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### SYSTEMS THAT OVERCOME CRIME

The relevance of the research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade there has been a growing trend of crime around the world. Moreover, at the same time, there has been the lack of measures of social and legal control from the growing criminalization of public relations.

Crime depends on the income level of certain groups of countries. Crime is declining in high-income countries. Countries like the USA and the EU member states. On the other hand, in countries with the low-income the crime is increasing. For instance, such tendency we can observe in African countries.

Serious crimes start with minor offenses. The effectiveness of the New York concept of the theory of broken windows reduced crime by 65 percent. In 1994 New York City Mayor R. Julian immediately began fighting crime because in the 1980s there were more than 1,500 serious crimes daily [4]. The meaning of this theory is revealed in such a way that trifles like broken windows or graffiti on the walls are crucial importance in committing offenses in megacities. Feeling impunity for illegal actions, citizens begin to break the law and order more actively. Observations prove that even one broken window in the porch, house or apartment will soon lead to breaking windows as a norm; hence, it will lead to an increase in the number of serious offenses. Basically, the theory of broken windows is an epidemiological theory of crime, according to which crime is just a contagious epidemic which must be fought. The content of this concept was primarily the fight against such seemingly minor violations as graffiti on the walls and ticketless travel of passengers. Thus, none of the subway car could leave if there was at least one inscription on it. All drawings were immediately erased or painted with fresh paint in order to bring to the attention of vandals a clear message: no one will see their drawings.

Therefore, a victorious approach in the field of combating crime began with the New York subway.

As part of an unprecedented fight against crime, New York City police have taken a tough stance on petty offenders, arresting anyone who paints walls or violates public order. The crime rate has also decreased due to the introduction of the innovative information system "CompStat" in the police activities. In the 1990s it was based on the following four main components: collecting information, prompt response, defining tough countermeasures and generalization of the results of the carried out work. Currently, the system is improving and in 2016 the police had the entire base of crimes in their smartphones.

In Japan the strategy of "community policing" spread quickly and became nationwide in the 60's of the twentieth century.

The essence of Community Policing is to establish a partnership between the police, the community and local authorities, where everyone is aware of their responsibility for their own safety, and the police are based on the specific needs of citizens in their activities.

This system is practical for several reasons:

1) significant savings of time, effort and police tools which will allow them to transfer their attention from secondary to more important production issues of law enforcement;

2) savings of budget funds from the use of voluntary and, most importantly, free public assistance;

3) strengthening the interaction of various social institutions and subjects of crime prevention;

4) increasing public confidence in law enforcement agencies.

Crime Prevention Associations were first established in Japan and they are still operating in police stations. The main forms of work of these organizations include: a) informing the police about crimes which are committed on the service area of a particular police station;

b) educational activities among citizens [2, c. 159–161].

And one of the most numerous public organizations is the Federation of Crime Prevention. It consists of 50 associations at the prefectural level, 1,200 district departments working at police departments, and also 410 thousand local departments which are created on the basis of police departments. Similar to the USSR in Japan there are also voluntary public patrols [3, c. 51].

The high efficiency of the Japanese police can also be attributed to the fact that in most cases police officers live in booths (posts), in their separate rooms with their families. Close cooperation is achieved with residents of the local community thanks to the constant presence of a police officer at his place of work which coincides with the place of actual residence.

Based on the experience of the United States and Japan the efficiency of the police on a high level is due to close cooperation with the

public and also it as based on the general nature of the population. In New York it is advisable to accelerate the development of the State Crime Prevention Program in order to consolidate a set of measures aimed at eliminating the scale, causes and

prerequisites for committing criminal offenses. In order to maintain a secure level in Japan it is important to have a general social approach of crime

prevention, which is manifested in the fight against poverty. Also, it solves the issue of employment especially for young people and state support of socially vulnerable groups of the Japanese population, as well as establishing effective cooperation between law enforcement agencies and central and local executive authorities in this area.

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#### **TURKEY'S EFFORTS IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME**

Organized crime has become a serious concern for the entire global community. The era of globalization has transformed the world into a new social order characterized primarily by the unrestricted movement of goods and factors of production along national borders. The globalization of society and the advancements in transportation and communication technologies have provided various opportunities not only for the prosperity of our societies, but also for the criminal world as well.

Availing themselves of these advancements, organized crime syndicates have become a major challenge for the international community. It can even be said that organized crime has become among the top non-military threats to international security and stability. We know the various types of organized crime such as terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, trafficking in human beings, small arms,