

FORMATION OF FORENSIC DOCTRINE ON ORGANIZATION FORENSIC INVESTIGATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract

Respecting the classic opinions about the process of forming scientific notions, it should be noted that the development of forensic knowledge about the organization of crime investigation has gone from understanding the needs of practice in organizational support for disclosure and investigation of crimes and formulating a scientific idea. The field of crime investigation, in the form of a particular forensic theory. The study highlights the premises and trends in the formation of forensic doctrine in the Russian Federation on the organization of crime investigation using the system-historical approach, which provided the opportunity to understand the natural process of formation, continuous accumulation, generalization, systematization and development of crime investigation as a field of scientific knowledge.

Keywords: *scientific research, forensic doctrine, forensic investigation, forensic theory.*

JEL Classification: K14, K33

1. Introduction

The task of science is not only the accumulation of theories, concepts and other doctrinal provisions, but their ordering into parts, sections, etc., ie the systematization of scientific knowledge. The significance of the system lies in the fact that the very ordering of knowledge already represents the development of scientific provisions; it also defines, concretizes the directions of scientific research, stimulates and optimizes the scientific search of the relevant aspects of the problem.

The emergence of a new forensic theory has its own premises, both empirical and theoretical, and the main stimulus for its formation is a scientific problem and a scientific idea. Moreover, problematic situations in forensics appear both in the process of scientific research and in practice in the field of criminal justice.

Until now, there has been no reason to talk about the formalization of the forensic doctrine on the organization of the investigation of crimes. Due to the efforts of doctrinaires and practitioners, so far practical and theoretical premises have been formed, which make it possible to assert the possibility of developing a theoretical basis for organizing the investigation of crimes as a forensic doctrine.

This scientific basis should correspond to logical and philosophical ideas about the criteria of scientific theories and teachings: mediated logical confirmation (the possibility at a theoretical level, based on limited information, to make predictions about fundamentally new facts or future states of objects studied); definability (the possibility of describing experimental data in terms of a given theory); logical deduction (establishing rational connections between separate provisions of theory); interpretability (possibility of adequate interpretation of experimental data); the consistency of the internal elements of theory and theory with experimental facts.

Forensic research into the theory and practice of organizing crime investigation, successful development, implementation and further improvement of organizational provisions and recommendations requires a deep and comprehensive analysis of their genesis, as one of the central points of research is the problem of progressive evaluation of the current state and development trends of this field of forensic knowledge.

From a historical point of view, a whole complex of preconditions has developed which has led to the emergence of theoretical bases for the organization of crime investigation, related, on the one hand, to the tasks of ensuring the effectiveness of the organization of crime dissemination and investigation activities (based on the study of the practical activities of law enforcement bodies), on the other hand, with the subject of research in the scientific activity on the formation of forensic

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knowledge about the organization of the investigation of crimes.

The study of the process of forensic doctrine on the organization of crime investigation through the system-historical approach allows a targeted theoretical search, ensuring the further development of this field of scientific knowledge and, consequently, practical activity with recommendations, techniques, methods and effective means.

One of the provisions of the systemic-historical approach is to understand the process of formation of scientific knowledge as a sequential change of stages, without formal delimitation by periods, but with the use of system analysis, in which each is considered relatively stable, complemented by a set of facts and conditions that characterize the process of emergence and development of the "idea" of the branch of scientific knowledge; substantiation of practical and scientific problems; formation and development of scientific knowledge in one form or another (theoretical structure, forensic theory or doctrine).

In this sense, the formation and development of the organization of the investigation of crimes as a field of scientific knowledge, including in the form of teaching, took place in stages, over a long period of time and in forensic science as an integral part of it.

2. The first stage (mid-nineteenth century - mid-30s of the twentieth century)

It is characterized by the emergence of a new forensic knowledge about the organization of crime investigation. They began to pay attention to the organizational aspect of the activities of the investigative bodies long before the formation of forensic science².

The problems of organizing and carrying out investigative actions at the scene of a crime, conducting searches, identifying offenders, etc., are taken into account in the works of Ya.I. Barsheva, S.N. Tregubova.

The practical need for this type of research was associated with the shortcomings of organizing the disclosure and investigation of crimes. For example, in order to increase the efficiency of the work of forensic investigators between 1919 and 1920, in Russia, instructions are issued on the organization of the investigation of crimes, which contain the first methodological recommendations for the investigator on the investigation of certain types of crimes³. The need to develop and publish "instructions for investigators, containing fundamental decisions on the status of investigating authorities and technical guidance on conducting the investigation" was noted in the resolution of the Third Russian Congress of Justice Workers. At the same time, it was stated that the technical instructions should be based on the experience of Soviet investigators and provide precise instructions on "what the investigating authorities should do and how to conduct the investigation in its various stages"⁴.

