

Investigative authorities often use the opportunity to conduct a second search based on an earlier ruling, without proper grounds [7]. In order to prevent arbitrary and groundless actions by the investigator, it is necessary to establish stricter rules for conducting repeated searches. The following requirements should be established: "Every repeated search based on a previously issued decision must be carried out exclusively with a court decision, with the consent of the prosecutor." This procedure will increase the level of control of the court and the prosecutor's office over the actions of the investigator, which will lead to an improvement in the quality of work through a detailed study of the validity of the repeated search.

List of literature:

1. The message of the Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Fair Kazakhstan: law and order, economic growth, public optimism". Dated September 2, 2024. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://www.akorda.kz>. (Accessed 15.01.2025);
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FEATURES OF THE EXAMINATION OF A CORPSE IN CASES OF MURDERS OF WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS

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The ongoing reform of law enforcement agencies in the Republic of Kazakhstan is designed to ensure the democratization of the entire legal system and effective respect for human rights. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, in his Address to the People of Kazakhstan "Fair Kazakhstan: law and order, economic growth, public optimism", pointed out that "our strategic priority remains ensuring the safety of citizens, a fundamental value for every person and society as a whole" [1].

Therefore, the choice of the research topic was determined by the need to study the problems of pre-trial investigation of murders of women in the field of family and domestic relations. Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states that everyone has the right to life. No one has the right to arbitrarily take a person's life. Article 17 of the Basic Law states that human dignity is inviolable, and paragraph 2 of the same article stipulates that no one should be subjected to torture, violence, or other cruel, degrading treatment [2]. This constitutional provision fully applies to cases of personal security from attacks in the family. Everyone has the right to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms. Not only the Constitution, but also the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for the right of every person to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms [3].

Domestic violence against women in our country is one of the serious problems of modern society. Often, victims (in 60% of cases) refuse to file applications upon the arrival of police officers, which is

explained by their material and moral dependence on the aggressor. Accordingly, the police have no grounds to bring the "domestic tyrants" to justice. As a result of impunity and permissiveness, assault turns into more serious crimes. Thus, over the past 5 years, there has been a steady upward trend in serious crimes in the field of family and household relations (from 356 to 386). At the same time, the number of particularly serious cases remains stable (150). The number of intentional inflictions of serious harm to women's health has increased by 2 times (from 38 to 71), and up to 30 murders are committed per year [4].

The successful detection of crimes of the crimes under consideration, the high quality of the investigation, its completeness, objectivity and speed are directly dependent on the professional training of the staff of the investigation and the bodies of inquiry, their skillful use of the latest scientific recommendations on the tactics of individual investigative actions. Among the investigative actions carried out for the purpose of collecting, examining and verifying evidence, a prominent place is given to presentation and inspection.

This investigative action is regulated by articles 219-224 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Thus, Article 219 of the The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan states: "in order to detect and identify traces of a criminal offense and other material objects, clarify the situation of the incident and establish circumstances relevant to the case, the person conducting the pre-trial investigation examines the area, premises, objects, documents, living persons, corpses, animals [3].

A study of investigative practice materials on the murders in question has shown that many investigative workers do not effectively use a variety of technical means and tactics to identify, consolidate and remove traces and physical evidence that are effective in committing this type of murder. These circumstances, in turn, lead to the loss of valuable information, a decrease in the evidentiary value of the examination and, consequently, to difficulties in solving the murders in question. In these circumstances, law enforcement officers need well-founded recommendations that will help them conduct a higher-quality investigation of the scene of these murders. Based on the above, we will consider in our article the features of examining the corpse of women when they are found at the scene.

The working stage of the accident site inspection is divided into two parts — general and detailed. This division ensures the consistency and systematicity of the actions of the investigator and other participants in the examination; the appropriate use of tactics and technical and forensic tools in the study of objects (corpses, traces of a crime); the maximum implementation of procedural principles of objectivity, comprehensiveness and completeness of the examination of the corpse at the scene.

