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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, the fight against crime has long ago become a global problem, which has become not only national, but also international, transnational.

We would focus on Japan as this country has a reputation for having a relatively low crime rate compared to many other countries. The country has taken a variety of measures to ensure public safety and fight crime effectively. Here are some of the key aspects of Japan's approach to fighting crime:

1. Public order: Japan emphasises community involvement in crime prevention. Local police officers work closely with residents to build trust and maintain strong relationships with the community. This approach encourages citizens to report suspicious activities and contributes to a safer environment.

2. Technology and surveillance: Japan uses advanced technology and surveillance systems to improve crime prevention and investigation. This includes the use of security cameras, facial recognition technology and fingerprinting systems to identify suspects and prevent criminal activity.

3. Strict gun control: Japan has strict rules on gun ownership. The ownership and use of firearms is strictly regulated, making it difficult for criminals to gain access to them. This contributes to the low number of gun-related crimes in the country.

4. An effective judicial system: Japan has a well-functioning judicial system that prioritises speedy and fair trials. Police and prosecutors work closely together to gather evidence and build strong cases against criminals. The courts have a high conviction rate, which acts as a deterrent to potential offenders.

5. Focus on rehabilitation: Japan pays considerable attention to the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society. The country offers various programmes and support systems to help offenders successfully reintegrate and lead law-abiding lives.

It is important to note that while Japan has taken effective measures to combat crime, no country is completely free of crime. Like any other nation, Japan faces its own unique challenges and is constantly working to improve its crime prevention strategies.

In order to create conditions for the emergence of situations related to crime and crime itself, international countries have been studying this issue for several decades and have come up with various ways to prevent crime, and one of them is Japan.

The majority of foreign criminologists and politicians see the solution to the problem of high crime rates criminologists and politicians see the solution to this problem in the use of measures not related to legal coercion. In general, the dominant system of crime prevention in places of detention in Europe, America and Japan is social prevention, special crime prevention by state bodies and organisations, and crime prevention by the public.

Specialised crime prevention is carried out both within the framework of criminal justice activities (as this work is related to the use of criminal law measures) and with the implementation of government programmes to stabilise crime.

Much attention is paid to improving the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies. In these and other foreign countries, there are departmental centres within judicial, investigative, penitentiary and post-penitentiary institutions. Moreover, significant funds are invested in penitentiary institutions to prevent recidivism.

At the same time, the penitentiary system pays attention to reducing the alienation of convicts, weakening the influence of hardened criminals on prisoners, strengthening their adaptive qualities, etc. For example, in Japan, numerous programmes of behavioural modification and treatment of certain categories of prisoners using psychiatry and psychology (electroshock, intensive mental influence, psychosurgery, etc.) are widely used in penitentiary practice.

Thus, comprehensive crime prevention programmes in Japan can be divided into two types. The first is programmes that are usually developed by educational or research institutions for the purpose of criminological study of various aspects of criminal manifestations.

In our opinion, this experience can be used by the penitentiary system of Ukraine, which has two research centres (in Chernihiv and Kyiv).

The second type of comprehensive crime prevention in Japan is programmes developed by state or municipal authorities. In connection with decentralisation, local communities can develop special preventive programmes to prevent new crimes in places of detention, if there are places of detention on their territory.

Another equally important way to prevent crime is to involve citizens or civilians living in the same area.

Although the history of crime prevention volunteering dates back to 2000, the number of people involved in such volunteering has increased dramatically in recent decades. In 2003, 177,831

people were registered as crime prevention volunteers; by 2016, this number had risen to 2,758,659. On average, 45.7 % of them volunteer more than 10 days a month, 38.7 % volunteer 2–9 days a month, and another 14.1 % volunteer one day a month. Many groups (75.1 %) accompany children to school. 41.3% regularly "inspect dangerous places". However, the most popular activity that most groups (79.2 %) organise most often is neighbourhood patrols (National Police Agency, 2016).

