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METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN CRIMINAL SCIENCE

The development of criminology as an independent science is naturally associated with the formation of an independent system of methods of scientific knowledge. their totality is determined by a set of tasks that forensics is designed to solve, its functions, goals and features of the objects of study and cognition. This determines the relevance and necessity of further development of the doctrine of forensic methods as a separate section of the general theory of forensic science. The method in a broad sense can be characterized in epistemological and ontological aspects. In epistemological terms, the method is usually seen as the most correct way, way to achieve a goal or solve any problem; in the ontological - it acts as a set of activity-cognitive techniques, operations, which solve theoretical and practical problems. The concept of method in criminology does not differ in its epistemological essence from other sciences. Thus, the methods of criminology should be understood as ways to solve scientific problems in the process of forensic research of theoretical and applied nature.

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Methods of criminology as a science is a system of methods of scientific knowledge of the laws of criminal activity and the development on this basis of methods and algorithms for solving forensic problems. The tasks and results of scientific knowledge in this case are the patterns of criminal activity, which are presented in its typical information models and typical methods of their detection, investigation and prevention. This is the field of activity of

criminologists, special research institutions that study and summarize the practice of crime investigation.

Methods of practical activity is a system of methods, techniques and operations of detection and investigation of a specific crime or methods of establishing any other legal fact. The task and result of this activity is the truth of a specific fact, which is presented in the form of materials of the investigated criminal case. In this case, it is the sphere of activity of bodies of inquiry, investigation, court, expert institutions, operative-search workers, prosecutors, etc.

However, it should be noted that there is no reason for their complete opposition, because both in practice and in forensic research, the same methods of cognition can be used. For example, observation is a planned, purposeful, predictable perception, the epistemological essence of which does not change, regardless of whether it is carried out by an investigator or a criminologist. However, the conditions and results of the application of this method of cognition, object, purpose in such cases will be different, which will be reflected in the methods of perception, its role in the process of cognition.

The content of specific methods of criminology is determined by the typical objectives of the study, the characteristics of objects, the conditions of their application. However, the methods of criminology have such common features as:

- general methodological basis, ie they are based on a set of forensic knowledge. The development of criminology, its theories allow the development and use of new methods, which, in turn, deepen the level of theoretical research, cognitive processes

Therefore, the methods of criminology act as a means of deepening the subject of science and at the same time as a result of the development of the subject of criminology, its objects; - syntheticity, complexity. Each method of criminology compiles and contains in its structure a number of elements of other methods. In the system of methods of criminology the general integrative tendency of modern science is shown also, that consists that each science at creation of systems of the methods quite widely uses methods of other sciences;

- close connection with each other, which is manifested: a) in the mandatory sequence of application of methods in the research process; b) in the inclusion in the structure of each method of elements of other methods of criminology; c) the need for simultaneous research of one object, phenomenon using a set of methods;

- increased ability to develop and improve. This is ensured by the constant use of the achievements of other sciences, new achievements in the theory of criminology, the study of the practice of applying methods;

- use in practical activities for the investigation and prevention of crimes, namely in operational and investigative activities for preliminary analysis and

collection of materials. Knowledge of these methods is necessary in the work of an investigator, judge, lawyer, notary.

Thus, the further development of modern forensic science is impossible without the use of a system of necessary methods of scientific knowledge, specially designed or adapted for the study of such specific phenomena as crime and the activities of detection and investigation

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ТАКТИКА НАДАННЯ ПЕРШОЇ ДОМЕДИЧНОЇ ДОПОМОГИ ПРИ ЕПІЛЕПСІЇ

Наше суспільство на сьогодні потребує компетентних і висококваліфікованих професіоналів своєї справи будь-то правоохоронець, лікар чи диспетчер. Кожен працівник повинен якісно виконувати покладені на них обов'язки. Як всім відомо поліції наділена багатьма важливими обов'язками одним з яких є згідно статті 18 Закон України «Про Національну поліцію», а саме надавати невідкладну, зокрема домедичну і медичну, допомогу особам, які постраждали внаслідок правопорушень, нещасних випадків, а також особам, які опинилися в