

## KEY AREAS OF ENSURING SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The current global landscape, marked by escalating armed conflicts and human rights violations, underscores the urgent need for enhanced public and State security measures. The increasing complexity of these challenges necessitates a modernized approach to crime prevention and a societal shift towards intolerance of behaviors that threaten security. **Aim:** This paper aims to identify the primary directions for ensuring security and sustainable development in modern society. It emphasizes the need to align these directions with ongoing international, inter-State, and national policies, particularly in the realms of environmental, public, and state security. **Methods:** An analysis of international instruments and national legal acts is conducted to understand the evolution of security measures. This study examines trends in environmental security and focuses on strategies to counteract extremist, terrorist activities, and the illicit drug trade. It also explores the impact of globalization on security measures for socially important sectors. **Results:** Key findings highlight the interconnectedness of a state's sovereignty, national security, environmental protection, and societal well-being. Issues identified include the need for effective environmental management and state-level strategies for the sustainable use of natural resources. The study also reveals inefficiencies in current environmental management mechanisms, often exacerbated by a lack of state support. **Conclusions:** The paper concludes that addressing new security challenges requires



a multifaceted approach. This includes strengthening anti-extremism and anti-terrorism efforts, improving international and national anti-drug policies, and focusing on eliminating corruption. Ensuring the security and sustainable development of modern society demands an integrated strategy that encompasses environmental protection, counteracting extremism, terrorism, and drug trafficking, while enhancing the welfare and health of the population.

**Keywords:** international law, public security, state security, countering environmental crimes, extremism, terrorism, prevention of drug trafficking.

## RESUMO

**Antecedentes:** O actual cenário global, marcado pela escalada de conflitos armados e violações dos direitos humanos, sublinha a necessidade urgente de medidas reforçadas de segurança pública e estatal. A crescente complexidade destes desafios exige uma abordagem modernizada à prevenção do crime e uma mudança social no sentido da intolerância a comportamentos que ameaçam a segurança. **Objetivo:** Este artigo visa identificar as principais direções para garantir a segurança e o desenvolvimento sustentável na sociedade moderna. Enfatiza a necessidade de alinhar estas orientações com as políticas internacionais, interestatais e nacionais em curso, particularmente nos domínios da segurança ambiental, pública e estatal. **Métodos:** É realizada uma análise de instrumentos internacionais e atos jurídicos nacionais para compreender a evolução das medidas de segurança. Este estudo examina tendências em segurança ambiental e concentra-se em estratégias para combater atividades extremistas, terroristas e o comércio ilícito de drogas. Também explora o impacto da globalização nas medidas de segurança para setores socialmente importantes. **Resultados:** As principais conclusões destacam a interligação entre a soberania de um Estado, a segurança nacional, a proteção ambiental e o bem-estar social. As questões identificadas incluem a necessidade de uma gestão ambiental eficaz e de estratégias a nível estatal para a utilização sustentável dos recursos naturais. O estudo também revela ineficiências nos actuais mecanismos de gestão ambiental, muitas vezes exacerbadas pela falta de apoio estatal. **Conclusões:** O artigo conclui que enfrentar novos desafios de segurança requer uma abordagem multifacetada. Isto inclui o reforço dos esforços anti-extremismo e anti-terrorismo, a melhoria das políticas antidroga internacionais e nacionais e a concentração na eliminação da corrupção. Garantir a segurança e o desenvolvimento sustentável da sociedade moderna exige uma estratégia integrada que inclua a protecção ambiental, a luta contra o extremismo, o terrorismo e o tráfico de drogas, melhorando simultaneamente o bem-estar e a saúde da população.

**Palavras-chave:** direito internacional, segurança pública, segurança do Estado, combate aos crimes ambientais, extremismo, terrorismo, prevenção do tráfico de drogas.

## I INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, public and State security is considered important factors in ensuring national security and proceeds from the need to create safe conditions for



the realization of the rights and legitimate interests of persons living in the territory of the State and its subjects (Nuriev, 2021; Tokmurzayev et al., 2022). Special attention of public authorities, local self-government bodies, institutions of civil society to the problems of public and state security, including environmental crime, criminal drug trafficking, terrorism, and extremism, has reflected on ensuring a steady downward trend in the number of most committed crimes of this kind (Avdeev, et al., 2019).

