In order to explore reality and its component - legal reality, it is necessary to understand the universal legal meanings and universal values. Philosophy of law teaches us to think about the most complex legal phenomena and understand their legitimacy. It should be emphasized that there is no clear and unambiguous definition of philosophy of law. The history of philosophical and legal thought offers different, sometimes contradictory views on the definition of the essential characteristics of the concept of "philosophy of law", and definition of its object and subject, too. It is known that one of the first to use this concept was Hegel, who believed that the philosophy of law is a separate science, which has its own subject. Some modern philosophers of law, for example, the Russian jurist Nersesyants, believed that "the philosophy of law... gradually formed as an independent legal discipline, which has its own general scientific status and sense" [1, p. 224]. At the same time, there is another position (Ikonnikov, Lyashenko, etc.), according to which the philosophy of law cannot be developed only by individual legal sciences, because philosophical and legal issues are much broader (in the cognitive and methodological context) than the possibilities of legal sciences.

In view of these opinions, it can be claimed that the philosophy of law is an independent philosophical discipline. Thus, the philosophy of law and legal science differ from each other in the subject of study. Philosophy of law explores the legal phenomena in the context of the interaction of everyday life and the system of the legal norms, and legal sciences (as a theory of state and law) studies the interaction of state and society, the role and importance of law in the political system, etc., and most importantly it analyses the essential characteristics of law development as relatively independent social institutions [2, p. 50]. Philosophy of law has its own clearly defined subject; it studies the essential characteristics of legal reality as a result of the interaction of the world of everyday life and the world of systematic legal life. The scholars believe that the main components of the structure of the philosophy of law are ontology of law, epistemology of law, anthropology of law, axiology of law, history of philosophy of law, praxeology of law. The structure of the philosophy of law reflects the need to solve the main issue of philosophy of law, which, according to the prominent German philosopher of law A. Kaufmann, is formulated as a question of what is law and what is its sense. These questions are philosophical
because they relate law to human existence [2, p. 21]. Philosophy of law, as well as social philosophy in general, has a number of functions, the set of which determines its theoretical capabilities. The main functions of the philosophy of law are the following: worldview, methodological, epistemological, axiological and educational. Philosophy of law is necessary for a future qualified lawyer or Master of Law to qualitatively improve his or her professional competence, acquire new knowledge and skills, which will generally help optimize the system of legal relations in the human community and identify positive conditions for improving social and legal life. Philosophy of law does not need to rise above science, conquer the legal sciences or replace the known systems of scientific and legal knowledge. On the contrary, the philosophy of law realizes its functions through interaction and mutual coherence with other social and legal, humanities and special sciences. It is closely connected with the practice of formation of legal consciousness, education of a theoretically trained and methodologically accomplished person as an active and conscious subject of legal reality of the XXI century.

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INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINALISTIC TECHNIQUE: MODERN PROBLEMS, TENDENCIES, PROSPECTS

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the researchers of current problems of innovations in criminalistic technique. The theoretical bases of development of criminalistic innovations in criminalistic technique and problems of their application in practice are analyzed. The main innovative areas of use of criminalistic technique in law enforcement activities, which ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, are identified. It is noted that one of the most important tasks of further development of criminalistics is to improve the structure of criminalistic technique in view of the emergence, development and current state of certain innovative areas of this branch of criminalistics. Research of new branches of criminalistic technique largely determines the innovative directions of modern criminalistic research in the field of criminalistic technique.

Introduction. In modern conditions, the tasks of criminalistics are determined by her social function — to assist your own receptions, methods and means to combat criminal phenomena. In this regard, the main task of criminalistics is to support law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime, full and timely technical criminalistic support and accompaniment the investigation and prevention of crimes, their judidcial