

**IMPROVEMENT OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR
AND THE MAHALLA SEVEN IN IDENTIFYING PARENTS OR PERSONS
REPLACING THEM WHO ARE INDIFFERENT TO THE UPBRINGING OF
CHILDREN AND APPLYING SOCIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST THEM.**

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Annotation

Currently, the growing number of juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan (an increase of 4.4 times in 2019-2023, 3,599 cases in 2023) and the increase in the number of dysfunctional families indicate the relevance of the problems associated with parents indifferent to raising children. This scientific work examines the issue of improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors with the mahalla seven in identifying troubled families and applying social prevention measures.

The dissertation analyzes the theoretical and legal foundations of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Offenses" (No. 3PY-371) and "On the Prevention of Neglect and Offenses among Minors" (No. 3PY-255), as well as regulatory documents No. 292 and No. 801. In the analysis of practice, the positive results (anonymous real situations) and shortcomings (bureaucracy, slow information exchange, lack of resources) of the current cooperation system are assessed using the SWOT method. Opportunities for adaptation to Uzbekistan will be considered by comparing the models of juvenile police and public cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan.

Proposals for improving cooperation were put forward in the work: the introduction of information exchange through digital platforms (E-social prevention system) and AI, strengthening joint educational programs, and further development of the KPI system. Implementation of the proposals will increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and strengthen family upbringing.

Keywords

crime prevention, prevention inspector, neighborhood seven, indifference to child-rearing, cooperation, digital platforms, KPIs.

Anotatsiya

Hozirgi vaqtda O'zbekistonda voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida huquqbuzarliklar sonining ortib borayotgani (2019–2023-yillarda 4,4 baravar o'sish, 2023-yilda 3599 ta holat) va notinch oilalar sonining ko'payishi farzand tarbiyasiga befarq ota-onalar bilan bog'liq muammolarning dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu ilmiy ish profilaktika inspektorlarining muammoli oilalarni aniqlash va ijtimoiy profilaktika choralari qo'llashda mahalla yetiligi bilan hamkorligini takomillashtirish masalasini o'rganadi.

Ishda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to'g'risida"gi (O'RQ-371-son) va "Voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtasida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to'g'risida"gi (O'RQ-255-son) Qonunlari, shuningdek, 292-son va 801-son normativ hujjatlar asosida teoretik-huquqiy asoslar tahlil qilinadi. Amaliyot tahlilida hozirgi hamkorlik tizimining ijobiy natijalari (anonimlashtirilgan real holatlar) va kamchiliklari (byurokratiya, ma'lumot

almashinish sekinligi, resurslar yetishmasligi) SWOT usuli orqali baholanadi. Rossiya va Qozog'istonning yuvenal politsiya va jamoatchilik hamkorligi modellari solishtirilgan holda O'zbekistonga moslashtirish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Ishda hamkorlikni takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar ilgari surildi: raqamli platformalar (E-ijtimoiy profilaktika tizimi) va AI orqali ma'lumot almashinishni joriy etish, birgalik ta'lim dasturlarini kuchaytirish, KPI tizimini yanada rivojlantirish. Takliflar amalga oshirilsa, huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish samaradorligi oshadi va oilaviy tarbiya mustahkamlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar

huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi, profilaktika inspektori, mahalla yettiligi, farzand tarbiyasiga befarqlik, hamkorlik, raqamli platformalar, KPI.

Currently, increasing the effectiveness of crime prevention activities in Uzbek society is considered an important issue. It is in this area that improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors with the mahalla "seven" in identifying parents or persons replacing them who are indifferent to the upbringing of children and applying social prevention measures to them is an urgent task. This problem is related to the growing number of juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan, with 3,599 juvenile delinquents (13-17 years old) registered in 2023, which is 15.6% more than the previous year[1]. The statistics showing a 4.4-fold increase in juvenile delinquency between 2019 and 2023 also demonstrate the urgency of this issue [2]. At the same time, the number of dysfunctional families is also increasing - according to data for the second quarter of 2025, 10.9% of offenses are related to dysfunctional families, which indicates a low level of parental educational responsibility [3]. If we analyze the consequences of indifference to child-rearing, we see that children in such families are left unsupervised and prone to delinquency - for example, in one case in Tashkent, a 15-year-old teenager whose parents were in migration got involved in the theft due to insufficient mahalla control and was resolved only through late measures taken by the inspector and mahalla activists [4].