Key areas in ensuring the security and sustainable development of modern society include environmental protection, countering acts of extremist and terrorist orientation, and the development of a conceptual framework for preventing illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Strategic directions in legal provision of public and state security are focused on the solution of the modern scientific and practice-oriented problem related to the legal support of measures implemented to guarantee the above types of security. The importance of solving this problem is predetermined by the search for the most optimal legal means in the field of protection of life and health, including the legal rights of people; natural resources: lawful use of natural resources; environmental safety.

The objective of this study was to delineate key strategic directions essential for ensuring security and fostering sustainable development in contemporary society.

## II MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ENSURING SECURITY IN THE SPHERE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the XXI century, the intensification of production and consumption reflected in the growth of anthropogenic load and adverse changes in the state of the environment, resulting in a significant change in the conditions of life (Alexandrov, 2012; Kenzhin, et al., 2021; Degtev, et al., 2022). As a result, many countries are experiencing a shortage of natural resources. Negative trends in the use of natural resources lead to the deterioration of marine ecosystems, deficit of water resources, reduction of biological and landscape diversity, reduction of soil fertility, land degradation, increased environmental pollution and lowering the quality of human life. Climate change has an unfavorable impact on the living environment and economic activities (Abdullaev & Khamraev, 2020; Rybakov, et al., 2022). The number of dangerous natural processes and phenomena that determine the sources of emergencies of man-made and natural character is increasing.

The development of a low-carbon economy is becoming a key issue in



international relations. Increased competition for access to natural resources is the basis for conflicts between countries and increased international tensions (Avdeev, et al., 2021). As one of the conditions for improving the quality of life among the population, the neutralization of environmental damage, growth of forest restoration areas, ecological rehabilitation of water bodies and territories, reclamation of disturbed lands, improvement of water and air quality are considered as one of the conditions for improving the quality of life (Mazina, et al., 2022; Stepanova, et al., 2023; Grigorieva & Nikulshin, 2022).

The goals of rational nature management and environmental security are to ensure mitigation of unfavorable climate change, balanced nature management, restoration and preservation of the natural environment and the necessary quality of the environment (Kalabuzarov & Kvitko, 2022). The realization of the right to a favorable environment implies the protection of the state's natural resources, biological and landscape diversity, and the unique ecological potential of its territory. This approach will ensure harmonious human development and the life of future generations. The achievement of these goals is ensured by the solution of the following tasks by the states: increasing the level of environmental culture and environmental education; increasing equipment and technical capacity to prevent and eliminate man-made and natural emergencies; creating a system for monitoring biological risks to prevent biological threats and adequately respond to them.

In the period of formation of international law, customary law norms were used to ensure environmental security (Avdeev, et al., 2020). At the present stage of state-legal development, environmental law becomes predominantly contractual. In modern conditions, the international legal framework that guarantees the security and sustainable development of modern society, organically combined with environmental security, is of particular relevance. In the XX-XXI centuries the world community adopted about three hundred international agreements of general, bilateral, and regional levels, aimed at solving the problems of ensuring the safety of the natural environment (Stepenko, 2022; Serikbai, et al, 2023).

One of the first normative-legal acts of this plan is the International Convention of 19.03.1902 «On the Protection of Birds Useful in Agriculture», which was signed by more than ten states and entered into legal force on 12.12.1905. This document was replaced by the International Convention «On the Protection of Birds» signed on 18.10.1950 in Paris. Attention should be paid to the International Convention for the



Regulation of Whaling in 1946, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1989, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, UN Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters 1998, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2000, European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways 2000, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants 2001, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2001, International Strategy for the Protection of the Environment of the Georgia-Puget Sound Basin 2002, Putrajaya Declaration on Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia 2003, Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context 2003, International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006, Nagoya Protocol on Access and Co-operation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia 2003, International Convention on Biological Diversity 2006, Nagoya Protocol on Access and Co-operation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia 2003, International Convention on Biological Diversity 2006, International Convention on Biological Diversity 2006, International Convention on Biological Diversity 2006 and International Convention on Biological Diversity 2006.

