

LEGAL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN RESEARCHING ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY ENSURING

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ABSTRACT

Contextualization: In today's complex and interconnected world, the issue of public safety has become a matter of paramount concern for governments and societies worldwide. The overarching goal of ensuring public safety involves safeguarding citizens from threats, dangers, and risks that can arise from a multitude of sources, spanning from natural disasters to criminal activities and even global events with far-reaching consequences. The necessity of studying public safety lies in its intrinsic connection to the well-being and stability of a nation.

Objective: The objective of this study is to explore the methodological provision, theoretical understanding, and legal principles in the field of public safety. It aims to identify key themes and concepts related to public safety research and analyze the methodologies and research approaches employed in different countries or jurisdictions.

Methods: The study employs a combination of general (deduction, induction, analysis, synthesis, abstraction, interpretation, and generalization) scientific and special research methods (forecasting, statistical analysis, sociological research, systematic functional analysis, logical and semantic analysis, comparative and legal analysis, systematic structural analysis, and historical analysis).

Results: The collected data, including literature findings and legal documents, were analyzed thematically. The main themes and concepts related to methodological provision, theoretical understanding, and legal principles in public safety were identified and categorized. Comparative analysis was conducted to examine the methodologies and research approaches employed in different countries or jurisdictions to study public safety.

Key words: legal methodology, public safety, legal framework

ABORDAGENS METODOLÓGICAS JURÍDICAS NA PESQUISA DE ELEMENTOS DE GARANTIA DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

RESUMO

Contextualização: No mundo complexo e interligado de hoje, a questão da segurança pública tornou-se uma questão de extrema preocupação para governos e sociedades em todo o mundo. O objectivo global de garantir a segurança pública envolve salvaguardar os cidadãos contra ameaças, perigos e riscos que podem surgir de uma multiplicidade de fontes, desde catástrofes naturais a actividades criminosas e até eventos globais com consequências de longo alcance. A necessidade de estudar a segurança pública reside na sua ligação intrínseca ao bem-estar e à estabilidade de uma nação.

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é explorar a disposição metodológica, a compreensão teórica e os princípios legais no campo da segurança pública. Tem como objetivo identificar os principais temas e conceitos relacionados à pesquisa em segurança pública e analisar as metodologias e abordagens de pesquisa empregadas em diferentes países ou jurisdições.

Métodos: O estudo emprega uma combinação de métodos de pesquisa científicos gerais (dedução, indução, análise, síntese, abstração, interpretação e generalização) e especiais (previsão, análise estatística, pesquisa sociológica, análise funcional sistemática, análise lógica e semântica, comparação e análise jurídica, análise estrutural sistemática e análise histórica).

Resultados: Os dados coletados, incluindo achados da literatura e documentos legais, foram analisados tematicamente. Foram identificados e categorizados os principais temas e conceitos relacionados à disposição metodológica, compreensão teórica e princípios legais em segurança pública. A análise comparativa foi realizada para examinar as metodologias e abordagens de pesquisa empregadas em diferentes países ou jurisdições para estudar a segurança pública.

Palavras-chave: metodologia jurídica, segurança pública, marco legal

ENFOQUES METODOLÓGICOS JURÍDICOS EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE ELEMENTOS DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA PARA GARANTIZAR

RESUMEN

Contextualización: En el mundo complejo e interconectado de hoy, la cuestión de la seguridad pública se ha convertido en un asunto de suma preocupación para los gobiernos y las sociedades de todo el mundo. El objetivo general de garantizar la seguridad pública implica salvaguardar a los ciudadanos de amenazas, peligros y riesgos que pueden surgir de una multitud de fuentes, que van desde desastres naturales hasta actividades criminales e incluso eventos globales con consecuencias de gran alcance. La necesidad de estudiar la seguridad pública radica en su conexión intrínseca con el bienestar y la estabilidad de una nación.

Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio es explorar la disposición metodológica, la comprensión teórica y los principios legales en el campo de la seguridad pública. Su objetivo es identificar temas y conceptos clave relacionados con la investigación en seguridad pública y analizar las metodologías y enfoques de investigación empleados en diferentes países o jurisdicciones.

Métodos: El estudio emplea una combinación de métodos de investigación científicos y especiales generales (deducción, inducción, análisis, síntesis, abstracción, interpretación y generalización) (previsión, análisis estadístico, investigación sociológica, análisis funcional sistemático, análisis lógico y semántico, comparativo y análisis jurídico, análisis estructural sistemático y análisis histórico).

