In general, the operational environment is qualitative and quantitative characteristic of crime in a particular area within a specified time period.

It should be noted that the existing methods and learning objectives of the operational situation and existing accounts in this area right public order are mainly social criminological purposes, i.e. organizational measures to combat crime and general preventive measures. It is no accident that the above study of crime in general and even specific operational situation is based on the quantitative characteristics that are important in the organization of preventive measures, but not very suitable for the development of forensic techniques disclosure of specific types of crime.

This raises a question about the content of the quality of forensic analysis of the operational situation to get information that can help solve the murder of selfish motives.

In order to develop a methodology for investigating murders committed out of greed, we believe that the study of the operational environment must be for a specific forensic program, which is objectively determined by the results of the examination of the scene, a preliminary study of traces and evidence, as well as other urgent investigative actions and operational search measures.

Priority is to be analyzed: protocols crime scene, the victim's clothing, weapons, concluding ballistic and forensic examinations. Information on the type of weapons, conditions, methods of application, obtained in the investigation of the case, was the basis of studying the operational environment, categorized and compared in order to establish the coincidence or the differences between them. More than a match is found, the higher the likelihood of crime compared to the same person.

The boundaries of the region, depending on the specific conditions and do not necessarily coincide with the current administrative but the territorial division. However, when determining the investigator must take into account the type of crime and their motive, the mechanism of the crime, the use of vehicles belonging

to victim or perpetrators of a particular ethnic group, not typical for the area, stealing cars from victim, the nature of injuries, the type of firearms, traces of its use.

The question of the period of time, in which we study the operational environment, is solved the same way, that is, on the basis of information obtained by the investigator from a few hours to days, and months, and in some cases, years.

The study of the operational environment requires a lot of time and attract a considerable number of operational staff. Much effort is spent on figuring cases on the basis of relevant and forming their array. To facilitate this work proposes to include in the official statistical reports of crime special columns (sections), which would be summarized and shown separately by administrative regions murder committed for mercenary motives.

Bibliography

1. Aliyev B.Y. Partlayji madde ve partlayji gurgulari tetbig etmekle toredilen terrorizm jinayetlerinin istintagi zamani terrorchunun ifsha edilmesinin kriminalistik aspekleri. Azerbaijan Respublikasi DIN-nin melumat bulleteni, 2000, no. 2, p. 25-34.
2. Artamonov N.I., N.I. Porubov Soviet criminology / training aids. - Minsk: Vysheysha School, 1977.
3. Hajiyev M.G., Suleymanov J.I., Shiraliyeva S.J. Investigative examination. Textbook. Baku; Tafaccur, 2000.
4. Gilman A. Modern methods of disclosing mercenary murder on the streets. Translated from English. Moscow, Publishing House Tugreeva, 2006.
5. Dontsov V.V. Theoretical and methodological basis to identify the person who committed the murder. - Diss. ... of PhD in Law. - M., 1989.
6. Zemsky A.B. Methods of investigation of the murders out of greed. Sankt Petersburg.: Peter, 2006.
7. Zolotov A., Shmelev I.M. Manual of murder. M., Allure, 2007.

8. Kabart I., Welch G. Current practice examination of the body was discovered. M., The Academy, 2007.
9. Kolesnichenko A.N. General methods of investigation of crimes. Kharkov, 1976.
10. Forensics socialist countries / ed. V.Y. Koldina. M.: Legal. Lit., 1986.
11. Martinson O.O. Tactics crime scene and the investigation of the corpse mercenary killings. Rostov, Profile, 2006.
12. Nikolaev I.S. Mercenary murder investigation. Tver, Crossbow, 2007.
13. Samples V.A. Problems of improving the scientific bases of crime investigation techniques. - Diss. ... of Doctor of Juridical Sciences. - M., 1985.
14. Povolokin I.S. Tactics forensics. - Karaganda, Aral, 2007.
15. Sologub B.I. Methods of investigation of the murders out of greed. Tallinn, "ICE", 2005.
16. Toymuhamedov R.I. Investigate murders committed out of greed. Alma-Ata, the Wazir, 2006.