Much of the information in Japanese has been made public through reports compiled by researchers, who often collaborate with local, prefectural and national governments and police. These publications usually focus on profiling volunteer groups and their activities (National Police Agency, 2015; Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2011; Iwamoto, 2005). In addition, police and local governments post a large amount of similar information about crime prevention volunteer groups on various websites. Based on these sources, we know not only how often groups engage in what type of activities, we also know that the majority of crime prevention volunteers nationwide are over 60 years old and that in the Tokyo metropolitan area, just over half of them are male. Another aspect of crime prevention volunteering that has been particularly addressed in (local) government research concerns the reasons why people engage in such volunteering. Surveys conducted at the local level, based on multiple-choice questions, show that most people participate to make their neighbourhood safer; other reasons include contact and getting to know (new) people in the neighbourhood, as well as concerns about crime (National Police Agency, 2015; Sakamoto and Nakai, 2007; Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2011; Yoshinaka, 2006) [1].

With regard to the social dimension of volunteering in crime prevention, the relationship between volunteering and social capital has also been considered.

In addition to the impact of volunteering on the social fabric, an important topic of research on crime prevention volunteering is the impact of volunteering on participants' fear and perceptions of crime. Based on a large-scale study, Shimada et al. noted in this regard that aspects of crime prevention volunteering lead to high-perceived crime risk and low levels of life satisfaction among participants (2010) [2].

Although the Japanese authorities have engaged civilians on a voluntary basis in crime prevention and security in certain areas, the question of how to create effective means of countering crime for civilians and officials has arisen.

To this end, the Japanese have created some unusual means of combating and preventing crime with technology and information.

If you have visited a police station, shops or commercial establishments in Japan, then you have most probably seen the orange orbs that are the size of a baseball. They can usually be found next to the cash register. These are not for sale though, want to know why? That is because these bright orange orbs are anti-crime devices.

The local name of these balls is 'bohan yu kara boru' and their distinctive color is due to the orange paint contained within them. How do they help in deterring crimes? The idea is for the store employees to make use of these balls in case of a theft or robbery by throwing them at the culprit. The balls upon hitting will burst, and the perpetrator shall be marked with orange paint thus making it easier for the police to identify and thus apprehend him. The same approach can be used for marking the car/van being used for robbery. They are hardly used though and according to research that was conducted by Japan's National Police Agency these anti-crime balls have only been used in 3 % of robberies of so far. Partly this is the case because in a life-death scenario you are better off by not throwing a paintball at the armed thief [2].

Feed tailor's partner and Osaka-based tech startup C-LIS has released an Android app with the same features. Based on information gathered from local city police, the Osaka Prefectural Police Department sends email alerts to local citizens to prevent crime. By combining text alerts with Google Maps, two inventors of mobile phone apps have made it possible to see crimes on a map at a glance.

Japan's police system is run by each prefectural government. For regions other than Osaka, some prefectural police have other ways of communicating alerts to local residents, while others do not. If the national police agency were to define a protocol for transmitting alerts and bring prefectural police across the country online, we could see information about crimes across Japan.

Osaka is known for its high crime rate, and this was probably one of the factors that two apps were born in this region.

Thus, the positive attitude of citizens towards the introduction of innovative approaches to crime prevention, as well as the high demand for 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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GENDER ASPECT OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN UKRAINE AND AMERICA

The issue of gender equality has recently gained great popularity and has become very relevant in modern realities. Therefore, in my opinion, it is important to understand the concept and understand this issue. Gender equality means equal opportunities for self-realization for both women and men [1].

It envisages a society in which both women and men have equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all spheres of life. Equality between women and men is when representatives of both sexes can have equal access to education and health care, management and power, have equal opportunities to achieve financial independence by working for someone or running their own business, to realize their personal and professional needs and interests [1]. The main task for ensuring equality is to give women powers and opportunities in all spheres of life. Attention is focused on women. This is because since ancient times it was they who were oppressed and their rights were much less important than the rights of men. This has been manifested since ancient times. Women were forbidden to study, do science, work and express themselves.

Their main function was the birth and upbringing of children, taking care of the household and ensuring a comfortable life for the husband. In those days, they were in the shadow of men, but even then they fought to have equal rights and opportunities.

Nowadays, the situation of women is much better, but still there are some shortcomings that we would like to correct. And the most important drawback is oppression in professional activities, especially in those professions that seem to be created for men. This is work in the sphere of national security of Ukraine, politics, business. For some