



PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ITS PROVISION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of the article is aimed at solving the modern problem associated with the legal provision of measures implemented in order to guarantee public safety on the territory of states and individual regions. The importance of solving this problem is predetermined by the search for the most optimal legal means in the field of protecting the life and health of the local population, including the legal rights of the indigenous peoples living in small numbers, natural resources, ensuring legal use of natural resources, environmental safety and etc. **Methodology:** The methodology of the research is based on a set of general scientific, private and special methods of scientific knowledge that allow the system to structure, subject to formal and legal means, a mechanism for conduct a comparative legal analysis, identifying general and specific trends in ensuring public security. **Results:** As a result of the study, it was concluded that one of the problems of ensuring public security is minimization and neutralization of these threats should contribute to the implementation in the norms and institutions of international law, aimed at increasing the level of anti-terrorist protection of places where people stay, life support facilities, transport infrastructure, organizations of fuel and energy, chemical, nuclear weapons, nuclear power and industry, defense and industry complexes of the country. **Conclusion:** Conclusions are made that constantly changing challenges and threats to public safety predetermine the expediency of updating the normative-legal framework, in particular the adoption of criminal law measures to counteract crime in the area under study. The practice-oriented measures proposed in the article are of importance, including conceptual directions for the implementation of solutions for the prevention, suppression and counteraction of crime that encroaches on the interests of public safety.

Keywords: International law; National law; Legal policy; National security; Crimes against public safety; Criminal law countermeasures.



SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA E AS PRINCIPAIS DIREÇÕES DE SUA PROVISÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL DA SOCIEDADE MODERNA

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo do artigo é resolver o problema moderno associado à previsão legal de medidas implementadas para garantir a segurança pública no território dos estados e regiões individuais. A importância da solução desse problema é predeterminada pela busca dos meios legais mais ótimos no campo da proteção da vida e da saúde da população local, incluindo os direitos legais dos povos indígenas que vivem em pequeno número, recursos naturais, garantindo o uso legal de recursos naturais, segurança ambiental e etc. **Metodologia:** A metodologia da pesquisa é baseada em um conjunto de métodos científicos gerais, particulares e especiais de conhecimento científico que permitem ao sistema estruturar, mediante meios formais e legais, um mecanismo de conduta uma análise jurídica comparada, identificando tendências gerais e específicas na garantia da segurança pública. **Resultados:** Como resultado do estudo, concluiu-se que um dos problemas da garantia da segurança pública é a minimização e neutralização dessas ameaças devendo contribuir para a implementação nas normas e instituições do direito internacional, visando aumentar o nível de anti- proteção terrorista de locais onde as pessoas ficam, instalações de suporte à vida, infraestrutura de transporte, organizações de combustível e energia, química, armas nucleares, energia nuclear e indústria, complexos de defesa e indústria do país. **Conclusão:** Concluímos que desafios e ameaças em constante mudança à segurança pública predeterminam a conveniência de atualizar o quadro normativo-legal, em particular a adoção de medidas de direito penal para combater a criminalidade na área em estudo. As medidas práticas propostas no artigo são importantes, incluindo orientações conceituais para a implementação de soluções para a prevenção, repressão e combate ao crime que atenta contra os interesses da segurança pública..

Palavras-chave: Direito internacional; Direito nacional; Política jurídica; Segurança nacional; Crimes contra a segurança pública; Contra-medidas de direito penal.

1 INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research topic is to develop a strategy for legal support of the most pressing global problems in modern conditions related to public safety, namely, in the field of protecting the life and health of the local population, legal protection of natural resources and rational use of natural resources, legal provision of environmental safety and etc.

The formation and sustainable development of statehood in modern conditions implies the necessary provision of public security at the international level (Alekseev et al., 2022). Interstate cooperation in the modern period is distinguished by the modernization of information and legal technologies which are reflected in the provision of public security at the international level (Nuriev, 2021; Iskajyan et al., 2022). Of decisive importance in interstate relations is the rule of international law. Multifaceted



activities in the field of public security must be based on the international legal framework.

