



System of Principles Classification Methods of Forensic Examinations

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Abstract: *the problems related to the classification of forensic examination methods are briefly highlighted and the basic principles of their classification are proposed. It is noted that it is not enough to use subject-theoretical, methodological principles and the principle of specialization and integration of expert knowledge to build a modern effective system of forensic expert techniques. It is proved that it is necessary to classify forensic methods not as knowledge systems, but as activities based on certain knowledge systems.*

Keywords: *forensic examination, methods of forensic examination, types of forensic examinations, classification of methods of forensic examinations, principles of classification.*

In the theory of knowledge, method is a method of achieving certain results in theoretical and practical knowledge. It is known that the basis of methods is the knowledge collected by mankind, which reflects the objective laws of the development of nature and society. Criminologist-scientist E.P. Razbejkin says: "Using this knowledge, a person develops and creates special methods for further understanding of reality" [1, B.18].

Indeed, for this reason, any method seems to consist of a system of actions, methods, which are tried to study a certain object from the outside. And this system is strengthened in the form of rules, algorithm of actions, recommendations that provide the desired results of knowledge. Therefore, the concept of "method" in philosophy is a real way of knowing.

There are other definitions of the concept of "style". For example, "style" also means a system of theoretical rules, principles, and laws describing the studied object. By criminalistic methods we mean methods of knowing.

It is necessary to distinguish "methodology" from the concept of "style". "Methodology" is a broad system of doctrines, thoughts, ideas about the structural principles, forms and methods of scientific knowledge. In a narrow sense, "methodology" is considered as a teaching about the methods of scientific knowledge. N.P. According to Yablokov, the scientific doctrine of "Style" is a theory of knowledge [2, B.78].

"Style" reflects the laws of cognition and is determined by the object of cognition to which a person's activity is directed. The specific characteristics of the object, reflected in the human mind, help him to develop ways of knowing.

The abundance and variety of objects in the material world requires the abundance and variety of methods that facilitate the study of these objects. G.L. Granovsky states that "the more and richer the scientific methods of knowledge, the more deeply a person studies the secrets of the universe" [3, B.40].

The scientific methodology of any forensic examinations is not considered the result of free creativity of this or that scientist or forensic expert. The methodology of forensic expertise is a product of forensic practice, which forms a social order for the development of a very large volume of court cases and relevant forensic or investigative situations in the form of coordination.

In response to the above-mentioned social order in the judicial expert activity system, expertise tasks are divided into types and methods of solving these tasks are developed. It is worth noting that from the moment when the need for expert methods appears in the conduct of certain types of forensic expertise, until it becomes a scientifically proven and tested expert methodology, the so-called "maturity period", which sometimes lasts for decades, passes.

The specific classification of forensic methods has been studied by a number of scientists. For example, G. Abdumajidov and others "The classification of methods used in criminology has different bases. According to their content, they are divided into general and special types"[4, B.16]. Other experts say, "Methods can be divided into the following groups depending on the fields of application: general method of knowledge; general scientific methods used in all fields of science or practical activity; special methods used in the study of a specific object" [5, B.37].

All methods of forensic examination are divided into two types (classes). The first is scientific-technical based and practical approved (tested) methods. The second type (class) includes methods that are in the stage of "Maturity", where scientific opinions and views are being formed and empirical materials are being collected.

The first type of methods can be recommended for use in forensic practice. Certification of these types of methods and certification by special authorized bodies is an official criterion for their use in forensic practice. The methods of the second type can be used only in scientific and experimental developments. They cannot be attested (certified) and recommended for use in forensic practice.

The practical activities of non-governmental forensic organizations and private forensic experts, taking into account the principles of free assessment of expert opinion by the investigator and the court, create conditions for massive violation of this principle with all its negative consequences. This situation makes it necessary to regulate the activities of court experts in the form of licensing, certification and attestation.

The following principles are proposed for the classification of the forensic methods of the first type, that is, the methods recommended for use in practical activities:

- target-theoretical (based on the systematization of the main branches of knowledge about objects that are the object of forensic examination research). Target-branch classification of forensic expertise was already established in 1977 by A.R. It was proposed by Shlyakhov [6]. This classification system was adopted in the forensic institutions of many countries (for example, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc.) and played an important role in the development of forensic expertise in these countries.
- methodological (based on the systematization of the main methods of expert research);
- specialization and integration of expert knowledge (on the basis of separation and distribution of expertise methods according to the scope and depth of expertise research provided by a certain methodology);
- related to targeted or systematic activity (based on the systematization of the tasks of expert research and the means and methods of solving them).

The development of the technique and practice of forensic examination in our country in the last decade shows that the purpose-theoretical (network) classification is not complete in order to create a modern system of forensic examination methods, it is necessary to develop a modern classification system of these methods. Because the classification of forensic methods does not include the types of forensic activities, but the systematization of special knowledge related to forensic examinations.

Also, classifications based on the specialization and integration of the forensic expert's knowledge are of limited importance, because their use for practical purposes is recommended only when forensic institutions are formed, which use information, technical-criminological tools and other instrumental complexes in the conduct of appropriate forensic research.

At the same time, the classification of forensic methods as a type of activity (activity systems based on a certain knowledge system) is the most important condition for increasing their effectiveness. As a result of practical and scientific-practical research, there should be ideas of a system-activity approach based on the creation of such a classification. However, this principle of classification should not be taken as an alternative to the other principles described above.

The objective (systemic-activity) principle of classification of forensic examination methods constitutes the entire system of methods, knowledge and technical-criminological support tools and methods in connection with the solution of the practical tasks of the examination.

In conclusion, it should be said that the principle of systematic activity is the basis of the systematic trinity of forensic examination: task - object - method. Here, the task is a component (element) that determines the structure of judicial expert activity, the structure of its program as a system of methods (actions, operations, tools, technologies).

Therefore, when the task, including subtasks, changes, it is inevitably required to revise the entire activity program, which in turn leads to a change in the entire activity technology.

A general information system of forensic expertise and a systematic classifier of work methods and methodology of forensic expertise should be developed on the basis of the above-mentioned principles of classification of forensic expertise methods and methodology.

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