- Criminal offenses and countering crime,
- Investigation of criminal offenses.

The next important step was the signing of a memorandum of cooperation by the Ministry of Justice and the National Police, which would ensure respect for human rights against citizens, detained by low enforcement agencies and guarantee everyone the right to protection. The Memorandum will ensure the realization of human rights as guaranteed by the Council of Europe's basic documents. This is especially true of ensuring early access to justice, as well as preventing the use of torture and inhuman treatment of detainees.

Respect for the individual, protection of his or her honor and dignity is the basic international principle of all state bodies, public organization and officials.

Guided by the democratic foundations of state development, it is quite clear that the activities of the National Police are built and carried out on the principle of respect for human rights, which in turn is envisaged and regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine and departmental acts.

It is the knowledge of the officers of the national police about the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens and the manner in which they are exercised that enables them to be properly guided in the application of measures of persuasion and coercion to each individual citizen.

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3D PRINTING METHOD AS A METHOD OF MODERN WEAPON MANUFACTURE

One of the most discussed methods in the mass media over the last decade is the 3D printing method. The essence of this method is the consistent application of layers of material in accordance with a pre-designed programme.

When conducting a handgun identification study, the expert must determine whether the comparable feature is common, private or subgroup. To do this, the expert must be familiar with the various processes used to manufacture parts and parts of the weapon.

The biggest problem when researching a weapon made with this method is safety when the shot is fired, as the sample may collapse during the shot. The "outdated" reliability standards in Ukraine do not allow classifying this product as a firearm after the destruction of the barrel. [1]

Another feature of the 3D printing method is its simple application. Such weapons do not require special skills in manual or machine tool making. Nowadays almost each modern person can master a printing software and printer principle which, by the way, can be downloaded simply from the Internet.

The use of the 3-D printer as described above yields a finished product ready to be used immediately off of the printer instead of waiting for a completed assembly.

The 3-D printer receives its instructions via a software program generically called computer aided design (CAD). The CAD system models the desired object in a solid-modeling program, which means that its models are an agglomeration of points in space rather than a hollow group of stitched-together polygons. With its emphasis on solid, volumetric materials, this type of modeling is particularly well-suited for 3-D printing [2].

After designing the desired object to be manufactured using the CAD program, a design file in a format called Stereolithography (STL) is sent to the 3-D printer. An STL file renders surfaces in the CAD design as a mesh of triangles. The number and size of the triangles determine how accurately curved surfaces are printed. The 3-D printer interprets those STL files into layers, so the object can be built up by the additive printing process.

There are currently seven printing technologies that are in broad development: binder jetting, directed-energy deposition, material extrusion, material jetting, powder bed fusion, sheet lamination and vat photopolymerization. This article will not address the different technologies employed by those methods, but it is important to note that they all employ a technique that adds material to a previously deposited layer.

3-D printing of organic objects and even complex jet engines is happening today.

General Electric recently demonstrated a functional jet engine that was built entirely from 3-D printed parts. The technological breakthroughs in the field are being made at an exponential pace, so much so that it is exceeding the pace predicted by Moore's law. Any discussion of 3-D printing becomes obsolete nearly before it is published.

Unfortunately, criminals and terrorists are very often early adopters that use technologies for illicit purposes not originally intended by the inventors and innovators. A review, then, is necessary to examine how the 3-D printing technology may be misused by criminals and terrorists.

The conclusion may be that modern weapons manufacturing methods are ahead of their research methods, which often lead to failure to

solve serious crimes. Improving the research system directly depends on the future of all of us.

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<div align="center">### INFORMATION SECURITY IN INDIA</div>

Cyber security is concerned with making cyberspace safe from threats, namely cyber-threats. The notion of "cyber-threats" is rather vague and implies the malicious use of information and communication technologies (ICT) either as a target or as a tool by a wide range of malevolent actors. At the present stage, Cyber security has become an integral aspect of national security. Moreover, its area of influence extends far beyond military domains to cover all aspects of a nation's governance, economy and welfare [1].

There are about 1.5 billion people in India and almost everyone uses the Internet for all their needs, ranging from shopping to banking, studying to storing data, cyber crimes have also increased in proportion to usage. Currently, the Information Act, 2000 is the primary law for dealing with cybercrime and digital commerce in the country. The Act was first formulated in 2000, and then was revised in 2008 and came into force a year late. The Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2008 amended a number of sections that were related to digital data, electronic devices and cybercrimes.

In the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008, cybersecurity is exercised under sections 43 (data protection), 66 (hacking), 66A (measures against sending offensive messages), 66B punishment for illegally possessing stolen computer resources or communication devices), 67(protection against unauthorised access to data), 69 (cyberterrorism), 70 (securing access or attempting to secure access to a protected system) and 72 (privacy and confidentiality) among others.

The National Technical Research Organisation is the main agency designed to protect national critical infrastructure and to handle all the cybersecurity incidents in critical sectors of the country. Additionally, the