



DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRACTICE OF STUDYING THE FEATURES OF A PERSON'S APPEARANCE AND ITS SPECIFIC FEATURES.

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Annotation: The article highlights the importance of studying a person's unique characteristics through external appearance features, developing the practice of clarifying the identity of persons caught in a camera after committing a crime through their gait and gestures when their faces are not visible, and in solving crimes.

Keywords: personality comparison, anatomical features, functional features, anthropology, gabitalogy.

Criminalistic habitology is a branch of forensic technique that studies the theoretical situation and the scientific methods underlying them, the study of features of a person's appearance in the search for a criminal and the collection of information, the identification of unknown persons, deceased persons for the purpose of solving crimes and searching for them.

Currently, a large number of crimes committed in our country are identified through facial identification. However, nowadays, it is becoming impossible to identify the face of persons who commit crimes and offenses if they wear various masks [masks]. In such cases, it becomes possible to determine their appearance through gait, posture, movements, and gestures. In this area, judicial investigation practice is underdeveloped in our country, and it is necessary to develop this area as well. In this case, it is necessary to conduct research in gabitalogy.

Studying the features and characteristics of a person's appearance is very important nowadays. This practice has been studied by a number of historians. Of these, M.V. Saltevsy developed the practice of studying specific or gabital features of appearance. These features reflect the anatomical structure of the body and its individual organs, the characteristics of a person's gait, gestures, articulation, and their elements.

The term "habitology" comes from the Latin "habitus" and the Greek "logos," meaning "external appearance" and "concept," "knowledge."

In 1973, V.A. Snetkov presented a number of data on the external appearance of a person. According to M.V. Saltevsy, in addition to habitoscopic features, he also suggests including fingerprint, dental, and dermoscopic features as external features. In the 3rd-4th centuries BC, in ancient Egypt, the practice of studying the features of a person's appearance, the presence of gestures that are not similar to each other, was formed, and a number of sources provide information about the existence of this practice - a system called Kulay-Pulay. In the 19th century, the forensic scientist Alphonse Bertillon developed several methods for studying human external features.

The characteristic features of a person's appearance are studied as follows.

- General Physical {gender, age, height, build}
- Demographic {race, nationality, people}

Personal characteristics are divided into the following.

- Anatomical sign - studies human appearance, human body structure in general and in individual parts (for example, height, body structure, head, skull and others).

- Functional signs these are signs in which typical automated movements, individual parts, and the position of the human body are manifested in the process of human life activity (for example, characteristic features of posture, gait, posture, speech, gestures, facial muscle movements, etc.).

Various methods are used in habitology to study human appearance.

Anatomical - Studying the structure and external elements of the human body.

Anthropological - including Anthroposcopic, anthropometric studies the relationship between the internal and external structures of the organisms of people belonging to different anthropological groups and clans.

Psychology and physiology - studies the observable motor features embedded in a person's appearance.

Commodity Science - to study the elements of clothing, footwear, and wearables.

Hairdressing, Cosmetics, and Hygiene - To study the signs of hairy skin on a person's face.

Mathematical statistics - to study the degree of occurrence of features and elements of a person's appearance.

Here we have considered the main methods, but their complete list is given in V.A. Snetkov's manual.

A number of measures are being developed in our country to combat crime. As a result, one of the main measures to combat crime in the city of Tashkent and regional centers is the increase in the number of video cameras in retail outlets, markets, and, in general, in public places. As a result, persons who have committed any offense are identified by their face, and their identity is clarified, but in cases where a person's face is not clearly visible or they wear a mask, the possibility of identifying their identity by their face is lost, as a result of which a number of crimes and offenses remain unsolved. It is necessary to develop this practice in order to solve such unsolved crimes and offenses. Even in cases where the face is not visible, by studying the color of hair, height, hand movements, head movements, footsteps, degree of hunchback, average arm length, average leg length, it is possible to examine any suspect and see their gait as a result of the experiment, or by studying a person with these mentioned characteristics in a camera at a certain distance, determine the direction of the person, and if it becomes possible to identify their face in subsequent cameras, determine their personality through their face. Therefore, the practice of studying a person's appearance is very important. The development of this practice will greatly contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the fight against crime.

It should be noted separately that in other words, the practice of studying human external features began very early, and scientists in this field made a great contribution in the ancient East, Western Europe, and Egypt, but today we can see that attention to this field has significantly weakened. In judicial and investigative practice, in the fight against crime, attention was not paid to a person's appearance. As a result of focusing on this area, it will make a significant contribution to identifying criminals and solving crimes on the hot trail.

In conclusion, the development of the expert-criminalistic sphere, the identification and elimination of existing problems, and the further improvement of current activities have

many types of tasks, one of which is portrait examination. In the practice of criminal-search and investigative services of internal affairs bodies, in the process of solving and investigating various crimes, there is a need to determine whether one or another person is depicted on various photo and video images, whether the photograph identified or taken in the criminal case and submitted for identification is an image of an unidentified corpse, or whether the photograph of the skull discovered or found in any case belongs to the person submitted for research.

Today, the practice of studying a person's face and appearance, as well as their characteristics, through the features of a person's appearance, is developing in the identification of crimes.

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