

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PREVENTIVE INSPECTOR'S MECHANISM FOR EARLY PREVENTION OF OFFENSES IN IMPROVING THE CRIMINOGENIC SITUATION IN THE REGIONS**Sheraliyev Muahammadqodir Khayrullo ugli**

cadet of group 319 of the 3rd training course, studying in the specialty of Crime Prevention Activities of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Ganiev Farrukh Takhirzhanovich

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Crime Prevention Activities of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent, 100197, Uzbekistan

e-mail: fargan77@bk.ru orcid.org/0009-0005-2423-050X

Abstract: This article scientifically examines the issues of improving the mechanisms for early prevention of offenses by prevention inspectors in improving the criminogenic situation in the regions. The study analyzed the causes of crime, measures aimed at stabilizing the criminogenic situation by identifying individuals belonging to risk groups and carrying out individual preventive work with them. Also, practical proposals have been developed for improving the information and analytical activities of prevention inspectors, mechanisms of interaction with mahallas, educational, healthcare and public organizations, digitalization and targeted planning of preventive measures. The results of the work are aimed at reducing offenses in the regions, revising the crime prevention system based on modern requirements, and increasing the effectiveness of the prevention inspector's activities.

Keywords: prevention inspector, criminogenic situation, early prevention, risk group, offenses, crime, analysis, cooperation mechanism, digitalization.

In the system of legal and social reforms currently being implemented in our country, issues of combating crime, ensuring the safety of citizens, and the early prevention of offenses are of particular priority. In particular, a great responsibility has been placed on prevention inspectors in ensuring the stability of the criminogenic situation in the regions. Because the occurrence of offenses in residential areas such as mahallas, villages, and residential areas is often associated with such factors as socio-economic conditions, family environment, unemployment, lack of educational coverage, or migration processes. In this case, the prevention inspector acts as a decisive subject in the implementation of targeted measures for the early detection of offenses, early detection of dangerous trends, and their prevention.

Modern criminological analysis shows that certain types of crime have a variable dynamic in the regions, and various socio-economic factors influence their occurrence. Therefore, the activity of a prevention inspector is not limited to taking reactive measures after the commission of an offense, but also relies on active prevention, that is, mechanisms for early detection of the factor and early elimination of harmful trends. This requires the planning of correct and scientifically based preventive measures, identification of individuals belonging to risk groups, and conducting individual work with them.

The early prevention process, carried out by the prevention inspector, includes several stages. The first stage consists of collecting complete and reliable information about the population, family environment, social relations, and the criminogenic situation in the region. This data serves as the basis for analysis. The second stage is the identification, as a result of the analysis, of sources of risk, individuals and social groups with a high probability of committing offenses. The third stage is conducting targeted, individual preventive measures with them, involving them, if necessary, in the processes of social rehabilitation and adaptation. With the

effective organization of these mechanisms, it is possible to achieve stabilization of the criminogenic situation in the regions.

It should be especially noted that information and analytical activities are of great importance in the effective implementation of early prevention. In practice, prevention inspectors work with information received from various agencies, analyze it, and assess the overall criminogenic situation. However, in some cases, the data is fragmented, the rate of updating is low, there is insufficient cooperation between agencies, or common electronic systems are not integrated. This reduces the quality of prevention. Therefore, the formation of modern digital databases, the establishment of interdepartmental information exchange, and the provision of preventive inspectors with analytical platforms are urgent tasks.

For example, in regions where a sharp increase in crime rates is observed, a prevention inspector must identify dangerous points - "criminogenic loci" based on accurate analysis, study their causes, and develop targeted preventive measures. These measures include strengthening public order, increasing employment, providing social assistance, working with youth, resolving family conflicts, and strengthening cooperation with educational institutions.

Improvement of the mechanism for early prevention of offenses by prevention inspectors in improving the criminogenic situation in the regions

Within the framework of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 and reforms aimed at radically strengthening the role of the mahalla institution in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issue of early crime prevention in mahallas with a complex criminogenic situation ("red" category) has become a priority of state policy. The "Concept of Targeted Measures for the Prevention of Crimes in Mahallas with a Difficult Criminogenic Situation," approved as Appendix No. 5 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2025 No. PP-1 [1] and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 18, 2025 No. PP-253 [2], fundamentally revised the role of the prevention inspector, defining him not only as a person applying administrative penalties, but also as the main subject of early detection and prevention of offenses. In accordance with these documents, the prevention inspector (especially the senior prevention inspector) becomes the leader of the "mahalla seven," the coordinator of targeted preventive measures, and a specialist who uses digital technologies to improve the criminogenic situation.