Resultados: Los datos recopilados, incluidos los hallazgos de la literatura y los documentos legales, se analizaron temáticamente. Se identificaron y categorizaron los principales temas y conceptos relacionados con la provisión metodológica, la comprensión teórica y los principios legales en seguridad pública. Se realizó un análisis comparativo para examinar las metodologías y enfoques de investigación empleados en diferentes países o jurisdicciones para estudiar la seguridad pública.

Palabras clave: metodología jurídica, seguridad pública, marco legal.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the XXI century, its controversies and integration tendencies separate out the safety problem of the Ukrainian state as the base for ensuring its sovereignty and independence, which is reflected in such areas: economy (issues of competitiveness of products on the world market, supporting of internal economic balance), defense capability (development and formation of the army, establishment of new approaches to the number and quantity of military formations), maintenance of social balance in society (activity on crime counteracting, creation of effective tools of social ensuring), establishing of effective cooperation with the countries of the

European Community and the USA. One of the main directions is also the process of public safety ensuring.

Being a guarantor of normal functioning of society the safety becomes the basis for its development, which is possible under one condition – an absence of threats and dangers to society and to individuals and legal entities. Public safety is a component of legal rights and interests of all, without exception, participants of public relations. Public safety is a state in which the constitutional norms concerning the right to safe existence and recognition of this right as a priority in the state are implemented. Ensuring of the public safety is a duty of the executive authorities of Ukraine and the main mechanism for ensuring public safety is the administrative and legal norm and its implementation.

Ensuring of public safety is connected with two main problem blocks: the first block – determination of a number of threats that jointly form the danger for the functioning of society; the second block – formation and enabling of the functioning of the mechanism that allows minimize negative consequences of real threats to society, as well as creation of favorable conditions for its all-round development.

Despite of the intensity and a wide range of research devoted to various aspects of this problem, a lot of issues remain controversial. This, first of all, concerns the understanding of the nature of such categories as “public safety”, “social safety”, “national safety”, “internal and external state safety”, “civil safety” and their differentiation, development of the general concept of public safety.

Currently, there is an urgent need to define the concept of public safety and establishing of an optimal structure of public safety ensuring; system of administrative management in the field of public safety ensuring; functions, tasks and powers of individual executive authorities concerning public safety ensuring; separation of a concept of public safety as a specific direction in the state activity.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of public safety research was chosen taking into account the subject and object, goal and tasks. The study employed a qualitative research design to explore the methodology and research related to public safety. It involved an analysis of existing literature, legal documents, and theoretical frameworks to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The chosen methodology

foresees the use of both compulsory and special research methods. The procedure for public safety research includes an availability of three main stages (Dutchak et al., 2020).

At the first stage (empirical), scientific and doctrinal sources relating to the subject of research are analysed. This stage identified directions of research and preparation and use of the research legislative framework.

At the second stage, it was made a structural analysis of the categories “national safety”, “civil safety”, “public safety”, the basic concept of public safety as an element of administrative law is determined, and also the links between these categories were explored.

At the third stage, it was made systematization of research results, generalization of the received conclusions and results, practical proposals for improving of public safety are formulated with the help of organizational and legal mechanisms. It was formulated a concept of the so-called “service state”, which should ensure public safety, and it is defined main problems of foreign experience in public safety issues.

Literature Review: A thorough review of relevant literature was conducted to gather information on methodological, theoretical, and legal principles in the field of public safety. Various sources such as academic journals, books, research papers, and official documents were consulted.

Legal Analysis: The study involved an analysis of main state laws, legal acts regulating safety in different sectors of the national economy, and international legal acts related to international safety issues.

Document Analysis: Existing legal frameworks, regulations, and normative acts pertaining to public safety were examined to identify the legal provisions and requirements.

The basic ground of the methodology used during public safety and public safety ensuring research is its research according to the laws of dialectics with qualitative and quantitative analyses. It granted a possibility to consider the category “national safety”, “civil safety”, “public safety” as integral systems, as well as to explore its specific parts, its development and interaction with each other.

The category of public safety is rather objective in its consideration, this is why were used methods of scientific knowledge to establish connection between different categories of safety that were determined by levels of interaction. The main “structural” unit of the methodology is the method.