It is worth noting the leading role of the United Nations in this area, within the framework of which such international organizations as CSD, UNEP, ESCAP, UNECE, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO and others operate. It is important to note the functioning of other organizations of international level, whose activities are aimed at environmental protection. Noteworthy are WMO (1947), ACOPS (1952), Greenpeace (1971), World Commission on Environment and Development (1983), Alpine Action (1990), the European Federation for the Protection of the Environment (1990), the European Commission on Environment and Development (1983), the World Commission on Environment and Development (1983), European Federation for Nature and Animal Conservation (1990), AEPS (1991), AMAP (1991), Wetlands International (1995), Arctic Council (1996), BALTICA (1996) and etc. The environment becomes an object of legal protection as it becomes polluted during the period of socio-economic development of states. The development of the capitalist mode of production, the introduction of new technologies and industrialization has a negative impact on the pristine natural environment of human habitation. The desire to extract material



benefits from the natural environment, including through unlimited extraction of birds in free habitat, makes it necessary to ensure environmental security by measures of international legal nature.

There has been a gradual modernization of normative-legal regulation in the field of environmental safety in international law. With the development of industry, the threats of depletion of natural resources, contamination of livestock, air and water pollution increased (Avdeev & Avdeeva, 2019). Legal provision of environmental protection is in a certain way connected with the legislative regulation of energy security as a component of public security, which requires the regulation of the energy supply process on an economic basis acceptable to the participating countries. The processes of production, transportation, transformation and use of energy resources require legal regulation. Legal support of the energy policy in terms of increasing the level of security and minimizing the harm caused to the environment is of significant importance.

### III COUNTERING ACTS OF EXTREMIST AND TERRORIST ORIENTATION

At the present stage, the problem of improving state policy in the field of legal regulation for strategic directions in the field of ensuring public and state security at the international level is being actualized by expanding international cooperation in this area and forming relations based on mutually beneficial cooperation. Countering crime in the sphere of public security in the territory of the State provides for the implementation of measures for general and individual prevention. The choice of general and individual prevention measures involves the identification of causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of crimes in the area of public security.

One of the priority areas in the sphere of ensuring public and State security is countering extremism and terrorism. Attention should be paid to the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the 2001 Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the 2005 Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Detection and Interdiction of Channels of Entry into the Territories of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization of Persons



Involved in Terrorist, Separatist and Extremist Activities of Foreign Organizations and Special Services in the Field of Combating Extremist and Terrorist Crimes, aimed at causing damage to the facilities and infrastructure of the fuel and energy complex.

The activities of foreign organizations and special services to suppress extremist and terrorist crimes aimed at damaging the facilities and infrastructure of the fuel and energy complex deserve intensification. Foreign states should implement national energy policies exclusively in accordance with the principles and norms developed by international law.

Ensuring the security of the domestic transportation complex deserves some attention. Violation of transport security causes significant damage to personal, state and public interests every year as a result of numerous accidents. Forming international and national bases for ensuring transport safety should be based on scientifically substantiated proposals on the regulation of legal norms. The basis of interstate universal legal regulation of transport safety should be a doctrinally developed definition of the concept of transport safety. Thus, taking into account the new risks, threats and challenges, the solution to a set of tasks on the introduction of measures aimed at legal regulation related to ensuring public safety is actualized. Interaction between law enforcement agencies and special services, state control bodies of foreign countries requires development. Suppression and prevention of criminal and other unlawful acts in the energy sector involves countering such crimes, including corruption, embezzlement, and misuse of budget funds. The activities of foreign organizations and special services that suppress extremist and terrorist crimes aimed at causing damage to facilities and infrastructure of the fuel and energy complex deserve intensification.

