

INQUIRER IN INVESTIGATIVE PROCESSES, THE CONDUCT OF THE INVESTIGATOR

Sharipov Asror Safar ugli

Samarkand State University named after

Sharaf Rashidov Law School Level 3 student

Annotation: *The main rules and procedure for interrogative investigative action in this article, the procedure for formalizing the results of this investigative action as well as the crime its importance in investigating its cases is debated.*

Key words: *investigative action, interrogation, investigator, interrogator, suspect the defendant, the defendant.*

Introduction

Further the democratic foundations of the judicial system in our country deepening, formation of the foundations of national legislation, anti-crime ensuring that the struggle is carried out at the level of the requirements of the Times, law enforcement improving the efficiency of the activities of the governing bodies is a priority of state policy it is defined as one of the directions of human rights and freedoms in this regard, as well as the provision of protection was recognized as an important factor.

2020 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a clear confirmation of this protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in judicial and investigative activities "of August 10 decree" on measures to further strengthen the guarantees of making " [1] we will be able to see on the example. The adoption of this decree is carried out by the person ensuring unconditional observance of rights and freedoms, procedural actions improve the quality, collect and consolidate evidence in criminal proceedings, evaluate the proving standards widely used in advanced foreign experiment of the system of issuance taking into account, it was an important step to introduce new mechanisms.

By this decree, a person is suspected or accused in a criminal case in cases where there are grounds for attracting as, as a witness it interrogation is also the procedural of a suspect or accused to him any written or oral testimony from him before his rights were explained take; captured suspect or close relatives of the accused in cases where there are no grounds for attraction as a participant in the process call and interrogate them to law enforcement agencies; inquiry and for content review by the staff of the preliminary investigative bodies within the framework of the criminal case sent to the court, the defendant, the victim, the witness, the citizen law enforcement of plaintiff, civil defendant and other participants in the process there are a number of prohibitions on summoning or questioning to the governing bodies tasks were set.

When investigating criminal cases, interrogation is the most important and common the

investigation is considered to be an act. To proceed as a result of interrogation officials in charge provide information relevant to the case wins. Not only in jurisprudence when conducting this investigative action it is better to use known methods, but also from the interrogator and investigator it also requires being a psychologist.

In most cases, it is necessary to quickly and fully open the crimes, make the persons who committed the crime not only the lack of evidence to identify and hold them accountable, but also of the public authorities and officials responsible for the proceedings the inability to expose the criminal, the analysis of criminal cases and the presence of the case failure to adequately check their condition can be hindered. Inquirer and rules, procedure and specifics of conducting investigative actions of the investigator the completeness and objectivity of the investigation of a criminal case without complete possession cannot be guaranteed. Questioning proper conduct of the investigative action, this the acquisition of relevant evidence for the case as a result of an investigative action is not only requires knowledge of the law, but also psychology, criminology, ethics and pedagogy will [3, p. 65].

Interrogation is important for the case by conducting an investigative action the position of the person being questioned in obtaining the evidence, that is, his by telling the truth or vice versa, making false statements, the investigation is incorrect the main role is played by the desire to lead from the road. In particular, the interrogated person willfully give false testimony or, although he sincerely helps the investigation although he wants, it can be cited that he does not know the working condition well. The main focus in conducting an interrogation investigative action is the defense and prosecution of attention will have to be paid to the actions of the supporting parties. In particular, the defense and the parties supporting the indictment set different goals looks and always try to change the testimony in a direction convenient for them makes [4].

According to the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total duration of the interrogation is no more than eight hours in a day, rest an hour break that is given to take and eat is not included in this account, a separate class of persons, i.e. a minor suspect, accused of the total duration of interrogation is for rest and nutrition during the day it was specified that no more than six hours should be taken, not counting the one-hour break.

The interrogator and the investigator asked the interrogator before the interrogation his surname, first name and patronymic, time of Birth (Year, Month, Day) and place of birth, place of residence and place of work, career, type of training, education, marital status, to determine whether he was tried or not, and to make this information a crime with information in the case or in the personal documents of the interrogator who is the one whom he will compare or whom he will be questioned. he must make sure in other ways that he is the person.

Does the interrogator know the language in which the case is being conducted, in which language he can give a show this issue should be clarified if questions are born that can take. Interrogation if the perpetrator does not know the language being questioned, then an interpreter is called and he interrogation is suspended until it arrives. After the identity of the interrogator

was determined, it was provided for in the jpk the rights and obligations are explained. That these rights and obligations are explained recorded in the statement of interrogation.

Speaking to the interrogator about the circumstances of the case known to him it is proposed to give. Interrogator and interrogator interrogator free speech questions aimed at filling out or identifying his shows after giving can be given. Interrogation of an official carrying out an investigative action situations that should be the main focus when asking questions to the perpetrator available. Including direct or indirect orientation to the expected response it is forbidden to ask questions in the content as well as pointing.

The interrogator's shows are difficult to keep in numbers or memory if applicable to other information, he is in the process of questioning himself or to work permission to use attached documents or other records is given.

The shows are written to the minutes on behalf of the first person, as verbatim as possible recorded. This is how the question and answer was conducted during the interrogation process is recorded in consistency. Interrogator or interrogator questions that refuse to answer should also be included in the minutes.

The interrogator tells the show in writing with his own hands is justified. The handwritten show is attached to the minutes, which reads related notes are entered in the statement. The interrogator read the minutes after that, signing that his shows were correctly written and familiar with him, confirms. The signature is placed at the end of the statement, a few of the predictions shows when written to a page, each page is signed separately.

Conclusion

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that when investigating criminal cases, interrogation in compliance with the requirements of Criminal Procedure legislation of the investigative action the transfer of evidence relevant to the case in the future and quick and complete opening of crimes, serving to make the evidence obtained acceptable as well as the responsibility of each person who committed a crime in the manner prescribed by law it will be possible to achieve weighing, and most importantly-to determine the truth.

References:

1. Uzbekiston Republicasi Presidentining 2020 yil 10 augustdagi “Sudtergov faoliyatida shahsning xukuk va erkinliklarini ximaya kilish kafolatlarini yanada kuchaitirish chora-tadbirlari tygrisida”gi PF-6041-son Farmony // URL: <https://www.lex.uz>
2. Uzbekiston Respublikasi Ginoyat-procedural codex // URL: <https://www.lex.uz/docs/111460#253838>
3. Preliminary investigation in the internal affairs bodies: textbook / edited by Candidate of Law, associate professor M.V. Mereshkov. Ch. II. – M., 2012. – p. 256.

4. Ryzhakov A.P. Interrogation: grounds and procedure of production [Electronic resource] // SPS "Consultant Plus". 2013. URL: <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=CMB;n=17478>.