Using of such general methods, as induction and deduction, made it possible to analyze the studied categories (“public safety”) with separate concepts (“national safety”, “international safety”); analysis and synthesis helped to classify types of public safety and other studied categories (Hubanova et al., 2021).

For studying of the effectiveness of quantitative sides of social and legal phenomena in the study, a statistical method was used. Statistics provides science by numerical indicators, distinguishes advantages and disadvantages of the society management system of different states. Mentioned method allowed to identify how effective implementation of the norms of law in the field of public safety is.

Functional character of categories “national safety”, “international safety”, “public safety” led to the need to use a systematic functional approach. This method has made it possible to determine and explore the peculiarities of public safety. The use of this approach made it possible to determine the core of necessary social and legal categories and conduct a search for ways to improve their management and legal regulation.

In the research of legal mechanisms for achieving the state of public safety as a component of the mechanism of legal security of public safety, a systematic structural approach was used. It allows to consider categories as systematic formations that have a defined structure, and individual elements that interact with each other and other elements of public and other systems. The application of the systematic structural method made it possible to consider types of public safety and other categories that interact with it.

The comparative and legal approach of the study gave a possibility to compare the branches of law and legal systems, institutions of law, domestic normative acts and acts of foreign legislation; in the field of activity of state bodies – international legal acts, practices, scientific approaches, concepts and provisions in determining legal responsibility and public safety.

For analysing and identifying of the features of public safety institutions activity in the study was used a system of general scientific principles, such as the principle of specificity, objectivity, systemacity, complexity, comprehensiveness and scientific principle. These principles allowed to establish applied and basic principles of public safety category as a legal phenomenon (Kortukova et al., 2023).

The specificity of the study was apparent in the process itself is based on legal practice, legal activity and real facts.

The systematicity principle enabled to define the place of public safety subjects in the legal support framework of public safety of the state. Due to its help, subjects were considered as certain systemic formations. The objectivity principle was used to authentically highlight general issues of public safety and responsibility of subjects of public safety ensuring. Using the complexity principle in the research, were revealed general issues of the state public safety and the responsibility of subjects in the field of public safety from the standpoint of such sciences as legal science, sociology, philosophy, economics. It was also defined a role of public safety in society and place of its subjects in the legal system of the state.

To study and distinguish the regularities of the functioning of categories, institutes of public safety of the state and the responsibility of its subjects in the study considered general scientific principles, namely, the principle of scientific, specificity, comprehensiveness, complexity, objectivity and systematicity.

Using of these stages in conjunction allowed to form theoretical base of research method of public safety and its legal construction.

The method of forecasting made it possible to develop proposals for further improvement of the complex, overcoming of shortcomings within the mechanism of legal enforcement of public safety entities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study involved a comprehensive compilation and analysis of collected data, including literature findings and legal documents, which were thematically examined. The main themes and concepts related to methodological provision, theoretical understanding, and legal principles in public safety were identified and categorized.

In the study of public safety problems, the main place has the analysis of its methodological, theoretical and legal (legal and organizational) principles, genesis of public safety threats, relationship the concepts of “public safety”, “civil safety” and “national safety”.

The degree of confidence of cognitive activity is defined as the correspondence of its results to “real state of matters”, which depends on the choice and use of the right way and the most appropriate means of scientific research. That’s why the issue of methodological provision is primary for theoretical understanding in any subject matter.

Only in case of availability of the modern methodology, national legal science will be able to complete its tasks.

The basis and practical ground of the methodology of public safety research are provisions of the main state laws (Constitution of Ukraine, 1996), legal acts that regulate providing of safety in various branches of the national economy, and international legal acts (United Nations Human Development Report, 1994), which regulate international safety issues.

In the strict sense, the word “methodology” (lat. *methodus* – method, *logos* – study) means study on a method (Obukhova, 2003).

We are agreeing with the researcher V. Shynkaruk that the methodology of the contemporary legal science is a complex and multidimensional formation that covers:

- problems of the scientific knowledge structure in general and scientific legal theories in particular;
- laws of occurrence, functioning and changes in scientific theories;
- conceptual and categorical framework;
- system of methods and principles of subject knowledge of scientific research;
- methods and procedures of research, etc. (Shinkaruk, 2002).

Concurrently, we suggest adding to the defined several elements that will clearly reflect the structure of the methodologies of knowledge of public safety issues as a legal phenomenon, namely:

- a) study of laws for functioning of legal phenomena, which are at the crossroads of sciences (in particular, philosophy, law, economics and history);
- b) research of the methodology of practical influence of legal phenomena on society;
- c) systematization of the scientific knowledge results of legal phenomena and the development of recommendations for it further study and implementation into public life.