Relevance of the topic in this project is also to develop a comprehensive systematic approach to the prevention, suppression, prevention of the most common types of unlawful acts; to identify the most criminogenic areas that require legal provision; to determine the organizational and practical measures necessary to neutralize and eliminate the existing problems in the field of public safety in general.

Consistent state-legal development provides for ensuring and maintaining public safety, including the search for the most optimal legal means in the field of protection life and health of the population as a country and individual regions, natural resources and ensuring transport, environmental and information security.

Increased requirements to ensure public safety are due to the high level of external risks and threats, predetermined by modern development of scientific and technological processes, including the tools used to prepare and commit acts of terrorism, illegal use of natural resources, environmental, transport, computer-related offenses and crimes and etc.

Minimization and neutralization of these threats should contribute to the implementation in the norms and institutions of international law, aimed at increasing the level of anti-terrorist protection of places where people stay, life support facilities, transport infrastructure, organizations of fuel and energy, chemical, nuclear weapons, nuclear power and industry, defense and industry complexes of the country.

In this regard, the adoption of new legal decisions on the consolidation of resources for the prevention and suppression from terrorist activities, prevention and minimization of crimes and offenses committed with the use of information and communication technologies, including the financing of terrorism, organization of the illegal distribution of narcotic drugs, psychotropic and other psychoactive substances is becoming more relevant.

2 DETERMINANTS OF THREATS TO PUBLIC SAFETY (ON RESULTS OF CONDUCTED RESEARCHES)

Proceeding from the problem of ensuring sustainable development of modern society, the methodology of the conducted research provides for the analysis in directions that hinder the progressive development of the world community. A methodological basis of the given research serves all-round analysis for those reasons



and conditions which promote growth of negative tendencies in a society and undermine foundations in its stable development. The basic general scientific methods for achieving the goal of the conducted research include the sociological and legal method, which allowed identifying problems and formulating proposals for achieving sustainable social development.

Combating threats in the sphere of public security involves a combination of general and individual prevention measures, the correct choice of which should contribute to the establishment of the causes contributing to their emergence and growth in this area.

In order to find the causes and conditions on the territory of the northern region a number of studies were conducted. Comparative and legal sociological and statistical research methods were chosen to assess the effectiveness of the measures carried out in the northern region. Questionnaires were developed, within which the task was set to establish both the causes for the type of crime in question and the degree of quality and effectiveness in those measures that were carried out.

In order to obtain reliable results during the sociological survey, various social categories were selected. In particular, groups of respondents were distinguished according to such criteria as: 1) age; 2) gender; 3) occupation. A number of groups were identified among the respondents. A separate category of respondents were state and municipal employees. Among the respondents there is a group represented by the judiciary, prosecutors and other law enforcement agencies. The second separate category of respondents consisted of persons studying in various educational institutions for different levels, including schoolchildren, students of specialized secondary institutions, as well as those studying in higher education institutions under the educational programs of Bachelor, Master, Specialist, training programs for scientific and pedagogical staff, scientific and pedagogical workers. The next category of respondents was persons related to educational activity, including scientific and pedagogical workers and teachers. Individuals who are employees of commercial organizations were identified as a separate group of respondents. And a separate group of respondents was represented by unemployed persons and persons of retirement age.

First of all, the sociological research was based on identifying the opinions of different groups of respondents in the most important areas, such as: 1) disclosure of the real picture indicating the attitude of various representatives in modern society to the problem with public safety; 2) disclosure of the real picture indicating the level of



protection for various representatives in modern society from manifestations of acts posing a threat to public safety; 3) disclosure of the objectified view of various representatives in modern society on the reasons that give rise to the negative manifestation of acts acting as a threat to public safety.

The next direction in the study of this problem was a sociological study of the opinions among different groups of respondents on issues related to the effectiveness in measures taken in the field of public safety. To this end, respondents were offered questions aimed at clarifying the position of the population regarding the sufficiency and completeness in those measures that are carried out to form the conditions of safe human life. On the one hand, regulatory, administrative, personnel, methodological, organizational and informational measures were examined as criteria for assessing the effectiveness of these measures.