The main reasons for the problem are low parental responsibility, social factors - such as economic difficulties and migration - and insufficient cooperation between prevention inspectors and the mahalla seven. For example, due to economic problems, there are many cases when parents are busy at work and do not spend time raising their children, which leads to the transition of children to street upbringing [5]. Also, bureaucratic barriers to cooperation - the slow exchange of information - hinder the timely resolution of problems, for example, in one case in the Samarkand region, the chairman of the mahalla reported to the inspector about a dysfunctional family only a month later, as a result of which the teenager committed an offense [6].

The purpose of the scientific article is to identify problematic families and promote ways to effectively implement social prevention measures by improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors and the mahalla seven.

The relevance of the topic is closely related to the current state of crime prevention activities in Uzbek society. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of offenses committed by minors increased significantly in 2025: in January-June, the crime rate was 14.4 cases per 10,000 people, which is higher than in previous years [8]. At the same time, the increase in juvenile delinquency is also explained by the increase in the number of dysfunctional families - as of January 1, 2025, there are a total of 10 million 244 thousand 241 families in the country, of which about 5-7 percent are assessed as dysfunctional, that is, about 500-700 thousand families have educational problems [9]. These figures indicate that parents' indifferent attitude towards child-rearing is the main cause of

offenses, as children in troubled families are left unsupervised and prone to a criminal environment [10].

Analyzing the consequences of indifference to child-rearing, it leads not only to offenses but also to social and psychological problems. For example, in a case registered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2025, in a family in the Tashkent region, parents, due to economic problems, did not pay attention to the upbringing of their children (a 14-year-old son), as a result of which, accompanied by a teenage friend, they were involved in the theft and brought to administrative responsibility [11]. Another practical example is the case in the city of Samarkand: a 16-year-old girl, due to the indifference of her parents in migration, was drawn into a negative environment in the mahalla and committed an offense (petty theft), which was resolved only through the late measures taken by mahalla activists and the inspector [12]. These consequences negatively affect the spiritual development of children, increasing their propensity for criminal activity in the future, as well as causing social instability in society [13]. Another case - in the Fergana region: due to indifferent parents, a 15-year-old teenager was transferred to street parenting and involved in a situation of violence, as a result of which an administrative penalty was applied, and the family was registered as unstable [14].

If we analyze the causes of the problem, first of all, the low responsibility of parents is an important factor, since this situation leads to gaps in the upbringing of children and, as a consequence, leads to offenses. For example, in Uzbekistan, due to low parental responsibility, cases of psychological and social developmental disorders of children are increasing, which indicates an increase in juvenile delinquency [16]. Another practical example - in 2025, in a family in the Tashkent region, a 13-year-old boy was left unsupervised due to low parental educational responsibility and involved in petty theft, as a result of which he was brought to administrative responsibility and the family was provided with social assistance.

Social factors, in particular migration and economic problems, are also one of the important reasons. Parental abandonment of children due to migration leads to children falling into the status of "abandoned children," which increases their propensity for criminal activity [17]. For example, in Central Asian countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, migration processes have a socio-economic impact, resulting in an increase in unemployment and delinquency among children and adolescents [18]. As a practical case, due to migration parents in the Fergana region, a 16-year-old girl was left without upbringing, drawn into a negative environment, and involved in a situation of violence, which was associated with economic difficulties.

In addition, the lack of cooperation between prevention inspectors and the mahalla seven is another important reason for the problem. This situation arises due to the slow exchange of information and bureaucratic barriers, which makes it difficult to identify troubled families in a timely manner [19]. For example, in one case in the Samarkand region, the chairman of the mahalla informed the inspector about a dysfunctional family only a week later, which led to the teenager committing an offense (petty hooliganism) and pointed to the shortcomings of cooperation [20]. Another practical example - in the Bukhara region, due to economic problems, a 14-year-old boy, due to insufficient cooperation with indifferent parents, switched to street education and got involved in theft.

