

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PREVENTION INSPECTORS IN THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVIST CRIMES AMONG WOMEN

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to the issues of improving the activities of prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan in preventing recidivist crimes among women. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in activities - the lack of a system for individual work with recidivist women, the insufficiency of social rehabilitation mechanisms, and the ineffectiveness of information and analytical work. Practical proposals have been put forward for the introduction of digital technologies, strengthening cooperation with women's affairs inspectors, and developing scientific methods for assessing the risk of relapse. The experience of community policing and gender-oriented rehabilitation models in the prevention of recidivist crimes among women in foreign countries has been studied, and ways to adapt them to the conditions of Uzbekistan have been shown. The research results can contribute to reducing recidivism among women and ensuring public safety.

**Keywords:** Prevention inspector, recidivist crimes among women, recidivist prevention, community-oriented police, community policing, gender-oriented approach, individual rehabilitation, information and analytical work, well-maintained and safe neighborhood, internal affairs bodies.

Ensuring the legal protection of women and preventing crime in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the priority areas of state policy. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" (2019) and the Law "On the Protection of Children from All Forms of Violence" (No. ZRU-996, 2024) create a regulatory framework for the prevention of recidivist crimes among women[1,2]. Prevention inspectors play an important role in this process, as they conduct individual work with recidivist women, provide social rehabilitation, and identify risk factors[3].

Within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle (Resolution No. 801 of November 30, 2024), prevention inspectors are responsible for addressing gender issues at the mahalla level, and cooperation with women's affairs inspectors has been strengthened[4]. However, in practice, such problems as the lack of a system of information and analytical work on the prevention of recidivist crimes among women, the insufficiency of rehabilitation programs, and the ineffectiveness of an individual approach remain. This article is aimed at analyzing these shortcomings and identifying areas for improving the activities of prevention inspectors.

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 laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3PY-996 and "On the Protection of Women"[1,2], as well as the regulations on the activities of prevention inspectors[3]. Foreign experience was analyzed based on the guidelines of the UN and UN Women on gender and relapse prevention[5]. The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) problem-oriented police model and gender-sensitive methods were used to assess the risk of relapse.

The activities of prevention inspectors to prevent recidivism among women are carried out in cooperation with support points and the mahalla seven, which include individual interviews, social rehabilitation, and analysis of risk factors (economic difficulties, family conflicts) [3]. The main problems in practice are: insufficient gender-sensitive approach in working with recidivist women, a lack of a systematic information and analytical system, and a shortage of rehabilitation programs[6].

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

- Digitalization of the information and analytical system: creation of special platforms for real-time monitoring of data on women at high risk of relapse.
- Strengthening gender-responsive rehabilitation: providing psychological and economic assistance to women with relapses, implementing employment programs.
- Development of cooperation: conducting joint preventive measures with women's affairs inspectors, non-governmental organizations, and mahalla activists.
- Training of qualified personnel: training of inspectors on gender issues and prevention of recidivism, organization of scientific seminars.

These measures will serve to reduce recidivism among women and increase the effectiveness of their activities.

The above proposals are an integral continuation of the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" and gender policy[2,4]. Insufficient analysis of the risk of recidivism leads to the recurrence of crime among women[6]. The introduction of digital technologies and a gender-sensitive approach will improve the quality of activities, but this will require changes in material and technical support, personnel training, and the regulatory framework. Comparative analysis shows that the scientific validity of prevention and public participation are an important factor in preventing recidivist crimes[5].

In foreign countries (USA, EU countries, Canada), the prevention of recidivism among women is carried out on the basis of community policing and gender-oriented rehabilitation models[5,7]. Key principles: individual work with recidivist women, creation of social support systems, comprehensive risk factor analysis through the SARA model, and integration with victim support services. For example, in the USA, gender-responsive programming and community reintegration programs have significantly reduced the rate of relapse[7].

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: integrating the principles of community policing with the mahalla institution, monitoring the risk of relapse through digital platforms, and implementing gender-sensitive rehabilitation programs. In conclusion, improving the activities of prevention inspectors to prevent recidivist crimes among women should be carried out through the digitalization of information and analysis, strengthening the gender approach, and adopting foreign experience. This will serve to protect women's rights and strengthen public safety.

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