On the other hand, for greater completeness and reliability, such directions of activity, as measures of state administration bodies and local self-government bodies were considered. In this direction, the opinion on the measures that are directly and specifically implemented by law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors, police and courts, was to be studied.

An important direction in the study of the real picture was the survey of the population on the measures assigned to parents, families, educational institutions, commercial and other organizations. When conducting research, an independent direction was the study of public opinion regarding the activities of the media. Thus, the research was based on the criteria of assessing the quality and effectiveness of those activities that are carried out to ensure an appropriate level for public safety.

If we analyze the results of the survey to analyze the activity of the population to participate in this survey, the situation is as follows: 1) persons aged 40-60 years showed the greatest activity and accounted for 46.9% of the total number; 2) the activity of persons aged 30-40 years accounted for 25.7%; 3) the age category of 20-30 year old respondents follows by activity (16.6%); 4) persons over 60 years old accounted for only 5.8% of the total number of respondents; 5) respondents under 20 years old (5.0%) showed the least activity among those participating in the survey.

As for the civic activity of different representatives from the respondents, then: 1) the category of scientific and pedagogical workers (teachers and educators - 36.4%) is the most active; 2) next in activity are state and municipal employees (36.1%); 3) the activity of employees of other organizations was 12.7%; the activity of teachers in educational institutions was 11.9%.



If we consider the opinion on the implemented measures, 64.2% of respondents consider them sufficient. Responding to the question about the need to improve the legislation, 41.2% of respondents defended the fundamental and 31.0% partial innovations. Noteworthy is the position of respondents who indicated the need to improve measures in the field of scientific provision for public safety (68.7%). At the same time, 46.1% of the respondents believe that there is a need to activate the activities of public administration bodies; 45.0% of the respondents point out the expediency of activating measures for local self-government bodies. Almost four-fifths of the respondents supported the intensification to police activities in the field of public safety (79.6%).

As a result, respondents indicated that the relevant: 1) creation of methodological support, preparation of appropriate methodological materials and ensuring their accessibility for all categories of the population (including for additional education in this area of students at school, creation of visual aids, memos); 2) activation of measures aimed at: prevention of terrorist acts; strengthening control at all levels of government over the conduct of public events; practical training of preschoolers and school children; training of professional personnel to work in modern conditions; strengthening youth employment; assistance to educational institutions in methodological support; differentiation of program measures for the population of different age groups; carrying out cultural, educational and educational activities in educational organizations.

According to the results of the study, it is concluded that one of the reasons for negative manifestations should be considered a decrease in the level of legal awareness and legal culture, which provokes the spread of the ideology for ethnic, religious, national radicalism, terrorism and extremism. Young people aged 18-35 (60.4%) were identified as the group most susceptible to radicalization.

Respondents emphasize the importance of the activities of state authorities and self-government bodies to correct the activities of information media, including: correcting information and propaganda materials; creating and displaying videos, including displaying them on the information board in educational institutions; strengthening censorship in social networks; developing patriotism among children and youth; campaigning products and publishing them for free download in print such as booklets, memos, posters; dissemination of visual materials demonstrating the prosecution and the threat of punishment; strengthening the promotion of kindness and tolerance, respect for people with different faiths, the creation of ethno-cultural mutual



respect among young people; civic and patriotic work among the population and etc.

This direction concerns strategic measures in the field of public safety due to the high level of crime and the commission of a significant number of crimes in the use of water biological and forest resources.

Threats associated with the emergence of natural and man-made emergencies, including those due to climate change, forest fires, floods, deterioration of engineering and transport infrastructure, the entry and spread of dangerous infectious diseases persist.

3 MODERN THREATS AND THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE FIELD OF ECOLOGY

In order to create conditions for ensuring public safety, it is worth paying attention to the key areas that require priority permission.

The primary problem should be considered the elimination or neutralization of threats to environmental safety. Environmental safety provides for the creation of conditions that serve as the basis for ensuring an appropriate level of protection from such threats.