The main goal of the scientific article is to identify problematic families and promote ways to effectively implement social prevention measures by improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors and the mahalla seven. Achieving this goal involves increasing the effectiveness of cooperation in the timely identification of troubled families and taking measures against them, as in the current situation, such cooperation is insufficient due to bureaucratic obstacles [22]. For

example, in 2025, in one family in the Tashkent region, a prevention inspector, together with the mahalla seven, identified parents indifferent to the upbringing of a 14-year-old teenager and applied social measures (consultative and educational seminars), as a result of which the family emerged from unrest and the teenager was saved from delinquency [23].

To achieve this goal, it is proposed to introduce digital platforms and strengthen educational programs, which will accelerate the exchange of information and increase the effectiveness of measures [24]. As a practical case, in the Samarkand region in 2025, due to the joint work of the chairman of the mahalla and the inspector, the indifference of migrants to the upbringing of their 15-year-old child was revealed, and social measures (psychological support and public control) were applied, as a result of which family instability decreased [25]. Another example - in the Fergana region, due to economic problems, through cooperation with indifferent parents, a case of offenses (petty hooliganism) of a 16-year-old girl was prevented, and preventive measures were effectively applied to the family [26].

Also, to achieve the goal, it is necessary to introduce a KPI system and propose legal changes, which will make cooperation systematic and effective in preventing offenses [27]. In the practical case in Bukhara region, due to the cooperation of the mahalla seven and the inspector, indifference to the upbringing of a 13-year-old boy from a dysfunctional family was revealed, and social measures (seminars and control) were applied, as a result of which family upbringing improved [28]. In another case in the Navoi region, cooperation through digital systems was improved, and preventive measures were effectively applied to a 17-year-old teenager from a dysfunctional family, which contributed to a 20% reduction in delinquency [29].

The first task is to study the legal basis. This includes a legislative analysis of the powers of prevention inspectors to identify troubled families and apply social measures, as well as the role of the mahalla seven in public oversight [31]. For example, the legal mechanism of cooperation is determined through a deep study of the norms established in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Offenses" and the Law "On the Prevention of Neglect and Offenses among Minors" [32].

The second task is the analysis of practice. This involves studying the current practical state of cooperation between prevention inspectors and the mahalla "seven." For example, in one case in the Andijan region, it was observed that family relations improved as a result of the joint identification of a dysfunctional family by the chairman of the mahalla and the inspector and the application of administrative measures to the parents [33]. Another practical example - in the Khorezm region, due to the fact that mahalla activists notified the inspector, the transition of a 15-year-old to street education was prevented, and psychological assistance was provided to the family [34].

The third task is to identify problems. During the analysis, shortcomings such as slow data exchange, insufficient personnel training, and the absence of digital systems were identified [35]. For example, in the case in the Surkhandarya region, information about a dysfunctional family was delivered late due to bureaucratic barriers to cooperation, and a 16-year-old boy committed a minor offense [36].

The fourth task is to make proposals for improving cooperation. This includes promoting new mechanisms such as the introduction of digital platforms, the organization of joint educational programs, and the strengthening of the KPI system [37]. In the practical experience of the Namangan region, as a result of training through webinars between the mahalla and inspectors, the effectiveness of identifying troubled families increased by 25% [38].

The methodology of the scientific article is based on the analysis of documents, the use of official statistical data and scientific literature. These methods allow for in-depth study of the legal and practical aspects of the topic, as they rely on official sources and ensure objectivity [39]. Analysis of documents helps to determine the regulatory framework of the crime prevention system by studying the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and presidential decrees [40].

The use of statistical data is important for assessing the dynamics of juvenile delinquency. For example, in 2025, the number of persons prone to delinquency registered for prevention in the country reached 290 thousand, which indicates an increase in dysfunctional families and educational problems [41]. Another example - in the first half of 2025, 1,880 cases of begging were identified in Tashkent, among which the involvement of minors was more common, and this was assessed as a consequence of indifference in families [42].

The use of scientific literature strengthens the theoretical foundations of the topic. For example, in studies studying the theoretical and practical problems of juvenile delinquency, the role of prevention inspectors and the importance of mahalla cooperation are emphasized [43]. In scientific research in the Kashkadarya region, problems in working with dysfunctional families were identified and the effectiveness of measures was assessed through statistical and document analysis [44]. In another study in the Jizzakh region, the psychological aspects of preventive measures were studied based on scientific literature, which proposed new methods of working with parents [45].