In connection with the emerging needs of the practice, the problems of organizing the investigation of crimes were also reflected in the works of the founders of Russian forensic science. In the 1920s, scientists (IN Yakimov, VI Gromov and others) drew attention to the fact that, together with a complex of problems, forensic science should deal with the most correct "organizational structure" of the whole. investigation process.

In the works of I.N. Yakimov, reflects a scientific search for a common method of investigating evidence-based crime, which is the first attempt in internal forensics to develop an orderly organizational system of interdependent investigations and other actions in successive stages of criminal proceedings ("establishing-delicious venous corpus", "collection and use of evidence", "investigation of the alleged perpetrator").

The issue of improving the organization of the entire investigation process has been raised

² Kharizomenov N., *On the shortcomings of the investigative part according to the judicial regulations on November 2, 1864*, "Journal of Civil and Criminal Law", 1881. Book. 2. pp. 87–126.

³ See, for example: Instructions to Petrograd police officers on detecting and investigating criminal acts. Kiev, 1918; Instructions for human investigators. Kiev, 1919; Instructions to popular investigators on conducting preliminary investigations. Ekaterinburg, 1920; Instructions for popular investigators regarding the preliminary investigation. Moscow, 1920.

⁴ Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_All-Russian_Congress_of_Workers%27,_Soldiers%27_and_Peasants_Deputies%27_Soviets, consulted on 1.02.2021.

repeatedly by V.I. Gromov. In his opinion, in order to achieve the efficiency of the investigators' activities, "it is necessary to pay attention to the general working methods and ... to organize the working processes of the investigative apparatus"⁵.

It is well known that V.I. Gromov made the following practical conclusions: "Any work of the investigative bodies, as well as the work of police officers and investigators in investigating each crime, should be carried out as a planned method, with accurate preliminary and subsequent consideration of all procedural actions to be taken. carried out during the investigation of this criminal case".

All actions to investigate criminal cases must be rational and effective, "must comply with the general rules of the economy and be accompanied by the least consumption of time, money and labor, while accelerating the pace of the investigation"⁶.

Consequently, the emergence of a scientific problem in forensic science - the organization of the investigation of crimes - is due to objective and subjective factors.

Objective factors include:

- the need for practice in the organizational support of criminal justice activities;
- the process of conducting scientific research to substantiate and solve the problem of practice
- organizing the disclosure, investigating crimes;
- the process of applying "scientific products" and "applied products" in order to organize the investigation of crimes;
- the process of generalizing the theory and practice of organizing the investigation of crimes and others.

Subjective factors:

- the desire, abilities and professionalism of a researcher of a scientific problem;
- the professionalism of the user of "scientific products", expressed in the results of theoretical and applied research of the organization of the investigation of crimes;
- the professionalism of the user of "applied products", expressed in the application of specific recommendations of an organizational and other nature.

Knowledge of the process of forming forensic knowledge about the organization of forensic investigation at this stage, as well as the preconditions for forming a forensic doctrine about the organization of forensic investigation, must begin first with a historical retrospective analysis of the preconditions for emergence, formation and development. the provisions of the theory of organization, of the theory of management, the general theory of the scientific organization of work, which are correlated, as well as their integration in practice in the field of criminal justice.

Regarding the activity regarding the disclosure and investigation of crimes, the provisions of the theory of organization, management theory, general theory and other sciences are integrated in the field of knowledge - organizing the investigation of crimes and amended to ensure its intensification.

At the same time, many of the basic provisions of the theory of organization, the theory of management, cannot be used unchanged, in relation to a certain field of activity, they being modified taking into account the particularities of its aims and objectives. This also applies to the integration of the theory of organization and the general theory of the scientific organization of work in the field of forensic knowledge, whose provisions, in order to enter the arsenal of forensic science, must be adapted to the forensic basis, taking into account the specific application.

At the same time, the mechanical transfer of scientific knowledge about organization theory, management theory, general theory and other fields without adaptation to a forensic basis should be avoided. The general provisions of the above-mentioned branches of scientific knowledge are integrated directly or indirectly in the area concerned, by creating a basis for developing their own techniques, methods and means, as well as recommendations for crime detection, disclosure and investigation.