D. Kerymov (2011) points out, that the concept “method” (lat. *methodus* – reception, mode, means) regardless of a specific science, knowledge or educational discipline means a method (approach) by which the subject of this science is defined, a certain goal is achieved and relevant tasks are solved. At the same time, the method of knowledge of legal phenomena, in his opinion, must be in the general philosophical thought and general knowledge of phenomena and objects (Shinkaruk, 2002). We

cannot fully agree with this statement, because legal phenomena and processes lie not only in the public, but also in the state activity, they not only add and affect each other, but sometimes they are in contradictions and conflicts (for instance, adoption of normative acts that contradicts customs). Therefore, the methodology of legal science should take into account this fact as one of the initial provisions of real legal reality.

B. Kystiakovskyi (1916) stated, the method as a means of knowledge is a way to reflect and reproduce in thinking a subject that is under study. In contrast to the subject of the study, which gives an answer to a question that a particular science explores, the method characterizes with the help of which methods, means and techniques this takes place. We share the abovementioned position by just adding that the method could be applied also in a practical concern in relation to legal science.

In our opinion, research of public safety has its own peculiarities as it is considered in two aspects: public safety as absence of dangers and threats to society and public safety as a condition of society full development and normal functioning. That's why we divide the research of public safety into levels and identify three main levels.

As R. Zippelius and Kornuta, R. (2004) accurately notes, methods of knowledge could be divided into three groups: an empirical method, theoretical method and a mixed method. While we agree to this, we will determine how these levels of methods have affected our research:

- methods of empirical study – observation, measurement, experiment, etc. (this method allowed to establish that all processes of society life are aimed at safety as a prerequisite for existence);
- methods used on empirical and theoretical levels – abstraction, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, modelling method, generalization method, comparison method (these methods allowed to determine components of public safety);
- methods of theoretical studies – hypothetical and deductive method; method of idealization, method of formalization, historical method, systematization, classification, typology (a set of these methods allowed to establish a historical prerequisite for the emergence and development of the category of public safety as an integral part of administrative law).

S. Gusarev (2007) notes that legal activity has its own specifics, due to the importance of legal scope of activity for the whole society and has a separate specificity

of a study that depends on the field of legal activity being studied. This specificity occurs itself in the observation of legal phenomena and processes. We agree with his opinion, but by adjusting it that the study should take into consideration the level of mutual influences of both legal and social phenomena and processes that are in society.

The observation method, according to S. Gusarev (2007) opinion, promotes mostly a systematic purposeful study of the legal subject. With this method, the basic laws of functioning of the category of public safety, practical implementation of administrative law norms to ensure public safety are determined.

To obtain a reasonable result S. Gusarev believes that observation should meet the following requirements:

- thoughtfulness (observation is carried out within a clearly defined task);
- planning (executed according to the plan corresponding to the observation tasks);
- purposefulness (observation is carried out in defined areas in the researcher's field of scientific interest);
- activity (observer directs efforts to find the right objects, characteristics, phenomena);
- systematicity (observation is carried out continuously and in accordance with a certain system).

Agreeing with this list, we suggest improving requirements concerning observation of public safety as a society real life element, with such elements: possibility to achieve (achievement), flexibility, proportionality, specificity, compatibility, acceptability, dynamic.

In achieving observation purposes, they are determined by their realities regarding the complexity of social processes and phenomena in the legal field and consistency with potential abilities of certain executive bodies that ensure public safety.

Flexibility of observation goals is characterized by an availability of certain maneuver for its correction in case of possible changes in society or legal environment.

The common measurement of observation is connected with the possibility of quantitative assessment and real-time result and the possibility of planning of potential changes.

Specificity of observation goals is its orientation, affiliation to a certain function or action, transparency of the final result and resource support for its achievement.

Compatibility of the goals means that the objectives of observations are not contradicted by the objectives and tasks of public safety ensuring and, accordingly, state policy in ensuring of public safety in particular.

Acceptability of goals is defined by the level of its perception by all subjects of the legal system that are involved or participate in the approval and implementation of these purposes.

Dynamic of goals is its integral characteristic that reflects innovation and contradiction of the planned results, as well as practical measurement of the results of public safety ensuring.

