

**TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF FOREIGN-ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF ACTIVITY OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH EXPERT-FORENSIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE**



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**Abstract.** The article, on the basis of the analysis of scientific views of scientists, the author's definition of the concept of external organizational principles of the activity of scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was provided. Based on the analysis of the norms of the current legislation of Ukraine and the scientific views of scientists, specific external organizational principles of the research-based expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine were identified.

**Keywords:** *foreign-organizational principles, scientific-research expert-forensic institutions, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.*

## Introduction

Today it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the activity of research and expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine because it is aimed at the study of certain objects or phenomena and the provision of a substantiated scientific viewpoint on the outcome of such research rather than the execution of a certain amount of work. That is, the research and research institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are organizations, the key aspect of which is the scientific research of a certain type of objects. The circle of the latter is due to a special type of activity, which these institutions are inherent in. In performing the tasks and functions defined at the regulatory level, research institutions enter into the relevant legal relations with other entities not included in the system of the above-mentioned institutions. In this case, relations arise and develop, which are external, and therefore relevant is the characteristic of external organizational principles of the activities of research institutions [1, p.109].

**State of research.** Some of the problematic aspects of the work of the research-based expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in their scientific works were considered: O.N. Yarmish, VO Seryogin, LI Skibitskaya, O.M. Skibitsky, AF Melnik, O.Yu. Obolensky, A.Yu. Vasina, L.Yu. Gordienko, DD Vachugov, T.E. Berezkina, N.A. Kislyakova, VV Yaremenko, O.M.Slipushko, V.M. Garashchuk, O.V. Dyachenko and many others. However, despite a large number of scientific works, the scientists did not pay enough attention to the issue of external organizational principles of the activity of research and expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

**That is why the purpose of the article is to:** define the essence of the notion of

external organizational principles of the activity of scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

**Presenting main material.** The disclosure of the content of the main question presented in this study is most desirable to begin with defining the content of key concepts. Thus, the term "organizational principles" is derived from concepts such as "organization" (and other derivatives of the word) and principles. In modern science, the term "organization" is used to identify certain processes or phenomena. This term comes from the Latin "organizo" - a harmonious, harmonious look, I put it. As a process, organization is a set of actions that lead to the creation and improvement of interrelationships between

parts of the whole. Organization as a phenomenon is a combination of elements for the implementation of an application or purpose, carried out on the basis of certain rules and procedures [2]. In the philosophical dictionary, the term "organization" has several meanings. It can be interpreted as a structure (construction of something), but it is only one of its characteristic characteristics. Organization - is also ordering, bringing into the system some material or spiritual object, the interrelationship and interconnection of elements of the whole, a set of actions that ensure the relationship between parts of the whole. In social sense, this term is understood as ways of organizing and regulating the actions of individuals and their groups [3, p. 160, 161].

G. V. Osovskaya and O.A. Osovsky argue that the concept of "organization" is widely used in many sciences (philosophy, mathematics, economics, sociology, etc.) and in practice is multiplicative. This concept is multi-valued. Most often it means: internal ordering, coherence of the interconnected elements of the whole (system); a set of processes or actions that ensure the achievement of the goals of the system; association of people whose joint activity is aimed at the implementation of established programs on the basis of certain rules and procedures [4]. According to their functional purpose, they write, the organization consists in creation of new and improvement of created and functioning systems of any kind. Therefore, to organize - it means to create a new system or to improve the state of the former in the process of its functioning in accordance with changing internal and external conditions [4]. In the context of management (management) the organization involves the allocation and consolidation of work in stages, the regulation and rationing of their sequence and terms, the establishment of disciplinary measures, the introduction of mandatory requirements for the implementation of the management process. Organization of the process of governance - is a comprehensive ordering, which determines the clarity, consistency and acceptable limits of its implementation. In other words, it is expedient to build a process of management in time and space in accordance with the needs of harmonization of joint work in the socio-economic system with the objectives of improving the management of production [4]. L. I. Skibitskaya and O. M.

Skibitsky interpret organization as a process of creating an object management structure, in particular, an enterprise, and ensure its effective activity [5]. From the point of view of A. F. Melnik, the organization in the functional sense provides for the creation of a structure of an object, which enables the subjects to work together effectively to achieve the goals facing the object, and the systematic coordination of tasks, formal relationships between people who perform them. The organization involves the systematic coordination of tasks, formal relationships between people who perform them. Without appropriate formal coordination, different levels, functional areas and individuals (civil servants) can easily focus on securing their own interests, and not on behalf of the organization as a whole, which is especially dangerous for state bodies of executive power and local self-government. The possibility of division and coordination of tasks is ensured by both aspects of the organizational process: the division of the organization into subdivisions; the definition of the relationship of authority [6, c.267]. Also, A. F. Melnyk also notes that the functional aspect of the organization is to allocate the resources necessary for the state authority to perform its tasks in space and time [6, c.268].

Worthwhile is the point of view of L.V. Koval, who distinguishes three main cases of the use of the term "organization". Firstly, the word "organization" may be called state, public, self-governing bodies, formed for the performance of any functions of a state or a public nature. Secondly, the term "organization" may mean a certain activity, which includes the division of functions, powers, responsibilities, establishing lasting ties, coordination, etc. Finally, the organization is a phenomenon, a factor, and accordingly the concept and category, the opposite of disorganization, disorder, uncertainty, chaos [7, p.19]. In the context of the presented scientific research, the second aspect of the phenomenon is interesting. Yes, G. V. Atamanchuk notes that "organizing" means placing people in space (territory, buildings) and in functional (social roles, types of work) coordinates, connecting them with means and tools of labor, ensuring their interaction and interchange in labor and public life, expanding their possibilities by coordinating and concentrating efforts [8, p.28].