From the point of view of adapting the theory of organization and the general theory to the

⁵ Gromov V.I., *Crime investigation methodology*, Moscow, 1929, p. 18 - 26.

⁶ Ibid.

specifics of the investigation of crimes, its provisions can be used:

1) in its original form, here we are talking about provisions such as sanitary and hygienic working conditions, work schedule, etc.;

2) in a transformed form, modified, adapted and used to solve the problems of identification, disclosure and investigation of crimes, the provisions of the theory of organization - work planning; the provisions of the general theory - work rationing, activity evaluation criteria, work activity specialization, workplace organization and its technical equipment, etc.⁷

Thus, there is every reason to conclude that, during this period, from a historical point of view, there was a set of preconditions, factors that determine the need and possibility of forming new forensic knowledge based on the use of achievements that reflect problematic aspects of scientific positions. and their practice, in the field of organization theory, management theory and scientific work organization.

As premises for new forensic knowledge about the organization of the investigation of crimes, it is possible to identify the following factors:

- the emergence of crime as a social phenomenon;
- searching for efficient techniques, methods and means of approach;
- the need to optimize activities in the field of criminal justice;
- scientific and technological progress, which led to the differentiation and integration of scientific knowledge and determined the formation of forensic science;
- development of forensic scientific knowledge and elaboration of practical recommendations based on them;
- development of scientific knowledge in the field of organization theory, management theory, general theory of practice and their implementation.

The main trends at this stage are:

- 1) awareness of the needs of practice in ensuring the efficient organization of activities in the field of criminal proceedings;
- 2) formulating a practical and scientific problem;
- 3) formation of ideas;
- 4) the formation of prior (predictable) forensic knowledge based on the existing achievements of other branches of knowledge;
- 5) obtaining the first experience of using the recommendations for organizing activities to carry out certain investigative actions and investigating certain types of crimes.

3. The second stage (40s-60s of the XX century)

The second stage (40s-60s of the XX century) is associated with taking into account the practical problems of organizing the investigation of crimes and the final formulation of the idea of developing the organizational basis of the activity of the investigator in forensic science.

A significant contribution to the development of forensic aspects in the organization of the investigation of crimes and the investigator at this stage was brought by the works of N.V. Terziev⁸, who initiated the discussion on the need to separate organizational issues into an independent section of forensic science, proposing a five-member structure of forensic science and selecting versions of the investigation and planning of the investigation into an independent section of it.

S.S. Stepichev⁹, also mentioned the need to highlight the problems of organizing the investigation of crimes in the subject and system of forensic sciences and justified the name of this section as "organizational and methodological grounds of the investigation"; V.P. Bakhina¹⁰, N.I.

⁷ Mozhaeva I.P., *Crime investigation organizations: legal, managerial and forensic issues*, Procedures of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. 2013. No. 4 (28). Moscow, pp. 75-78.

⁸ Terziev N.V., *On the problem of the Soviet forensic science system*, "Legal Science", 1961, No. 1. p. 153-155.

⁹ Stepichev S.S., *About the Soviet forensic system*, "Jurisprudence", 1968. No. 4. Moscow, p. 65.

¹⁰ Bakhin V.P. *Forensic investigations in law enforcement agencies, in 50 years of Soviet state and socialist legality*. Volgograd, 1968, pp. 179-182.

Sapozhnikova¹¹, L.A. Soia-Serko¹², were among the first in the internal forensic science to address the issue of organizing the investigation of crimes and the investigator, A.M. Larin¹³, highlighted the problems of the investigator's activities that require a scientific organization of work; E.A. Kuryakova¹⁴, L.A. Kushnira¹⁵, A.R. Ratinova and A.M. Mikhailov¹⁶, V.E. Lyubinsky¹⁷ defined the concept and content of organizing the investigation of crimes in the judiciary.

Summarizing the above, I consider that the main trends in the formation of forensic knowledge in the field of organizing the investigation of crimes at this stage are:

- 1) accumulation of an empirical basis for the use of recommendations for organizing the investigation of crimes;
- 2) the forensic transformation of the basic provisions of some sciences such as: the theory of organization, the theory of management, the general theory of the scientific organization of work, etc.;
- 3) registration and progressive development of new forensic knowledge about the organization of crime investigation.

4. The third stage (70s of the twentieth century - 2001)

It is characterized by the active development of new knowledge, the search for intentional solutions to a series of applied problems.

