

# Features of Investigation Methods of Drug Crimes Committed by Juvenile Offenders

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It is obvious that, when young people engage in alcohol and other drug use, they, their families, and their communities usually suffer. In some cases, as a result of the strong association between substance abuse and delinquency, an increased burden is also placed on the juvenile justice system. In many communities, the majority of juveniles currently entering the justice system are drug users. Juvenile offenders who continue to use drugs are also more likely to continue their offending careers. This “drug-crime” cycle likely reflects both the mutual causal influences between drug use and crime and the fact that substance use and offending share common risk factors.

The main point of article that we have to focus on, is the investigation methods of drug crimes committed by juveniles. Investigation of drug related crimes of juveniles means conducting investigational measures related with exposing and punishing juvenile offenders and appropriate acts committed by them, also successfully implementing the duties of investigation with spending less time, effort and cost. Narcotics investigators must possess a unique skillset, as they are required to initiate and obtain intelligence of suspected illegal drug dealers and users which, many times, involves covert operations and undercover drug stings.

Their work involves understanding the drug chain, from the high-level to street-level dealers, and developing and maintaining contacts, interviewing wit-

nesses, and interviewing the victims of drug abuse.

This investigative work also includes obtaining search warrants or arrest warrants, and obtaining warrants from judges to utilize certain types of surveillance activities, such as electronic monitoring devices or wiretapping equipment.

Narcotics investigators maintain close partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, thereby improving the exchange of information and increasing the effectiveness of their investigations.

Many times, drug investigators develop and coordinate a number of community-based and school-based drug education programs, which are designed to create awareness of the dangers of drugs.

It is typical for narcotics investigation units to conduct both covert and overt operations. Covert operations consist of undercover work that is directed at drug traffickers, while overt operations consist of street-level work that addresses small- to mid-level drug traffickers, drug abusers, drug houses, and street corner drug dealing.

The activity directions of investigator in investigation of drug related crimes of juveniles are the followings:

- Collecting, exercising, and evaluating of information related with crimes and the persons who participated in this crimes.
- Planning.
- Co-operation with other bodies.
- To make an organizational and tactical decisions.
- Forensic forecasting.
- Accounting, analysing and supervising of works

In order to provide the efficiency of investigation it is important immediately to start a criminal case. In most cases the criminal case which is related with drug crimes committed by juveniles starts if there is enough basis or facts about the crimes. Meantime according to criminalistic condition can be nominated assumptions and also drawn up plans according to exercise this assumptions. It means that planning is a type of organizing of preliminary investigation.

During the investigation of drug related crimes committed by juveniles it is being conducted interrogation, the arrest of suspects (accused persons), personal examination, search and seizure, appointment of forensic examination and other investigational measures.

One of the main processual acts of investigation of drug related crimes committed by juveniles is search and arrest of suspect (accused person).

During the personal search juvenile accused person eyewitnesses should be the same sex with accused person. It is important to carry out search measures in the places where the accused lives, studies and works. Meantime besides taking evidences which are important for criminal, case should also be taking into consideration to reveal other material information carriers (booklets, bank accounts, e-cards, computer information carriers).

The interrogation of accused person on the drug related crimes of juveniles is carrying out according to appropriate processual an criminalistic rules.

Investigator should reveal and examine followings during interrogation of accused person:

- what is his role in committing the criminal act?
- does he have a colleague?
- from where and when the subject of crime has been taken?
- by whom he or she were involved in criminal activities?

In order to facilitate the work of investigator during the investigation of drug related crimes committed by juveniles it is important to involve additional working group.

According to the experience of some countries (USA, Great Britain, Italy) the functions

of investigation are the following:

- Conducting follow-up investigations of felony narcotics arrests made by the police department's patrol unit
- Conducting complex investigations of prescription drug fraud and forgeries
- Investigating narcotics offenses through the development of confidential sources and through undercover investigations
- Following up on tips received from a variety of sources, including patrol officers, community members, and confidential informants

Drug investigations may also be broken down into the type of illicit drugs or the level of drug operations. Their work may be focused on:

- Organizations and individuals engaged in wholesale importation and narcotics distribution
- Identifying, disrupting, and dismantling transportation networks that supply narcotics to local distribution markets
- Heroin trafficking
- Domestically grown marijuana and marijuana growers
- Interdicting drug shipments via land, air and water

To sum up, while conducting the effective investigation of drug related crimes committed by juvenile offenders, first of all must be determined the forensic characterization of these crimes. The second step is to define psychological features of the organization and implementation of individual procedures of drug related crimes committed by juvenile offenders. Then it is important to organize preventive activities and interaction with other bodies for investigator who investigates the drug related crimes committed by juvenile offenders.

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### Xülasə

Açar sözlər: narkotik cinayəti, hüquq pozuntusu, yetkinlik yaşına çatmayan cinayətkar, istintaq, müstəntiq, istintaq metodikası, narkotik, hüquq mühafizə orqanları

Aydınır ki, gənclər içkiyə və narkotik istifadəsinə cəlb olunduqları zaman bundan onlar özləri, ailələri və cəmiyyət əziyyət çəkir. Bəzi hallarda narkotikdən istifadə və hüquq pozuntusu törətmək arasındakı güclü əlaqənin nəticəsi olaraq hüquq sisteminin üzərinə böyük yük düşür. Əksər cəmiyyətlərdə ədliyyə sisteminə daxil olan yetkinlik yaşına çatmayanların böyük bir qismi narkotik istifadəçiləridir. Narkotik istifadə etməyə meyilli olan gənclər əksər vaxtlarda həm də cinayət törətməyə meyilli olurlar.

Məqalədə toxunacağımız əsas məqamlar yetkinlik yaşına çatmayanlar tərəfindən törədilmiş narkotik cinayətlərinin istintaq metodikasıdır. Yetkinlik yaşına çatmayanların narkotiklərlə bağlı cinayətlərinin istintaqı yetkinlik yaşına çatmayan cinayətkarları müəyyən etmək və onları cəzalandırmaqla əlaqədar tədbirləri həyata keçirmək, və istintaqın vəzifələrini daha az vaxt, zəhmət və xərc sərf etməklə həyata keçirmək deməkdir.

### Резюме

Ключевые слова: наркотическое преступление, преступность, несовершеннолетний правонарушитель, расследование, следователь, методы расследования, наркотик, правоохранительные органы.

Очевидно, что, когда молодые люди вовлечены в алкоголь и употребление наркотических веществ, обычно они, их семьи и их окружение страдают. В некоторых случаях, в результате тесной связи между токсикоманией и преступностью, на правовую систему в отношении несовершеннолетних падает большое бремя. В настоящее время несовершеннолетние, подпадающие под учёт системы правосудия, в большинстве случаев являются потребителями наркотиков. Несовершеннолетние правонарушители, использующие наркотики, являются также более склонными к продолжению совершения иных правонарушений.

Главная суть статьи, на чём мы должны сосредоточиться, это методы расследования наркотических преступлений, совершенных несовершеннолетними. Расследование преступлений, связанных с наркотическими веществами с вовлечением несовершеннолетних, означает осуществление мер расследования, направленных на выявление и наказание несовершеннолетних преступников, а также успешное выполнение следственных обязанностей с меньшей тратой времени, усилий и расходов.