Currently, there are 9,421 mahallas in Uzbekistan, of which about 1,200 (about 12.7%) have been assessed as "red" in the last five years[3]. According to official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the first half of 2025, 38.4% of crimes and 44.1% of administrative offenses were committed in the republic [4]. These figures clearly demonstrate the existing problems in the activities of the prevention inspector: fragmentation of information, insufficient work with high-risk individuals, inadequate optimization of patrol routes, and a lack of digital tools.

According to Professor A.Kh. Kadyrov, early prevention of offenses is carried out not only through punitive measures, but also through the complex influence of socio-economic, psychological, and technical factors [5]. In studies published in the Scopus database, M.S. Akhmadov proved that the introduction of risk forecasting models based on artificial intelligence into the activities of prevention inspectors increases efficiency by 41-47% [6]. In an article in the journal Web of Science, E.R. Hamidov proposed adapting the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) concept to national conditions and integrating it into the activities of a prevention inspector [7].

The key innovations outlined in the 2025 Concept have fundamentally changed the role of the prevention inspector in the early warning mechanism:

Increase in the staff of prevention inspectors and appointment of experienced personnel to the position of senior inspector (Concept, paragraph 8, subparagraph "a").

The assignment of responsible regional leaders to each "red" mahalla and their work in the mahalla three days a week (Concept, paragraph 8).

Targeted work of the "mahalla seven" with social prevention facilities under the leadership of the prevention inspector and the distribution of areas of responsibility for them.

Wide implementation of digital technologies: biometric identification, intelligent video cameras, drones, integration with the "Safe City" system (Concept, subparagraph "d").

Direct control by the prevention inspector of the "Exemplary Safe Street" and "Exemplary Safe House" projects.

These new mechanisms have transformed the prevention inspector not only into a "registerer of offenses," but also into an early predictor and preventer of the criminogenic situation. In particular, the task of "quickly resolving the socio-domestic problems of persons with a high probability of committing offenses," defined in the Concept, requires close integration of the role of the prevention inspector with social services.

Pilot projects conducted in the Chilanzar and Yashnabad districts of Tashkent in 2025 showed that in mahallas where the prevention inspector was provided with a digital tablet and a biometric identification system, the effectiveness of working with high-risk individuals increased by 56%, and repeat offenses decreased by 34% [8]. According to Daryo.uz's analytical material from September 2025, if the mechanisms specified in the Concept are fully implemented in all "red" neighborhoods by 2026, it is realistic to reduce the crime rate by 45-50% compared to 2021 [9].

The proposed directions of improvement are:

Creation of a single digital platform for the prevention inspector ("Mahalla-Prevention 2.0"), in which all databases (MIA, justice, tax, mahalla registry) will be integrated;

Implementation of a risk map and patrol route automation module based on artificial intelligence;

Establishment of a system for assessing the interaction of the prevention inspector with the "mahalla seven" based on KPI;

Approve the CPTED principles as a national standard and empower the prevention inspector to monitor their implementation;

Bringing the material and technical support of the prevention inspector to 100% by 2027 (connection to tablets, drones, intelligent cameras).

In conclusion, based on Presidential Decrees No. PP-1 and No. PP-253 of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 2025, the role of the prevention inspector in the early prevention of offenses has fundamentally changed. He is no longer just a controller, but also a scientific forecaster of the criminogenic situation, a specialist using digital technologies, and the leader of the "mahalla seven." The full implementation of these mechanisms will create a new, modern model for the early prevention of crime at the mahalla level in Uzbekistan and will allow bringing the number of mahallas of the "red" category to near zero by 2030.

References:

1. Appendix No. 5 to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2025 No. PP-1. Concept of targeted measures to prevent crimes in mahallas with a complex criminogenic situation // lex.uz
2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 18, 2025 No. PP-253 // lex.uz
3. Ministry of Mahallabay Work and Family Support, data as of January 1, 2025.
4. Official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Statistics for the first half of 2025 // iiv.uz/statistics
5. Kodirov A.H. Improvement of Early Prevention Mechanisms // Journal of Law of Uzbekistan. - 2021. - No. 1. - B. 34-42.
6. Ahmadov M.S. AI-based early warning systems in community policing // Journal of Criminology and Technology (Scopus). - 2021. - Vol. 21, No. 2. - P. 112-130.
7. Hamidov E.R. CPTED principles in the post-Soviet urban environment // International Review of Law and Security (Web of Science). - 2021. - Vol. 15, No. 1. - Pp. 89-107.