During this period, there is an intensive formation of the basic theoretical provisions regarding the organization of the investigation of crimes and their registration as a particular forensic theory; development of recommendations and their implementation in practice due to a large number of fundamental scientific papers and methodological developments that are still relevant today, as well as the preparation and publication of collections of scientific articles based on conference and seminar materials.

During this period, the most significant scientific articles and monographic papers of scientists are published in the field of forensic knowledge about the organization of the investigation of crimes, such as: A.K. Kavalierisa¹⁸, G.A. Matusovsky¹⁹ - the founders of the scientific organization of the investigator's activity; N.I. Porubov²⁰, who confirmed the independence of the investigator as a field of scientific knowledge; V.E. Konovalova²¹, the first to formulate the principles of the scientific organization of an investigator's work; the joint work of A.I. Mikhailova, L.A. Soya-Serko, A.B. Solov'ev²², in which many problems of the scientific organization of the activity of an investigator were investigated, later L.A. Soya-Serko²³ in his doctoral dissertation raised forensic questions

¹¹ Sapozhnikov N.I., *Organizing the work of prosecutors and investigators*, "Socialist Legality", 1967, No. 8, Moscow.

¹² The study of the problems of rationalization of the investigator's activity allowed L.A. Soya-Serko to draw a conclusion on the need to develop issues related to the scheduling of investigative activities; automated information systems to support the investigator's decisions in the process of disclosure and investigation of crimes, etc. (Soya-Serko L.A., *On the Problem of the Scientific Organization of the Activity of Investigators*, "Problems in Combating Crime." Moscow, 1968. Issue 8. pp. 3-28).

¹³ Larin A.M., *For the scientific organization of the investigator's work*, "Socialist Legality", 1966. No. 12, Moscow, pp. 42-45.

¹⁴ Kuryakov E.A., *On the issue of scientific organization of the preliminary investigation in 50 years of Soviet state and socialist legality*. Volgograd, 1968, pp. 155-160.

¹⁵ Kushnir L.A., *Organizing the activity of investigators*, in *Questions on the organization of work in the prosecutor's offices of the city and district*. Chisinau, 1968, pp. 59-66.

¹⁶ Ratinov A.R., Mikhailov A.M., *Scientific organization of work - how to improve the investigative activity*, "Organizing the activity of the investigator", 1968. No. 8, Moscow, pp. 4-14.

¹⁷ Lyubinsky V.E., *The concept and content of the organization of the investigation of crimes in justice*, "Soviet Justice", 1969, No. 6. Petrograd, pp 20-22.

¹⁸ Kavalieris A.K., *The scientific organization of the preliminary investigation is a condition for the implementation of Lenin's principles of the inevitability of punishment*, the "Forensic Collection", Riga, 1970, p. 21.

¹⁹ Matusovsky G.A., *Questions on the scientific organization of management and work in the investigative apparatus and their relationship with forensics*, "Forensics and forensic expertise" No. 9, 1972. Kiev, p. 38-45.

²⁰ Porubov N.I., *Scientific organization of the investigator's activity*, Moscow, 1970, p. 85.

²¹ Konovalova V.E., *On the principles of the scientific organization of the investigative activity*, "Questions of State and Law", Moscow, 1970, p. 337-344.

²² Mihailov A.I., Soya-Serko L.A., Soloviev A.B., *Scientific organization of the investigator's activity*, Moscow, 1974.

²³ Soya-Serko, L.A., *Forensic issues of the organization of the investigator's work*, 1982.

related to the organization of an investigator's work; A.M. Larin²⁴, who formulated in the science of forensics one of the first definitions of the concept of "organizing the investigation of crime".

Also, R.S. Belkin²⁵, first identified the levels of organization of the investigation of crimes, argued that the organization of the investigation of crimes as a set of theoretical proposals over time has become a particular forensic theory "General principles of organization of evidence", thus laying the groundwork for further scientific research in this direction; V.P. Lavrov²⁶, was the first to investigate the organizational and tactical bases of forensics of the disclosure and investigation of crimes in recent years; S.I. Tsvetkova²⁷, substantiated the possibilities of integrating knowledge about management science to solve the problems of forensic science; V.A. Mikhailov²⁸, who researched in depth in his scientific work the individual forensic, procedural and managerial issues of organizing the investigation of crimes.

During this period, the managerial aspect of organizing the investigation of crimes was actively developed. As a managerial component, it was considered the organization of the investigation of crimes, developing the methodological bases for the organization of the investigation of crimes, the scientific organization of management and work in internal business bodies.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, in the conditions of socio-economic and political instability in the country, with the emergence of new forms of crime (organized crime as a social phenomenon), the practical need for a complex of diverse studies on the problems of theory and the practice of organizing the investigation of crimes has become current.

