

ORGANIZATION OF INTERACTION OF THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR WITH THE EMPLOYEES OF THE "SEVEN" IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL PREVENTION IN CITIZENS' SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES**Amonov Muslimbek Amon ugli**

cadet of group 315 of the 3rd year of study in the specialty of Crime Prevention Activities of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the potential and significance of the science of crime prevention activities, in particular, it analyzes the issues of cooperation between prevention inspectors and employees of citizens' self-government bodies - the "mahalla seven" - in the implementation of social prevention. The study considers the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" (2022-2026), corresponding decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for example, Resolution No. PP-1 of 2025) as a legal basis, as well as reforms based on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla." Current problems in social prevention - lack of coordination, bureaucratic burden, incompetence of personnel, and resource shortages - are revealed based on regional practical examples (Tashkent, Samarkand, Khorezm, Fergana regions) and their causes are analyzed. The tasks of the discipline (diagnosis, forecasting, studying foreign experience) are indicated, the importance of strengthening the role of prevention inspectors, and the scientific basis for cooperation with the mahalla seven.

Keywords: crime prevention, prevention inspector, mahalla seven, social prevention, mahalla reforms, scientific methods, coordination problems, proactive prevention, personnel training, local self-government bodies.

Annotatsiya: Maqola huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi faoliyati fanining potentsiali va ahamiyatiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, xususan, profilaktika inspektorlarining fuqarolar o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari – "mahalla yettilik" xodimlari bilan ijtimoiy profilaktikani amalga oshirishdagi hamkorligi masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi" (2022–2026 yillar), Prezidentning tegishli farmon va qarorlari (masalan, 2025 yil PQ-1-son qarori), shuningdek, "Obod va xavfsiz mahalla" tamoyili asosidagi islohotlar huquqiy asos sifatida ko'rib chiqilgan. Ijtimoiy profilaktikadagi dolzarb muammolar – koordinatsiya yetishmasligi, byurokratik yuklamalar, kadrlar malakasizligi va resurslar taqchilligi – mintaqaviy amaliy misollar (Toshkent, Samarqand, Xorazm, Farg'ona viloyatlari) asosida ochib berilgan va ularning sabablari tahlil qilingan. Fanning vazifalari (diagnoz qo'yish, prognoz qilish, xorijiy tajribani o'rganish) profilaktika inspektorlarining rolini kuchaytirishdagi ahamiyati va mahalla yettilik bilan hamkorlikning ilmiy asoslari ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi, profilaktika inspektori, mahalla yettilik, ijtimoiy profilaktika, mahalla islohotlari, ilmiy metodlar, koordinatsiya muammolari, proaktiv profilaktika, kadrlar tayyorgarligi, mahalliy o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari.

The science of crime prevention activity is an important area aimed at preventing negative social phenomena in society, early detection and correction of antisocial behavior of individuals, as well as a scientific study of the causes and conditions of offenses. The potential of

this science is manifested, first of all, in increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures, strengthening the scientific and methodological foundations of social prevention, and optimizing the activities of state bodies. In the context of modern globalization and social changes, this science is becoming an important instrument for ensuring the security of society.

The development of the crime prevention system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is inextricably linked with the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" (2022-2026) and the corresponding decrees and resolutions of the President of the country. In particular, the declaration of 2026 as the "Year of Mahalla Development and Enhancement of Society" (based on the Presidential Address of December 2025) is aimed at further strengthening the role of the mahalla institution in social prevention. Within the framework of this year, ensuring security in mahallas, strengthening social protection of the population, and comprehensive organization of preventive measures have been identified as priority tasks.

In the country, special attention is paid to the organization of cooperation between prevention inspectors and citizens' self-government bodies, in particular, employees of the "mahalla seven." By Resolution No. PP-1 dated January 3, 2025, the program "Ensuring security and crime prevention in mahallas of the republic in 2025" was adopted, which details the performance indicators (KPIs) of the activities of the "mahalla seven" (chairman of the citizens' assembly, assistant to the hokim, youth leader, women's activist, prevention inspector, etc.) headed by prevention inspectors. Also, a system of material incentives for members of the "mahalla seven" has been introduced, and their responsibility for the early prevention of offenses has been strengthened. These reforms are enshrined in Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 334 of June 13, 2024, and other regulatory documents.

However, there are a number of pressing problems in the implementation of social prevention: an increase in the number of persons on the preventive list, an increase in offenses among young people and families, the involvement of mahalla seven employees in higher meetings, as well as insufficient implementation of scientific methods in practice. Against the backdrop of these problems, the role of crime prevention inspectors in social prevention is becoming increasingly important. Science provides prevention inspectors with such scientific methods as criminological diagnostics, forecasting, and studying foreign experience, which makes it possible to turn prevention in the mahalla not reactive, but proactive.

