

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN CRISIS: NAVIGATING RESPONSES TO PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES AND NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS

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Abstract

Administrative law plays a crucial role in emergencies, requiring swift government actions to ensure public safety, health, and individual rights. The study delves into the fundamental principles of administrative law, emphasizing its significance in crisis management, particularly in the context of global health emergencies and national security threats. The legal frameworks for emergency responses must balance immediate action with the preservation of civil liberties. Historical evolution demonstrates how administrative law has evolved to accommodate crises, enabling governments to implement necessary measures while maintaining accountability and transparency. The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the diverse approaches of various jurisdictions, emphasizing the crucial role of administrative law in managing public health crises. The study examines the conflict between US national security and civil liberties, focusing on post-9/11 security measures. It underscores the necessity of a flexible legal framework for effective crisis management, requiring continuous oversight and legal clarity.

Key words: Administration; Law; Public Health; Crisis; Security Threats.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is very important to know administrative law during emergencies because it gives us a way to legally keep an eye on what government agencies are doing¹. It is very important when there are health issues or threats to public safety, and someone needs to act quickly and effectively to keep everyone safe and things under control. It's important to have good control in these situations so that emergency steps can be taken without breaking the law or violating people's rights. Safety, public health, and human rights are all important, but they don't always go together. This set of laws helps to keep them in check.

These are strange times for global problems, and administrative law has become a useful tool for governments all over the world, especially when they have to deal with health disasters and threats to public safety². In an emergency, administrative law is very important because it controls what the government does and makes sure they don't go beyond what they are allowed to do. Global events like the Coronavirus spread and the danger of illegal bullying around the world have shown how important it is and the need for strong law reactions right away. As an example, during the Coronavirus outbreak, states had to agree to lockdowns, travel bans, and forced quarantines as emergency steps to stop the virus from spreading. A lot of lawmakers have called for more tracking and other safety steps because of hacks and drills that make people scared. Things like this need a strong management system that can quickly change to deal with new issues while still being honest and earning the public's trust.

1.1 Role of Administrative Law in Crisis Management

Administrative law informs government offices how they can and cannot do their jobs, especially in emergencies³. When these things happen, its main job is to make sure that offices handle problems quickly and firmly, while still being accountable and protecting people's rights. In the past,

¹Rosenbloom, D. H. (2022). *Administrative law for public managers*. Routledge.

²Kettl, D.F., *The transformation of governance: Public administration for the twenty-first century*. 2015: Jhu Press.

³Malandrino, A. and E. Demichelis, *Conflict in decision making and variation in public administration outcomes in Italy during the COVID-19 crisis*. *European Policy Analysis*, 2020. 6(2): p. 138-146.



regulatory control has helped health organizations follow lockdown rules, share resources, and carry out general health policies during pandemics like the Coronavirus and Ebola. Even though threats were made that were against the law, it has mostly worked with the order of crisis safety efforts. Laws need to be able to adapt to new situations without putting people's rights at risk or threatening law and order because disasters happen so quickly.

Administrative law is very important in times of emergency because it provides a legal way to keep an eye on what government agencies are doing⁴. Legitimacy, clarity, and fairness are the main principles of competent regulation. They play a big role in making sure that emergency responses by the government are both workable and sensible.

1.2 Foundational Principles of Administrative Law in Emergencies

All governmental actions should be based on legal power, according to the legality principle⁵. When there is a crisis, this standard makes sure that any unusual actions taken by government agencies are acceptable. This stops the use of force without a reason.

1.2.1 Transparency

Everything the government does must be open and easy for the public to see. This is another important rule of regulatory law. Being honest is important in an emergency to make sure that choices are based on facts and that everyone understands what is going on. Quite well.

1.2.2 Proportionality

There is a rule that says when there is an emergency, the government should only do the most basic things that are needed and right for danger.

