



THE ISSUE OF FURTHER INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE REGIONS

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Abstract: This article analyzes state policy aimed at increasing the effectiveness of organizational and preventive measures in the regions, particularly the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-253 dated August 18, 2025. The decree identifies priority areas such as improving the activities of prevention inspectors, strengthening public cooperation, widely implementing digital control and analysis mechanisms, and early detection of the causes and conditions of offenses. The article scientifically substantiates the practical significance of these tasks, their role in ensuring a stable safe environment in the regions, and offers proposals for further improving the organizational prevention system.

Keywords: Organizational and preventive measures, prevention inspector, public safety, early prevention, digital control, risk groups, crime prevention, mahalla system, effectiveness.

Currently, ensuring public safety, preventing offenses, and creating decent living conditions for citizens are of paramount importance in state policy. In particular, increasing the effectiveness of organizational and preventive measures in the regions plays a crucial role in the early prevention of crime. Indeed, the impact of measures taken after an offense has been committed is limited, and eliminating the factors that led to its commission is recognized as the most effective preventive approach. In this regard, Resolution No. PP-253, adopted on August 18, 2025, became a significant step aimed at radically improving the prevention system in our country, reorganizing it on a modern basis, and coordinating the activities of prevention entities at all levels.

The tasks defined in this resolution include strengthening the preventive model of combating crime, introducing new standards for the formation of the activities of prevention inspectors, strengthening the system of operational monitoring based on information and communication technologies, and establishing direct and effective communication with the population at the mahalla level. The activity of a prevention inspector implies not only the maintenance of law and order, but also the performance of such high-level tasks as studying the situation of each household, identifying risk groups, and carrying out systematic work with problematic families. This requires responsible and high-level organizational training from the subjects of prevention.

The practical significance of Resolution No. PP-253 lies in the fact that it introduces new mechanisms for systematic analysis of the criminogenic situation in the regions, precise identification of hazardous areas and categories, targeted organization of preventive measures, and assessment of effectiveness. In particular, the possibility of monitoring regional threats, statistical analysis of crime dynamics, and electronic management of individual prevention

processes has been created through the unified electronic platform of prevention subjects. This significantly increases the transparency and effectiveness of preventive measures.

At the same time, the resolution pays special attention to the issue of strengthening public participation. Because the main and direct address of preventive measures is the mahalla institute. Results can be achieved only when the citizens' assembly of the mahalla, its chairpersons, women's activists, youth leaders, and other public structures work together with the subjects of prevention. An important component of these reforms is raising legal awareness among the population, strengthening citizens' responsibility for the security of their territory, and supporting preventive initiatives.

Another important aspect of these organizational and preventive reforms is the use of modern technologies in preventive activities. Full, real, and prompt monitoring of the situation in the regions will be carried out using digital maps, audiovisual recording tools, an artificial intelligence-based analytical system, and electronic reporting modules. This will allow for the early identification of potential crime areas and the timely adoption of preventive measures.

It should be noted that the implementation of Resolution No. PP-253 provides not only for a reduction in offenses, but also for increasing the potential of personnel in the field of prevention, their retraining, and providing them with modern qualifications and skills. A prevention inspector, as a specialist in the field, is required to be proficient in psychological, legal, organizational, and information technologies.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, increasing the effectiveness of organizational and preventive measures in the regions (mahallas) is one of the most important priorities of the country's policy. It is known that in recent years, significant work has been done to reduce crime rates and create a safe environment.

In particular, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 18, 2025 No. PP-253 (paragraph II), such measures as the approval of a separate concept for the prevention of crimes in mahallas with a complex criminogenic situation, included in the "red" category, over the past five years, the establishment of standard requirements for the "Exemplary Safe Street" and "Exemplary Safe House" projects, the formation of a reserve of highly qualified personnel through distance learning and an increase in bachelor's degree quotas at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are detailed [1]. As a result of the implementation of this resolution, the quality and effectiveness of the organizational and preventive system in the regions have significantly increased, which contributes to the transition to a new stage of ensuring peace and tranquility in the country.

As of 2025, 1,235 mahallas in the republic were assessed as having a serious criminogenic situation, which is 12.5% of the total number of mahallas [2]. In these mahallas, 38.7% (about 21,000) of crimes committed in 2024 were registered, which is 3.2 times higher than the national average [3]. As indicated in paragraph (a) of point II of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-253, the establishment of an organizational and preventive system in "red" mahallas through the approval of a targeted concept is defined as a pressing issue. The concept combines scientific and practical approaches, assigned responsible managers, and digital technologies. Professor A.S. Tursunov states: "Targeted concepts increase the effectiveness of organizational measures by 25-35%, as they eliminate criminogenic factors from their root causes" [4]. As a result of the implementation of the Concept, from September 1 to November 30, 2025, 312 "red" mahallas (about 25 percent) were transferred to the "yellow" and "green" categories [5].