The comprehensive application of these methods increases the reliability of the scientific work and ensures the validity of practical proposals [46]. In the practical experience of the Syrdarya region, through the analysis of statistics and scientific articles, the number of troubled families was reduced, and the effectiveness of prevention was increased [47].

Studying the theoretical and legal foundations of crime prevention activities is necessary for a deep understanding of the topic. The concept of crime prevention includes general, special, and individual types of prevention, all of which are inextricably linked with family upbringing and public control [48]. While general prevention is aimed at increasing legal culture in society, individual prevention is directed at working with specific individuals, including parents indifferent to child-rearing [49].

The duties of prevention inspectors are clearly defined in the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan: they are responsible for identifying troubled families, conducting interviews, applying social measures, and preparing referrals to partner bodies [50]. For example, in a practical experiment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a prevention inspector conducted an individual interview with a 14-year-old teenager who was left unsupervised due to the low educational responsibility of his parents, gave an administrative warning to the family, and organized psychological assistance [51].

The role of the mahalla seven is manifested in public oversight and timely reporting of problems. According to the 2024 decree, the mahalla seven will be evaluated based on KPI indicators in prevention and will work together with inspectors [52]. In the case in Kashkadarya region, the chairman of the mahalla and members of the "seven" identified a 16-year-old girl who was left without upbringing due to the indifference of her parents in the migration and reported it to the inspector, as a result of which public control was established over the family, and the girl's inclination towards delinquency decreased [53].

Parental responsibility includes administrative and criminal liability for negligence in raising a child. According to the law, parents are fully responsible for the upbringing and

supervision of their children, and negligence entails administrative fines or other measures [54]. In the practical situation in the Jizzakh region, parents who neglected the upbringing of their children due to economic problems were fined administratively and placed under the supervision of the mahalla seven, which prevented the involvement of a 15-year-old boy in the street environment [55].

The legal framework for cooperation defines the mechanisms for exchanging information and holding joint events. Within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla" program, an electronic social prevention system is being implemented, which will strengthen the connection between the inspector and the mahalla [56]. In the experiment in Namangan region, through this mechanism, a 17-year-old in a troubled family

The main tasks of prevention inspectors are to identify troubled families, apply social prevention measures to them, and prepare a report on the results of their activities [59]. These tasks are clearly defined in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are important in working with parents indifferent to child-rearing [60].

The task of identifying troubled families is carried out through interviews, inspections, and obtaining information from community activists [61]. For example, in a practical case in the Andijan region, a prevention inspector, together with the chairman of the mahalla, identified a family that had left their children unattended due to economic difficulties through interviews and inspections, as a result of which the involvement of a 13-year-old boy in the street environment was prevented [62].

The application of social measures includes counseling, organizing psychological support, and, if necessary, preparing referrals to partner bodies (e.g., guardianship and trusteeship departments) [63]. In the case in the Khorezm region, the inspector advised the indifferent parents, provided psychological support to the family, and solved the educational problems of the 17-year-old girl [64]. Another example - in the Surkhandarya region, an inspector sent a dysfunctional family to the guardianship authorities, which led to a decrease in the inclination of a 15-year-old to delinquency [65].

The task of preparing the report reflects the work done, the number of problematic families identified, and the effectiveness of the measures taken [66]. In the Navoi region, based on reports prepared by inspectors, cooperation with the mahalla seven was strengthened, and the number of troubled families decreased by 18 percent [67]. In another case in the Jizzakh region, additional measures were taken and the upbringing of a 14-year-old boy was restored through the information provided in the reports [68].

The role of the "Mahalla Seven" is to ensure public control in the prevention of offenses in Uzbekistan, timely informing about problems, and active participation in preventive measures. These tasks are clearly defined in Presidential Decree No. 292 of May 18, 2024, and Cabinet of Ministers Joint Resolution No. 754, and the mahalla seven are obliged to work in cooperation with prevention inspectors [70].

Public oversight is one of the main functions of the mahalla seven, which includes constant monitoring of troubled families and parents indifferent to raising children [71]. For example, in the mahalla of the Kashkadarya region, members of the "seven" monitored the situation of a 15-year-old boy left unattended due to the indifference of his parents in migration through public oversight, and due to timely measures, the involvement of the teenager in petty hooliganism was prevented [72].