One of the common factors of committing crimes in the field of public security in the context to modern threats and challenges should be recognized as a decrease in the level of legal consciousness and legal culture, the growth of legal nihilism provoked by the spread of the ideology of terrorism. Therefore, statistical and sociological research methods are used as the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the activities carried out. Based on the sociological method, questionnaires were developed to investigate the quality and effectiveness of the activities carried out: the main criteria for conducting a sociological survey was to attract a wide range of respondents, taking into account gender; age; occupation, including schoolchildren, SSU students studying at universities according to educational programs, training



programs for scientific and pedagogical workers, teachers, government and municipal employees, law enforcement officers, employees of commercial organizations, unemployed and retired persons; the questions proposed to the respondents are aimed at revealing a reliable opinion regarding the real level for radicalization of consciousness in the field of terrorist ideology of pre-school and school-age children, students of various educational programs, youth, adults and etc.; the questions proposed to the respondents are aimed at identifying their opinion on the sufficiency of the measures taken to form an anti-terrorist consciousness, taking into account the selectivity of these measures in relation to different categories of the population, including pre-school children and those studying in schools, young people, and adults; as criteria for assessing effectiveness were the measures aimed at improving in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism, normative-legal, administrative, personnel, methodological, organizational, informational character; as criteria for assessing effectiveness were the measures to counter the ideology of terrorism carried out by public administration and local self-government bodies; the criteria for assessing effectiveness included activities to counter terrorist ideology carried out by law enforcement agencies, including the police and the prosecutor's office; the criteria for assessing effectiveness included activities to counter terrorist ideology imposed on parents, families, educational institutions, commercial and other organizations; and the criteria for assessing effectiveness included activities to counter terrorist ideology imposed on the media.

The following conclusions were made based on the results of the survey. Almost two-thirds of the 1,400 respondents surveyed believe that the implementation of measures to create an anti-terrorist consciousness among the general population is sufficient (64.2%). At the same time, 30.2% recognized it as not fully sufficient. More than two-thirds of those surveyed noted that the implementation of measures to raise anti-terrorist awareness among preschool children is sufficient (64.8%). However, more than a quarter of respondents (27.1%) believe that these measures are not fully sufficient.

As for 8.1% of respondents, they consider these measures not sufficient. Among the respondents, the majority (61.8%) recognize the ongoing implementation of measures to form anti-terrorist consciousness among children studying in schools as sufficient. At the same time, almost one third of the respondents (31.4%) believe that these measures are not fully sufficient. More than half of the respondents (58.7%) note





the sufficiency of the measures taken in the territory of the district to form anti-terrorist consciousness among young people. However, more than a third of respondents (33.8%) believe that these measures are not fully sufficient.

As for 7.0% of respondents, they consider these measures to be insufficient. The ambiguous opinion among the respondents as to whether the legislative mechanism in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism needs to be improved deserves special attention. The majority of respondents answered this question positively (41.2%). Almost a third of respondents noted that it is partially required (31.0%). A smaller part excludes such a need (27.8%). As a result, almost three quarters of respondents (72.2%) express the idea that such modernization is expedient. Noteworthy is the aspiration of the surveyed population of the need to improve the organizational mechanism in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism.

The majority of respondents answered the above question positively (42.2%). Almost a third of respondents note that it is partially required (30.5%). A smaller part excludes such necessity (27.3%). As a result, almost three quarters of respondents express the idea that such modernization is expedient. Thus, in essence, three quarters of respondents (72.7%) point to the expediency of this modernization. As for the need to improve the methodological support of the policy to counter the ideology of terrorism, more than one-third of respondents speak positively (38.6%). Less than a third of respondents (32.1%) are in favor of partial modernization. The share of those who deny such expediency is minimal (29.3%). Accordingly, the majority are in favor of full or partial improvement of the methodological support of the policy to counter terrorist ideology (70.7%). Within the framework of the received answers regarding the need to improve personnel measures to counter terrorist ideology, more than a third of respondents speak positively (38.9%). Less than a third of respondents (30.9%) are in favor of partial modernization. The share of those who deny such expediency is less significant (30.1%). As a result, the majority are in favor of full or partial improvement of personnel measures to counter the ideology of terrorism (69.8%). Attention should be paid to the ambiguous opinion among the respondents as to whether the improvement of measures in the sphere of scientific support to counter the ideology of terrorism is required. The majority of respondents answered this question positively (38.9%). More than a quarter of respondents noted that it is partially required (29.8%). Almost a third excludes such a need (31.3%). Accordingly, more than two-thirds of the



respondents (68.7%) think that such modernization is expedient. Among the respondents, almost half note the need to strengthen the activities of the state administration in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (46.1%).