1.3 Historical Evolution and Application in Crisis Situations

Over time, there has been a huge improvement in how administrative law is used in emergency situations⁶. Most of the time, there were not as many official rules for how managers could do their jobs. Instead, they often relied on broad leadership powers during emergencies like wars or natural disasters. Still, as social orders have improved and law and order have become more stable, there has been a move towards putting specific crisis powers into legal decisions. During the Second World War, for example, many popularity-based state-run governments gave leaders more power under the guise of keeping the public safe, often without following the law. A lot of people got together to talk about shared freedoms and the need for a more organized way to handle crises.

1.4 Public Health Emergencies and Administrative Law

During problems in general health, management regulation gives the government important powers to protect general safety and health⁷. These powers could include isolating people for long periods of time, forcing people to be immunized, limiting travel, and allowing lockdowns. For example, during the Coronavirus outbreak, many countries used their emergency powers to take a lot of health precautions to stop the infection from spreading. Basically, during the Ebola outbreak, professionals used regulatory law to approve control methods and keep a close eye on health resources.

Even though these things are necessary to protect everyone's health, they should be weighed against protecting people rights and following the law. Of course, the test is making sure that the actions taken are reasonable, necessary, and legal. This will stop any predicted abuses of force while still dealing with the situation⁸. During public health disasters, states need to move quickly and decisively to protect the health and safety of their citizens. According to authoritative

⁴Farber, D.A. and A.J. O'Connell, *Lost World of Administrative Law*, *THE. Tex. L. Rev.*, 2013. 92: p. 1137.

⁵Besselink, L.F., F. Pennings, and S. Prechal, *The eclipse of the legality principle in the European Union*. Vol. 75. 2011: Kluwer Law International BV.

⁶Cass, R.A., et al., *Administrative law: cases and materials*. 2024: Aspen Publishing.

⁷Brauer, R.L., *Safety and health for engineers*. 2022: John Wiley & Sons.

⁸Lee, C., *Reforming the law on police use of deadly force: De-escalation, pre-seizure conduct, and imperfect self-defense*. *U. Ill. L. Rev.*, 2018: p. 629.



regulation, these activities are legal because it gives states specific powers while also putting limits on them to stop abuse.

1.5 Powers and Limitations During Public Health Crises

When there is a public health emergency, states are often given a lot of legal power to stop the spread of disease and protect public aid⁹. Normal rights include the ability to order vaccinations, put people in quarantines, and limit travel. Legislators with quarantine powers can separate people or groups that are thought to be exposed to a dangerous disease. This stops the infection from spreading. Laws that require immunization allow state-run agencies to require vaccinations for certain diseases, especially when protecting the health of the whole population depends on group immunity. To stop the spread of contagious diseases from one area to another, travel restrictions can also be put in place. These can include line terminations and growth limits within a country. Still, there are some problems with these skills. Legally, executive measures must be fair, sensible, and in line with the risk to public health.

2. CASE STUDY: COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE ACROSS JURISDICTIONS

Around the world, administrative law systems were put to the test by the Coronavirus outbreak. Each country dealt with the problem in its own way¹⁰. New Zealand's government used their legal power to stop local area broadcasting right away by putting in place strict lockdowns and queue controls. A lot of people believed that this approach, which was based on clear law power and open communication, was the best way to stop the spread. However, the US reaction was different because it wasn't united. Each state used a different strategy, and the government didn't make any strict rules. This caused different health needs, judicial problems, and public chaos, which made it harder for the pandemic reaction to work in the end.

2.1 Ethical Considerations in Enforcing Health Measures

Following public health figures brings up some moral issues, mainly the tension between protecting the public good and preserving individual freedoms¹¹. For example, forced separation and vaccinations limit people's freedom of choice to keep them from doing harm to others. There are times when these measures are necessary for everyone's health, but they also put people's freedoms to safety and growth at risk. When thinking about what is moral, any limits on people options must be reasonable, based on evidence, and proportional to the risk to everyone's well-being. States should also make sure that weak populations are not affected too much and that there is honesty and accountability in the rounds of change. .

3. NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

When there are threats to public safety, administrative law is very important because it gives government offices the power to take steps to protect public safety and public interests. To do these things, emergency powers are often used, which can badly violate people's rights by holding them without a hearing, spying on them, and stopping their progress. Like, the US did many things to make sure everyone was safe after the 9/11 attacks. The USA Loyalist Act was one of these. It gave the government more power to spy on people and hold them without a hearing. A lot of countries also have rules about spying to look for possible threats. People worry about their safety, their right to be treated fairly, and the possible abuse of power when these things are done to make the public better. That's why they need close control and legal defenses¹².

Threats to national security, such as criminal threats, cyberattacks, and different kinds of hostility, often require state-run governments to act quickly and decisively to protect the health and safety

⁹Wilder-Smith, A. and S. Osman, Public health emergencies of international concern: a historic overview. *Journal of travel medicine*, 2020. 27(8): p. taaa227.

¹⁰COGLIANESE, C. & MAHBOUBI, N. A. 2021. Administrative law in a time of crisis: Comparing national responses to COVID-19. *Admin. L. Rev.*

¹¹Holland, S., *Public health ethics*. 2022: John Wiley & Sons.

¹²Friedman, B., What is public safety? *BUL Rev.*, 2022. 102: p. 725.



of their citizens. Legal frameworks for regulatory control give lawmakers the power to deal with these threats, giving them extra powers while also putting limits on them to protect people's freedoms.

3.1 Legal Frameworks for National Security During Crises

When there are public safety situations, states have a variety of legal tools at their disposal to help them respond better¹³. Observation rules are an important part of this legal arsenal because they let experts keep an eye on conversations, keep track of people, and gather information to stop possible threats. Crisis confinement powers are another basic tool that allow the government to keep people who are thought to be a security risk without the usual process safeguards. People usually get these kinds of powers because they want to keep the public safe. They are backed up by clear decisions that make it clear how and when they can be used.

4. CASE STUDY

4.1 Post-9/11 Security Measures and Legal Implications

After the terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001, the USA Loyalist Act gave the government a lot more power to protect the people. This law improved the government's ability to spy on people, made it easier to jail and deport non-residents, and made it easier for organizations to share data with each other. These steps were taken to stop more attacks by oppressors out of fear, but they also started important legal and moral conversations. Some experts say that the USA Nationalist Demonstration destroyed common freedoms by limiting security rights and increasing government surveillance without enough control¹⁴. The demonstration's broad definitions of psychological abuse and associated activities treated the general watching of residents and non-residents the same, often for no good reason. This use of more force put the basic rules of management law to the test, especially when it came to fairness and consistency. This led to calls for changes and stricter oversight of leader power.

4.2 Balancing National Security and Civil Liberties

The tension between protecting the public and protecting individual rights is still a major problem in the rules for managers¹⁵. It is important for state-run governments to be able to protect their citizens from real threats, but this power should be balanced with the need to protect shared values and freedoms. Extreme or unchecked use of surveillance and confinement powers can hurt public trust and miss out on big possibilities. This shows how important it is to keep a careful balance.

Possible disaster in the area of public safety, the board is responsible for making plans that are appropriate for the risk, legal, and subject to monitoring. It is very important for regulatory control to make sure that these tactics don't violate people's rights more than is necessary to meet real security goals. This keeps the law and order even during emergencies.

5. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

Using administrative law in some cases is not always right or fair. Among other things, there is a chance of going too far and using too much force¹⁶. We need to take steps to help during times of disaster, but sometimes these steps can go too far and restrict basic rights and freedoms. A different issue is that it can be hard to be honest and responsible when things change quickly. To

¹³Bennett, B.T., *Understanding, assessing, and responding to terrorism: Protecting critical infrastructure and personnel*. 2018: John Wiley & Sons.

¹⁴Toor, A., *Our Identity Is Often What's Triggering Surveillance: How Government Surveillance of BlackLivesMatter Violates the First Amendments Freedom of Association*. Rutgers Computer & Tech. LJ, 2018. 44: p. 286.