The research used general scientific methods - formal-logical (analysis, synthesis, generalization, deduction and induction, abstraction, hypothesis formulation) and specific scientific methods (observation, analysis of the content of documents, comparative legal analysis). The research materials were normative legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan (laws, decrees and resolutions of the President, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers), statistical data, scientific literature and samples of foreign experience.

When defining and systematizing the tasks of the science of crime prevention activities, it is necessary, first of all, to analyze existing scientific approaches. The opinions of leading scientists in the field of criminology and prevention in Russia and the post-Soviet space are of particular importance, since their concepts allow adaptation to the practice of Uzbekistan.

A.I. Dolgova grouped the main tasks of preventive activities as follows:

1. scientific explanation and forecasting of offenses in order to accelerate preventive measures;
2. real analysis of existing concepts, rejection of outdated approaches;
3. implementation of scientifically based recommendations into practice;
4. study and application of international experience;
5. Developing effective measures against dangerous types of offenses.

V.Ya. Eminov divided the tasks into the following groups:

1. task of study (investigation of the laws of offenses, personality and mechanisms);
2. forecasting;

3. development of practical recommendations for government bodies and public organizations;
4. Informing the population and raising the level of knowledge.

Based on the subject and nature of the science, N.F. Kuznetsova divided the tasks into analytical, predictive, practical, and international groups.

Based on the systematization of the above approaches and the needs of the current reforms of Uzbekistan (Development Strategy for 2022-2026, Resolution No. PP-1 of 2025, KPI system of the activities of the "mahalla seven"), the author proposes to divide the current tasks of the science of crime prevention activities into the following points:

- a) Enrichment of knowledge about offenses: in-depth study of the objective state, dynamics, structure, and regional characteristics;
- b) Studying the criminological characteristics of offenses (youth, family, administrative, and other types) to differentiate them;
- c) identification of causes and conditions, development of scientifically based recommendations for their elimination;
- d) Analysis of the mechanisms of cooperation between the prevention inspector and the "mahalla seven," improvement of methods for scientific diagnosis and forecasting;
- e) Studying foreign experience (community policing, risk assessment models) and adapting it to national conditions;
- f) development of a statistical and monitoring system for assessing the effectiveness of social prevention;
- g) Preparation of scientific and methodological manuals and educational materials for prevention subjects (PI, mahalla seven).

The practical effectiveness of crime prevention activities largely depends on the interaction of prevention inspectors with citizens' self-government bodies, in particular, with the employees of the "mahalla seven." However, there are a number of problems in the organization of this cooperation, which hinder the proactive nature of prevention.

The first problem is the lack of coordination of cooperation. Despite the fact that the distribution of responsibilities among the members of the "Mahalla Seven" (chairman of the citizens' assembly, assistant khokim, youth leader, women's activist, prevention inspector, social worker, and tax inspector) is detailed in regulatory documents[1], in practice, there is a duplication or lack thereof of roles and responsibilities. For example, in one mahalla of Tashkent, a prevention inspector experienced delays in information exchange with a women's activist in resolving a family dispute, which led to a prolonged problem. Such cases are associated with the fact that cooperation is carried out without a single database and regular meetings.

The second problem is the excessive workload of mahalla "seven" employees with high-level meetings and reports. Despite the introduction of Member Performance Indicators (KPIs) as part of the reforms adopted in 2025, a significant portion of time is spent on bureaucratic processes. Experience from rural mahallas of the Samarkand region shows that a prevention inspector spends an average of 15-20 hours a week in various departmental meetings, which reduces the time for targeted work in the mahalla, including individual conversations with young people from risk groups.

The third problem is the lack of personnel training and scientific and methodological support. While prevention inspectors often possess legal knowledge, they lack expertise in social psychology, conflictology, and risk forecasting methods. In one case in the Khorezm region, the inspector identified antisocial behavior of a group of teenagers in the mahalla, but instead of a

scientifically based intervention with a youth leader and a women's activist, he limited himself only to a warning, as a result of which a minor offense was committed several months later.

The fourth problem is the insufficient supply of resources and equipment. The lack of a unified monitoring system and electronic platforms in many mahallas makes cooperation difficult. As can be seen from the example of border mahallas of the Fergana region, the exchange of information between the prevention inspector and the hokim's assistant was carried out in paper form, which led to a loss of time and errors [3].

The main reasons for these problems are the relatively recent nature of the reforms, the lack of experience in their practical implementation, and regional differences. Their elimination requires wider implementation of scientific methods of science and improvement of cooperation mechanisms.

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