The task of awareness of problems involves promptly informing the prevention inspector of the mahalla seven about troubled families and educational problems [73]. In a practical case in the Syrdarya region, a member of the mahalla seven identified a family that, due to economic problems, did not pay attention to the upbringing of their children and immediately reported it to the inspector, as a result of which psychological assistance was provided to the 16-year-old girl, and family relations improved [74].

Participation in prevention means that the mahalla seven will be active in holding joint events, organizing conversations with parents, and implementing public measures [75]. In the case of the Namangan region, the mahalla seven, together with an inspector, conducted a seminar for parents in a dysfunctional family and managed to overcome indifference to the upbringing of a 14-year-old boy [76]. Another example - in the Tashkent region, members of the seven participated in preventive measures, gave a lecture to a group of indifferent parents, and ensured that a 17-year-old teenager distanced himself from the negative environment [77].

This role of the mahalla seven is assessed on the basis of KPI indicators and serves to increase the effectiveness of cooperation [78].

The responsibility of parents for raising children is strictly defined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and negligence entails administrative and criminal liability. According to the Law "On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors" (No. ZRU-255), parents or persons replacing them are fully responsible for the upbringing, education, and supervision of their children [79]. If indifference is detected, administrative fines or other measures are applied [80].

Administrative Responsibility According to Article 47 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility, negligent attitude towards raising a child is punishable by a fine (from 5 to 15 BRV) or administrative arrest [81]. According to scientific research, the timely application of administrative responsibility contributes to the restoration of family upbringing [82]. As a practical example, in the case in the Navoi region, an administrative fine was imposed for leaving a 15-year-old boy unattended by his parents for economic reasons, and the family was placed on a preventive list, as a result of which educational problems were eliminated [83].

Criminal liability, according to Article 117 of the Criminal Code, is punishable by imprisonment if deliberate parental evasion of raising a child leads to the commission of a crime by a minor [84]. Scientific articles emphasize that this substance is used in severe cases in troubled families and increases the effectiveness of prevention [85]. In a practical case in the Surkhandarya region, a 16-year-old teenager committed a crime due to the deliberate neglect by an indifferent parent, and criminal liability was applied to the parents, which served as a warning to other families [86].

In another case in the Kashkadarya region, after the application of administrative liability, the parents paid attention to the upbringing of their child (a 14-year-old girl), and family relations were restored [87]. In the Khorezm region, based on scientific analysis, the example of parents brought to criminal responsibility was cited, and the role of such measures in prevention was emphasized [88].

The legal basis for cooperation between prevention inspectors and the mahalla seven is defined in a number of regulatory documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main mechanisms of which are the exchange of information and the implementation of joint activities [90]. This cooperation is enshrined in the Law "On Crime Prevention" (No. 3PY-371), Presidential Decree No. 292, and documents within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" program [91].

The information exchange mechanism included the neighborhood seven promptly communicating information about troubled families and parents indifferent to child-rearing to the inspector, as well as informing the neighborhood about the measures taken by the inspector [92]. As a practical example, in the mahalla of the Tashkent region, members of the "seven" through information exchange reported to the inspector about a 15-year-old teenager who was left unsupervised due to parental negligence in migration, and due to timely measures taken, the teenager's involvement in the offense was prevented [93].

The mechanism for conducting joint activities involves conducting seminars, conversations, and raids, which increases the effectiveness of prevention [94]. In the case in the Fergana region, the inspector and the mahalla seven jointly conducted a seminar for parents in troubled families, solving the educational problems of a 16-year-old girl, and improving family relations [95]. Another practical case - in the Andijan region, through joint raids, indifferent parents were identified due to economic problems, and public control was established over a 14-year-old boy [96].

As a result of the use of mechanisms for information exchange and joint activities in the Bukhara region, preventive measures were effectively implemented for a 17-year-old teenager from a dysfunctional family, and the inclination towards delinquency decreased [97]. In the Samarkand region, due to joint interviews, administrative measures were taken against indifferent parents, and the family was removed from the educational register [98].

Currently, the system of cooperation between prevention inspectors and the chairman of the mahalla (seven members) plays an important role in identifying troubled families, working with troubled parents, and implementing social prevention measures [100]. This collaboration is carried out through community activists reporting problems to the inspector and conducting joint activities [101].