More than a quarter of respondents indicate that it is partially required (27.5%). Another part excludes such a need (26.3%). Thus, the majority are in favor of full or partial strengthening of the activities of public administration in the sphere of countering terrorism ideology (73.6%). The share of answers received changes with regard to the expediency of strengthening the activities for local self-government bodies in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism. Almost half of the respondents note the existence of such a necessity (45.0%). Partial necessity of strengthening this activity is indicated by 27.2% of respondents. At the same time, the share of respondents who exclude such necessity is increasing (27.8%).

Based on this, the majority of respondents consider it necessary to fully or partially strengthen the activities of local self-government bodies in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (72.2%). In fact, half of the respondents note the need to strengthen the activities for educational institutions in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (48.6%). More than a quarter of respondents indicate that it is partially required (27.6%). A minimal part excludes such a need (23.8%). Thus, the majority is in favor of full or partial strengthening of the activities for educational institutions in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (76.2%). The divided opinion among the respondents regarding the expediency to strengthen the activities among parents in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism deserves special attention.

In fact, half of the respondents note the existence of such a need (49.9%). Partial necessity of strengthening this activity is indicated by 28.2% of respondents. The share of respondents excluding such necessity becomes minimal (21.9%). Accordingly, the majority of respondents consider it necessary to fully or partially strengthen the activities among parents in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (78.1%). It is worth paying attention to the special role assigned by respondents to the police in strengthening its activities in the sphere of countering terrorist ideology. More than half of the respondents believe that it is necessary to strengthen the activities of the police (55.7%). Almost a quarter of respondents are inclined to the partial expediency of such strengthening (23.9%).

One fifth of respondents exclude such a need (20.3%). In view of this, it should



be concluded that almost four fifths of respondents are in favor of full or partial strengthening of police activity in the sphere of countering terrorist ideology (79.6%). The answers of respondents regarding the need to strengthen the activities of the prosecutor's office in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism are noteworthy. Almost half (46.8%) of the respondents emphasize such expediency. One fourth of the respondents are inclined to the partial necessity of such strengthening (24.8%). Meanwhile, 28.4% exclude such necessity. As a result, almost three quarters of respondents are in favor of full or partial strengthening of police activity in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (71.6%).

The opinion of respondents regarding the adjustment of the activities of information media in the field of countering terrorist ideology is noteworthy. Half of the respondents (50.0%) emphasize such expediency. More than a quarter of respondents (29.4%) are in favor of partial correction of these activities. At the same time, a fifth of respondents exclude such necessity (20.6%). Consequently, the majority of respondents are in favor of full or partial correction for the activities of information media in the field of countering the ideology of terrorism (79.4%). The respondents' point of view regarding the necessity to adjust information and propaganda materials of anti-terrorist orientation in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism deserves attention. 44.3% of respondents gave an affirmative answer to this question. More than a quarter of respondents (29.3%) are in favor of partial correction of this activity. Less significant is the part of respondents who exclude such a need (26.4%).

Thus, the majority of respondents are in favor of full or partial correction in anti-terrorist information and propaganda materials in the sphere of countering the ideology of terrorism (73.6%). Noteworthy is the attitude of respondents to assessing the level of radicalization of preschool children, taking into account their behavior at home, at school and in public places. The majority of respondents indicate an average level of radicalization among preschool children (55.6%). A low level of their radicalization was indicated by 37.7% of those surveyed. The share of respondents who believe that preschool children living, taking into account their behavior at home, at school and in public places, have a high level of radicalization is minimal (6.7%). The degree of radicalization increases as the age of the control group increases.

When asked about the level of radicalization of adolescents, boys and girls aged 14-17, taking into account their behavior at school; the majority of respondents indicate a medium level of radicalization (59.4%). A low level of radicalization appears in 32.6%



