

## **Experience of foreign countries in administrative and legal regulation of public safety**

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**Abstract:** The experience of administrative and legal regulation of public safety in foreign countries has unique characteristics in different nations and depends on their historical, cultural, socio-economic, and political conditions. Studying the experience of foreign countries in this field is crucial and necessary to achieve various practical and scientific objectives. Examining the experiences of foreign countries not only provides practical benefits but is also important for enhancing the effectiveness of the legal system, improving strategies for administrative and legal regulation of public safety, and strengthening international cooperation.

**Keywords:** safety, foreign, regulation, nations

Public safety is one of the key aspects of state stability and development. It includes a wide range of measures aimed at protecting the population from crimes, emergencies and other threats. In the context of globalization and the intensification of cross-border threats such as cyber threats, terrorism, and environmental disasters, administrative and legal mechanisms for regulating public safety require constant improvement. The study of foreign experience creates a unique opportunity to identify effective approaches and adapt them to national practice. To improve the public safety system from an administrative and legal standpoint, it is advisable to consider successful solutions from different countries with different legal, economic, and social systems.

**In the United States,** public safety is ensured at the level of interaction between local, state, and federal authorities. Significant attention is paid to programs involving the local community in crime prevention. For example, the "Neighborhood Watch" system is an effective tool in combating crime.

The Neighborhood Watch program, which emerged in the 1970s, aims to engage local residents to ensure the safety of their neighborhoods. The main principle of the system is the interaction of citizens with law enforcement agencies in the prevention of offenses. Participants in the program, grouped together, monitor suspicious activities in their territory, report potential threats to the police, and take preventive measures. An

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important element of the program is training participants in the fundamentals of personal safety, as well as methods of effective interaction with law enforcement agencies<sup>1</sup>.

The administrative and legal basis of the Neighborhood Watch Program<sup>2</sup> is based on the following:

Federal and local regulations: For example, many U.S. states have developed laws regulating the activities of citizen patrols, including their interaction with the police and reporting requirements. At the federal level, it is supported by organizations such as the National Association of City Councils and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Local governments and law enforcement provide funding for educational activities and technical support, such as the installation of surveillance cameras.

Participants in this event will undergo training provided by the police, where they will be trained in basic security, surveillance techniques, and proper reporting procedures.

The legislation ensures the confidentiality of the information provided by the program participants, which is especially important in the context of the use of modern technologies such as mobile applications.

The Neighborhood Watch system helps build more cohesive and trusting relationships in communities, which has a positive impact on overall security. In addition, the program actively utilizes modern technologies, such as smartphone applications, which allow participants to instantly transmit information about suspicious events.

From the perspective of the renowned American criminologist of the 20th century, E. Sutherland, the effectiveness of efforts aimed at reducing crime depends primarily on the level of publicly announced programs for its control through the implementation of fundamental reforms in the field of education, namely healthcare, housing construction, as well as the level of public support for these public programs.<sup>3</sup>

It is also worth noting the role of the National Security Department, which coordinates efforts to prevent terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, and other threats. The use of modern technologies, such as data analysis and facial recognition systems, significantly increases the capabilities of law enforcement agencies.<sup>4</sup>

Germany demonstrates a holistic approach to public safety, in which regional police forces play an important role. The Law on Police<sup>5</sup> regulates a wide range of issues, including the prevention of threats and the elimination of emergencies.<sup>6</sup>

This law also includes provisions on the right of the police to use modern technologies, such as video surveillance systems and analytical tools, and establishes the

rules of interaction with the public and private sectors. It mainly regulates a wide range of issues, including threat prevention and emergency response. Particular attention is paid to cooperation between the police and the private sector, including security companies and research centers. This will enable the development of innovative law enforcement methods such as crime prediction based on smart video surveillance systems and big data analysis.

According to researcher M. Knapp, the German approach is based on the principles of federalism, where each federal state has its own police legislation and management systems. This approach allows for the consideration of regional characteristics, which increases overall efficiency.<sup>7</sup>

Germany pays special attention to technology integration. German scientists, including H. Weber, emphasized the importance of using artificial intelligence to analyze crime data. Within the framework of the "Safe Cities" program (Sichere Städte), the PRECOBS predictive analysis system was implemented in Munich, allowing for the prediction of possible crime scenes.<sup>8</sup>

An example of successful cooperation between the police and society is the Partnership for Security project, which has developed mechanisms for attracting citizens to security projects through local councils and online platforms.<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, Germany is actively developing cybersecurity technologies, and currently the Federal Office for Information Security is implementing data protection standards that ensure reliable protection of critical infrastructure from cyberattacks.

