



POSSIBILITIES OF MODERN POLYGRAPH INSTRUMENTS IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Annotation:

The article discusses the problems and ways of development of polygraph devices in the internal affairs bodies. It is proposed to regularly use a polygraph device as a special psychophysiological equipment for disclosing all types of crime in the Republic.

Keywords:

Psychophysiology, polygraph, support, retraining, search, training, operational-search activity, internal affairs bodies.

In expert practice, a polygraph device is defined as a technical device designed for the simultaneous registration of several physiological indicators of a person, without harming the life and health of people, not harming the environment, allowing to track the dynamics of changes in the psychophysiological reactions of the tested person and ensuring their fixation (fixation) in response to the presented stimuli by translating the physiological indicators of the activity of the respiratory, cardiovascular systems, electrical activity of the skin, etc. into electrical signals, converted into physical quantities and displayed in the form of graphs.

The areas of application of the modern capabilities of the polygraph can be summarized in the form of several groups.

1. The use of a polygraph in police activities.

The use of a polygraph in police activities is possible, expedient and in demand in solving any problems where information regarding crimes and illegal actions can be concealed.

As a result of the analysis of the features of the police activity, as well as law enforcement practice, we systematize some of the tasks solved using the polygraph as follows:

1) identifying from the group of suspects a person involved in the commission of a crime, identifying the possible involvement or non-involvement of the interviewed person in a specific unlawful act or official abuse;

2) clarification of the plot of the crime;

3) clarification of the corpus delicti;

4) identification of the role of each criminal in the commission of a group crime;

5) identification of the place where the stolen or the murder weapon is hidden, the place of burial of the corpse;

6) search for missing persons;

7) search for the direct customers of the murder and its perpetrators;

8) identification of perjury and identification of a person or group of persons, on whose instructions the truth was hidden;

9) identification of the location of wanted persons;

10) identification of the participants in a group crime etc;

The aforementioned tasks that are solved in police activities using a polygraph are referred to as targeted examinations. The list is not final and the scope of application of the polygraph in police activities for solving various problems is constantly expanding.

In general, the use of a polygraph in police activities allows you to save time, efforts of employees, as well as material costs for carrying out operational measures, investigative and other actions.

The noted tasks, solved using a polygraph, intersect with the tasks of the own security services, as well as the personnel departments of law enforcement agencies. To the noted tasks, one should only add those that relate to the admission to information constituting a state secret, the operation of special objects, the implementation of operational-search activities.

We will separately emphasize the preventive value of systematic tests using a polygraph. Employees' understanding that they can be checked at any time and, in the event of a negative result, exposed in illegal acts, makes them restrain negative inclinations, that is, a "lie detector" acts as a disciplining factor. Thus, well-known American publications say that the regular use of a "lie detector" in large shopping centers and banks reduces the percentage of thefts by 70-90%.

The main problem in applying the results of a survey using a polygraph as evidence is their reliability. The general public knows from the media and films that there are cases of "deception" of the lie detector. It is also known about a significant number of methods of the aforementioned deception.

There are the following types and methods of counteraction to the effectiveness of a survey using a polygraph: mechanical counteraction; psychogenic methods of counteraction; voluntary control of autonomic reactions; methods of counteraction based on previous hypnotic influence; autogenic training as a possible basis for countering surveys; psychotonic training; meditation states; biofeedback principle; neurolinguistic programming; the use of pharmacological agents; the use of antidepressants (some types of drugs, barbiturates, tranquilizers, antipsychotics); the use of some household chemicals, a number of volatile substances, alcohol; the use of stimulants that have a stimulating effect on brain function and autonomic processes; the use of psychodysleptic drugs (or hallucinogens, or psychomimetics), that is, mainly synthetic drugs that cause sensory disturbances, leading to hallucinations; the use of chemicals that are not pharmacological agents.

Separately, we note a group of chemicals that can distort the picture of the curves obtained during surveys, namely, fatty acids that are part of various cosmetic creams and ointments. Applying them, the respondent violates the electrocutaneous resistance and, accordingly, changes the picture of galvanic skin reactions, which can mislead the specialist conducting the survey. Significant changes in galvanic skin reactions can be caused by applying colorless nail polish to the fingertips, treating the skin of the palms with various tanning agents, such as formaldehyde, applying substances that reduce perspiration (such as deodorants) to the palms and fingers.

Indeed, "cheating" a polygraph is possible, but not because of the imperfection of modern polling techniques using a polygraph, but in connection with their not comprehensive application. The noted problem has its own objective prerequisite associated with the high cost and relatively significant time spent on conducting a comprehensive survey using the modern potential of survey techniques, which make it possible to level the noted ways of "cheating" the polygraph. This premise is especially influential when polygraph polls in the organization are of a massive preventive nature and the organization's management cannot afford to organize an in-depth examination of each colleague on a large scale.

If we are talking about the capabilities of a highly professional polygraph examiner who is not significantly limited by the time factor, then the reliability of the information received by such a specialist is today estimated at over 90%. When applying the method of revealing hidden information, the so-called indirect method, in the case of non-involvement of the interviewed subject in the incriminated act, the reliability approaches 100%.

Thus, today the problem of the reliability and effectiveness of the use of polls using polygraphs lies not so much in the plane of the technological level of modern polygraphs or methods carried out with their use of surveys, but in the plane of the problem of training highly qualified personnel. For the investigative and judicial direction of using the polygraph, today it is also the problem of training polygraph examiners in the status of an expert.

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