

DOI: 10.52363/passa-2023.1-1

UDC: 351:355.02(477)

Dombrovskiy L.V.

Kharkiv NDEKTs MVS

**THE DIRECTIONS OF APPLICATION OF SPECIAL METHODS OF
CRIMINALIST IN THE PROCESSES OF STATE SECURITY ENSURING**

The article highlights the areas of application of special forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security. The peculiarities of the application of technical and forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security are analyzed. The specifics of the use of methods of a structural and forensic nature in the processes of ensuring state security is studied. It is noted that these methods provide for the formation of systems of key components of the planning of crime investigation processes in criminology; systems of methods that form the tactics of investigative actions and recommendations and systems that involve the application of key methods of investigation of certain types of crimes. A review of the possibilities of state bodies' work with methods adapted to solving specific forensic tasks, with a view to ensuring state security, was carried out. It is noted that similar methods include the following: methods of physical, chemical, as well as physico-chemical origin, methods of biological origin, methods of anthropological and sociological orientation. The following criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the application of special forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security are distinguished: scientificity, safety, ethics and efficiency.

Keywords: *special methods of forensics, state security, performance evaluation criteria, specificity.*

Problem statement. The use of special methods of forensics makes it possible to significantly increase the overall level of state security and maintain it at an appropriate level. Accordingly, special forensic methods are an effective tool for forming the state security system. All this emphasizes the relevance of the chosen research topic.

Recent research and publications analysis. The issues of forensics have been investigated in recent years by many scientists, in particular: M.M. Yegorov [1], I.F. Krylov [3], A.P. Sheremet [4], and others.

However, the use of special forensic methods to ensure state security still remains insufficiently researched.

The purpose and task of the research. The purpose of the research is to highlight the areas of application of special forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security.

To achieve the set goal, the following tasks are set and solved:

- to analyze the peculiarities of the application of technical and forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security;
- to investigate the specifics of the use of methods of a structural and forensic nature in the processes of ensuring state security;
- carry out a review of the possibilities of work of state bodies with methods adapted to solve specific forensic tasks, with a view to ensuring state security;
- to single out the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the use of special forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security.

Statement of basic materials. The system of special methods of forensics in ensuring state security is traditionally divided between two directions.

The first direction directly refers to forensic methods that were developed within the framework of forensic science and are applied, accordingly, within its framework. Thus, the specified direction includes the methods of a technical-forensic nature, which are used in scientific studies of a technical-forensic direction: traceological (in particular, dactyloscopic), odorological, ballistic, etc. [1; 4].

Natural and technical sciences have traditionally been the basis of the application of the specified methods of forensics in the processes of ensuring state security. In the

case when the method relies only on the laws present in the specified sciences, but it is developed within the framework of forensics, it is considered that this method belongs to the category of original forensics, and has no analogues in other sciences. If the basis is a special method developed within natural and technical sciences in the processes of certain practical activities, it is considered a transformed technical forensic method. At the same time, such a transformation is not an ordinary adaptation, but a qualitative transformation of the method carried out in criminology through the integration of knowledge of a natural-scientific, technical and forensic nature. As a result, there is a possibility of the emergence of innovative forensic methods, which at the same time are related to the fields of knowledge where they originated [2; 3].

The group of actual forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security also includes methods of a structural and forensic nature, which involve the formation of certain systems in forensics:

- systems of key components of the planning of crime investigation processes;
- systems of methods that form the tactics of investigative actions and recommendations;
- systems involving the application of key methods of investigation of certain types of crimes.

In fact, the specified methods in the processes of ensuring state security involve the accumulation of initial information, which is especially important for the development of the structure and the identification of ways of its deployment and application in practical activities. At the same time, the following are the sources of initial information:

- norms of the criminal and criminal procedural law;
- information on the methods of committing and concealing crimes, signs of the use of these methods;
- directions of practical detection and investigation of crimes [2; 4].

The above information is the basis of the investigator's action algorithms.

The second group of special methods of forensics in the processes of ensuring state security includes special methods of other sciences. There is the possibility of their use

without modification (for example, the majority of methods of a photographic or microscopic nature) or methods adapted to solve specific forensic tasks (the method of color separation as a modification of the photographic method or the composition of composite portraits as a modification of the anthropological method).