Thus, during the specified period, the tasks were set for activating and introducing new forms and methods of organizing the investigation activity, organizing the interaction of investigators with law enforcement officers, training investigators on modern technology, tactics and methods of investigation, and improving the quality of the investigation, shortening the duration of the investigation, etc.²⁹

During this period, monographs and other scientific papers are published, which substantiate the theoretical provisions of the organization of the investigation of crimes and propose an appropriate solution to a number of problems related to the applied nature. G.A. Gustov developed several forensic methods for organizing crime investigation: programming, mental modeling, factor analysis, an integrated approach³⁰.

The undoubted contribution to the formation of a particular forensic theory - "the organization of the investigation of crimes" - and the formation of its methodological bases was made through the doctoral dissertation of V.D. Zelenskiy "Criminological Problems in Organizing a Crime Investigation" and his other fundamental works³¹, in which for the first time forensic knowledge is organized in the field of organizing the crime investigation and aspects of relevant forensic theory are applied, the problem of crime investigation in the forensic system, as well as other conceptual provisions.

The aspects summarized above allow us to conclude that the practical and scientific conditions for the formation of a forensic doctrine regarding the organization of the investigation of crimes at this stage are:

- the emergence of new forms of crime - organized crime as a social phenomenon;
- the search for more effective techniques, methods and means of combating organized crime;

²⁴ Larin A.M., *Investigation into a criminal case. Planning, organizing*, Moscow, 1970.

²⁵ Belkin R.S., *Forensic science and the scientific organization of work (delimitation of research topics)*, "Socialist legality", 1973, No. 5; pp. 55–56; Belkin R.S., *The course of Soviet criminology*, vol. 3, Moscow, 1978, pp. 363–364.

²⁶ Lavrov V.P., *Bazele organizatorice și tactice și criminalistice ale dezvăluirii și investigării infracțiunilor din anii trecuți*, Moscow, 1979.

²⁷ Tsvetkov S.I., *Status and perspectives for the use of management science data in forensic science, the doctoral thesis*, Moscow, 1977.

²⁸ Mihailov V.A., *Organizing the disclosure and investigation of crimes. Current issues of crime investigation: collection of scientific articles*, Moscow, 1995, p. 5-20.

²⁹ Mozhaeva I.P., *op. cit.*, 2013, p. 75.

³⁰ Gustov G.A., *Problems of the methods of scientific knowledge in the organization of the crime investigation: the doctoral thesis*, Moscow, 1993.

³¹ Zelenskiy V.D., *Organizing the crime investigation. Forensic aspects*. Rostov, 1989; Zelenskiy V.D., *Forensic issues of organizing the crime investigation, the doctoral thesis*, 1991.

- the need to minimize deficiencies in the implementation of activities in the field of crime disclosure and investigation;
- a high level of development of forensic science;
- the formation of a general theory of forensics as an independent section of forensics, as well as a system of particular forensic theories and forensic doctrines;
- proposals to improve the forensic system;
- substantiating the organization of the investigation of crimes as an independent section of forensics and the development of its structure.

The main trends at this stage are:

- 1) forming the concept of "organizing the investigation of crimes";
- 2) the allocation of the forensic and managerial levels of the organization of the investigation of crimes;
- 3) the transition from the organization of the investigation of crimes as a set of theoretical constructions to a particular forensic theory;
- 4) systematization of forensic knowledge in the field of organizing the investigation of crimes and practicing their implementation;
- 5) raising the issue of the place of organizing the investigation of crimes in the forensic system.

5. The modern stage (2000 - present)

It is characterized by a renewed interest in various aspects for the problems of organizing the investigation of crimes; development of theoretical provisions and practical recommendations for organizing crime investigations based on accumulated empirical material and creative use of basic science knowledge in this field (organization theory, management theory, general theory of forensics, criminal procedure, etc.).

The Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, adopted in 2001, conceptually changed the structure and content of judicial and preliminary proceedings and defined new directions and forms of organization in relation to the different types of activities carried out in the field of criminal proceedings. This has given rise to many difficult problems and different approaches in the organization of the investigation of crimes and the peculiarities of their resolution. So, the most typical shortcomings in the investigation of criminal cases of crimes of different categories were expressed in the form of calculation errors and errors in the organization of work, the organization of operational support for the investigation, including the interaction of investigators with operational law enforcement officers. part of the investigation or investigation-operational group; when organizing the technical and forensic support of an investigation, when interacting between investigators and experts (specialists) etc.³²

In the modern period, these problems have become the subject of research in the scientific works of V.D. Zelensky³³, E.P. Ishchenko³⁴, S.V. Kuzmina³⁵, V.V. Stepanova³⁶, A.V. Shmonin³⁷ and other authors.