The main mechanisms of the Concept are being implemented through scientific research, "road maps," and the assignment of responsible managers. For example, as a result of the implementation of the concept in 15 complex mahallas of the Bostanlyk district of the Tashkent region, domestic violence decreased by 27% in October-November [6]. The concept widely applies the principles of CPTED (prevention through environmental design), which has reduced property crimes by 22% [7]. Also, within the framework of the concept, scientific research will be conducted in mahallas, and the root factors (unemployment, migration, family conflicts) will be identified. According to a 2025 report by the Research Institute of Criminology, as a result of these studies, 312 targeted methodologies were developed and implemented in 428 mahallas, resulting in a 31% reduction in crime rates [8]. The scientific basis of the concept is that it relies not only on repressive measures, but also on social prevention and public participation, which ensures the long-term effectiveness of organizational measures.

Clause II (b) of Resolution No. PP-253 provides for the approval of standard requirements for the "exemplary safe street" and "exemplary safe house" projects. These projects are organized under the responsibility of assigned responsible managers and include intelligent video cameras, lights, alarm buttons, and CPTED standards. By the end of 2025, at least 2 such projects will be implemented in each district [1]. As a result of pilot projects, for example, on the "exemplary safe street" in the city of Kokand, Fergana region, no crimes were committed in November, whereas last year there were 12 [9]. The standard requirements provide for 100% video surveillance coverage of public places, biometric identification, and active public participation. According to the Prosecutor General's Office, overall offenses decreased by 31% on 150 streets where these projects were implemented [10]. The "Model Safe House" project included the installation of a security system (locks, sensors) in apartment buildings, which reduced domestic violence by 24% [11].

Personal responsibility of responsible managers is important for increasing the effectiveness of projects. In accordance with Resolution No. PP-253, deputy prosecutors at the regional level and heads of internal affairs bodies are assigned to mahallas and spend at least three days a week directly in the mahalla. When piloted in more than 300 mahallas in the first quarter of 2025, the number of crimes decreased by an average of 25-30% in March-April [12]. For example, in the city of Almalyk, in the first four months of 2025, 19 preventable crimes were identified in mahallas, which indicates the insufficiency of preventive measures, but improves the situation through attachment mechanisms [13]. The implementation of standard requirements is also monitored through digital platforms: in the "E-Social Prevention" system, project results are evaluated by KPI indicators, which increased the quality of organizational activities by 20% [14].

Clause II (v) of Resolution No. PP-253 provides for the introduction of distance learning at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and an increase in bachelor's degree quotas for the formation of a reserve of highly qualified personnel in the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Since 2025, a distance department has been opened at the Academy, and 500 additional quotas have been allocated, which will serve to improve the qualifications of prevention inspectors [15]. In the first semester of 2025, more than 1,200 employees completed distance learning courses, as a result of which their work efficiency increased by 18% [16]. Professor M.Z. Ziyodullayev notes: "Distance learning improves personnel training by 40% and improves the quality of organizational activities" [17]. As a result of the increase in

bachelor's quotas, more than 800 new specialists were trained in 2025, who strengthened preventive work in complex mahallas [18].

As a result of the implementation of Resolution PQ-253, in January-November 2025, the number of crimes in the republic decreased by 11.8 percent, and in "red" mahallas - by 24.6 percent [19]. In November, violence decreased by 29 percent after responsible leaders were assigned to 89 complex neighborhoods in Tashkent [20]. The integration of digital technologies (E-Social Prevention) automated preventive conclusions by 92 percent [21]. For example, in the Navoi region, 15 projects for the redevelopment of mahallas based on the principles of CPTED were developed at seminars, in which the installation of lighting and cameras is expected to reduce crime by 20-25% [22].

Analysis shows that the implementation of Resolution PP-253 plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of organizational and preventive measures in the regions. For example, in the Chilanzar district, the effectiveness of prevention increased by 25% as a result of seminars held on the decision, where measures were determined with persons prone to committing crimes and offenses, and practical work was carried out with the mahalla seven [23]. Also, the analysis in the city of Almalyk showed that 19 preventable crimes were identified in mahallas, and "road maps" were approved to improve this situation, which emphasizes the need for organizational measures [24].

To further increase the effectiveness of these mechanisms, we put forward the following proposals: expanding scientific research, strengthening KPI indicators, adapting foreign experience (German "Soziale Stadt" program, South Korean CPTED model). In the experience of Germany, the "Soziale Stadt" program increased the effectiveness of social prevention in difficult areas by 25 percent, similar projects can be implemented in Uzbekistan [25]. In South Korea, CPTED principles have reduced crime rates in Seoul's neighborhoods by 20-30%, and adapting this to Uzbekistan's conditions further enhances the quality of organizational activities [26].

In conclusion, Resolution PP-253 serves as an effective basis for further improving the effectiveness of organizational and preventive measures in the regions, and its full implementation will form a system of safe mahallas in Uzbekistan. The final results of 2025 (a decrease in crime by 11.8 percent) confirm this [19]. In the future, the expansion of concepts and projects will contribute to the transition to a new stage of ensuring peace in the country.

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