Therefore, the primary interests in the field of environmental safety at the present stage are recognized as measures that contribute to the conservation of natural resource potential, which is the basis for creating a high-quality standard for living and human activity (Avdeev et al., 2019b).

First of all, the State, recognizing the need to solve this problem, should identify strategically significant national priorities in this area and develop strategic planning documents based on them, which should include a set of interrelated programs in the field of environmental safety. Sufficient and effective resources should be identified to solve these program tasks. These resources should include a set of legal, organizational, socio-economic, informational and other measures.

As measures to ensure environmental safety, it is necessary to indicate the activities of the state apparatus and local government to strengthen the rule of law, eliminate corruption among employees, focus on protecting the interests of citizens from unlawful encroachments, active interaction with representatives of civil society (Vasiliev, 2021).

The activities of the state apparatus and local government should be focused on the creation of an effective system for environmental supervision. At the same time, this supervision should combine two types of control in the field of environmental



protection, namely industrial and public control.

It is important to strengthen control over compliance with environmental regulations and environmental requirements by economic entities in various forms of ownership. Intensification of control measures in the field of radiation, chemical and biologically hazardous waste for the environment is required. Control functions should be activated taking into account the development of production processes based on environmentally friendly technologies (Avdeev et al., 2021).

The activities of the State apparatus and local government bodies should provide for environmental monitoring. The next measure should be considered the conduct of research on the prediction of natural hazards and processes, as well as their possible negative effects on the conditions for economic activity and human activity. As a result, possible biological risks should be monitored and measures taken to prevent them.

Considering the problem of environmental protection in the border areas with foreign countries, it is necessary to develop international cooperation. This will significantly reduce the existing environmental risks in the contiguous territory (Ovchinsky, 2004).

State and self-governance bodies should ensure comprehensive interaction and cooperation of law enforcement agencies and special services related to fire protection. Creation of emergency services should be accompanied by an increase in the level of their technical equipment. At the same time the employees of these services should be in the maximum degree of social protection. When emergency situations of natural and man-caused character occur, competent bodies will timely respond to elimination of causes, entailing threats in the sphere of ecological safety (Avdeev et al., 2020).

In order to prevent impact it is reasonable to strengthen the degree of protection for people in places of their residence, mass stay, as well as protection of objects which are the basis of life support for population. Measures to create safe conditions on the territory associated with the defense industry, nuclear, energy industry, nuclear, weapons, chemical, fuel and energy and other complexes, which should be considered as critical and potentially dangerous objects, should be intensified. Climate change affects the emergence of threats from hydraulic structures and objects of the transport complex.

Currently, one of the problems is the protection for the population from dangerous infectious diseases that can cause the creation of an emergency situation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare among the population. Therefore, it is important to recognize the improvement of the quality in sanitary-epidemiological and other types of control.



The achievement of environmental safety provides for the fruitful solution for topical issues caused by the criminalization of public relations in the field of environmental safety. This concerns the fight against crime in the use of land, forest and aquatic biological resources. It is necessary to improve the quality of detection and suppression of offenses and crimes in the field of environmental safety.

A problematic issue is the adoption of measures on the territory for these facilities to prevent and suppress terrorist and extremist activities, as well as attempts by radical individuals to commit acts of nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism. In order to prevent manifestations of radicalism in the field of public security, it is worth increasing attention to the fight against extremist and other criminal manifestations among minors and young people (Stepenko, 2022).

The normative activity of the state apparatus and local government bodies currently carried out should be focused on the creation of a safe ecological space. This requires the adoption of additional measures to protect the environment, including the conservation of natural resources for future generations and rational use of natural resources. The application of measures for the conservation of forest, hunting and aquatic biological resources is relevant. This is especially true for enterprises in various forms of ownership.

Strategic directions of normative activity should be aimed at solving the tasks of preventing activities that contribute to water pollution and improving their quality already in the contaminated water bodies. This will contribute to the gradual restoration of aquatic ecosystems. The process of preventing atmospheric air pollution in settlements of different levels, especially in megacities, requires settlement. The next one requires the process of recycling waste from production and consumption (Avdeev et al., 2019a).