By using the method of knowledge, we have established the basic principles of the functioning of public safety at the state and overstate level. The dependence of the functioning of public safety from the levels of threats and dangers is established.

As V. Malakhov (2009) indicates, an empirical set forms the primary schematization of objects of reality – the subject of scientific research. In his opinion, a significant number of scientific methods of knowledge contains a measurement method, which, in its opinion, contributes to defining of the numerical value of a certain value with a measurement unit. The measurement process requires an availability of the following main elements: the object of measurement, standard, measuring instruments, measuring method.

While sharing the given point of view, we note that the measurement of legal phenomena has its own feature through the indirect impact of the right to the results of society activity. With the help of the method of measurement in the study of public safety problem in Ukraine, we calculate the level of losses of personnel of special executive bodies, quantitative and qualitative indicators of the obtained losses from the activities of public safety subjects in Ukraine due to violations of safety rules.

The method of experiment, in the view of A. Novikov (2006), involves studying the subject of research in the process of active and purposeful influence of the researcher on it due to the use of natural or artificial conditions necessary to identify its relevant features. Advantages of using the experiment method, in his opinion, lay in the following:

- in experimental conditions, various features of the research subject could be identified;

- an experiment could be carried out as many times as necessary.
- The experiment must be carried out in order to:
- identify previously unknown features of the subject of research;
- check the accuracy of theoretical calculations.

We share his point of view, adding that non-use of the experiment method during the scientific research can lead to errors in the results.

In the study of public safety problems in Ukraine, we analyze results of the experiment on the implementation of the latest technologies and protective systems, public safety systems in Ukraine on the practical and theoretical levels (Bakhov et al., 2021).

Method of abstraction, according to the definition of A.M. Novikov, foresees an imaginary distinguishing of essential features of the subject and their separation from the plurality of other features. The abstraction process, in his opinion, provides two stages:

isolation of the most important features – identification of minor features of the subject of the study, which cannot be taken into account;

implementation of abstraction capabilities. At this stage, one object is replaced by another, simpler, acting as a “model” of the first (Novikov, 2010).

Due to the method of abstraction, the public safety problem is considered in the field of law and order, since the rule of law directly depends on the economic development of society and its culture.

N. Tarasov notes that methods for studying the legal problems are an analysis and synthesis. In accordance with his definition the analysis is a method by which an imaginary dismemberment of a holistic object is based on its components in order to study features, aspects, elements, etc. The analysis is used to select parts of the study, identifying its features, the simplest measurements, etc. With its help in a complex phenomenon, it is possible to distinguish elements that have a decisive impact on all other sides of the subject research. He also notes that synthesis is an imaginary combination of subject's parts in a whole. Due to the synthesis, a general idea of essential features, content and volume of concepts, their structural parts are formed. Synthesis is based on some theoretical considerations regarding the causal link between various phenomena or actions of any pattern. At the same time, the

phenomena that the researcher considers significant are singled out and combined, and the secondary ones are ignored (Tarasov, 2002).

Due to this method a set of principles and norms were synthesized in more general “construction” – general principles of public safety.

V. Obukhova notes that in the process of knowledge of social phenomena and processes, induction and deduction play a separate role. In her opinion, the four main types of inductive conclusions are distinguished:

full induction, through which the output of the general provision on the class as a whole is based on the consideration of all its elements – it provides a reliable conclusion, but its scope is limited by classes, the number of components in which is easily analyzed;

- incomplete induction;
- popular induction, when the presence of any feature in part of elements of the class becomes the basis for conclusion that all elements of this class have this feature. At the same time, the conclusions obtained as a result of the use of the induction method contain only probable provisions that require further proof. An example is the consideration of the ratio of public safety category with other safety types specified in subsection 1.5 and establishing a level of hierarchical connection between all safety categories;

- scientific induction – conclusions are made on the base of disclosure in the investigated elements of the class of significant links, which determine the affiliation of this sign to the whole class. Because of this, the main place in scientific induction occupies methods of disclosure of significant connections, which in its turn requires further complex analysis (Obukhova, 2003).

An illustrative example of the application of induction and deduction methods is a consideration of the second part of our research, in which public safety on the theoretical level is considered as an integral element of administrative law and this category is analyzed in general and special regimes; to public safety is transferred all theoretical principles of administrative law, followed by the separation of special elements.

