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EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN JAPAN

Japan's success in preventing crime cannot be attributed to any one reason. The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of circumstances of a socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other nature. To prove this, we will conduct a criminological analysis of the modern Japanese model of crime prevention, which includes the following areas (strategies) of preventive activities:

1) long-term implementation of the "community policing" strategy;

2) measures within the framework of social crime prevention;

3) effective criminal policy;

4) implementation of science and technology achievements in crime prevention activities [1].

The crime prevention system in Japan is focused on local programs. The Ministry of Justice has developed a model crime prevention program for a district. There are two types of district programs: scientific, which aim to criminologically diagnose the state of crime in the district, and applied, which contain specific prevention measures. There are also municipal programs in which the population of the districts participates. The functions of early (pre-criminal) and post-penitentiary (after serving a sentence) anti-relapse prevention in Japan are carried out by special rehabilitation

assistance bodies. They are staffed by voluntary and full-time employees [2, p. 6].

Japan has the most successful system of community prevention. This circumstance plays an important role in the fact that this industrialized country, unlike others, has a fairly low crime rate. The Crime Prevention Association, a semi-public, semi-governmental organization, is actively working in this area. Its units operate at different levels (from national to local) at each police station. The grassroots of this association are crime prevention centers, which work in close contact with neighborhood self-government committees.

The Association of Big Brothers and Big Sisters is involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Its structural units operate in all prefectures of Japan. The organization's members are young people under the age of 20, mostly students, who volunteer to work with offenders in close cooperation with schools, parents, and the police. Preventive work with juveniles is also carried out by women's rehabilitation protection societies, which were established in 1953. At the state level, there is the Japanese Women's Council for Rehabilitative Protection, which coordinates the activities of local bodies in each prefecture [2, p. 7].

A police volunteer is a person who, by choice, devotes time and energy to performing tasks at the direction of and on behalf of an organization. They agree to do so without expectation of compensation or financial reward, except for payment of pre-determined out-of-pocket expenses. There is no obligation on either party, so no employment contract is entered into when a person agrees to serve as a volunteer.

Volunteer roles are performed in the workplace and are designed to improve police performance and provide additional support to local communities throughout the police force's area of operation. They assist officers and staff who can focus on core policing duties, which means more officers on the streets and better support from the public [4].

So, over the past 10 years (as for 2016), the number of volunteers involved in crime prevention has grown from about 200,000 to almost 3,000,000. Many of these volunteers accompany children on their way to school; others regularly "inspect dangerous places." However, the most popular activity is neighborhood patrols. The activities of these volunteers take place against the backdrop of a growing number of volunteers helping ex-prisoners and juvenile offenders reintegrate into society. This is a remarkable development

not only because of its unprecedented scale, but also because in Japan, as in many other industrialized countries, "public demand" in recent years has led to stricter punishment for criminals and greater public attention to the needs of victims rather than criminals [3].

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The experience of combating crime in foreign countries is analyzed, namely, attention is drawn to the most effective foreign developments to ensure the safety of citizens.

Key words: security, crime prevention, foreign experience, prevention.

The relevance of this topic in the field of fighting crime is due to the fact that during the last ten years, there is a tendency to increase the level of crime throughout the world, and, at the same time, the insufficiency of measures regarding social and legal control of the growing criminalization of social relations.

In Ukraine, there is no concept of fighting crime approved at the state level, which is due to many economic, social, political, legal