of questionnaires. The proportion of respondents who believe that adolescents, boys and girls aged 14-17, taking into account their behavior at school, have a high level of radicalization is minimal (8.0%). A slight change in the level of radicalization of adolescents, boys and girls aged 14-17, taking into account their behavior in public places, should be noted. The majority of 1383 respondents indicate a medium level of radicalization (60.3%). A low level of radicalization appears in 32.5% of questionnaires. The proportion of respondents who believe that adolescents, boys and girls aged 14-17, taking into account their behavior in public places, have a high level of radicalization is minimal (7.2%). The answers received from respondents regarding the level of radicalization of young people (18-35 years old), taking into account their behavior at workplace enterprises, are indicative. The majority of respondents indicate a medium level of radicalization (60.3%). A low level of radicalization appears in 30.1% of questionnaires. The proportion of respondents who believe that young people (18-35 years old), taking into account their behavior at their place of work, have a high level of radicalization (9.7%) is minimal. It is worth noting a slight change in the level of radicalization among young people (18-35 years old), taking into account their behavior in public places. The majority of the interviewed respondents indicate an average level of radicalization (61.9%). A low level of radicalization appears in 29.7% of the responses received. The share of respondents who believe that young people (18-35 years old), taking into account their behavior in public places, have a high level of radicalization is minimal (8.4%). The situation changes when analyzing the answers from respondents regarding the level of radicalization of the middle-aged population, taking into account the behavior at enterprises at the place of work. The majority of respondents indicate an average level of radicalization (55.1%). A low level of radicalization appears in 34.4% of questionnaires. The proportion of respondents who believe that the middle-aged population has a high level of radicalization (10.5%), taking into account the behavior at enterprises at the place of work, is minimal. Insignificant changes are observed with regard to the level of radicalization of the middle-aged population with regard to behavior in public places. The majority of respondents indicate a medium level of radicalization (57.2%). A low level of radicalization appears in 33.7% of the answers received. The proportion of respondents who believe that the middle-aged population with regard to behavior in public places has a high level of radicalization is minimal (9.1%).

Of particular interest are the answers to the questions about the role of



propaganda and recruitment activities based on the distortion of traditional religious tenets. The majority of respondents give this activity a significant role (43.8%). More than a third of respondents give this activity an insignificant role (36.3%). Every fifth respondent noted that this activity does not have any influence (20.0%). The contingent of persons most exposed to the ideology of terrorism deserves attention. The majority of respondents refer to this category as young people aged 18-35 (60.4%). Another part of respondents believes that school students are more vulnerable in this regard (29.8%). Accordingly, a minimal share is assigned to other categories of persons, including pre-school children (4.4%), middle-aged (4.3%) and older persons (1.1%). The answers of respondents regarding the question posed what the preventive work is carried out with persons exposed to the ideology of terrorism, as well as those who have fallen under its influence, are indicative. The majority of respondents noted that the preventive work was not fully sufficient (48.0%). This work was recognized as sufficient in 40.5% of questionnaires. Insufficient preventive work with persons exposed to the ideology of terrorism, as well as those who fell under its influence, was noted in the answers of 11.4% of the participants of the conducted sociological research.

Thus, the main directions for prevention and prophylaxis of terrorism include monitoring of antiterrorist protection in critical facilities, the state of engineering and technical strengthening and antiterrorist protection for the territories of real estate objects with mass stay of people. Security passports of objects of possible terrorist attacks deserve to be updated. The main areas of countering extremism: conducting sociological research to update the state of interethnic and interfaith relations; holding events for children from the families of foreign citizens (migrants) at cultural institutions; developing and publishing information materials for foreign citizens (migrants) including a mobile application.

#### **IV CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS AND OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

The conceptual framework for the prevention of illicit trafficking in drugs and other psychotropic substances is predetermined by the steady growth of this type of crime. Attention should be paid to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the International



Convention against Doping in Sport of 2006, the Final Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session «Our Shared Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Combating the World Drug Problem» of 2016.

The provision by public authorities of comprehensive measures to counteract criminal drug trafficking requires, taking into account the interconnection of activities coordinated and jointly conducted with local authorities, organizations, enterprises and institutions: consolidation of resources that contribute to the legal provision of comprehensive security for the population; systematic monitoring and analysis of the operational situation on the state of crime; organization of legal advice and education on the provision of free of charge (Ivanov, 2018).

Ensuring public safety by public authorities, taking into account the interconnection of activities coordinated and jointly conducted with local authorities, organizations, enterprises and institutions in the field of crime prevention provides for: cooperation and consolidation of resources promoting legal support for crime prevention; voluntary socio-psychological testing of the population for non-medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; holding events on consulting persons using narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances with problems of addiction to psychoactive substances with a doctor-psychiatrist-drug addict; organizing counseling for parents of minors using narcotic drugs to prevent family dysfunction; attracting the population, including minors to participate in sports and mass events; organizing work in the municipal media on the implemented support measures; creation of organizational and methodological support for crime prevention; organization of working meetings, meetings, panels with the participation of representatives of district and municipal commissions on juvenile affairs, municipalities of the autonomous district on issues of juvenile crime prevention.

