

## **CRIMES OF PAST YEARS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS**

Faxriddinov A.F

independent seeker

### **ANNOTATION**

The article discusses problematic issues in solving crimes from past years. The role of heads of operational units in organizing cases to solve crimes of the past period has been studied.

**Keywords:** crimes of past years, organization of crime detection, mutual cooperation, operational employees.

One of the main tasks of the criminal process is the rapid and complete disclosure of crimes. In compliance with the requirements of the law, systematic work is being carried out on the prevention and opening of crimes by the Internal Affairs and prosecutor's offices. Nevertheless, despite the measures taken in accordance with the law, and sometimes as a result of the failure to take such measures, a certain number of crimes are left unrepentant every year the total series of unrepentant crimes of previous years is constantly growing. Thus, according to the legal statistics of the Ministry of internal affairs of Uzbekistan, 11,182 crimes were not exposed in 2022, which is 9.1 percent more than the figure of 2021. 11 murders, 119 crimes against Health, 9 assaults, 11 robberies, 5,625 robberies, 2,765 fraud, 9 vehicle hijacking crimes were not exposed, 9,054 criminal cases were suspended from action in connection with the unspecified nature of the person to be involved as a defendant. The above figures show an annual increase in suspended crime cases, most of which fall under the category of serious and extreme crimes. This allows the issue of exposing crimes from previous years to be defined as one of the priorities of the activities of the internal affairs bodies.

Another of the main problems in the case of exposing crimes of the past period is the lack of direct and indirect information about persons of quick interest, places of sale of stolen property, etc.

Work in which the acquisition of Zero new information is stopped often prevents victims, witnesses and other persons who are aware of the circumstances at work from changing their place of residence. Over time, objects that are important for identifying a person, opening a crime can change: the shoe that leaves a mark on the murder scene wears out; the cutting or cutting surfaces of the instrument used in the commission of a crime are eaten away; personal-individual signs that are important to prove wear out; in connection with reuse, resale, processing or loss (destruction, disposal), additional difficulties arise in finding stolen property; after the expiration of the specified storage period, many documents are destroyed, the state of material evidence deteriorates and becomes unusable; due to the aging of a person, some physiological and external signs of a person change, which leads to difficulty in its identification and subsequent Moreover, over time, the events that occur in people's Lives, information about the crime they witnessed, begin to be forgotten, much changes in their memory.

At the same time, there is an aspect of the passage of time that helps to expose the crime and determine the truth. The criminal, left without being worn, calms down, loses his vigilance and prudence, begins to talk about his crimes, bragging. When committing new crimes, he leaves traces again, the study of which, together with his predecessors, often allows you to unravel the crimes of previous years.

For this, it is important to make the most of the fast information sources. In this case, one of the sources of obtaining important information is information in the operational-accounting bases of the internal affairs bodies and in the operational-accounting aggregated volumes. In particular, information obtained on the basis of its own initiative with prisoners and convicts of the operational units of the penal service or on the basis of rapid processing on the basis of the topshrike of the internal affairs bodies is also a source of information that allows you to expose crimes of the past period.

In our opinion, at the moment, the work on exposing crimes of the past period should include the following necessary elements:

firstly, it is the regulation of operational-search data collection channels; secondly, the identification of a person or group of persons who may be reasonably suspected of committing a crime, their systematic and comprehensive examination.

second, the operational unit personnel are suspended from action criminal cases of past-era criminal exposures, and the rapid-fire collection volumes systematize and re-examine materials.

In the process of investigating and quick data on crimes of past years, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

critical assessment of all previously performed operational-search work on the disclosure of a crime, identification of important, but ignored cases and other shortcomings;

selection of persons who were within the scope of suspects during the preliminary investigation and conduct of Operational-Search actions, but were later excluded from this framework due to insufficient evidence;

data analysis on individuals who are on a preventive account and are of immediate interest, especially minors who do not work anywhere, chronic drug users, persons sentenced to conditional or moral corrective work;

determination of the validity of the advanced tasmols and the completeness of their examination;

identification of new cases that occurred during the period when the criminal case was suspended;

on the basis of the analysis of the materials under study, the development of plans for the promotion of new tasmols, their verification, the establishment of forms of interaction of employees of operational and investigative units.

1) the set of organizational measures that ensure the disclosure of the crime should include an examination of the participation of persons who are on a fast and preventive account, including those who have information that they are engaged in criminal activities. Such an examination allows you to get an answer to the question of who to look for a criminal among or in what environment, and what is the circle of persons who require an examination of their involvement in the crime,

depending on the method of committing a crime and the characteristics of the immediate situation in the area where the crime was recorded.

The following can be included in the category of persons who are required to verify their involvement in the crime:

- persons for whom a criminal case was previously filed on the case of committing a certain type of crime, but whose conviction was terminated due to lack of evidence;

- persons who have previously been criminalized for committing a crime, but who have not been sentenced to imprisonment, or who have been released from penal institutions;

- persons held in investigative and temporary detention centers for the commission of crimes of rapid interest;

- persons of immediate interest held in special rehabilitation centers;

- juvenile offenders; persons who suddenly became owners of large funds; persons with criminal ties in a criminal environment.

In the case of persons of rapid interest, it is of great effect to obtain fast data from the following sources:

- Received during events initiated by the law "on operational-search activities";

- by exchanging mutual information between operational units of various law enforcement agencies;

- from the study of materials on which criminal, operational search and criminal proceedings are refused to initiate a criminal case;

- from information from representatives of the public;

- from the media.

In addition, quick-search related materials - preliminary and subsequent plans for Quick events, plans for the implementation of quick combinations made for checking individual tasmols, compiled references on the results of checking incoming instant messages, plans for conducting separate quick-search events. it is desirable to be studied and analyzed.

The above list of Operational-Search and other activities is typical for the work carried out on the disclosure of almost all types of unexplained crimes in the past period, although it is not considered complete.

The above actions are accompanied by rapid analytical activity, and as their main directions, it is possible to show implementation by identifying specific signs, characteristics of the criminogenic situation of a city and a district, identifying and studying the contacts of persons of rapid interest, determining the statistical correlation between the nature of the crime committed and the characteristics of the criminal person, identifying

Also, according to the results of the work carried out, a specialized investigative and operational group on the disclosure of crimes of the past period should be formed and a work plan should be developed and approved.

From the above, we think that the activity of opening a crime committed in past years that has not been exposed is a set of actions aimed at studying, analyzing and processing information and information about a previously committed crime in order to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for the person who committed the crime, collecting, examining and evaluating procedural and non-procedural information aimed at

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that a fruitful result can be achieved only through the use of all measures, methods and means of operational-search activities to expose crimes of the past period. This is an important factor in ensuring the inevitability of criminal uchn liability.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Data from the Center for legal statistics and operational-accounting data of the IIV
2. Lavrov V.P., Gavrilov B. Ya. Unsolved crimes of the past: the current state and ways to solve the problem // Proceedings of the Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. 2010. №4 (16)