

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,

radioactive materials and even weapons of mass destruction. Needless to say, organized crime in all its forms, possesses a serious threat to the health, security and welfare of human beings, and adversely affects the economic, cultural and political foundations of society. So, combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community.

For many years, Turkey was a model country in the Middle East for its potential to combine Islam and democracy. The most exemplary period was starting with the early 2000s when this country begins serious fight against organized crime groups. This period was marked by the elimination of organized crime groups and the seizure of large amounts of smuggled materials.

Studying the history of crime in Turkey, we can say that this country suffered the most during Erdogan's rule. But, to my mind, it is more important to explain what are the positive aspects of the fighting organized crime.

Combating organized crime need for: • creating coordinated comprehensive national strategies, • quick exchange of information and experience among the law enforcement officers and other criminal justice officers, • cooperating in the area of border security, • and creating public awareness on transnational crime as a national security threat in order to enlist citizens participation in combating organized crime.

Also it is important to cooperate to put an end to various forms of organized crimes by acceding to international instruments, it is also an important step. "The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime" and its three Protocols are among such international instruments. Turkey is party to the said Convention and its Protocols.

Bilateral agreements for cooperation against drug trafficking, terrorism and organized crime do also have significant importance. Turkey has concluded such agreements with more than 70 countries. Turkey is also party to certain regional cooperation efforts in the fight against organized crime in the Balkans and Black Sea regions, such as the Stability Pact, the South East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

In addition, the "Agreement on Cooperation between the European Police Office and the Republic of Turkey" has entered into force as of July 2004.

Besides, as a country which has achieved great success in the fight against organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, Turkey has lead a national initiative aimed at setting up an infrastructure to carry out efforts at the international level. Within this framework, the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) was founded in Turkey with the cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Since its establishment in 2000, more than 1600 national and international law enforcement officers have participated in the training and seminar programs organized by TADOC.

As a conclusion it can be noted, that over the last years, Turkey has shown impressive results in the interdiction of illicit drug trafficking, and has introduced new legislation and operational structures against drug related organized crime and money-laundering. In my opinion, our country also can create similar educational structures such as TADOC and pay more attention to the fighting organized crime.

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### **FIGHT AGAINST FOOTBALL HOOLIGANS**

Football hooliganism or soccer hooliganism is disorderly, violent or destructive/behavior/perpetrated/by/spectators/at association=footballevent s. Football hooliganism normally involves conflict between gangs, in English known as football firms (derived from the British slang for a criminal gang), formed to intimidate and attack supporters of other teams. Disorderly behaviour has been common among football supporters since the birth of the sport, but it is only really since the 1960s that it began to be perceived as a serious problem. Vigorous efforts by governments and the police since then have done much to reduce the scale of hooliganism.

Conflict may take place before, during or after matches. Participants often select locations away from stadiums to avoid arrest by the police, but conflict can also erupt spontaneously inside the stadium or in the surrounding streets. In extreme cases, hooligans, police, and bystanders have been killed, and riot police have intervened. The principal difficulty for the police in dealing with football hooliganism has been in differentiating between the hooligan and the ordinary football supporter. This difficulty led to the police developing a system whereby all fans were contained, both inside the ground and in travelling to the ground. At the same time, the second primary strategy of the police was the undercover operation: an attempt to ascertain who exactly the hooligans were.

The English Football Association recommended that plain clothes officers be used in the domestic game as far back as the mid-sixties and requests for the police to infiltrate travelling supporters with plain clothes