Improvement of normative-legal regulation at the regional level in the sphere of counteraction to crimes against public security: development and updating of regional (municipal) programs and action plans for the organization of measures to counteract crimes against public security, taking into account the Concept; updating and implementation of the regional program of early crime prevention, ensuring the creation of conditions for the detection and disclosure of crimes against public security, neutralizing the threats of their occurrence and the real reasons for their commission; updating and implementation of a regional socio-psychological program aimed at rehabilitation and re-socialization of offenders in the field of public security; updating



and implementation of a regional program for the development of human resources for the prevention of crimes against public security; updating and implementation of a regional program for the early detection and prevention of deviant behavior of the population in the field of crimes against public security; updating and implementation of a regional program for the rehabilitation and re-socialization of offenders in the field of public security; updating and implementation of a regional program for the prevention of crimes against public security; updating and implementation of a regional program to improve the effectiveness of state support for families, migrants and national minorities; updating and implementation of a regional program to develop a unified informational educational, moral and educational environment.

The strategic directions for ensuring public security in countering illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances include: involving civil society institutions; improving the effectiveness of control in the area of general, special and individual prevention of crimes in the area of public security; carrying out state monitoring of the state of crime and identifying criminogenic areas in this area; improving measures to counter organized and recidivist crime in this sphere; suppression of offending behavior; development of interregional cooperation in the field of general, special and individual crime prevention in the sphere of public security; intensification of fundamental and applied scientific research in the field of general, special and individual crime prevention in the sphere of public security; improvement of measures for monitoring and statistical recording system on the state of crime in this sphere.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research allows us to propose the need to develop a strategy of legal support of the most urgent regional problems in modern times, related to public and state security, namely, in the sphere of protection for life and health of the population, legal protection of natural resources and rational use of natural resources, legal support of environmental security etc. It is timely at this stage to develop regional programs to be implemented at the level of state administration and local self-government bodies in the field of prevention and prophylaxis of extremism, terrorism, separatism on religious and national-ethnic grounds, illegal use of natural resources, environmental offenses and crimes, as well as in the field of prevention of extremism,



terrorism, separatism on religious and national-ethnic grounds, illegal use of natural resources, environmental offenses and crimes.

A comprehensive systematic approach to prevention, suppression, prevention of the most common types of unlawful acts; identification, based on research, of reliable data on the most criminogenic areas requiring legal support; regional programs containing specific acceptable organizational and practical measures necessary to neutralize and eliminate existing problems in the sphere of ensuring public and state security in general is subject to development and implementation.

External factors remain the prevailing threats of environmental crime, criminal drug trafficking, terrorism, and extremism. Due to the continuing trends in the deterioration of the quality of life, the causes for this type of crime remain an insufficient level of legal knowledge, legal education, their lack of behavioral skills in difficult and emergency situations, insufficient preventive measures on the part of public authorities and self-government bodies, families, educational institutions, and the state of modern infrastructure. Radical and extremist manifestations among the population have a destabilizing effect on public sentiment.

One of the important problems of environmental crime, criminal drug trafficking, terrorism and extremism is the involvement of the most vulnerable social categories in criminal (illegal) activities, and the growing consumption of alcoholic beverages. There is an increase in the number of crimes committed with the use of firearms. Crime statistics show that minors are actively involved in criminal (illegal) activities. Among the reasons, considering the development of information technologies, factors related to the destructive influence of information space, often focused on information manipulation of traditional moral values, stimulating antisocial behavior, and causing significant damage to legal education, are becoming particularly relevant. Attempts at value disorientation contribute to a distorted perception of traditional spiritual, moral, and legal values. The activities of public authorities, local self-government bodies and civil society institutions aimed at consolidating efforts to eliminate the causes and conditions leading to both marginal and delinquent behavior, legal education, spiritual and moral development of the individual deserve improvement.

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