

ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PREVENTION INSPECTORS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES**Gafurov Shokhrukhbek Abdurasul ugli**

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the issues of organizing the activities of prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in the organization of activities - insufficient material and technical support of support points, a lack of systematic mechanisms for improving personnel qualifications, and the ineffectiveness of information and analytical work. Practical proposals have been put forward for the introduction of digital technologies, strengthening the coordination of activities at the mahalla level, and creating objective mechanisms for assessing effectiveness. The model of community policing and the experience of organizing preventive activities in foreign countries were studied, and ways to adapt them to the conditions of Uzbekistan were shown. The results of the study can serve to improve the overall effectiveness of the crime prevention system.

Keywords: Prevention Inspector, Organization of Activities, Support Point, Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood, Community-Oriented Police, Community Policing, Information and Analytical Work, Personnel Training, Internal Affairs Bodies, Digital Technologies.

Ensuring public safety and preventing offenses in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the important directions of state policy. The organization of the activities of prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies is carried out on the basis of the principle "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla," which provides for monitoring the criminogenic situation at the mahalla level and conducting preventive measures[1]. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 18, 2017 No. PP-2896 defines the main regulatory framework for the activities of prevention inspectors, the organization of support points, and clarifies their tasks[2].

In addition, Resolution No. PP-801 of November 30, 2024, further develops the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" and establishes the strengthening of cooperation between prevention inspectors and mahalla institutions. By 2026, new reforms are being implemented, such as the digitalization of activities and the introduction of online communication mechanisms with citizens (for example, the mobile application "My Inspector"). However, in practice, such problems as the lack of material and technical support for the organization of activities, the insufficiency of a system for continuous professional development of personnel, and the lack of a system for information and analytical work remain. This article is aimed at analyzing these issues and identifying areas for improving the organization of the activities of prevention inspectors.

The research is based on the analysis of regulatory legal acts, a review of scientific literature, and comparative legal methods. The main sources were the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2896 (2017), No. PP-801 (2024) and appendices thereto[1,2], as well as regulations on the organization of the activities of internal affairs

bodies[4]. Foreign experience was analyzed based on United Nations and international police manuals[5]. When assessing the effectiveness of activities, the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) model of a problem-oriented approach was used.

The activities of prevention inspectors are organized on the basis of support points, which include analysis of the criminogenic situation, individual work with risk groups, and interaction with the public[2]. Within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle, activities are integrated with the mahalla seven and youth leaders[1].

In practice, the main problems are:

- Insufficient material and technical support of the support points.
- Lack of systematic information and analytical work and insufficient use of digital tools.
- Lack of mechanisms for continuous training and advanced training of personnel.

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

- Digitalization of activities: full implementation of a single electronic platform and mobile applications for base points (for example, the "My Inspector" system, planned for 2026).
- Optimization of the organizational structure: establishment of individual staffing and material support norms for each support point.
- Strengthening personnel policy: systematic training of prevention inspectors in professional development institutes and the introduction of objective performance evaluation indicators.
- Development of public participation: expanding mechanisms for joint planning and reporting with community activists.

These measures will serve to increase the effectiveness of activities and prevent offenses.

The above proposals are inextricably linked with the further strengthening of the regulatory framework for the activities of prevention inspectors [1,2]. Insufficient logistical support and information-analytical work leads to a superficial nature of the activity[4]. The introduction of digital technologies and advanced training will improve the quality of the organizational structure, but this will require budget allocations and regulatory changes. Comparative analysis shows that organizing activities on a scientific basis and ensuring public participation significantly increases the overall effectiveness of the prevention system[5].

In foreign countries (USA, Great Britain, Scandinavian countries), preventive activities are organized based on the community policing model[5]. Basic principles: localization of territorial patrols, constant communication with the population, digital monitoring systems and continuous training of personnel. For example, in the USA, community-oriented policing and hot spot policing methods have made it possible to quickly analyze the criminogenic situation and optimize activities.

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: integrating the principles of community policing with the mahalla institute, monitoring activities through digital platforms (appendices for 2026) and equipping base points with modern support. In conclusion, improving the organization of the activities of prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies should be carried out through digitalization, strengthening personnel policy, and adopting foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen public safety and effectively implement the priority tasks of state policy.

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