In real knowledge, induction always acts in unity with a deduction, these mutual opposite methods of knowledge, considers A. Novikov (2010). The deduction method gives a possibility to make conclusion to a plurality element based on knowledge about

the general properties of the whole set. The content of deduction is the use of general scientific provisions in the study of specific phenomena. Deductive, in a broad sense, there is any conclusion in general, in a more specific and most common sense – the proof or establishment of statements that are reliable.

The method of synthesis, in opinion of D. A. Kerimov (2011), helps to identify a general, common that binds the categories into one whole. Agreeing with his opinion, we note that with this method the public safety was investigated from the point of view of the categories of danger and risk.

D. Kerimov (2011) believes that the method of analogies allows to establish the influence of processes and phenomena on other spheres of society.

As notes S. Gusarev (2007), one of the methods of research in legal activity is the method of interpretation.

For a detailed analysis of the category of public safety, the method of interpretation was used, namely, it was carried out a work on comparison of norms; the norms that formed the basis of a norm that are interpreted are considered. The abovementioned played a role in identifying the sequence of these categories (concepts), the formulation of the conclusion has allowed to investigate deeply and disclose the content of normative legal acts regarding public safety. The use of this method has made it possible to find disadvantages in the legislation, find reasons for conclusions and make proposals for improving the normative and legal framework.

D. Kerimov (2011) notes that “it is impossible to know and reliably reflect the essence of the right process, without examining the historical and social reasons for its emergence”.

V. Malakhov (2009) notes that “the right is only a mirror, in which the historical, psychological and social processes of society are manifested, finding a measurement in statistics and forecasting the results of social labour”.

V. Obukhova (2003) pointed that “there is no possibility to assess social phenomena without appropriate statistical evaluation of its results”.

B. Kystiakovskyi believes that “the main task of sociology and law is to prohibit the impact of the law to the public system of the state and the people life standards”.

A. Novikov (1916) thinks that the base of the historical method is the research of social and legal categories using historical experience. It is exactly the historical method that can explain and generalize a number of factors of this social management that has been established at the present stage in the state. The historical method

involves the knowledge of the subject of research through structural and functional processes of its origin and development. Before studying the current state, it is necessary to investigate genesis (development) of a certain science or sphere of practical activity. It is known that already accumulated and new knowledge is in dialectical interaction. The best and progressive from the old goes into a new, gives strength and effectiveness. Sometimes forgotten old again revived on a new scientific base and “lives second life” in another, more perfect form. In this regard, the study of historical experience, analysis and evaluation of historical events, facts, preliminary theories in the context of their occurrence, formation and development is of special significance. Consequently, the historical approach gives an opportunity to investigate the emergence, formation and development of processes and events in a chronological sequence in order to identify internal and external bonds, patterns and contradictions (Novikov, Novikov, 2010).

Due to the historical method, the peculiarities of public safety at different stages are investigated, the models of legislation of other states were used, which made it possible to take a global experiment for public safety protection, to analyze the development of legal and public opinion in the investigational area. The necessity to use of a historical method is defined by a certain chronological sequence, the formation of investigated social and legal institutions. Due to this method, there are problems that still significant influence public safety ensuring of the state.

As A. Novikov considers that the method of comparison contributes to the establishment of similarities or differences of objects and phenomena of objective reality, as well as finding a common, inherent in two or more objects. Various objects or phenomena could be compared directly or indirectly due to their comparison with any other object (standard). With this method, a scientist may identify quantitative or qualitative characteristics of objects, to classify, organize and evaluate them. In the process of comparison, in his opinion, there is:

- comparing of objects of objective reality of experience, direct observation of which is possible;
- comparison of representations of objects, that is, certain abstractions, which are based on theoretical developments. The comparison is used at all stages and research levels.

During the usage of this method, the general laws of the institute of public safety and legal liability have been identified, which have subjects in different states, identified

their shortcomings and benefits, critically evaluated experience of foreign countries and used in the legal system of Ukraine, taking into account its features, formulated ways of legislation improvement and withdrawal of its disadvantages.

The method of formalization according to S. Gusarev (2007) is a method that allows you to reflect the main patterns and processes of development of objects of the world in a sign form with the help of special signs, symbols, formulas or formalized languages.