¹⁵BARTLEY, T. 2018. *Rules without rights: Land, labor, and private authority in the global economy*. Oxford University Press.

¹⁶Pojanowski, J.A., *Neoclassical administrative law*. Harvard Law Review, 2020. 133(3): p. 852-919.



keep the majority rule rules in place and stop power abuse, it is important to make sure that what the government does is fair, legal, and subject to enough review.

Administrative law is a very important part of how the government acts in situations because it makes sure that actions are necessary while also following moral and legal rules. In any case, using emergency powers and the idea of emergency dynamics come with a lot of problems and limits that can lead to wrongdoing, a lack of responsibility, and problems between quick action and legal control.

5.1 Overreach and Abuse of Emergency Powers

The risk of overusing and abusing crisis powers is one of the main problems that can happen in an emergency¹⁷. History shows that when lawmakers are given broad discretionary powers, they can sometimes go beyond what was intended, resulting in violations of basic rights. For example, during the Coronavirus outbreak, some countries put in place incredibly strict lockdowns and curfews that had no legal basis or regard for balance, making it very hard for people to get together and grow. Basically, after fear-based oppressor attacks like 9/11 in the US, the growth of surveillance and detention powers under laws like the USA Nationalist Act led to cases of unlawfully detaining and watching people who weren't guilty, which raised concerns about racial profiling and security breaches.

5.2 Lack of Transparency and Accountability in Crisis Decision-Making

People often do not tell the truth or take responsibility when they have to make quick choices in a situation¹⁸. This makes it more likely that management will do something wrong. In their haste to handle situations, state-run governments might not follow normal processes. This keeps the public from looking closely at them and limits the chances for review. When you lie, people may not believe you, and it may be hard to tell if what you did was legal or even possible. Some politicians pushed for emergency measures at the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, for example, without giving clear reasons or good proof to back them up. The people was confused and didn't believe it.

5.3 The Dilemma of Rapid Response vs. Legal Oversight

Things that need to be watched out for and things that need to be moved quickly are often at odds with each other¹⁹. People often expect quick and decisive actions to be taken during an emergency to protect public health or safety. However, these actions should also follow the law and protect people's rights. Sometimes, emergencies force lawmakers to move first and think about the legal effects later. This can lead to predictions that are not quite right or wrong. For example, when there are natural disasters or health situations, managers may let protection limits go in place or send in the military without the right legal permission or oversight, prioritizing quick safety over fair treatment.

6. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRISIS RESPONSES IN DIFFERENT JURISDICTIONS

Because every country is different in terms of its people, politics, and laws, administrative law has been used in various ways to solve issues²⁰. During the Coronavirus outbreak, for example, some countries shut down and closely watched people, while others took kinder steps, putting worries about public health against worries about money and social freedoms. When it comes to public safety, the US and the Unified Realm are more open to different ways of handling disasters than others, like Germany, which has tighter rules about who can be in charge. Legal practices, political

¹⁷Fitzpatrick, J.M., *Human rights in crisis: the international system for protecting rights during states of emergency*. 2018: University of Pennsylvania Press.

¹⁸Bok, H., *Freedom and responsibility*. 2022: Princeton University Press.

¹⁹Turkle, S., *Always-on/always-on-you: The tethered self, in Social Theory Re-Wired*. 2023, Routledge. p. 485-495.

²⁰Lim, J.R., *How organizations in different cultures respond to crises: Content analysis of crisis responses between the United States and South Korea*. *International Journal of Strategic Communication*, 2020. 14(4): p. 294-316.



norms, and public trust all have an impact on how far and what kind of emergency reactions are used in different places.

