

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF FORGED SIGNATURES AND DOCUMENTS

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Abstract

This article describes the definitions given by our country's and foreign forensic scientists on the concept of signatures, which is one of the objects of forensic forensic expertise, which is in the leading position among the traditional types of criminalistic expertise. In turn, new proposals regarding these definitions, mutual analysis of signature concepts, uniqueness of signature research, as well as a number of errors regarding the appointment of expertise by the official of the body conducting the pre-investigation investigation, inquiry, investigator, court, in particular, a number of errors and shortcomings are detailed.

Keywords: signature, forgery, electrophotographic method, technical forgery, petition, monogram, dash, decision, ruling.

INTRODUCTION

Today, due to the development of computer technology, the preparation of documents is almost not a problem. However, the other side of the coin is that the easier it is to prepare documents, the less difficult it is to forge them.

Due to the fact that signatures are one of the main requisites for document authentication, which is one of the objects of forensic correspondence examination, which is in the leading place in terms of its complexity, in today's practice, the process of forgery of signatures is very common.

In particular, the trends of crimes related to forgery of signatures in the economic sphere are increasing. Before talking about the methods and techniques of signature forgery, it would be appropriate to briefly touch on the concept of signature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, due to the lack of minimum requirements regarding the concept of signature and the structure of the signature in any legislative documents or other normative legal documents, different authors have expressed their views in different literature. Russian criminological research scientists A.I. Vinberg and M.V. Shvankova, V.F. Orlova and our country's criminological researchers Sh. Komilov, R. The above-mentioned definitions by Makhmudov are complementary to each other, and indicate that a person's signature should be handwritten, consisting of letters and non-letter elements, and that a person's signature should mainly be his first name, last name, and patronymic.

A.I.Vinberg and M.V.Shvankova in their book "Pocherkovedskaya ekspertsika" state that "Signature is a graphic writing, because it is made using graphic symbols and therefore means the same handwriting." Designation of the surname, as a rule, differs from the usual writing [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Article 173 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "Conditions for appointment and conduct of expertise" is stated in the following version:

Basharti, by work:

- 1) the cause of death, nature and severity of injuries;
- 2) sexual intercourse, pregnancy status and signs of artificial abortion;
- 3) the age of the suspect, the accused, the defendant, the victim, if there are no documents about it or if the documents raise doubts;
- 4) to understand the mental and physical condition of the suspect, the accused, the defendant, the person on whom medical coercive measures are being applied, as well as their ability to perceive and control their actions at the time of committing an illegal act, as well as the importance of criminal responsibility, giving testimony in criminal proceedings and the ability to independently protect one's rights and legal interests;
- 5) that they have the ability to perceive, remember and express during interrogation the mental and physical state of the victim, the witness and the circumstances that

are important for the case, as well as the ability of the victim to independently protect his rights and legal interests during the criminal proceedings;

6) necessity and possibilities of treatment of persons suffering from venereal and other infectious diseases, chronic alcoholism and drug addiction;

7) presence of narcotic drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances and their type;

8) counterfeiting of currency notes, securities and other documents;

9) when it is necessary to determine the technical causes of explosions, accidents and other emergency incidents, it is necessary to appoint and conduct an expert examination.

When determining other circumstances important for the work, if it is necessary to use special knowledge for this purpose and these circumstances have not been thoroughly determined by other means of proof, it is necessary to carry out an expert examination.

Out of the total nine cases mentioned in this article, the eighth case is directly related to forgery.

When it is necessary to determine the counterfeiting of currency notes, securities and other documents. Prohibited by the Criminal Code of making counterfeit money, excise stamps or securities and their transfer (Article 176) and making, forging, selling or using documents, stamps, seals, blanks, counterfeiting, selling or using them (Article 228) there is a need to determine whether papers and other documents are falsified, and an expert examination is appointed and conducted by an investigator.

The falsification of documents that grant a certain right or exempt from obligations may encroach on various state, public or personal interests, for example, the preparation or use of a fake diploma by a person without a higher education may cause serious damage to the interests of an enterprise, institution, organization or citizens. A document is a material form of witnessing events and facts of legal importance, and it is by preparing a fake document or making changes to it, that is, by changing its appearance or content, that an object protected by law is encroached upon.



CONCLUSION

Forging signatures in this way is very common nowadays due to the widespread use of electrophotographic devices in various areas of society. Electrophotographic copying capabilities allow you to copy any details of the document, including signatures, with a high level of similarity. In signatures copied by electrophotographic method, when viewed under a microscope with 8-16 times magnification, the following is observed:

- the fine-grained structure of lines consisting of particles of the coloring matter of the toner;
- special glossiness of image lines;
- layering migration of the toner forming the signature image along the folding lines of the paper.

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