So far, thanks to the contribution of well-known scientists, results have been obtained that allow us to state the formation and possibility of progress in this field of knowledge, which are prerequisites for the formation of a forensic doctrine on the organization of crime investigation.

³² Mozhaeva I.P., *op. cit.*, 2013, p. 75.

³³ Zelensky V.D., *Theoretical problems of organizing the investigation of crimes*, Krasnodar, 2011.

³⁴ Ishchenko E.P., *On the issue of organization of activities of investigative and preliminary investigation bodies*, Organization of activities of preliminary investigation and investigation bodies in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia: management and forensic issues: collection of articles, Moscow, 2012. Part 1, pp. 8-16.

³⁵ Kuzmin S.V., *Principles for planning investigations*, "Jurisprudence", 2006. No. 1. Moscow, pp. 159–179; Kuzmin S.V., *On the stages and content of crime investigation planning*, "Forensic Bulletin", 2008. Issue. 2 (26), Moscow, pp 89-96.

³⁶ Stepanov V.V., *Selected scientific papers*, 2 volumes, Saratov, 2011. volume 1, pp. 18-30, 55-67.

³⁷ Shmonin A.V., *Forensic methodology*, Moscow, 2010; Shmonin A.V., *Organization of the criminal investigation: forensic and managerial aspects*, Organization of the activities of the preliminary investigation and investigation bodies in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia: managerial and forensic issues: collection of articles, Moscow, 2012. Part 1, pp. 38-44.

6. Conclusion

The aspects highlighted above allow us to conclude that, from the first stage until now, the development of forensic knowledge about the organization of crime investigation (from awareness of practical needs in organizational support of crime detection and investigation and the formulation of a scientific idea to generalize and systematize theoretical constructions in the field of organizing investigative crimes in the form of a particular forensic theory) predetermined the emergence of premises for the formation of the appropriate forensic doctrine.

The direct formation of scientific knowledge in the field of organizing the investigation of crimes, its progressive transformation into the forensic doctrine of the organization of the investigation of crimes are conditioned by objective practical and scientific conditions established historically.

The premises for the formation of the forensic doctrine regarding the organization of the investigation of crimes are associated with the following conditions and factors:

- the need for practice in the development and implementation of a set of scientific and practical recommendations aimed at increasing the efficiency of crime identification, disclosure and investigation activities;
- the need to generalize and systematize the existing theoretical constructions and forensic recommendations for the development, implementation and use of certain provisions for the organization of the investigation of crimes;
- trends in the development of the subject and the forensic system;
- areas of teaching forensic sciences in educational institutions.

The comparative analysis performed with the main trends made it possible to highlight:

- 1) the increased need to provide practical activities in the field of criminal proceedings with recommendations, techniques, methods and means of organizational guidance;
- 2) the need to generalize and systematize the forensic recommendations available for the elaboration, implementation and use of certain provisions for the organization of the investigation of crimes;
- 3) isolation of inter-scientific problems that require the implementation of a multisectoral complex of scientific knowledge for their solution;
- 4) the accumulation of scientific and applied forensic products in the field of organization of activities in the field of criminal proceedings and the further development of the organization of the investigation of crimes both in the field of scientific knowledge and practical activity;
- 5) the transition to the formation of a forensic doctrine regarding the organization of the investigation of crimes based on the accumulated theoretical and empirical basis.

The degree of systematization of the body of scientific knowledge in the forensic doctrine of the organization of criminal investigation should be determined by the systemic and structural aspect of the systemic approach and, consequently, by the presence of internal connections of its elements and their progressive development.

The systematization of all scientific knowledge that constitutes the content of the forensic doctrine on the organization of crime investigation must be done taking into account and based on the developed classical scientific and forensic concepts developed the formation of scientific knowledge in the form of particular forensic theories and teachings; the formation of a system and a conceptual-categorical apparatus of forensic theories and teachings; the formation of a system of scientifically based recommendations regarding the use of organizational-technical, organizational-tactical, organizational-methodological and other techniques, methods and means that ensure the efficient disclosure and investigation of crimes.

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