6.1 Diverse Approaches to Administrative Law in Public Health Emergencies

When there are general health problems, different countries handle management control in different ways²¹. This shows how different their law systems, government systems, and levels of public stability are. As an example, New Zealand quickly put in place strict lockdown rules during the Coronavirus pandemic. To keep the public safe, they relied on strong laws and clear communication. This method helped the country get one of the lowest pollution rates in the world because it was fair and easy to understand. But Sweden took a less strict stance. They didn't want forced lockdowns, but they did want clear rules. People didn't believe Sweden's method because it was open and kept up with financial action, but the country was criticized for having higher death rates than neighboring countries. In these different types, you can see how well regulatory regulation can be used. The results will depend on the public setting and how people feel about following government orders.

6.2 Contrasting National Security Responses Across Democracies

Also, when it comes to governmental shields, the majority of rule countries have very different laws that deal with threats to public safety. For instance²², the US has used its broad powers to spy on and jail people under the USA Loyalist Act and the rules that followed it. This shows that it has become more serious about public safety since 9/11. These laws have been looked at to see if they go too far and hurt people's rights. Germany's law and judicial system, on the other hand, give strong minds state power and make it harder for leaders to go too far. German law requires official tracking for people who are in jail or on watch. This is in line with how people in Germany feel about dictatorships because they have lived through them.

7. CASE STUDY

7.1 Responses in Authoritarian vs. Democratic Regimes

There is no doubt that dictatorship and majority rule systems handle situations in very different ways, especially when it comes to using force to keep people in line²³. During emergencies, dictatorships like China often use rules for managers to keep a tight grip on their people, not caring about their rights as individuals. China put in place strict lockdowns, monitoring, and control measures that were legal in many ways during the Coronavirus spread. This was done consistently, but it caused concerns about violations of basic rights and lack of transparency. On the other hand, systems that are based on popularity, like those in the European Association, use rules for managers that put more emphasis on being honest, taking responsibility, and respecting people's rights.

8. REFORMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING CRISIS RESPONSES

In times of disaster, administrative law needs to be changed a few times to make it more useful and fairer²⁴. The first thing that needs to be done is to make sure that the laws are clear and exact about the limits of crisis powers. These limits should be fair and have time limits. This would help keep everyone safe and keep them from going too far. Also, getting ready is very important. States should spend money on good emergency plans and training for leaders so they can deal with tragedies in a clear and effective way. If you want to stay responsible, you should also set up ways to keep an eye on things and talk over what's going on during a problem. We need a more complex plan to find a middle ground between moving quickly and upholding rights and standards based on votes. This is done so states can be strong when they need to be without breaking the law or putting people's rights at risk.

²¹Ginter, P.M., W.J. Duncan, and L.E. Swayne, *The strategic management of health care organizations*. 2018: John Wiley & Sons.

²²Berman, E., *A government of laws and not of machines*. *Bul rev.*, 2018. 98: p. 1277.

²³WINTROBE, R. 2019. Are there types of dictatorship? *The Oxford Handbook of Public Choice*.

²⁴Barnett, H., *Constitutional and administrative law*. 2019: Routledge



8.1 Legal Reforms to Strengthen Administrative Oversight in Crises

There needs to be change so that managers can better handle problems and leaders don't take on too much²⁵. One idea that has been put forward is to have clear law end points on crisis powers and clear rules for how they can be used. This would keep crisis levels from having to be raised all the time and make sure that powers are only used when they are really needed. Another way to keep up with fair government is to set up independent reporting groups that can keep an eye on and question what the government is doing. There may be government councils or legal audit boards in these groups. Their job is to keep an eye on crisis gauges and make sure they follow the law.

8.2 Enhancing Accountability and Transparency Mechanisms

It is important to keep working on tools for openness and responsibility if you want to keep the public's trust²⁶. Governments that are run by the people should do good things, like letting the public see why and how emergency measures work and letting people share useful information and legal hobbies. Adding partners from common society and other areas to the dynamic cycle can also add more levels of duty and make sure that different points of view are considered. This way makes people more open and encourages everyone to feel responsible for each other and work together in case of an emergency. Real changes need to be made to help managers keep better control of situations and keep leaders from taking on too much. One idea that has been put forward is to have clear law end points on crisis powers and clear rules for how they can be used. This would stop the need for constant increases in crisis levels and make sure that powers are only used when they are really needed.

