

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF SUPPORT POINTS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES****Uzakov Fayozbek Askar ugli**

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the issues of improving the organization and coordination of the activities of the support points of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in the organization and coordination of activities - insufficient material and technical support of support points, a lack of systematic information exchange system, and ineffectiveness of regional cooperation mechanisms. Practical proposals have been put forward for the introduction of digital technologies, strengthening the coordination of activities at the mahalla level, and creating objective performance indicators. The experience of creating a community policing model and regional police stations in foreign countries was studied, and the possibilities of adaptation to the conditions of Uzbekistan were considered. The research results can serve to increase the overall effectiveness of the crime prevention system and ensure public safety.

**Keywords:** Support, organization, coordination, well-maintained and safe neighborhood, community-oriented police, community policing, information and analytical system, logistical support, internal affairs bodies, digital technologies.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the organization and coordination of the activities of the support points of internal affairs bodies plays an important role in ensuring public safety and preventing offenses. In accordance with the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies" (No. 3PY-407, 2016), strongholds, as territorial units of internal affairs bodies, are responsible for maintaining public order, implementing preventive measures, and developing cooperation with the population[1]. Within the framework of the "Well-Maintained and Safe Neighborhood" principle (Resolution No. 801 of November 30, 2024), the focal points have become the center of coordination at the mahalla level and have been integrated with the mahalla seven and citizens' assemblies[2].

In addition, Resolution No. PP-2896 of April 18, 2017, created the regulatory framework for a radical reform of the activities of support points, which provides for the introduction of systems for logistical support, personnel training, and information exchange[3]. However, in practice, problems remain, such as a lack of material and resource support in the organization and coordination of the activities of support points, inconsistency of coordination between territorial subdivisions, and insufficient use of digital tools. This article is aimed at analyzing these issues and identifying areas for improving the organization and coordination of the activities of support points.

The research is based on the analysis of regulatory legal acts, a review of scientific literature, and comparative legal methods. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies," resolutions on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla," and regulations on support points were studied as the main sources. Foreign experience was analyzed on the basis of the United Nations Community-Oriented Police Manual[4] and international

monographs[5]. The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) problem-oriented police model was used to assess the effectiveness of activity coordination.

The activities of internal affairs support points are organized at the mahalla level and include analysis of the criminogenic situation, individual preventive work, and interaction with the public[3]. In practice, the main problems are: insufficient material and technical support of base points (for example, the lack of modern means of communication), unsystematic coordination between territorial subdivisions, and delays in information exchange[6].

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

- Strengthening the material and technical base: equipping base points with digital cameras, monitoring systems, and mobile applications.
- Digitalization of coordination mechanisms: creation of a unified information platform, ensuring real-time data exchange between regional and central subdivisions.
- Cooperation development: joint planning and regular meetings with community activists and other institutions.
- Evaluation of effectiveness: implementation of performance indicators (reduction in the number of offenses, level of public satisfaction) and conducting regular audits.

These measures will serve to increase the effectiveness of the activities of support points and improve crime prevention.

The above proposals are inextricably linked with the full implementation of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle[2]. Insufficient logistical support and coordination lead to a lack of adaptation of activities to territorial differences[6]. The introduction of digital technologies will improve the quality of coordination, but this will require budget allocations, advanced training of personnel, and changes to the regulatory framework. Comparative analysis shows that the organization of activities on a scientific basis and the development of cooperation significantly increases the overall effectiveness of key points[4].

In foreign countries (USA, Great Britain, Germany), the activities of checkpoints are organized on the basis of a community policing model[4,5]. Basic principles: localization of territorial subdivisions, constant communication with the population, use of unified systems for digital monitoring and coordination. For example, in the USA, neighborhood policing and hotspot policing methods have made it possible to optimize territorial coordination[5].

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: integrate the principles of community policing with the mahalla institution, ensure coordination through digital platforms, and equip base points with modern equipment. In conclusion, improving the organization and coordination of the activities of the support points of internal affairs bodies should be carried out through digitalization, strengthening the material base, and adopting foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen public safety and effectively implement the priority tasks of state policy.

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