Must specify point of view V. I. Opatsky, who argues that the concept of "organization" should be considered in a static and dynamic sense. In a static sense, an organization is a distinct association of people for interaction in achieving certain goals and objectives [9, p.86]. In a dynamic sense, the scientist continues, "organization" is considered as a certain sequence of actions. The organization as an activity, in its turn, has two aspects: firstly, the activities related to the construction and improvement of the structure of any social system (for example, the bodies of internal affairs), and secondly, the implementation of management decisions. The second aspect can be characterized as an integral part of the management process (management cycle). In addition, the term "organization" is often used as equivalent to the term "management". This is due not only to the fact that the organization of the implementation of management decisions is the central working element of the management cycle, but also because organizational moments literally penetrate all management activities. Even the advancement of managerial hypotheses should sometimes be organized, not to mention information gathering, control and accounting. It is therefore assumed that management alone needs an organization. But at the same time it is necessary to distinguish between these concepts, bearing in mind that the former, that is, management, is wider than the second and includes it in its composition [10, p.247-248]. Consequently, in any case, the term "organization" means a certain activity aimed at streamlining the processes and phenomena concerned, as well as ensuring that the persons who are parties to certain relationships perform their functions properly.

As for the definition of the second component of the notion of "organizational principles", we note that, according to the explanatory dictionary, "ambush" is: 1) the basis of something; the main thing, on what is based, is based on something; 2) initial, main position, principle; the basis of the outlook, the rule of conduct; 3) method, method of committing something [11, p.461]. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Ukrainian language, "the ambush is the basic starting point of any scientific system, theory, ideological direction" [12, c.95]. It is worth noting that in the legal literature the notion of

"principles" is often identified with the term "principle", which is usually understood by some dominant idea, which reflects the meaning and characteristic features of a certain phenomenon of nature or conscious human activity. We in turn agree with AI's point of view. Makarkina, who prove that the concept of "principle" is closer to the term "rule", and "ambush" - this is a more general concept, which indicates the belonging to some social and legal phenomenon [13, p.23].

So, summing up the above points of view, we can state that under the organizational principles of the activity of scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine one should understand a certain set of elements that form the basis for the proper functioning of such research institutions. In our opinion, it is the organizational principles that influence the formation of specific characteristics and features of the functioning of the scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

There are quite a lot of approaches in the scientific literature regarding the definition of the types of organizational principles of the activity of a particular subject. However, Yu.P. gives the widest list of them. The bird Among such principles, the scientist calls: 1) the organization of events (explanation of the content and purpose of legislative and other legal acts or those or other measures, inspection of work and guidance of lower bodies (officials), development of programs, preparation and holding of meetings, conferences, etc. ); 2) implementation of material and technical operations, among which: a) record keeping (all operations that are related to the production of documents by management bodies and which are of a technical nature - correspondence, reprint, reproduction, etc.); b) direct execution of the orders of legal acts, if it has a material (technical) character (operations on the transfer of funds or property, issuance of executive documents, confiscation, payment withdrawal, etc.); c) registration, having independent value (registration of facts and events in the field of management); d) statistical (collection and processing of statistical information in accordance with the established rules); e) information and reference (preparation and processing of memos, information on the results of inspections, preparation of directories and

certificates on the work of the authorities, providing appropriate explanations and consultations on the basis of information materials); e) systematization of materials, including legal acts (creation of complex information-analytical systems for state needs); is) information and technological (the introduction of information technology in various parts of public administration) [14, p.137-138].

In our turn, having analyzed the provisions of the current legislation of Ukraine, which defines the legal framework for the organization of the activity of research and expert-criminal forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, we consider that the organizational principles of their activities are most appropriate to be divided into two large groups: 1) external organizations; and 2) internally-organized. In

the framework of this scientific research, as we have already noted above, we are interested in the external organizational principles of the research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. In modern Ukrainian, the word "external" is traditionally understood: located, located, is outside, on the surface of something; connected with the appearance, form of someone, something; who is outside something, surrounds someone, something; surrounding; which acts externally; which relates to relations with other states [15, p.474]. That is, in the submitted scientific work, "external" is that which does not belong to a certain subject, that is, to the system of scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

## Conclusions

Thus, under the external organizational principles of the research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be understood as a set of measures determined at the legislative level that may be applied by entities that are not part of the NDECU system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in order to organize and organize the activities of the latter . These measures should be directed: firstly, to create the necessary external conditions of work of the above institutions; and secondly, to increase the efficiency of their work; and third, the establishment of their organizational structure. Based on the analysis of the norms of the current legislation of Ukraine and the scientific views of scientists, the following foreign-organizational principles of activities of scientific-research expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine can be distinguished: 1) normative-legal support of the activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine; 2) financial and logistical support; 3) the implementation of external control over the activities of institutions; 4) optimization of the structure of research and expert-forensic institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (the adoption by the authorized bodies of administrative decisions on the formation, reorganization, liquidation of institutions, as well as determine the status of such institutions and other related entities).

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