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Annotation: This article is devoted to the issues of improving the activities of developing and applying measures for the prevention of offenses in the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in the development and implementation of measures - a lack of systematic information and analytical work, insufficient mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of measures, and ineffective interaction with the public. Practical proposals have been put forward for the widespread introduction of digital technologies, strengthening the development of individual and comprehensive preventive measures, as well as the development of integration with mahalla institutions. The experience of foreign countries and international organizations in community policing and problem-oriented prevention has been studied, and ways to adapt it to the conditions of Uzbekistan have been shown. The research results can serve to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and ensure public safety.

Keywords: Crime prevention, preventive measures, development and implementation, community-oriented police, community policing, problem-oriented police, information and analytical work, well-maintained and safe neighborhood, internal affairs bodies, mahalla institute.

Ensuring public safety and preventing offenses in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the priority areas of state policy. The development of a social prevention system based on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla" is one of the important tasks defined in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-801 dated November 30, 2024[1]. In accordance with this resolution, the processes of developing and implementing preventive measures should be systematically implemented at the mahalla level, and cooperation with public institutions should be strengthened.

In addition, Resolution No. PP-2896 of April 18, 2017, created a regulatory framework for the radical improvement of the activities of crime prevention units of internal affairs bodies[2]. However, in practice, such problems remain as a lack of in-depth analysis of the criminogenic situation in the development of measures, the lack of an individual nature of measures, and the absence of objective mechanisms for assessing their effectiveness. This article is aimed at analyzing these shortcomings and identifying areas for improving the development and application of preventive measures.

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-801 (2024) and No. PP-2896 (2017), regulatory documents on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood," as well as international experience (UN and OSCE guidelines on public-oriented police). The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) model of a problem-oriented approach was used in the development of preventive measures.

The development and implementation of crime prevention measures is carried out in cooperation with the mahalla seven and prevention inspectors within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla" principle[1]. In practice, the main problems are: insufficient systematization of information and analytical work in the development of measures, difficulties in timely identification of risk factors, and subjectivity in assessing the effectiveness of measures[3].

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

- Digitalization of the information and analytical system: creation of special platforms for real-time monitoring of the criminogenic situation and automatic development of measures.
- Individual and comprehensive nature of measures: systematic work with risk groups, development of measures aimed at solving family and social problems.
- Strengthening cooperation with the public: drawing up and implementing a joint action plan with mahalla activists and citizens' gatherings.
- Implementation of mechanisms for assessing effectiveness: assessment of the results of measures based on statistical and sociological analysis.

These proposals will serve to reduce the number of offenses and increase the overall effectiveness of the prevention system.

The above proposals are inextricably linked with the full implementation of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle[1]. The lack of systematic information and analytical work leads to a superficial nature of the measures and a decrease in their effectiveness[3]. The introduction of digital technologies and an individual approach will improve the quality of preventive activities, but this will require material and technical support, advanced training of personnel, and changes to the regulatory framework. Comparative analysis shows that the development of measures on a scientific basis and ensuring public participation significantly increases the effectiveness of crime prevention[4].

In foreign countries, in particular, in the countries of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) and within the framework of international projects, the community policing model is used in Uzbekistan itself[5]. The main principles of this model are: constant consultation with the public, comprehensive problem-solving (SARA model), involvement of the population in the prevention process, and the formation of trust relations. Saferworld and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) projects have shown the effective results of this approach in Uzbekistan[6].

It is advisable to adapt foreign experience in the conditions of Uzbekistan: integration of the principles of community policing with the mahalla institute, receiving messages from the population through digital platforms, and joint development of preventive measures. In conclusion, it is necessary to improve the activities of developing and applying measures for the prevention of offenses through the digitalization of information and analytical activities, strengthening an individual approach, and adopting foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen public safety and fulfill the priority tasks of state policy.

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