

interact with people from different communities and backgrounds whilst making a positive contribution to the local community.

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COMBATING CRIME: JAPAN EXPERIENCE

An analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that, under current conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international links, are increasingly focusing their efforts on controlling the most profitable areas of economic relations. Absence of a unified national concept of counteraction to crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the respective directions does not contribute to crime prevention in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and rule of law, since the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, since the fight against crime has long ago become a global problem, which has become not only national, but also international, transnational. The relevance of research in this area is due to the fact that over the last decade, there has been a trend towards increasing crime rates, and at the same time, a lack of measures of social and legal control against the increasing criminalization of social relations.

Japan's success in crime prevention cannot be explained by any single reason. The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of circumstances of socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other nature. To prove this, we will conduct a criminological analysis of the current Japanese model of

crime prevention, which includes the following directions (strategies) of preventive activity: 1) long-term implementation of the strategy "community policing"; 2) measures within the framework of social crime prevention; 3) effective criminal policy; 4) implementation of the achievements of science and technology in crime prevention activities. Let's look at the listed components of the Japanese crime prevention model in more detail.

Therefore, an important way of reducing crime in Japan, unlike many, even European, countries in the world, is to bring science and technology to crime prevention. There are a number of "know-how" used recently in Japan to counteract crime.

For example, a mobile phone application was developed in Osaka, Japan, to allow residents of this city to get acquainted with a local crime map. The information in this mobile application is updated from the Osaka Police Department database. This allows the Japanese to track the level and prevalence of various criminal offenses committed in specific areas in an on-line mode [1]. This program achieves an adequate level of criminological awareness of the Japanese, as well as reducing the victimization of the population, which can avoid the most criminogenic and dangerous places. We consider it necessary to add that Ukraine also does not stand aside modern innovative approaches in law enforcement activity. An example is Kharkiv, where an online crime map is posted on the website of the newly created police. It is formed on the basis of the number of common criminal offenses reported in different districts of Kharkiv, as well as other events. Moreover, information about crimes and other events can be viewed in a day, a week or month [2]. We believe that similar experience should be introduced in other cities of Ukraine.

Another example from the world of crime prevention innovations in Japan. In 2012, Secom developed a mini-helicopter that resembles, in appearance, the drones used by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in conducting anti-terrorist operations in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. This drone is capable of rising several tens of meters into the air thanks to four propellers. The device is equipped with GPS sensors for patrolling a certain area; high-quality camcorder - for video and photo capture of certain objects or persons; LED lamps - for energy-efficient, high-quality night-time lighting. The present invention is used by private security and security companies. Recently Japanese police became interested in buying several such patrols for street and crime detection, as well as wanted persons and vehicles in the most criminal cities of Japan. The price of the drone is about 5,000 yen (\$ 42) [3].

Toshiba has developed the DB-82 buzzer. It is aimed primarily at women and children who represent the most affected and victimized sections of the population. The principle of operation of this waterproof device is simple: in the event that the owner of the device is in danger or in the case of (attempted) criminal attack on him after pushing a small pin from DB-82, it produces a powerful siren at 95 dB [4] (almost equal to the force sound of a passenger plane taking off). Finding an offender in an extremely noisy environment, therefore, gives his actions obvious, significantly increases the chances of being exposed and detained by eyewitnesses to the event or the police. Therefore, the owners of this invention have a high chance of remaining intact and retaining their property.

It can be noted that in Japan, another invention has recently become widespread in the prevention of self-serving and self-serving violent crimes. This is a kind of orange ball called the Bohan yu Boro Kara, the size of a baseball. They are mostly used in shops, retail chains, banks, other financial institutions and are located near the cashier. The purpose of the layers is as follows: in the event of theft, robbery or other crime, the victim can throw the colored layer at the offender or in the vehicle where the perpetrator disappears from the crime scene. During the impact, the layer bursts and notices the perpetrator, coloring him in orange, thereby the chances of the police and the public to identify and apprehend the offender with a special orange mark are significantly increased. According to the Japan National Police Agency, these layers are used in only 3% of crimes [5]. However, this does not mean that they do not fulfill their primary purpose. On the contrary, the preventive effect of the layers is to have an anti-criminogenic psychological impact on persons who are carriers of criminal motivation to commit the listed criminal offenses. This influence is manifested in increasing the chances of them refusing to commit criminal intent.

In Japan, major retailers purchase these crime prevention devices. There are undoubtedly other examples of the use of modern science and technology in crime prevention in Japan. However, it should be noted that public opinion polls conducted in Japan on the use of robotics and other innovative crime prevention solutions show, in general, the Japanese's approving attitude towards such ideas of the government. Thus, 55.3% of the respondents confirmed that they are ready to buy robots for the protection of their own housing and property [6]. Therefore, the positive attitude of citizens to the introduction of innovative approaches to crime prevention, as well as the high demand for high-tech products in Japan stimulate its production and use in the work of many preventive agents.

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ARABIC STATES

Capital punishment or death - deprivation of life as a punishment, provided for by the law of the state and carried out in accordance with a court sentence [1]. On the one hand, it is an effective way to prevent a person from committing a crime again. On the other hand, there is a great risk of losing the innocent. The death penalty is one of the most ancient types of punishment that arose in the course of the implementation of the principle of talion - killing a person by another person was punished by the death of the killer. It appeared when the state assumed the function of executing punishment for crimes. Keeping criminals in prison is a pleasure, expensive, making them guess relatively late, so for a long time, killing has remained the main way of dealing with offenders [6]. In addition, the principle of blood revenge, which is active in many societies, also played an important role. Almost all human societies at some stage in their development have applied the death penalty to criminals [1] . The death penalty remains a common phenomenon in many Eastern countries.