The special methods of forensics in the processes of ensuring state security, which belong to other sciences, should include the following:

- methods of physical, chemical, as well as physico-chemical origin, focused on the analysis of morphology, composition, structure, as well as substance and material properties of a physical and chemical nature;

- methods of biological origin used for the study of objects of biological nature;

- methods of anthropological orientation, which allow to establish the identity of the deceased from bone remains in the presence of a formalized description of the person's appearance;

- methods of sociological orientation, in particular, conducting questionnaires in the process of studying criminal cases or interviewing law enforcement officers [1; 3].

Among the goals of such research, the following should be highlighted:

- analysis of conditions and reasons that create favorable conditions for committing and concealing crimes;

- assessment of methods of committing crimes;

- collection of information on the effectiveness of certain methods and recommendations of a tactical nature;

- methods of psychological orientation used in the process of developing techniques and combinations of a tactical nature.

At the same time, the possibility of using traditional and interactive special methods of criminology, which belong to other sciences, in the processes of ensuring state security, is subject to evaluation from the point of view of a number of the following criteria:

- the scientific nature of the method, which presupposes the reliability of the obtained results, as well as ensuring their accuracy and reliability;

- safety of the method: its use should not pose a threat to the life and health of people. Thus, the application of many methods requires the presence of high electrical voltage; use of reagents or radiations that are harmful to health, etc.;

- ethicality of the method: the acceptability of methods is not limited to their safety. Since they are used in the field of expert forensics, both objects and people can act as research objects. Accordingly, it is possible to use only those methods that meet the constitutional principles of legality, as well as moral social criteria and do not limit the rights of citizens, do not degrade their dignity, exclude violence and do not lead to a violation of the norms of criminal procedural law;

- effectiveness of the method: the method can be considered effective if it enables the achievement of the set goal during the optimal period with maximum productivity. At the same time, the method should ensure profitability - the forces and means spent should vary depending on the expected results [1; 2].

At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between theoretical methods of criminology as a science and methods used in practical activities, but based on the provisions of criminology. Thus, the practical activity of inquiry bodies, judicial and investigative bodies, as well as expert appointment institutions, the theoretical basis of which is a number of sciences, in particular, criminology, differs from scientific research in terms of its content, goals, tools and conditions.

At the same time, methods can be used within both directions, the essence does not change according to the change in the sphere of knowledge. In this case, the conditions for using cognitive methods, as well as its object and purpose, will be different, and this is reflected in the tools and the reliability of the results obtained.

It is also necessary to take into account that the difference in the methods of scientific research and practical activities regarding proof in the process of investigation and trial of criminal cases becomes more significant when in the processes of ensuring state security, not general, but special methods of criminology are used [[2; 3].

At the same time, none of the forensic methods used in the processes of ensuring state security can be universal. Only their combined application ensures productive investigation of criminal cases and, accordingly, ensuring state security.

Conclusions from this research and prospects for further research in this direction. Thus, as a result of this research, the following results were obtained.

1. The peculiarities of the application of technical and forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security are analyzed. It is emphasized that in this context the transformation or qualitative transformation of the method in forensics is carried out through the integration of knowledge of a natural-scientific, technical and forensic nature.

2. The specifics of the use of methods of a structural and forensic nature in the processes of ensuring state security have been studied. It is noted that these methods provide for the formation of systems of key components of the planning of crime investigation processes in criminology; systems of methods that form the tactics of investigative actions and recommendations and systems that involve the application of key methods of investigation of certain types of crimes.

3. A review of the possibilities of state bodies' work with methods adapted to solving specific forensic tasks, with a view to ensuring state security, was carried out. It is noted that similar methods include the following: methods of physical, chemical, as well as physical and chemical origin, methods of biological origin, methods of anthropological and sociological orientation.

4. The criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the application of special forensic methods in the processes of ensuring state security are singled out: scientificity, safety, ethics and efficiency.

References:

1. Egorov, H. H. (2010). *Criminalistics*. Vladivostok : TGEU publishing house. 256 p.
2. Krylov, I. F. (2007). *Criminalistics*. Moscow : Business. 934 p.

3. Krylov, V. V. (2007). Modern criminalistics. Legal informatics and cybernetics. Moscow : LexEst. 288 p.

4. Sheremet, A. P. (2008). Kry`minalisty`ka [Criminalistics]. Chernivci : Nashi kny`gy`. 440 p.