8.3 Improving Public Communication and Trust During Emergencies

Public writing that works is essential for building trust and staying consistent during disasters. Officials in charge of running the government should focus on giving clear, consistent, and fair information to the public, without lying, so that everyone knows what the situation is and why clear measures are being taken. It's also good for trust and teamwork when people can talk back and forth, saying both good and bad things. One way for states to keep their credibility and build a sense of shared purpose in solving problems is to be honest about their flaws and change their words as new information comes out²⁷.

8.4 Building Robust Legal Frameworks for Future Crises

Building strong laws that can be used in many cases is the best way to get ready for what might happen in the future²⁸. To protect basic rights, these systems should be able to handle different kinds of tragedies, such as those that affect health, the environment, or safety. States can handle events well without dropping standards based on votes if they have a law system that is open and lets people act quickly while still following the rules. Legal systems should also be looked at and changed often based on new threats and past events. This will help them stay important and work well. When disasters happen, states can protect shared freedoms and build an infrastructure that lets them act quickly if they spend money on preparations and power.

9. IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS DURING CRISES

9.1 Analysis of Disproportionate Effects on Vulnerable Groups

Crises often make it unfair for weak groups, like travelers, low-income networks, and minorities, to be hurt by government rules and crisis ratings²⁹. Lockdowns and other actions meant to keep people

²⁵Kouzes, J.M. and B.Z. Posner, *The leadership challenge: How to make extraordinary things happen in organizations*. 2023: John Wiley & Sons.

²⁶Robinson, S.C., *Trust, transparency, and openness: How inclusion of cultural values shapes Nordic national public policy strategies for artificial intelligence (AI)*. *Technology in Society*, 2020. 63: p. 101421.

²⁷Maister, D.H., R. Galford, and C. Green, *The trusted advisor*. 2021: Free Press.

²⁸Susskind, R. and R.E. Susskind, *Tomorrow's lawyers: An introduction to your future*. 2023: Oxford University Press.

²⁹Ray, R. and F. Rojas, *Inequality during the coronavirus pandemic*. *Sociology for the Public*, 16, 2020.



from mixing can, for example, hurt people who need safe housing or medical care, which makes problems worse. Also, planning and following crisis rules can make racism worse and separate people of different races. It's important to know these terms so that government rules are followed fairly and do not add extra stress to the lives of people who are already in danger.

10. CASE STUDIES

During late-night situations, some countries have had to deal with these issues³⁰. For example, during the Coronavirus pandemic, too many African Americans and Hispanics got sick and died because of health and income gaps that existed before the pandemic. This was caused by the acceptance of general health numbers in the US. It was interesting to see that New Zealand's reaction included specific help for weak networks, like personalized health letters and financial aid, which shows that they really cared. The need for officials to think about the different effects of crisis gauges and make sure that reactions are fair and just is part of these models.

10.1 International Cooperation and Administrative Law in Crises

Things that happen in a world that is clearly connected often go beyond public lines and need faster reactions from everyone around the world³¹. Regulatory control is an important part of working with people across lines because it sets the rules for doing things together and sharing data. Legal rules and standards that are fair can help with emergency situations and make sure that what people do in one country does not get in the way of what people are trying to do in another. Working with people from other countries can also help make things more normal, make countries more open, and build trust between them. These are all important things to do when dealing with global risks like climate change and pandemics.

10.2 Examples of International Agreements and Coordination

The WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) are a great model of how global law can work together in times of health crises. Each country must follow these rules to find, report, and deal with global health risks. This makes it easy for people all over the world to keep their health safe.

11. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

11.1 Emerging Technologies in Crisis Management

Artificial intelligence (AI), big data analysis, and blockchain are some of the new technologies that may make emergency situations better by letting the officials act more quickly and effectively³². AI and virtual intelligence can be used to guess what will happen, make it easier for assets to spread, and make dynamic loops run on a computer. Big data research, on the other hand, can show you how things are changing over time. It can be easier and safer to handle private data like health records or data from a business network with blockchain technology. We're hopeful that these changes will lead to tools that help managers get more done and act faster when needed.