An urgent task is the creation of methodological foundations in the field of environmental security, which should be aimed at the rational use of natural resources, which will contribute to the restoration of the natural environment through the balanced use of natural resources. This approach requires creation and implementation of program documents, which outline the main directions of effective use of natural resources including mineral resources base.

It is required to develop programs in the sphere of environmental education, as well as methodological documents on formation of environmental culture among population. This should be aimed at educating people on responsible attitude to objects of natural environment. In addition, it is necessary to develop measures to stimulate



both public organizations and the population itself to intensify environmental activities.

One cannot but recognize that the problem of public safety and progressive stable development of modern society presupposes the adoption for ideological and educational measures. This involves the implementation of measures by the state apparatus and local governments to strengthen spiritual and moral values and the preservation of cultural and historical heritage. Implementation of measures in the sphere of environmental safety should be coordinated by both public authorities and institutions, organizations and other institutions in civil society.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Ensuring environmental priorities in the field of environmental safety should be based on the interaction among civil society institutions themselves and their implementation of organizational and practical measures for socio-economic, informational, educational and educational purposes.

A problematic issue in the sphere of ecological safety is the adoption of measures on the territory for these facilities to prevent acts of nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism.

Currently, the effectiveness of solving the problem in the fight in the sphere of ecological safety against nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism is predetermined by a number of factors. First of all, this type of crime is transnational in nature, which poses the problem to find universal measures that can be implemented regardless from the specifics of the national legal system.

One of the priority directions in the sphere of ensuring public security is countering terrorism. Growth of terrorism on territories with armed conflicts causes development of interethnic discord, religious enmity and various manifestations of extremism. There is active propaganda and recruitment activities of terrorist organizations, carried out against citizens, in particular those arriving for the purpose of labor migration. One cannot but mention the problem of countering terrorism associated with the spread of terrorist ideology, which in the context of globalization is becoming all-encompassing. The formation of international terrorist organizations and the strengthening in their sphere of influence is predetermined by the actively propagated ideology of terrorism.

The following principles form the basis of aviation security: 1) prevention of unauthorized vehicles and persons from entering the controlled areas of the aerodrome and airport; 2) protection of aircraft parking areas; 3) elimination of the possibility of



transporting prohibited substances and items by aircraft and compliance with special safety measures when such transportation is permitted.

Consistency of international and domestic mechanisms for countering nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism should become the basis for improving the quality and effectiveness in the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies and law enforcement bodies.

The mechanism of counter-terrorism focuses on the active involvement of local authorities and educational organizations carrying out educational and cultural-educational activities.

The well established understanding regarding terrorism as violence in order to create a social and psychological atmosphere of fear in order to influence the adoption of favorable decisions deserves further analysis. If we turn to the etymological content of the term, it is worth emphasizing that terrorism is considered in two aspects such as a policy of terror and terror tactics. Terror policy means a policy of intimidation, suppression by violent measures of political opponents. Terror tactics is understood in two senses: 1) to persecute by threatening violence, reprisal; 2) to intimidate by keeping in constant fear.

In the universal international regulations aimed at ensuring aviation security, attention should be focused on compliance with conventions on international civil aviation, crimes and some other acts committed on board aircraft, combating illegal seizure of aircraft, combating illegal acts against the safety of civil aviation, marking of plastic explosives for the purpose of detection.

Nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism must be understood as a deed, as well as its organization, planning and other assistance for its implementation: having as its purpose violation of public security, intimidation of people, forcing an international organization or authorities to act, which is punished by the parties' national criminal legislation.

Thus, in the modern period there is a whole list of international normative legal acts aimed at combating nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism. Meanwhile, the international community has not developed a unified approach to understanding terrorism yet. As a consequence, there is a question about the interpretation of this concept at the international and national levels.

We can conclude that the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements and the establishment of bilateral and multilateral relations between foreign states are important.



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