



## Types of Awards: Historical Interpretation of Legal and Regulatory Values and Prices of Orders and Medals

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### **Abstract**

The article examines forensic research of state, departmental and other awards: orders, medals, badges of honor. The importance and results of a set of methods commonly used in forensic research in their study are described. The main rules of the methodology and the possibilities of each of the specified types of expertise in relation to these objects, as well as the requirements for experts are given.

**Keywords:** *State Award; Order; Medal; Badge; Forensic Examination; Cultural Value*

### **Introduction**

In addition to the historical analysis of orders and medals, various badges, and other award badges, their value as well as the value of the original preparation also spark interesting scientific discussions. In this process, often the types of rewards become the objects of forensic research [1].

Other objects of these state awards and phallerics [2, pp. 8-11] are often found in administrative offenses, including “non-declaration or incorrect declaration of goods”, smuggling of cultural values, theft and misappropriation of state awards, theft. , occurs in legal cases of robbery and fraud.

The growing interest in the study of the reward system is due to the constant growth of the number of collectors interested in this field, respectively, the positive attitude of local and foreign collectors to these objects. Especially since the 1940s, when the field was studied in the socialist countries, the orders and medals of the USSR and the USSR became one of the most interesting themes of faleristics, their copies, as well as the appearance of award badges produced in the last century.

### **The Main Results and Findings**

At the same time, the issues of forensic examination of state awards and objects of faleristics have not been sufficiently studied in the literature.

In particular, the forensic part of the state awards in Soviet-era research was conducted by the expert of the Ryazan Forensic Laboratory IE Gushina [3, B.34-39], some problematic issues of forensic study of state awards by the dissertation of D.P. Dovgi [4]. and found expression in published works [5, p.24-25]. These studies show that the forensic examination of state awards has a complex nature, a complex forensic examination is a set of research and expertise, which depends on the disclosure of the object and the features presented to the expert. Namely, state awards, departmental awards of the Soviet state and the former Soviet republics, the Russian Empire, other awards, orders and medals of foreign countries can be the basis for a comprehensive study and analysis by forensic experts [6, P.123].

Forensic methods, forensic commodities, forensic materials (metallurgy, gemology, etc.), as well as methods of forensic historical and cultural expertise are often used in the forensic examination of orders, medals and other awards. For example, the main tasks to be solved with the help of forensic research are as follows:

- Identification of orders and medals by photo and video;
- identification used for the preparation of awards;
- To determine the type, appearance, group and individual characteristics of the instruments used in the production of models and copies of orders and medals;
- identification of equipment and tools used in the manufacture of counterfeit state awards;
- The mechanism of damage to the studied objects;
- types, appearances and group characteristics of equipment and devices damaged by the studied objects;
- identification of damaged equipment and devices on the objects under study.

General and special symbols are used in the identification of orders and medals on photos and videos. Common symbols include the type of award, appearance, image plot, size features. Private identification marks include signs of accidental origin: cracks, enamel fragments (their shape, size, location, relative position), edges, grooves, lines of metal parts, and so on. An important identification mark is usually the individual number (if any) located on the reverse side of the award. The following details (their shape, size, location) apply to the special marks formed on the enameled areas:

- cracks (sometimes under the top layer of enamel);
- edge flight (occurs after development);
- grooves (occur as a result of uneven casting of the enamel on heating or repeated heating);
- incomplete coating (uncoated surfaces);
- bubbles, cavities (caused by the fall of waste, water, etc. and their subsequent combustion);
- leaking drops (unplanned leakage to the edges of the enamel or adjacent surfaces of the enamel);
- dullness (occurs as a result of errors in the technology of production or restoration of enamel);
- foreign additives (pollution, usually black spots, metal spills, iron sparks, debris);
- fractures (linear traces of processing);
- Irregularities (numerous irregularities on the surface due to poor quality enamel or chemical damage) [7].

The need for identification study of the forms for the casting of metal parts of orders and medals is considered in the investigation of cases of illegal production of counterfeit prizes, as well as in the investigation of cases of illegal business activities involving the preparation of phallic objects for sale [8, P.40- 45]. The mechanism by which damage occurs in rewards is important in determining their degree of obsolescence, the time of damage, or their duration.

Orders and medals and other objects of faleristics are studied in forensic research on the basis of:

- Determine the value of the objects presented for study;
- Determining the cost of restoration of the studied objects;
- To determine the degree of impairment of the damaged research object.

In most cases, forensic studies of orders and medals are first examined historically and culturally, in which the country, time and place of their preparation, as well as the location of the awards are determined. Knowledge of their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, value theory and market research theory, antiquarian market value and other historical and cultural values, value calculation methods from the expert involved in forensic examination of such objects, which is important for determining their value. required. An expert may be a person with professional commodity and (or) economic knowledge, special knowledge in the field of determining the value of objects of historical significance, as well as a person with higher professional forensic knowledge in the relevant specialty. The expert must also have a thorough knowledge of the period of the object under study, the historical process, events and happenings.

In order to correctly determine the material value of state awards, it is necessary to conduct an initial expert examination of their authenticity and materials used (forensic examination of materials, substances and items, forensic metallurgy and forensic gemmological examinations). Also, since state awards and other objects of phallicism are often mass-produced, in order to correctly determine their value (market or material), the commission includes experts in the field of forensics, forensics, material science and special historical knowledge in the field of phaller a comprehensive forensic team will be appointed with the inclusion of individuals (museum staff, award history experts, etc.). In determining the value of orders and medals, which are special state awards - forensic examination at foreign auctions (including electronic) and on the basis of prices and sales on the illegal (black) market is not allowed.

