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CONCEPTS, FORMATION, CURRENT PROBLEMS DACTYLOSCOPY

Forensic science is a complex and multifaceted field of knowledge that plays one of the most important roles in the process of investigation and detection of criminal offenses and bringing the perpetrators to justice. Among the main sections of forensic technology an important place is occupied by trasology, namely its branch of fingerprinting.

Dactyloscopy is a branch of trasology that specializes in the study and research of dactyloscopic traces in the form of unique papillary patterns and morphological features of human skin, their unique and individual properties, as well as their relative stability to identify a person and further disclose criminal offenses [1].

The question of using the unique features of human body traces to investigate crimes has long been of interest to mankind, which led to the further separation of the scientific field of fingerprinting.

The period of scientific formation of dactyloscopy is associated with the name of the Italian scientist, Professor of the University of Bologna Marcello Malpighi, who first in his work "On the external senses", dated 1665, scientifically described papillary patterns and expressed the idea of their unique uniqueness. of each person. However, the Italian scientist considered this question relatively superficially, not analyzing their structure, but only mentioning them. It became relevant during the research of the Czech professor J.E. Purkinje, who in his treatise "On the question of the physiology of human skin for the first time classified the patterns of skin on the fingers into 9 categories [2].

However, the consideration of dactyloscopy as a tool in the process of detecting and investigating crimes is associated with the name of police officer V.D. Herschel, who, in connection with the specifics of his work, namely financial activities with the people of India, in 1858 made an attempt to identify a person based on his papillary patterns. This was preceded by the fact that the

Europeans, who at that time controlled India, often could not distinguish the inhabitants from each other, because of their similarity, which led to an increase in the number of cases of fraud by the latter. Herschel responded quite effectively by requiring Hindus to mark payment receipts and a special book with ordinary stamp ink, which greatly facilitated the identification process and reduced the number of offenses. However, Herschel's ideas did not find significant support at that time, and therefore the consolidation of fingerprinting at the legislative level was postponed for almost half a century [2].

The first country to officially introduce dactyloscopy in the investigation of crimes was Great Britain in 1895. This was due to the efforts of the English anthropologist Francis Galton and his work "Fingerprints", which provided compelling arguments in favor of the introduction of fingerprints. First, the papillary pattern is characterized by significant stability and is unchanged throughout human life.

Secondly, it is special and unique for each person without exception. Thirdly, in the process of analyzing a huge number of prints, it was concluded that the probability of coincidence is approximately one case up to 64 billion, ie virtually impossible. After England, almost all countries of the world legislated fingerprinting.

At the present stage, fingerprinting is a very developed field used around the world. The symbiosis of centuries of research and modern technology allows us to perform the most complex tasks in accordance with the state of crime. Due to the fact that today, when establishing the identity using fingerprinting methods, the probability of error is actually minimal, the traces obtained at the scene or from the instrument of the crime are indisputable evidence in the consideration of a criminal offense, indicating a significant level of regulatory regulation of fingerprinting.

However, fingerprinting has not yet reached the peak of its development and needs periodic improvement and the search for innovative solutions. Today in our country there is an urgent need to create a single multifunctional fingerprint database, which will include information not only of persons who had problems with the law, but also all citizens without exception. This will significantly speed up the investigation of crimes, help minimize violations of migration and anti-corruption legislation, as well as simplify the process of identifying corpses, which is especially important in the context of hostilities in the east of our country [3].

Scientists rightly emphasize the need to adopt a separate law on dactyloscopy of living persons and corpses, which would specify the legal basis for dactyloscopic registration, the list of persons who would be subject to mandatory and voluntary dactyloscopy with their rights and freedoms, conditions and grounds for dactyloscopy, limits use of dactyloscopic information, access rights to it, conditions of storage and editing of dactylographic maps, etc. [4].

Summing up, it should be noted that fingerprinting has come a long way to what we have today. Of course, there are still a number of problems and shortcomings that need further consideration by the world scientific community and government agencies, but their solution will significantly improve the fight against the number of manifestations of illegal acts.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ В ТАКТИКО-СПЕЦІАЛЬНІ ПІДГОТОВЦІ

Завдяки швидкому та потужному інформаційно-технологічному процесу інноваційні технології займають дуже важливе місце і активно впроваджуються у всі сфери життя, що значно сприяє повсякденному життю людей.

Слід зазначити, що інноваційні технології також займають провідні позиції в правоохоронній структурі. Очевидно, що оскільки у повсякденній діяльності поліції застосовуються найсучасніші технології, ефективність цієї структури може бути покращена.