The method of formalization, according to N. N. Tarasov, makes it possible to be released from intuitive ideas that are not suitable for science because of their uncertainty and ambiguity. Obtained by formalization results are of great importance, in particular, to resolve the problem of the ratio of formal and content components. It is a mean of identifying and clarifying the content of scientific knowledge. The method of formalization, in his opinion, has some advantages over other methods of scientific knowledge, namely:

- ensures the completeness of the review of a certain field of problems, the generalization of the approach to resolving them;
- provides consolidation of information about the research object, its clarity and brevity;
- provides an opportunity to avoid ambiguity of terms by attributing certain properties to individual symbols and systems;
- technically frames the process of scientific research by a method of formal operating with a sign model.

In our opinion, the process of formalization acquires special significance at the stages of development of theoretical bases of public safety and preconditions for research of problems of danger and risk and also during generalization of results of theoretical and experimental research of functioning of public safety as a state of society.

The hypothetical and deductive method, according to the definition of B. Kystiakovskyi (1916), is to build a hypothetical and deductive model of the theory. This process, according to the scientist's point of view, foresees three stages:

- nomination of a number of hypotheses on the causes of phenomena studied;
- formulation of conclusions from these hypotheses;

- hypotheses together with conclusions are as an axiomatic system in which axioms are hypotheses.

Agreeing with this point of view, we note that this method in the study of the problem of public safety allowed to establish the patterns of the system of functioning of public safety as an element of administrative law.

The method of idealization, according to B. A. Kystiakovskyi, foresees the imaginary construction of concepts about objects that do not exist and are not realized in objective reality, such as those for which there are prototypes in the real world. The purpose of idealization is to deprive real objects of some of their characteristics and to endow them with certain unrealistic and hypothetical properties. The main ways to achieve this goal are as follows:

- simple abstraction by removing some real characteristics of objects;
- multi-stage abstraction by transition from a real object to an ideal, and then – from the ideal objects to others.

This method allowed to develop a concept of “service state” as an element of public safety ensuring. The created model takes into account the situation of full implementation of all rules of law by subjects of law, which cannot be achieved in real circumstances in full amount.

The method of systematization, according to S. Gusarev, - a specific method of research, the cognitive process of ordering a certain set of disparate objects and existing knowledge about them. Ordering is carried out by establishing the unity and differences of the elements to be systematized, determining the place of each element relative to each other. It used logical operations of comparison, abstraction, classification, analysis and synthesis, description and explanation. The result of systematization is the creation of an appropriate scientific system of objects and knowledge about them.

There are some types of systematization and its results:

- classification systems and tables that separate and describe objects and knowledge of them by types, classes, categories, genus, families, species, etc.;
- integral systems synthesized by separate objects and concepts in a holistic system of higher order with the help of an integrating idea, while the growth of cognitive meaning of the system is not characteristic for each individual element.

Classification method, by definition of V. Shynkaruk (2002), is a set of rules for the establishment of a system of classification groups based on identified links between them.

The classification system, according to N. Tarasov (2002), includes a set of methods and rules for distribution of the plurality of objects on a subset according to signs of similarity or dissemination. The object of classification is an element of a classification set. Classification group is a subset of objects obtained as a result of classification.

In the theory of methodology, as noted by V. Obukhova (2003), there are two main methods of classification: hierarchical and faceted. The hierarchical method is a sequential division of a set of objects into subordinate classification groups. It is characterized by the fact that the initial set of objects is sequentially divided into groups (classes) of the first level of division, then - the second, etc. The set of groups forms a hierarchical structure.

In our opinion, the main disadvantage of the hierarchical method of classification in the study of public safety is the invariance of the structure, due to the fixed characteristics and their sequence. Changing at least of one characteristic leads to a redistribution of classification groups. That's why, in the classifiers constructed by a hierarchical method, reserve storages should be provided. In addition, this method does not allow to collect objects by any arbitrary combination of characteristics.

Faceted method of classification, according to V. Obukhova (2003) opinion, provides the division into classification groups using one of the selected characteristics. Each characteristic of the facet classification corresponds to the facet, which is a list of values of this classification (colour: red, green; profession: lawyer, police officer). Facet is a set of values of one attribute of classification. Facets are mutually independent. Each object can belong to different classification groups at the same time. The number of faceted formulas for which hierarchical classifications can be formed is determined by a possible combination of characteristics.

During the research the principles of public safety are classified on various grounds. Public safety was classified as an element of the executive branch on the direct and indirect, as a state of the environment – on active and passive, as an element of countering threats to spheres of influence – on economic, environmental, political, military, social and cultural, as an element of administrative law – for general and special.