8. Tashkent City Department of Internal Affairs, results of the pilot project for 9 months of 2025 // toshkent.iiv.uz
9. Daryo.uz. "Red" mahallas: forecast and solutions for 2026 // daryo.uz, 15.09.2025.
1. Ganiev F. T. Republic of Turkey: nature, culture and traditions // Results of National Scientific Research International Journal. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 3. - P. 101-116.
2. Ganiev F. T. National preventive mechanism for the protection of human rights in Uzbekistan // Results of National Scientific Research International Journal. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 3. - P. 84-90.
3. Ganiev F., Ganieva G. The concept of theft, psychological genesis and mechanisms of theft // Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 4. - P. 43-47.
4. Ganiev F., Uzakbaev S. Criminal Proceedings Committed by Minors // Eurasian Journal of Technologies and Innovations. - 2021. - Vol. 1. - No. 12 Part 2. - P. 131-134.
5. Ganiev F. Some considerations on the concept and types of theft crime prevention // Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 4. - P. 37-42.
6. Ganiev F. T. Reflections on the Criminal-Legal Aspects and Prevention of the Crime of Theft // Results of National Scientific Research International Journal. - 2021. - Vol. 2. - No. 12. - Pp. 301-313.
7. Ganiev F. Directions of organization of theft prevention activities by prevention inspectors // Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. - 2022. - Vol. 2. - No. 12. - P. 159-162.
8. Ganiev F. Systematic organization of the activities of citizens' gatherings in the implementation of a system based on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla" // Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 3. - P. 96-98.
9. Ganiev F. Crimes committed despite ensuring information security and protection // Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 1. - P. 129-138.
10. Taxirjanovich G. F., Qizi M. F. M. SPECIFICITY OF OFFENSES IN THE FIELD OF ECOLOGY // Central Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies. - 2021. - Vol. 1. - No. 4. - P. 8.
11. Ganiev F., Uzakbaev S. COMBATING AND PREVENTING JUVENILE CRIME - A REQUIREMENT OF THE TIME // Eurasian Journal of Technologies and Innovations. - 2021. - Vol. 1. - No. 12 Part 2. - P. 125-130.
12. Ganiev F., Ganieva G. THE CONCEPT AND PREVENTION OF THE CRIME OF THE THEFT // Eurasian Journal of Academic Research. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. - B. 173-177.
13. Ganiev F. PREVENTION OF OFFENSES RELATED TO RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM // Science and Innovation. - 2022. - Vol. 1. - No. 7. - P. 125-128.
- G'aniyev, F. "PREVENTION OF VIOLATIONS RELATED TO RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM." *Science and Innovation* 1.C7 (2022): 125-128.
14. Ganiev F. T. NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN // Results of National Scientific Research International Journal. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 3. - P. 84-90.
14. Narziyev Sh. Z. et al. CYBER CRIME AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IT // EDUCATION OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN THE WORLD. - 2021. - Vol. 44. - No. 2. - P. 9-13.
15. Narziyev Sh. Z. Some issues of the activities of prevention inspectors in the implementation of measures for individual prevention of offenses with previously convicted persons // Innovative solutions to the problems of modern science, education, and production. - 2022. - B. 174-178.
16. Narziyev Sh., Abdumalikov R. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PREVENTION INSPECTORS WORKING WITH PERSONS VICTIMS OF OFFENSES // Innovative Research in Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 4. - P. 63-70.

17. Narziyev Sh., Omonov N. ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL ENSURANCE OF COOPERATION BASED ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES STATIONS //Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 7. - P. 184-188.
18. Narziev Sh., Kodirova I. THE ROLE OF SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UPBRINGING OF A HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED, PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HEALTHY PERSON //Academic Research in Modern Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. - P. 152-155.
19. Narziyev Sh., Zokirov N. SOME OPINIONS ON IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF A PREVENTION INSPECTOR TO ENSURE PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY // Academic Research in Modern Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. - P. 156-164.
20. Narziev Sh., Abdulkhakov J. INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND PLANNING ACTIVITIES OF A PREVENTION INSPECTOR // Academic Research in Modern Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 14. - P. 80-87.
21. Narziyev Sh., Ibadullayev D. THE ACTIVITIES OF PREVENTION INSPECTORS WORKING WITH UNCONTROLLED AND HIGHLY EDUCATED MINORS AND ITS IMPORTANCE TODAY //Innovative Research in Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 5. - P. 125-131.
22. Narziev Sh., Usmanov M. THE ACTIVITIES OF A PREVENTION INSPECTOR WORKING WITH PERSONS WITH CHRONIC DRINKING //Academic Research in Modern Science. - 2021. - Vol. 3. - No. 19. - P. 5-12.