

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF ATTRACTING CITIZENS TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

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Abstract: The article analyzes the experience of the police of foreign countries in attracting citizens to publicly assist in the fight against crime.

Keywords: crime fighting, public assistance of citizens, foreign countries, operational-search activity, an employee of a body carrying out operational-search activities, an operative.

The high crime rate in our country is one of the main factors hindering the implementation of positive socio-economic reforms. Therefore, in modern conditions, one of the fundamental national tasks requiring the adoption of a set of urgent measures is the fight against crime.

An important role among the most effective means of combating crime is played by operational investigative activities. At the same time, the use of its specific forces, means and methods is one of the important, integral components of the successful work of the operational units of the internal affairs bodies to solve the tasks of detecting, preventing, suppressing and solving crimes.

However, as the analysis of departmental regulations and the activities of operational units of the internal affairs bodies shows, operational investigative activities are carried out mainly behind the scenes, while significant assistance to these units in the fight against crime is provided by persons assisting on a confidential basis. In turn, the public assistance of citizens to the operational units of the internal affairs bodies is not given due attention, although this category of persons often

carries out no less difficult work. Persons who openly assist the operational units of the internal affairs bodies often solve similar tasks, and they are also exposed to danger from criminals.

This situation is partly explained by the presence of many unresolved problems concerning legal regulation, organization and tactics of public assistance of citizens to operational units. It can be stated that at present, many operational officers of the internal affairs bodies, due to their short experience and, accordingly, insufficient work experience, involve citizens in the prevention and detection of crimes causes certain difficulties.

The problem is further compounded by the fact that in the science of operational investigative activities, an integral concept of the organization and tactics of public assistance of citizens to operational units has not been developed, and the available "Currently, the issues of motivating citizens to provide public assistance to operational units of internal affairs bodies remain insufficiently developed, which play an important role, since the duration and effectiveness of public assistance directly depend on the motivation of a person to provide it.

In addition, the current operational-search legislation, although it takes into account the possibility of citizens providing assistance to bodies carrying out operational-search activities on a public basis, however, does not fully meet the modern needs of the practice of combating crime, which negatively affects the involvement of persons to assist law enforcement agencies in solving the tasks of operational-search activities.

Thus, the need for further development of the institution of public assistance to citizens is dictated by the objectives of the theory of operational investigative activities and is conditioned by the needs of practice to obtain scientifically sound recommendations for providing public assistance to citizens to operational units of internal affairs bodies.

In the process of searching for optimal ways of possible changes and development of Russian legislation regulating the public assistance of citizens to

operational units of internal affairs bodies, in our opinion, it is necessary to refer to the experience of the police of foreign countries in attracting citizens to fight crime.

In many foreign countries, for example in the USA, Japan, China, Germany, there have been their own organizational forms of interaction between the police and the population for a long time. There are special structural units in the police, whose main function is to work among the population. Interaction between the police and the population is also carried out in widespread advisory councils consisting of representatives of trade unions, religious, house and other public organizations [1].

For example, in Japan, where there is a lower crime rate compared to other developed foreign countries, one of the reasons for success in this area, experts call the broad cooperation of the population with the police. Crime Prevention Associations have been established at the level of police stations and prefectures, whose functions include reporting crimes to the police, as well as patrolling the streets in the evening and at night as part of the so-called "vigilance detachments" [2].

In the USA, in Washington State, on the initiative of local residents, an organization called "Population - against Criminals" was created, characterized in that all its members had their own cars equipped with portable radio transmitters, which reported everything suspicious. There are similar formations in England and Canada [3].

In a number of regions of Germany, there is a "Voluntary Friends" program to assist police in arrests. In each police unit, a public visitor from the master is elected, 1842 who has the opportunity to come to the station without warning to check the conditions of detention of the arrested, their moral and physical condition [4].

In the UK, in the Northumbria area, the police work is assisted by the Northumbria Coalition against Crime, which is an unpaid reserve force used in an emergency situation. They are led by the police with the support of entrepreneurs, industrialists and representatives of local communities [4].

In China, the connection of law enforcement agencies with the population is considered one of the fundamental principles of its activities. Street and village

committees are being set up to assist law enforcement agencies in combating crime. In each parish, so-called information points have been established on the streets of cities, which receive messages about illegal actions that are being prepared or have occurred, suspicious persons, etc. [5].

In our opinion, it is possible to turn to the experience of foreign countries on the problem of protecting persons who provide or wish to assist justice authorities in combating crime, since this problem has long acquired particular relevance. This has led to the improvement of legislation in some foreign countries, especially in terms of State protection of persons assisting law enforcement agencies in detecting, preventing and investigating crimes.

The protection of persons assisting in the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes is regulated in foreign countries not only by international legal acts, but also by the provisions of the Criminal Code, the CPC, as well as general laws on combating crime or special laws.

Currently, there is a tendency abroad to adopt special regulations regulating the protection of witnesses. In the USA and some other countries, protection programs are adopted, which are formalized in the form of laws and may be called program laws.

These laws-programs disclose the objectives of the program, determine the activities to be carried out, establish a list of bodies responsible for the implementation of the program, resolve issues of giving performers the necessary powers and coordinating the activities of various institutions, indicate sources of funding, and assign responsibilities for monitoring such activities.

In general, it should be noted that the legislation and judicial practice of foreign countries, unlike Russia, have long been on the path of improving the institution of public assistance of citizens to justice authorities in the fight against crime. The sincere interest of the population of foreign countries in the eradication of crime causes legitimate attempts to organize the protection of their lives and property on their own.

Thus, in conclusion, it can be concluded that the analysis of foreign experience in involving citizens in the fight against crime has shown that providing assistance 1843citizens who are not secret police officers in some countries is a tradition, in others it is a mutually beneficial interest, but in general such assistance is one of the factors of a successful fight against crime.

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