

кримінального правопорушення. Оскільки дана діяльність надає уповноваженим особам, допомогу при розслідуванні, особливо тим, які мають невеликий професійний досвід, для зібрання необхідних доказів, які підтверджують вину особи, що вчинила протиправне діяння.

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THE OPPORTUNITY OF CRIMINALISTIC SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE TO LOOK AT US DOSVID

The reason for the obvious crisis in the criminalistics of Ukraine is the dominance of old theoretical positions, which have been broken up for the modern times, which called to the principles of their ideas from the criminalistics of Western European Britain, the Great United States.

The processes of globalization, such as attracting the development of a modern light, make the demand for a joke sound like in the mutual integration of the knowledge gained from the young ladies. The processes of globalization, such as attracting the development of a modern light, make the demand for a joke sound like in the mutual integration of the knowledge gained from the young ladies. One of such global sciences, the reason for being developed in other countries, is criminalistics. Historically, it was so, that in Ukraine it was prompted on the foundation of the Radiansk and the witty minds are becoming less and less satisfied with the consumption of law enforcement agencies in the broken up of two of them, taking into account the proving methods.

Despite lengthy discussions and the perception by most scholars of such promising ways to improve the provisions of forensic science as the introduction of innovations in forensic technology and forensic science, creating recommendations for litigation and professional protection against prosecution, application of forensic recommendations in administrative, civil and commercial matters. etc., it must be acknowledged that the established ideas about the nature and system of this science actually inhibit these and other areas of its development.

In our opinion, one of the reasons for the current crisis of criminology in Ukraine is the dominance of outdated theoretical provisions developed in Soviet times regarding it as a science of a purely legal nature, which is fundamentally different from criminology in Western Europe, Britain and the United States. The call to oppose Soviet and bourgeois criminology, expressed in the late 30s of last century in the midst of mass political repression in the USSR [1, p. 57], was heard. In the following years, Soviet scientists did a great deal of work to substantiate the understanding of criminology as a purely legal science, the formation of its system, the creation of separate forensic theories.

However, today it is already clear that as a result, its natural and technical direction was actually neglected. The Forensic Science section has been developing very slowly since then. This is due not only to the general lag of Ukraine from developed countries due to economic difficulties, but also to the actual lack of opportunities for specialists in natural and technical sciences to conduct research in criminology due to the formal inconsistency of higher education.

These circumstances indicate the relevance of the study of the problem of clarifying the true nature and formation of the system of forensic science in the light of the experience of leading countries. In this sense, it seems appropriate to try to find ways to integrate approaches to understanding these issues in the United States and opportunities to adapt relevant achievements to Ukrainian realities.

Some questions about the trends in the development of forensic science in modern Ukraine have been studied by such scientists as MV Danshin, VA Zhuravel, V. Yu. Shepitko, VV Yusupov and other domestic scientists. However, a comparative analysis of domestic and foreign approaches, as well as the corresponding opportunities for their mutual influence has not been carried out so far. In particular, the existing scientific principles in the field of criminology need to be critically analyzed in the light of the experience of leading countries, including the United States and Great Britain, the European Union to improve understanding of the nature of forensic science, its system, tasks and capabilities.

Historically, in Ukraine it has been built on a Soviet foundation and in modern conditions is becoming less able to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies in developing effective means, techniques and methods of proof in criminal proceedings.

These circumstances indicate the relevance of the study of the problem of elucidating the true nature and formation of the system of forensic science in the light of the experience of leading countries. In this sense, it seems appropriate to try to find ways to integrate approaches to understanding these issues in the United States and opportunities to adapt relevant achievements to Ukrainian realities. Analysis of recent research and publications.

First of all, it should be noted that traditionally Ukrainian criminology is a representative of the German way of developing this science, because it is on the basis of works by German authors that Russian and later Soviet criminology arose.

In our opinion, the impact of scientific achievements of the most developed countries in the world on the backward criminology of post-Soviet countries should not be viewed in a negative sense. On the contrary, it is advisable to try to implement advanced approaches to overcome the current crisis in science. We state that Soviet criminology at one time turned into the science of criminal investigation like the American "Criminal Investigations".

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The separation of forensic expertise from it actually completed the process of decline of the natural and technical direction, leaving only the basics of knowledge about the traditional sections of "field" forensic technology.

Thus, it seems that the attempt to "not notice" the natural and technical direction in criminology has led to a significant bias in research only in the humanities. In turn, natural forensic knowledge is primarily concentrated in the field of forensic science. In addition, the science called "Forensic Expertise" is gradually dissociating itself from criminology [3].

In addition, modern literature has already widely supported calls to abandon the concept of forensic examination in general. For example, OR Rosinska argues that due to the complexation and mutual penetration of knowledge between forensic and non-forensic examinations erased the boundaries [4, p. 143]. IV Pirig points out: "Forensic examinations as a class can not exist today" [5, p. 162].

GK Avdeeva emphasizes that at the current level of development of criminology it has become obvious that the term "forensic examination" in fact, it has lost its primary significance, and its use in modern scientific literature and regulations inhibits the development of forensic science as a systemic field of knowledge and limits the rights of the defense to independently involve an expert "[6, p. 244].

Today, it is obvious that only forensic science, which is part of forensic science in Ukraine and is part of Forensic Science in the United States, unites domestic criminology with Forensic Science.

Elsewhere, there are fundamental differences. Forensic Science is essentially a collection of forensic sciences. Therefore, there is no single approach to its structure in the United States.

Thus, a science similar to Forensic Science does not exist in Ukraine at all, and the relevant knowledge is developed primarily as part of other natural sciences. In turn, the humanitarian discipline of Criminal Investigations in the United States, based on its content, is most similar to modern criminology in Ukraine.

Its structure is also ambiguous, but it always contains recommendations for the actions of the police and the prosecutor's office during the investigation of crimes and the preparation of charges in court.

If we compare the above approaches to the structure of Criminal Investigations with domestic ideas about the forensic system, it is easy to see clear parallels between all its components, except for general theoretical provisions of forensic science, which in the US do not actually develop due to lack of common understanding.

In addition, it should be emphasized that in the Anglo-American legal system, various instructions, recommendations and advice have been developed and used in the practice of criminal justice, such as the FBI Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide (DIOG).)) in the USA, Murder Investigation Manual, Facial Identification Guidance, Practical advice for police officers on the use of digital images

(Practice Advice on Police Use of Digital Images) in the UK, Fraud - a guide to its prevention, detection and investigation (Fraud. A guide to its prevention, detection, and investigation) in Australia.

Thus, there are grounds for drawing a clear parallel between the disciplines of Criminal Investigations in the United States and Forensics in Ukraine. In both countries, they are taught in legal institutions of higher

education, and practical recommendations are used in the activities of law enforcement agencies to detect and investigate crimes.

Conclusions. The idea of criminology as a science of a purely legal nature, inherited from Soviet times, actually led to the degeneration of the natural and technical direction of forensic research and turned modern Ukrainian criminology into a human science of criminal investigation, analogous to which the discipline of Invest Invest.

At the same time, the sections of forensic technology and forensic science are not properly developed due to the lack of a clear understanding of the scope and place of relevant knowledge in the existing system of sciences. There is no natural and technical discipline such as Forensic Science in Ukraine, and the relevant provisions are considered in various sciences, in particular, criminology, forensics, forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, biology, chemistry, mechanical engineering, etc.

We believe that the implementation of these provisions will provide a new impetus to the development of knowledge about the nature and system of criminology as a science and the search for ways out of the current crisis of this field of knowledge in Ukraine.

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