ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY

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Abstract

The article examines the theoretical and legal foundations of ensuring public security, the organization of state authorities' activities, preventive measures and digital governance tools, as well as directions for adapting advanced foreign practices in ensuring security in large cities to national practice.

Keywords: public security, public order, organizational and legal mechanism, interagency cooperation, prevention, digital technologies, security of large cities.

Public security is an essential condition for the stable development of any state and society. Ensuring a peaceful life for citizens, strengthening the rule of law, and preventing various threats constitute the core content of this sphere. In modern conditions, the increasing complexity of social relations, global challenges, and digital transformation processes require new approaches to security. Therefore, ensuring public security is considered not merely as the function of law enforcement bodies, but as a comprehensive system based on cooperation between state authorities, civil society institutions, and citizens.

Ensuring public security represents a complex socio-legal process directly related to sustainable state development, citizens' peaceful life, and strengthening legality in society. This concept encompasses maintaining public order, protecting the interests of individuals, society, and the state from various threats, and regulating social relations based on legal norms [1]. In this regard, public security manifests itself as a broad legal and institutional system rather than a limited activity of specific agencies.

In modern conditions, the theoretical and legal foundations of public security are shaped in close connection with constitutional provisions, sectoral legislation, and ongoing reforms. As society evolves, the scope of threats expands, including terrorism, extremism, illegal migration, transnational crime, and other global risks, which require innovative approaches to security policy. Therefore, consistent improvement of legal norms and their effective implementation remain a priority direction of state policy.

The conceptual basis of public security is linked to such categories as "public order," "security," "threat," "protection," and "prevention." These categories are complementary and allow public security to be evaluated as a complex legal institution. Constitutional norms play a leading role in establishing fundamental guarantees of security by prohibiting actions directed against sovereignty, territorial integrity, and citizens' rights and freedoms.

State policy in this sphere is implemented through conceptual documents and strategic programs [2]. This approach ensures that public security is organized on the principles of serving human dignity and public interests, strengthening cooperation between state bodies and civil society institutions, and creating a unified system for protecting the population from

threats. Such a framework enriches both the legal and institutional dimensions of public security.

Scholarly literature emphasizes that the public security system develops through the integration of organizational and legal factors. Optimizing law enforcement activities, strengthening legislative frameworks, enhancing civil society participation, and ensuring transparency and accountability contribute to improving security effectiveness [3]. This perspective interprets public security as a system based on legal culture, public trust, and social stability.

The effective organization of state bodies in the public security system requires clearly defined powers, coordinated actions, and stable institutional structures. Internal affairs bodies, local authorities, special services, and other competent agencies must operate within a well-defined framework of responsibilities. Practice demonstrates that effectiveness in ensuring public security depends on interagency coordination rather than isolated institutional efforts [4].

Planning, information exchange, and joint decision-making mechanisms are essential components of this system. Coordinated preventive measures and analytical approaches enable proactive management aimed at reducing the likelihood of offenses. Institutional strengthening through unified coordinating structures and monitoring mechanisms enhances strategic governance [5].

Prevention occupies a central position in the public security system. It includes early identification of risk factors, reduction of social threats, and systematic limitation of criminal behavior. The effectiveness of prevention depends on combining administrative measures with educational, social, and rehabilitative mechanisms.

Digital technologies have significantly transformed preventive and managerial activities. The implementation of information and communication technologies facilitates data collection, analysis, and forecasting, improving evidence-based decision-making [6]. Electronic databases, surveillance systems, and analytical software allow early detection of threats and more precise resource allocation.

Digital governance enhances transparency and shifts management from subjective assessments to data-driven models. Monitoring systems, probation mechanisms, and social reintegration measures strengthen long-term security outcomes. The transition from reactive to proactive governance models is a key feature of contemporary public security management.

International experience in ensuring public security in capitals and large cities demonstrates the effectiveness of territorially adapted governance models [7]. Specialized patrol services, crime mapping technologies, and intelligent analytics enhance responsiveness and preventive capabilities.

In the United Kingdom and other developed countries, predictive analytics tools are widely used to assess crime risks and identify vulnerable groups, contributing to a new stage of security governance based on forecasting and analysis [8]. However, foreign practices must be adapted to national legal systems and socio-cultural contexts rather than directly copied.

In conclusion, ensuring public security is a multifaceted system whose effectiveness depends on the integration of legal foundations, interagency coordination, preventive strategies, and digital governance tools. Targeted prevention, technological innovation, and institutional modernization contribute to sustainable security and strengthen public trust, thereby supporting national development.

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