Japan is one of the safest countries in the world with a low crime rate. "In 2018, the National Police Department announced that Sunrise is one of the lowest crime rates recorded in the country over the past 70 years."<sup>10</sup>

Japan offers a unique "Koban" system - local police departments located near residential areas.<sup>11</sup> The unique Koban system within the Japanese police force (交番, Koban) is a component of public security. Kobans are small police stations located near residential areas, shopping malls, and other public places. Kobans are located in such a way that it is convenient for citizens to ask for help in emergencies and household situations. They function as local police departments where residents can report missing items, suspicious items, and even get security advice.

Such an approach allows for strong communication with the population and prompt response to local problems. In addition, Japan is actively implementing modern technologies such as video surveillance and analytical systems to prevent crime.

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Particular attention is also paid to strengthening trust between the internal affairs bodies and the public. For example, educational programs and trainings are conducted for law enforcement officers aimed at understanding local culture and the needs of the population. Such programs as "Police Box System" and "Community Policing" are widely used in crime prevention, aimed at reducing the level of conflict in society.<sup>12</sup>

In addition, involving the population in security processes is an important element in Japan. Actions such as Police Trust serve to strengthen ties between the population and law enforcement agencies. Residents participate in public discussions and joint patrols, which improves security and reduces crime.

According to O.I. Sokolova, "It is not so easy to strengthen trust in the police in the law. This means giving the police the right to trust and obliging citizens to trust the police. At the same time, it is the responsibility of the citizen to prove the illegality of the actions of the police officer."<sup>13</sup>

Sweden's experience is characterized by a special focus on crime prevention. The interaction of the police with the municipality and educational institutions plays an important role.<sup>14</sup> Programs have been developed to reduce social inequality and improve living conditions in disadvantaged areas. In addition, the Swedish legal system actively utilizes the principles of humanism, which is reflected in the rehabilitation of criminals and the minimization of prison sentences. Sweden has also adopted the concept of "smart cities," where technology has been introduced to monitor and manage public safety, including the use of motion sensors, warning systems, and mobile applications to connect citizens to emergency services.

The Law on Police<sup>15</sup> (Polislagen, 1984:387) regulates the activities of the police, including defining their responsibilities for crime prevention, public order protection and interaction with municipalities. According to this law, the police must work closely with other authorities and the public to ensure public safety.

The Law on Public Order<sup>16</sup> (Ordningslagen) covers issues related to maintaining order in public places, including events, demonstrations, and the use of public spaces. This law establishes the rules for holding public events, which will help prevent disturbances and threats to public safety.

Swedish police actively collaborate with local authorities in developing crime prevention strategies such as Safe Communities (Tryggare Sverige) initiatives. These programs are aimed at improving the public space and increasing citizen participation in security. Preventive work through educational and sports programs is an important element, especially in socially vulnerable areas of the population.

The concept of "smart cities" is actively implemented in cities such as Stockholm and Malmö. Technologies, including smart CCTV cameras, motion sensors, and automated traffic control systems, help track and prevent crime. In addition, mobile applications such as "Safe City" allow citizens to quickly report suspicious incidents and receive instructions in emergencies.

In conclusion, it can be said that an analysis of foreign experience shows that effective administrative and legal regulation of public safety requires a comprehensive approach, including prevention, the use of modern technologies, and close cooperation with the population. These elements can be adapted to the conditions of Uzbekistan, taking into account the national characteristics of the legal system and socio-economic structure.

For example, successful practices such as the Neighborhood Watch system in the United States show that citizen participation in security processes significantly reduces crime rates. The German approach to administrative and legal regulation of public safety allows for the consideration of regional characteristics, which increases overall efficiency. The Japanese "Koban" system emphasizes the importance of localized police and their openness to citizens. At the same time, Sweden's special focus on preventing social crimes and rehabilitating offenders suggests promising humanitarian approaches to reducing recidivism.

Analysis indicates the necessity of widespread implementation of modern technologies in public safety management. The use of predictive analytics, intelligent video surveillance systems, and mobile applications significantly enhances the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. "Smart City" programs, such as those in Sweden and Japan, can serve as examples of creating integrated systems for monitoring and preventing threats.

Thus, adapting international experiences to our country's legal and social environment can form the foundation for improving public safety levels. Fostering cooperation among law enforcement agencies, local communities, and the private sector, as well as developing innovative technologies, contributes to comprehensive and sustainable security enhancement.

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