

FORENSIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIME OF ROBBERY OF OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье представлена криминалистическая характеристика преступлений разграбления чужого имущества. Анализируются основные виды этих преступлений, способы их осуществления и важные факторы в процессе расследования. Преступления, связанные с разграблением чужой собственности, серьезно подрывают экономическую стабильность в обществе. Причины совершения этих преступлений и способы их осуществления сложны, а их расследование требует высокого мастерства и особых подходов. Методы криминалистического анализа важны для углубленного изучения этих преступлений и повышения эффективности расследования. В данной статье рассматриваются криминалистические особенности данных преступлений и методы, используемые в процессе расследования. Также рассматриваются важные аспекты выявления и анализа доказательств.

Ключевые слова. Собственность, неприкосновенность, криминалистика, грабеж чужого имущества, криминалистическое описание преступления, анализ предварительных материалов и возбуждение уголовного дела, грабеж государственного имущества, планирование расследования, предварительные и последующие следственные действия.

Abstract

This article covers the forensic characteristics of the crimes of embezzlement of other people's property. The main types of these crimes, the methods of their commission, and important factors in the investigation process are analyzed. Crimes of embezzlement of other people's property cause serious damage to the economic stability of society. The reasons for the commission of these crimes and the methods of their commission are complex, and their investigation requires high qualifications and special approaches. Forensic analysis methods are important in the in-depth study of these crimes and increasing the effectiveness of the investigation. This article examines the forensic characteristics of these crimes and the methods used in the investigation process. Important aspects of identifying and analyzing evidence are also covered.

Keywords. Property, inviolability, criminalistics, plundering of other people's property, criminalistic description of the crime, analysis of primary materials and initiation of a criminal case, plundering of state property, planning an investigation, conducting preliminary and subsequent investigative actions.

INTRODUCTION

Crimes of robbery of other people's property are one of the most common types of crimes in the field of criminalistics, which cause a lot of personal and social harm. The main purpose of these crimes is to illegally acquire property and appropriate it. Crimes of robbery include theft, fraud, extortion, hooliganism, and misappropriation of property by force or threat of force. Criminalistic characteristics are a set of information that is important in identifying and investigating crimes of robbery. It helps to determine how the crime was committed, the usual actions of criminals, what tools were used, as well as methods for exposing and apprehending criminals.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Scientific research on the crimes of robbery of other people's property sheds light on the main aspects of these crimes. Experts such as A. R. Belkin, I. F. Gerasimov emphasize the importance of collecting and analyzing evidence in the investigation of robbery crimes.

The following features of these crimes are highlighted in the analyzed literature:

Methods of committing the crime: Criminals often acquire property through fraud, theft, or assault.

Collection and analysis of evidence: Material evidence at the scene of the crime, witness statements, and documents are the main sources of crime investigation.

Forensic description: The typology of persons committing robbery crimes and the methods used by them are studied in detail.

The following methodologies were used in this article:

Theoretical analysis: Existing scientific sources and research on criminalistics were analyzed.

Practical analysis: Real-life examples used in the investigation process were studied.

Comparison: Methods of investigating robbery crimes in different countries were compared.

Forensic model: Recommendations were developed for determining the time, place, and methods of committing a crime.

RESULTS

In order to properly identify and investigate robbery crimes, it is important to identify their main elements. The crime of robbery includes the following main elements:

1. Object of the crime

The main object of the crime of robbery is property belonging to an individual or a legal entity. The criminal tries to illegally acquire this property. The property that can be stolen can be various: property, money, vehicles, valuables and other things.

2. Subject of the crime

Persons who commit robbery crimes are criminal subjects, who often commit this crime either planned or suddenly. Criminals can be one person or a group of people can commit the crime together. Criminals are often experienced and know how to rob property and how to evade the police.

3. Objective aspect of the crime

The method and circumstances in which the crime of robbery is committed by the criminal. In this process, the criminal can use various means, for example, open theft (seizure of property in a public place or in a public situation), planned robbery with the help of an organized group, fraud or embezzlement using illegal documents.

4. Subjective aspect of the crime

The intention and motives of the criminal are important in committing the crime. Typically, robbery crimes are committed with the aim of obtaining material benefit. Criminals rob property in order to obtain wealth or other material benefit. In some cases, the criminal may act with personal revenge or other psychological motives.



Main types of theft

1. Theft: Theft is the most common form of unlawful taking of property, and it is often carried out covertly. Theft can take many forms, such as burglary, car theft, or shoplifting.

2. Fraud: Fraud is the crime of obtaining property from a person or organization by deception. Fraud includes financial fraud, forgery, and obtaining property through illegal transactions.

3. Extortion: Extortion is the crime of obtaining property illegally through the use of intimidation and force. This crime often involves the perpetrator extorting money or other valuables from the victim by threatening them with force.

4. Robbery with violence: This is a form of robbery in which the perpetrator uses physical force or seizes property in a public place. Often, force is used or the victim is threatened.

Forensic characteristics of crimes of robbery of others

From a forensic point of view, a number of important elements must be taken into account in order to identify and investigate robbery crimes. The forensic characteristics of robbery crimes include information that helps in identifying, investigating and preventing these crimes.

1. Methods of committing the crime

Robbery crimes can be committed in various ways. Forensic scientists determine how each crime was committed, what tools were used, and what processes the criminals performed. For example, in robberies, the criminal may have used tools such as opening doors or breaking windows.

2. Identifying the perpetrators

Robbery crimes are usually planned and the perpetrators act in concert. Forensic techniques are used to identify the perpetrators, such as fingerprinting, analyzing video surveillance footage, or using witness statements. The usual methods, experiences, and behaviors of the perpetrators are studied.

3. Crime scene

Analysis of the crime scene plays a major role in identifying the perpetrators and understanding how the crime was committed. Evidence found at the crime scene, such as fingerprints, footprints, tools, or other physical evidence, can help identify the perpetrator.

4. Time and circumstances of the crime

Robbery crimes are often committed within a specific time frame. For example, robberies are usually committed at night or during some leisure time of the day. Forensic investigators use evidence to determine when a crime occurred, such as video recordings, witness statements, or personal observations.

5. Escape Routes

Criminals often plan escape routes and quickly disappear from the scene of a crime after committing a robbery. Investigators search to determine the route taken by the perpetrators, the means of escape (such as vehicles), and their movements.

6. The Role of Witnesses

Witness testimony can be important in robbery crimes. Forensic investigators use witness testimony to identify the perpetrators.

Witness testimony can be a great help in identifying the perpetrators, determining how the crime occurred, and reconstructing details at the crime scene. Witnesses can provide information about the perpetrator's appearance, movements, or vehicle. At the same time, witness statements are an additional source of corroboration of evidence.

CONCLUSION

Crimes of plundering other people's property cause serious economic and social problems. Scientifically based methods of collecting evidence and analyzing them are of great importance in investigating these crimes.

This article has covered the forensic characteristics of these crimes. In order to prevent crimes and improve the investigation process, it is necessary to widely introduce modern technologies and innovative approaches. At the same time, strengthening international cooperation in the fight against crime remains an urgent task.

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