

The state practically does not take measures to increase social responsibility of business. In addition, in market conditions reforms under the pretext of increasing competitiveness enterprises actually destroyed their social and domestic subsystem created in Soviet times. Some charities business are purely advertising and demonstration, do not change its general antisocial orientation, which is often the case accompanied by fraud, which killed hundreds of thousands and millions of investors and shareholders. The executive branch avoids solving the problem of restoring devalued savings and insurance contributions of the population, limited to minor measures taken, first of all, to calm public opinion. All this is not agrees with the government's calls for trust, consent, social partnerships in the country. These negative phenomena of Ukrainian economy and social sphere cannot be considered insignificant and episodic. In seven to eight years, they have acquired signs of stability trends. The reason for this is not only imperfect Soviet legacy and mistakes of the perestroika period [7].

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#### **NEW METHODS OF FINDING EVIDENCE**

Detection of evidence - their identification, drawing attention to certain factual data that may acquire evidentiary value. This is the initial and necessary stage of collecting them. It is possible to collect only what is sought, discovered, became known to the subject of proof. At the stage of collecting evidence, the subject of proof actually deals not with evidence, but with factual data, which (according to his assumption) can only become

evidence, that is to say with prints of the event that do not yet have the procedural status of evidence. That is why the discovery of such factual data requires their assessment as future evidence, and this assessment is of a purely preliminary nature, because the evidentiary value of the discovered data can be judged only after their study.

The collection of evidence is carried out subject to a number of conditions, procedural and forensic.

When collecting evidence, unconditional compliance with the requirements of legality is required. In practice, this means:

Collection of evidence only in the ways prescribed by law;

The use of legal methods of collecting evidence only within the framework of their procedural procedure, which is established by law;

Collection of evidence only by a person authorized by law;

Objectivity, impartiality in the collection of evidence;

At the stage of collecting evidence, evidentiary information is identified, transmitted and accumulated. Depending on the method of cognition used, the paths of information movement also change, the circle and the role of those factors that determine the possibility and degree of its distortion during transmission change. Moreover, different methods of cognition play a different role in this process.

There are the following forms of recording evidentiary information:

1) verbal (verbal); 2) graphic; 3) subject; 4) visual and figurative.

Various combinations of these forms are possible, for example, a combination of verbal and graphic, visual-figurative and verbal.

The main methods are measurement, description and simulation. Techniques for implementing these methods are: a) for the verbal form of fixation - recording, sound recording; b) in the case of a graphical form of fixation, a graphical display (schematic and scale plans, drawings, drawings); c) in the case of the subject form of fixation - the removal of the object in nature and its conservation, the production of material models; d) in a visually figurative form - photography, filming, video recording.

**Protocols.** The basis of the protocols is the description as a fixation method. The epistemological nature of it as a general scientific method of forensic science and proof and methods of its implementation have been studied in detail, described many times, and there is no need to repeat them

**Sound recording** as a technique of the verbal form of fixation has well-known advantages over recording. It allows you to record not only the content of the testimony, but also the acoustic side of the interrogation, which contains more information than the interrogation protocol, but does not receive its reflection in the protocol.

Playing a sound recording has a greater emotional impact than announcing an interrogation protocol. Finally, the sound recording ensures the transmission of the peculiarities of the interrogated person's speech, the individuality of his language, which is also difficult and sometimes impossible to reflect in the interrogation protocol.

**Sketching** as a fixation technique historically preceded the use of technical means for these purposes and usually accompanied the recording. Currently, sketching is most often done in "emergency" situations when, for some reason, it is not possible to apply technical means of capturing the appearance of objects.

**Drawing up plans and diagrams** is the most common technique for the graphical form of recording evidence. Schemes and plans can be made both by the person transmitting information to the subject of proof (witness, victim, accused, expert), and by the subject of evidence himself in an indirect or direct description.

**Copying and obtaining casts and impressions.** The difference between these concepts, in our opinion, is purely conditional: copying (copying) in practice is understood as obtaining plane mappings, although in the literal sense of the word, a copy is also a volumetric display of the original (cast, imprint).

**Video recording** retains all the advantages of sound recording, adding also real clarity and the ability to record not only verbal, but also visual information about the recorded phenomenon. With the development of digital video recording, its use for evidentiary purposes should become more and more popular, but the procedural order of its use is still poorly regulated.

The above can be considered old, even somewhat outdated methods of collecting evidence, since in our realities digitalization actively penetrates into criminal procedural relations, has a significant impact on the formation of evidence in a criminal case. Research related to the development of the electronic form of recording, transferring and using information is acquiring special relevance. There is a need to develop new methods for detecting, fixing and evaluating evidence in the commission of unlawful acts, primarily related to the use of computer technology.

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## **PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THE USA**

Crime is a socially dangerous phenomenon that covers the whole set of encroachments on public relations, which are protected by criminal law in a certain space and time [2].

Crime prevention is a system of measures taken by state bodies, public organizations, government officials and other persons aimed at counteracting the processes of crime determination, aimed at re-socialization of potential criminals, prevention of new crimes [1].

In the United States, there are three models of preventive action: the model of public institutions, the model of individual safety and the model of environmental impact. Crime prevention programs are being implemented at the federal and local levels. In some states, citizen participation in law enforcement has reduced the number of robberies by 30%. Here the reward for the information having operational and preventive value is used. More attention in the practice of crime prevention in the United States is paid to eliminating the causes and conditions of crimes, stopping acts of vandalism, preventive resolution of family conflicts, and building trust between the police and citizens.

The United States of America is characterized by a special system of protection of minors in criminal proceedings, due to a number of features of the legal system of the state. Historically, the United States was home to the world's first juvenile justice system. A probation system was introduced to manage and control minors after their release.

The legal system of this country has established three main requirements for juvenile justice. First of all, it is a specialization of the judiciary, which provided for the availability of autonomous premises for consideration and resolution of cases concerning minors; specialized judge and isolation of juveniles from adults in pre-trial detention facilities. The trial was simplified and took the form of an interview between the judge and the defendant behind closed doors. An important feature of the American juvenile court was that the supervision of juvenile custody was exercised by a judge (until now it was a public office). This, in turn,