In forensic metallurgical research, there is often a need to conduct metallurgical examinations. Using special analytical equipment, the type of metal or alloy, the presence of impurities is determined. For gold and silver (sample) the sample is determined. It may also be necessary to determine the properties of the metal from which the object is made and the reasons for changes in its condition. In some cases, when it is necessary to identify the source of the metal used to make counterfeit orders and medals, special markings of the metal or alloy are made.

Among the main issues to be addressed by the expert in this method are:

- What is the composition of the metal (metals) or alloy from which the object of study is made (order, medal)?
- What is the net weight of precious metals used in the preparation of orders and medals submitted for study?
- How was the order or medal made?
- What processing method was used in the metal parts of the order (medal) presented for study?

Gold, silver, platinum, palladium, copper, brass and other metals and their alloys are used in the production of orders and medals, which allows to create precise fine-grained relief images. Precious metals are also used in the manufacture of some official awards.

As a result of forensic gemmological examination, precious and semi-precious stones are often used in the preparation of award marks. The need to inspect such stones arises in determining the validity of the awards and in conducting a forensic examination. Diamonds and natural rubies are used in the production of award badges. Gemmologists [9, p.150] can distinguish artificial jewelry - counterfeit stones from natural gemstones. When conducting a forensic gemmological examination or examination, three types of tasks are distinguished: diagnostic, sorting, and evaluation. Under diagnostic tasks it is understood to identify signs of a gemstone (diagnostic and typomorphic), with the help of which it is concluded that it belongs to a certain type of stone according to the accepted gemmological classification. The task of sorting involves the separation of precious stones by varieties, regulated by the relevant normative documents, based on the established varietal characteristics. Valuation is the determination of the value of a gemstone [10, Б.8].

The person conducting the forensic gemmological examination must have the appropriate higher education and qualifications (diploma of higher education in geology or mining, or a degree in geology and mineralogy). In addition, the subject of forensic gemmological examination may be a person appointed by the expert-qualification commission of the agency responsible for the development of forensic mineralogical examinations, in addition to the above [11].

The court appoints art, historical-art, historical-cultural experts in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings to determine the origin, authenticity and cultural value of orders, medals and awards, as required by the method of historical and cultural study of the object [12].

The most appropriate for the modern classification of sciences is the appointment of historical and cultural expertise in such cases. This is due to the following conditions. The preparation of orders, medals, awards and commemorative badges requires the acquisition of artistic skills. The art of medalism has its own history and traditions. The preparation of orders, medals and other objects of phallicism, as well as forms for casting, requires artistic education and appropriate skills. But ready-made orders, medals and badges and other objects of faleristics are usually items of mass production. It is necessary to involve relevant experts in history to determine the time of preparation of orders and medals, the country and the appointment of specific awards. Such specialists are often museum specialists with a department of faleristics.

In order to appoint orders and medals for forensic examination, in addition to issues of time, place and reason for their preparation, as well as issues of cultural value of awards or collections, such examination, in our opinion, should have a "historical-cultural" name.

Judicial historical and cultural expertise should be distinguished from state historical and cultural expertise. The state historical and cultural examination is carried out in order to include the object in the single state list of objects of cultural heritage of peoples (historical and cultural monuments) and to determine its historical and cultural significance. The court's historical and cultural expertise provides for archival and bibliographic studies and other scientific and analytical work. If necessary, the experts shall apply to the person who appointed such an examination with a request to provide the necessary archival or technical documents, samples, photographs. A necessary condition for the conclusion is the reliability and completeness of the information provided to the interested person. The historical value of awards and other phallic objects is determined by their monumental value (belonging to a famous person - a military commander, a statesman, etc.) and their uniqueness.

The conclusion about the high cultural value of the awards or their collections can be made on the basis of the fact that they constitute a rare collection, individually (not on a serial basis), have separate numbers and belong to the category of rarity.

In some cases, in determining the value of orders and medals, it is necessary to conduct a complex forensic examination or several examinations of a single subject in a consistent field (set of examinations). This is often due to the fact that an issue that is important for the proper resolution of a criminal or civil case within the expertise of an expert cannot be resolved within the scope of an expertise. A number of such tasks include determining the authenticity of orders and medals.

Accumulating orders and medals is not only a hobby, but also a worthwhile investment. It is this need that drives many fraudsters to make fake orders and medals. Often Soviet awards are falsified because their value is so high.

Modern technology allows for the preparation of counterfeit objects with a high degree of accuracy, so counterfeits can be detected by experienced collectors, or experts. Counterfeits can be distinguished from the originals by the properties of the materials used, their weight, the technology of preparation.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, there is a necessary methodological basis for scientifically based forensic studies of state awards and other objects of phallicism, but the existing methods of forensic examination and the practice of complex study of orders, medals, awards, future improvements and dictionaries of terms used in reference collections and expert and requires supplementing the case law with generalizations. In this process, as a first step in improving the methods of forensic examination of orders and medals, it is expedient to prepare and study a concise dictionary of common terms of faleristics related to the description of orders and medals.

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