When starting a general examination of a corpse at the scene in order to provide preliminary orientation, identify the main objects of inspection and the main information nodes (zones), the investigator draws up a work plan that includes: an initial examination of the victim's corpse; identification of fixed landmarks; selection of the most effective ways to search and research information at the scene and a clear sequence of examination objects the distribution of responsibilities among the direct participants in the inspection, depending on the specific investigative situation.

It is important to identify material traces that can be evidence in the case: traces that carry information about the place, time, conditions, method of committing and concealing the murder, its motive; traces formed as a result of the interaction of the victim and the perpetrator, traces of their actions reflected at the scene; traces of the actions of persons not involved in the investigated event.

The following main components, elements of the crime scene environment, objects and material traces of the crime are subject to photographing: the place of discovery and location of the corpse relative to the surrounding environment; the placement of surrounding traces and objects; the pose of the corpse; the surface on which it is located (the bed of the corpse) during the examination or was before moving; the general condition of clothing on the corpse, its defects and contamination; bodily injuries uncovered by clothing; objects on the corpse that may indicate the suspected cause of death; traces similar to blood or secretions of the human body; wounds and other body injuries; other traces related directly to the corpse; signs of appearance, special signs present on the corpse: birthmarks, tattoos, scars, dentures, etc. (this is extremely important if it is not identified); traces of the alleged perpetrator found (feet, shoes, hands, etc.), including evidence of his arrival and departure from the scene; changes in the surrounding environment; tools and means, the alleged use of which could lead to the death of the victim (kitchen knife, axe, screwdriver, metal rod, pipe piece, etc.); objects allegedly left by the perpetrator (matches, scraps of paper, rags, cigarette butts, etc.).

After a general examination, the investigator proceeds to a detailed examination of the corpse at the scene. These actions of the investigator are aimed at solving the following tasks:

- a thorough and comprehensive study of the corpse and other objects at the scene that can be moved, lifted, turned over and examined from all sides, including from the inside (if necessary, the appearance of the object, packaging may be violated and damaged);
- detection of individual objects, traces of a crime and a criminal that were not detected at the stage of general inspection;
- production of nodal and detailed surveys of the studied objects;
- carrying out (after fixing the situation of the scene and the detected traces and objects by photographing or videotaping) the necessary measurements dictated by the specific circumstances of the event and the resulting inspection tasks;
- general and detailed examination of the discovered corpse;
- fixation of various traces and objects; removal of traces and objects of significance of physical evidence, making casts or copies of them; additional preparation of plans, diagrams, drawings, sketches, etc. based on newly identified data.

Conducting an examination of a corpse is very difficult in organizational and tactical terms. Before examining the corpse, the investigator, with the participation of a forensic physician, makes sure that there are no signs of life in the victim. When examining a corpse, the investigator gets a general idea of the location of the body and establishes its exact location relative to the nearest objects, the distance to them, determines the pose, footprints and objects on and near the corpse, the direction of the head and legs. The pose of the corpse should be examined and described, taking into account the relative position of objects, objects and traces around it. As accurate as the description of the corpse's position is, it will be possible to determine the mechanism of injury, the tearing of clothing or the absence of individual items on it, the correspondence of the crime scene to the place where the corpse was found, and the crime weapon. To correctly fix the pose of a corpse, it is necessary to know the exact name of the body parts, the location of organs in the body. It is advisable to describe it with the help of a specialist in the field of forensic medicine. The forensic physician helps to correctly indicate the name of the body parts, describe the pose of the corpse, and reflect its features characteristic of a certain type of death. During a general examination, the clothes on the corpse are examined separately and in combination with other parts of the clothing, while noting its condition and the position of individual objects (various traces, contamination, as well as clothing items). During a detailed examination, the clothes, headdress and shoes of the corpse are examined separately. Upon examination of the corpse's bed, its initial position in relation to the surrounding footprints and objects is judged. The fixation is done according to the general rules: nodal, survey photography is performed; if traces and objects relevant to the case are found on the corpse's bed, detailed photography is performed. If the corpse's bed merges with the surrounding surface, it is highlighted before photographing: chalk is outlined in the room, and objects or a license plate are installed on the ground.

List of literature:

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