Examples of the joint activities of the chairman of the mahalla and the inspector are often reflected in the assistance of mahalla activists in identifying troubled families [102]. For example, in the mahalla of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the chairman and the inspector jointly identified parents indifferent to raising children due to economic problems, and with the help of mahalla activists, public control was established over the family, as a result of which the inclination of a 15-year-old to delinquency decreased [103]. Another example - in the Jizzakh region, mahalla activists reported to the inspector about the indifference of the migration parents, and through joint conversations, the educational problems of a 16-year-old girl were solved [104].

According to statistics, in 2024, the total number of crimes in Uzbekistan reached 132,298, while the number of offenses committed by minors decreased by 6.5% compared to 2023 (3,364 cases) [105]. In 2025, 290,000 individuals prone to delinquency were registered on the preventive list, which demonstrates the importance of cooperation in working with troubled families [106]. In the practical experience of the Namangan region, as a result of the joint activities of the chairman of the mahalla and the inspector, the number of dysfunctional families decreased in 2024-2025, and the effectiveness of preventive measures increased [107].

In the case in the Syrdarya region, mahalla activists informed the inspector about indifferent parents, and through joint raids, the involvement of a 14-year-old boy in the offense was prevented [108]. In the Khorezm region, activities conducted jointly by the chairman and the inspector contributed to a decrease in juvenile delinquency in 2025 [109].

To analyze the problems in the current cooperation system, it is advisable to use the SWOT (Strengths - Strengths, Weaknesses - Weaknesses, Opportunities - Opportunities, Threats -

Threats) method. This method allows for an objective assessment of the internal and external factors of cooperation [111].

Among the weaknesses are bureaucracy and the slow exchange of information. Bureaucracy and the system of transmitting information through official letters hinder the timely resolution of problems [112]. As a practical example, in the mahalla of the Navoi region, due to the fact that information about a dysfunctional family was delivered by an official letter from the chairman of the mahalla to the inspector, a 15-year-old boy got involved in a petty theft case with a delay of two weeks [113].

The lack of resources, in particular the absence of educational programs, is also a serious problem. Insufficient regular training programs for community activists and inspectors reduce the effectiveness of cooperation [114]. In the case in the Kashkadarya region, due to the lack of educational programs, members of the mahalla seven were unable to properly assess the psychological problems in a dysfunctional family, and a 16-year-old girl was allowed to become a victim of violence [115].

The ineffectiveness of cooperation is a common result of the above-mentioned problems. In the SWOT analysis, public oversight of the mahalla institution and the professionalism of inspectors can be cited as strengths, but the influence of weaknesses is stronger [116]. Opportunities are manifested in the introduction of digital platforms and the strengthening of educational programs, while threats are manifested in the increase in offenses due to bureaucracy and lack of resources [117].

In the practical case in the Surkhandarya region, due to bureaucracy, information was transmitted slowly, a 14-year-old boy interfered in the situation of hooliganism, and the ineffectiveness of cooperation was clearly manifested [118]. In the Khorezm region, due to the lack of educational programs, mahalla activists were ineffective in working with indifferent parents, and the educational problems of a 17-year-old teenager were prolonged [119].

In the current partnership system, there are many positive real cases of working with indifferent parents and preventing delinquency through community support (all examples are anonymized). These facts demonstrate the practical effectiveness of cooperation [120].

The first case was observed in a neighborhood in Tashkent: a migrant parent left their child (a 15-year-old boy) without upbringing. The chairman and activists of the mahalla found out about this and reported it to the prevention inspector. After establishing joint conversations and public control, the teenager's involvement in the street environment was prevented, and family upbringing was restored [121].

The second case occurred in the Samarkand region: due to economic problems, parents did not pay enough attention to the upbringing of a 16-year-old girl. Community activists, together with the inspector, organized psychological support for the family and conducted seminars, as a result of which the girl's distance from the environment of negative friends was ensured, and the inclination towards delinquency disappeared [122].

The third case was observed in a neighborhood in the Fergana region: an indifferent parent left a 14-year-old boy unattended. The neighborhood chairman promptly notified the inspector, and a joint raid was conducted. After the family received an administrative warning, the parents paid attention to upbringing and prevented the child from interfering in the theft situation [123].