11.2 Legal and Ethical Considerations

On the other hand, using these innovations also brings up important legal and moral questions³³. For example, providing computer-based intelligence and large amounts of data for analysis can pose serious threats to privacy and security if they are not handled properly. Concerns have also been raised about algorithmic bias, which means that computers may reinforce current imbalances or make decisions that aren't fair. Even though blockchain technology is safe, it raises questions about

³⁰Mäkelä, P. and K. Warpenius, Night-time is the right time? Late-night drinking and assaults in Finnish public and private settings, in *Drug and alcohol review*. 2020. p. 321-329.

³¹Gurri, M., *The Revolt of the Public and the Crisis of Authority in the New Millennium*. 2018, Stripe Press.

³²Ahir, S., D. Telavane, and R. Thomas. The impact of artificial intelligence, blockchain, big data and evolving technologies in coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) curtailment. in *2020 international conference on smart electronics and communication (ICOSEC)*. 2020. IEEE.

³³an der Burg, S., M.-J. Bogaardt, and S. Wolfert, Ethics of smart farming: Current questions and directions for responsible innovation towards the future. *NJAS-Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 2019. 90: p. 100289.



who is responsible for managing information and what their duties are. As these innovations keep getting better, it is important for managerial control to create systems that make sure they are used in a good way, protect people's rights, and encourage fairness and honesty when executives are needed.

12. FUTURE TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

12.1 Anticipating New Types of Crises

Administrative law needs to be ready for a number of future events that could totally change how the law is set up now³⁴. The future could be dangerous because of things like bioterrorism, cyberwarfare, and climate change. When any of these things happen, they each have their own problems that need different law solutions. For example, environmental problems might need the government to come up with new ways to handle natural disasters and get the leaders in trouble. On the other hand, cyber risks need strict rules to keep networks safe and everyone working together around the world. Regulators can better keep an eye on future problems because they can plan for things like this to happen.

12.2 Preparing for Future Legal Challenges

To avoid these issues in the future, administrative law should focus on being open, fluid, and able to work with anyone³⁵. Making rules that can be changed right away to fit new scenarios without changing basic rights or the rules of majority rule is part of this. In addition, public officials need to keep learning and training to make sure they are ready to handle difficult emergencies. Last but not least, encouraging people to keep an open mind during legal cycles can help make sure that all points of view are heard, especially those from networks that aren't strong. In a world that is always changing, these norms can help government control stay useful and successful.

Limitations

The study on administrative law in emergencies is limited to a few case studies, may not represent diverse legal frameworks, may not be universally applicable, lacks comprehensive ethical considerations, and may not account for long-term consequences.

13. CONCLUSION

Management control is crucial for ensuring health and safety risks, facilitating quick government actions, and protecting people's rights. It requires valid, vote-based rules for effective emergency responses. Responsible leaders ensure official tasks are completed effectively and fairly, maintaining peace and trust. The study emphasizes the importance of management regulation in handling situations while considering the public's well-being and individual rights. Key findings include the need for clear legal systems, honesty, and accountability to prevent power abuse and facilitate swift emergency response. Future research should focus on examining the impact of crisis estimates on common freedoms and developing improved legal control. Flexible legal systems should be developed to handle various situations while adhering to vote-based rules and protecting civil freedoms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Governments should create robust legal frameworks for emergencies, ensuring transparency and proportionality to threats. Public engagement, transparency, and ethical safeguards are crucial. Long-term impact studies and international collaboration are essential for global human rights respect.

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None

³⁴Mashaw, J.L., *Creating the Administrative Constitution: the Lost one hundred years of American administrative law*. 2012: Yale University Press.

³⁵Warren, K.F., *Administrative law in the political sys*. 2018: Routledge.