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A SYSTEM-ACTIVITY APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING THE PHENOMENON OF FORENSIC SUPPORT

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As you know, forensics emerged and developed as a science for investigators, the science of solving and investigating crimes. Therefore, it became traditional for this science that a certain category was first introduced into her language as a tool for knowing the laws of activities for the prevention, disclosure and investigation of criminal offenses and only later, having confirmed its viability, began to be "tried on" by scientists in the field of judicial activity. In this sense, the forensic support of judicial proceedings is not an exception, when forming an idea of the essence of which are natural and even inevitable analogies with the more detailed conceptual models of forensic support for pre-trial investigation and other areas of the fight against crime.

On issues of forensic support of law enforcement, a lot of publications have been accumulated and the amount of literature on this topic is constantly growing. Scientists consider both general problems of forensic

support of pre-trial investigation, and narrower issues of technical, tactical, methodological support of investigative activities, disclosure and investigation of certain types and groups of criminal offenses, highlight the forensic aspects of investigative and other procedural actions.

At the same time, it should be recognized that such a widespread usage of the term "forensic support" in scientific circulation did not make it quite clear, clearly defined in its meaning. Even a brief review of the scientific literature shows that today the authors designate different entities. Often the phrase "forensic support" is used simply as a figure of speech, without analyzing the content of the concept nominated by it. Some authors use a sonorous term, without delving into the genesis of the phenomenon and the essence of the issue, and freely or arbitrarily, brings under the concept of forensic support the entire system of forensic knowledge or its individual parts. Other researchers, without much hesitation, attribute related or overlapping types of activities to forensic support, including managerial, personnel, legal, logistical and other types of support to the concept of forensic support.

Our approach to the knowledge of the system of forensic support is based on the provisions of the system-activity methodology, according to which this phenomenon should be considered as a system with numerous functional and material components and connections between them. Each of them has its own relatively independent direction and is associated with other components. Thus, the forensic support system turns out to be a multistructure consisting of many superimposed structures, and each in turn consists of many separate structures that are in hierarchical relations with each other.

Understanding the activities of forensic support as a system and a multistructure allows us to distinguish different structures depending on the purpose and objectives of the study, to represent them in the form of integral systems and then qualitatively different models of activity will be obtained. For example, you can take as an object of research investigative-prosecutorial, or judicial activity and consider it a complete and self-sufficient system. But it is possible to take as a unit of the system and the activity with which individual forensic tasks are solved in a particular criminal proceeding or the tasks of a separate investigative action.

Each of these methods of depicting activities has its own field of practical and theoretical applications, each sets a special group of models and schemes that form the basis of certain descriptive or operational systems of knowledge. Just as system objects can be studied scientific,

educational or innovative activities, any other component of the structure of forensic support.

Proceeding from this, we have made an attempt to comprehend the phenomenon of forensic support as a separate entity, a multistructural system in which the processes of production, dissemination and application of forensic knowledge in practice take place and formulated several initial provisions used in the development of the concept of forensic support for judicial proceedings [1]. The most important of them are the following:

1. When forensic support is reduced to forensic technology, the organization of pre-trial investigation, the tactics of conducting certain procedural actions, or the methodology for investigating crimes of certain categories, all its content is the very essence of forensic science or individual sections of this science, which actually puts an equal sign between forensic support and forensic science as a science and makes doubtful the need for further development of this concept. Therefore, it is obvious that it is inappropriate to structure forensic support by analogy with forensic science, since this is only a change in the names of its sections.

2. The introduction of administrative, personnel, legal, logistical and other types of support into the forensic support raises an equally debatable question: how much forensic support in this statement can be considered "forensic," because in this case its significant part is made up of systems, the laws of functioning of which are not directly related to the objects studied by science of forensics.

3. In the ontological aspect, forensic support is seen as a complex, multifaceted system containing a number of subsystems functionally interconnected by the general goal, the main among which are the science of forensic science, forensic education and forensic practice. Each of them has its own components, which can also be considered and described as systems consisting of certain elements – individual processes and their results, which have their own structure, including objects, subjects, connections, functions and goals.

4. Forensic support of law enforcement and judicial activities, considered under the system-activity (process) point of view can be represented as a system of scientific, pedagogical and applied activities for the development of forensic techniques, methods and recommendations, the transfer of knowledge about them to the subjects of these types of activities, the formation of their skills and abilities necessary for the effective use of forensic tools in each forensic situation in order to positively implement their professional tasks and procedural functions.

From the standpoint of the resource approach, forensic support is a set of forensic technical means, tactical techniques and methodological recommendations, as well as forensic knowledge and skills of subjects authorized to disclose, investigate and litigate criminal cases.

5. The practical component of the forensic support of the trial of criminal cases is the activity of the court in the formation and subsequent application of the complex, measures developed by the national forensics and tested by the judicial practice aimed at reducing the influence of the information uncertainty factor of the initial stage of the trial, forecasting and preventing a sudden change in the judicial situation, creating favorable conditions for organized, timely commencement and successful conduct of the court session and adoption of a lawful and reasonable decision [2].

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THE ROLE OF THE PARADIGM IN THE METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCHING THE PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW

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One of the most crucial problems of the contemporary stage of the development of the philosophical level of methodology is the problem of distinguishing, along with the empirical and theoretical levels, the