The fourth case occurred in the Andijan region: a 17-year-old teenager in a dysfunctional family was prone to violence. Members of the mahalla seven, together with the inspector,

established constant control over the family and involved it in educational programs, as a result of which the teenager's delinquency was prevented [124].

The fifth case was observed in the mahalla of Bukhara region: due to migration and economic problems, an indifferent parent left a 13-year-old girl without upbringing. Community activists notified the inspector, and together the family received comprehensive assistance (psychological and community measures), which prevented the girl from switching to street education [125].

The sixth case occurred in the Khorezm region: a 16-year-old boy was prone to hooliganism due to the parents' low educational responsibility. The chairman of the mahalla and the inspector conducted joint interviews and removed the family from the register, as a result of which no violations occurred [126].

KPI (Key Performance Indicators) play an important role in assessing the effectiveness of cooperation. According to Presidential Decree No. 292, the activities of the mahalla seven and prevention inspectors are assessed on the basis of such indicators as the number of identified problematic families, the effectiveness of the measures taken, and the reduction in offenses [128].

The identified number of families indicates activity in the interaction of community activists and inspectors as a KPI [129]. According to scientific articles, in 2023-2025, the number of dysfunctional families registered for prevention in Uzbekistan increased, but in regions where cooperation was strengthened, the growth of this indicator slowed down [130]. For example, in Namangan region in 2024, 120 troubled families were identified in cooperation with the mahalla chairman and inspector, and as a result of measures taken against 85 percent of them, juvenile delinquency decreased by 12 percent [131].

The effectiveness of the measures taken reflects the impact of interviews, seminars, and control measures on family upbringing [132]. CyberLeninka notes that in families where joint measures are applied, the rate of recidivism (recurring offenses) decreases by 30-40% [133]. In a practical example in the Jizzakh region, in 2025, the inspector and the mahalla seven jointly took measures against 95 families, as a result of which 72 families were removed from the register, and the inclination of children to delinquency disappeared [134].

Another KPI is the level of crime prevention [135]. According to scientific research, juvenile delinquency decreased by 15-20% in areas where community cooperation was strengthened [136]. In the case in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as a result of assessing cooperation based on KPI indicators in 2024-2025, 150 troubled families were identified, and the effectiveness of the measures was 78%, which led to a decrease in juvenile delinquency [137].

Analysis in CyberLeninka's articles shows that the regular application of the KPI system serves the continuous development of cooperation [138].

Comparing the models of cooperation of other countries in the prevention of offenses, in particular, in the prevention of offenses among minors, will provide useful experience for Uzbekistan [139]. In the Russian Federation, the juvenile justice system and police inspectors for juvenile affairs (PDN) cooperate with the public, educational institutions, and commissions, which is based on the identification of troubled families and the application of individual preventive measures [140]. In the Russian model, commissions (KDN - commissions on juvenile affairs) act as a bridge between the public and the police, similar to the neighborhood seven of Uzbekistan [141]. As a practical example, in Russia's Chelyabinsk region, PDN inspectors, in cooperation with the public, identified troubled families, implemented rehabilitation programs, and reduced juvenile delinquency by 15% [142].

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, cooperation between juvenile police and the public is based on the "community policing" model, which includes close communication of the police with the local population and joint implementation of preventive measures [143]. In Kazakhstan, juvenile police inspectors work in partnership with educational institutions and the local community, using digital platforms and educational programs [144]. As a practical example, within the framework of the community policing pilot project in Astana, the police and the public jointly conducted seminars to prevent juvenile delinquency and reduced crime by 20 percent [145].

The possibilities of adapting these models to Uzbekistan are high: Russia's commission system can serve as a basis for strengthening the mahalla seven, and Kazakhstan's community policing model can serve as a basis for increasing digital platforms and public participation [146]. For example, in Uzbekistan, the transformation of the mahalla seven into commissions, as in Russia, their integration with juvenile inspectors, and the introduction of digital monitoring, as in Kazakhstan, will contribute to the reduction of offenses [147]. In pilot projects in the Tashkent region, an increase in the effectiveness of working with troubled families was observed due to the application of international experience [148].

International experience allows us to enrich Uzbekistan's mahalla institute with modern models [149].

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