The method of typology, according to R. Zippelius and Kornuta, R. (2004), is a method of scientific knowledge, which is based on the dismemberment of objects systems and their grouping based on a generalized, idealized model or type. Typology processes are observed in all sciences dealing with heterogeneous components of objects (as a rule discrete) and solve the tasks of the ordered description and explaining of these sets. The typology provides for the detection of similarity and differences of objects studied, finding a reliable way of identifying them, and in its theoretically developed form seeks to reflect the structure of the investigated system, to identify its regularities, which creates an opportunity to foresee the existence of unknown objects.

With this method, types of public safety and typical features of each species and direction are established – ensuring of public safety as an element of life of society.

As noted by N. Tarasov, according to the structure it is distinguished empirical and theoretical typology. The first one is the quantitative processing and synthesis of research data, fixing stable features of similarity and differences found by inductive means, systematization and interpretation of the received material. Theoretical typology provides for the construction of an ideal model of the object, generalization of allocated features, fixing the principles of describing the set of objects under research. Theoretical typology based on the understanding of the object as a system, which is connected with the removal of connections that form a system with a constructive representation of the structural levels of the object.

Methods of the logical and semantic approach were used to determine the features and basic content of public safety and legal responsibility of subjects of public safety.

“Sociology is a mirror of law”, - said D. Kerimov (2011). Using the sociological method, the analyzed social and legal phenomena on the basis of specific techniques through which information was received, and specific social facts that were considered during the study. In the study of public safety actors also used such techniques for collecting information as observation, questionnaires and surveys.

The use of the sociological method it was analyzed the practical work of institutions specializing in public safety, judicial practice, as well as materials related to the media. With the help of certain techniques of the sociological method, conclusions were formulated and substantiated, the ineffectiveness of certain norms used in the

legislation of Ukraine was revealed, and ways and means of improving this legislation were identified.

Research of the problem of public safety ensuring is a necessary element of the preparation of defence concepts of the state. The legal construction of the study of this phenomenon allows to form a theoretical basis for the adoption of such a concept.

In the future, based on our opinion, the logic of public safety should be determined by the following methodology:

- **Research Directions:** It is essential to establish clear research directions and objectives in the field of public safety. This involves analyzing the sphere of public safety, studying the functioning of subjects within the public safety environment, and identifying key areas of focus.

- **Category and Type Analysis:** A comprehensive analysis of the categories and types of public safety in the state should be conducted. This includes examining the system that supports public safety maintenance and understanding the role and significance of each element within this system.

- **Mechanism and Legal Provision:** The mechanism and ways of legally ensuring public safety need to be thoroughly studied. This involves examining the specific mechanisms employed by public safety subjects and their influence on the development and maintenance of public safety within the state.

- **Legal Elements in Public Safety:** A comprehensive analysis of the legal elements within public safety should be undertaken. This includes studying the concepts related to public safety subjects and understanding how these elements impact the overall state of public safety.

- **Comprehensive Analysis:** All stages of research in public safety, as well as the methodology as a whole, should be subjected to comprehensive analysis. This analysis enables the identification of strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in the research approach.

- **Legislative Assessment:** The legal framework governing public safety should be thoroughly assessed. This involves evaluating the effectiveness and adequacy of existing legislation and identifying any shortcomings or gaps that need to be addressed.

- **Recommendations for Improvement:** Based on the findings of the study, recommendations should be formulated to improve the theory of public safety and

enhance the normative and legal regulation of public safety-related public relations. These recommendations should address any identified weaknesses and propose practical solutions for enhancing public safety mechanisms.

- By following this suggested methodology, future research endeavors in public safety can build upon existing knowledge, address key research gaps, and contribute to the continuous improvement of public safety practices and policies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study focused on the methodological provision, theoretical understanding, and legal principles related to public safety. Through a thorough analysis of literature findings, legal documents, and the insights of various authors, significant findings were obtained.

The study highlighted the importance of methodological provision in conducting scientific research on public safety. The choice and utilization of appropriate research methods and techniques are crucial for ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the obtained results. By establishing a solid methodological framework, national legal science can effectively address the challenges and tasks associated with public safety.

Moreover, the study emphasized the need for a comprehensive theoretical understanding of public safety. By exploring the conceptual and categorical framework, as well as the laws governing its functioning, researchers can develop a deeper understanding of the genesis of public safety threats and their relationship with other related concepts such as civil safety and national safety. Theoretical studies enable the identification of key components, principles, and laws that shape the domain of public safety.

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