



ADDITIONAL MEASURES AIMED AT IMPLEMENTING AN INTEGRATED TARGETED WORKING SYSTEM TO CREATE A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN THE MAHALLAS OF THE REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article analyzes the theoretical, legal, and organizational foundations for implementing a comprehensive targeted work system to create a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic. The essence and content of the priority tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-1 dated January 3, 2025, the role of social prevention institutions, mechanisms for stabilizing the criminogenic situation at the mahalla level, and issues of strengthening the personal accountability of responsible leaders are highlighted based on an integrated approach. Additionally, the causes and conditions of crimes committed by women and youth within family and domestic relationships were scientifically analyzed, and new working mechanisms based on the principle of "scientific conclusion - recommendation - result" were proposed. The article substantiates the need to integrate modern information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence into the process of ensuring public safety, and analyzes the achievement of a 1.5-fold reduction in crime in mahallas by 2025 using official statistical data. The research results have scientific and practical significance for strengthening social prevention in mahallas, ensuring cooperation between government bodies and the public, and improving the targeted management model.

In recent years, ensuring public safety, early crime prevention, and achieving public satisfaction have become priority areas of state policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this regard, special attention has been given to the mahalla institution, and its role in the prevention process has been further strengthened. Indeed, the mahalla is not only a territorial unit but also an important link in the system of social relations, public oversight, and social support mechanisms. By creating a safe environment in mahallas, the potential for ensuring stability and legal order in society is expanding.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2025 No. PP-1 "On Measures to Create a Safe Environment in Mahallas of the Republic and Further Enhance the Effectiveness of the System of Early Crime Prevention in 2025" marked the beginning of a new stage in this area. The effectiveness of preventive measures is confirmed by the fact that as a result of the implementation of the resolution, crime in mahallas has been reduced by almost 1.5 times. This result is explained, first of all, by the coordinated activity of social prevention entities, the personal responsibility of responsible managers, and the introduction of a targeted approach.

Scientific analysis of the causes and conditions of crime is of decisive importance in increasing the effectiveness of prevention. In criminology, crime is considered as a phenomenon closely related to the social environment. From this point of view, the main directions of prevention are the elimination of socio-economic problems at the mahalla level, ensuring employment, resolving family conflicts, and working with youth. Crimes within the framework of family and domestic relations, offenses committed by women and youth, are often associated with social problems, psychological pressure, and economic difficulties.

In the modern era, information and communication technologies play an important role in ensuring public safety. The widespread introduction of video surveillance systems in public places will allow for the identification of hazardous areas through data analysis and the targeted organization of preventive measures. Therefore, such mechanisms as the introduction of elements of artificial intelligence into the prevention process, the formation of an electronic monitoring system, and monitoring of social prevention facilities throughout the year are important for the early prevention of offenses.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the organizational and legal foundations of the integrated targeted work system aimed at creating a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic, to develop scientific and practical proposals for assessing its effectiveness and improving it. The study used methods of system analysis, a comparative legal approach, and the study of official statistical data.

The issue of introducing a holistic targeted work system aimed at creating a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic is one of the priority areas of modern public administration and public security policy. The regulatory legal acts adopted in this area, in particular, within the framework of the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2025 No. PP-1, have shown the effectiveness of a comprehensive and targeted approach to the formation of a safe environment, resulting in a decrease in crime in mahallas by almost 1.5 times. According to official data, by the end of 2025, the number of crimes committed at the mahalla level decreased significantly compared to the previous year, which was achieved through the coordination of the activities of social prevention entities and the establishment of specific liability mechanisms [1].

The mahalla institution, as the main link in the system of citizen self-government in Uzbekistan, plays a strategic role in ensuring social stability. According to criminological theory, the territorial approach to crime prevention, that is, the improvement of the social environment in which a crime can be committed, is of paramount importance. In particular, R. Clark's situational prevention concept emphasizes the possibility of stabilizing the general criminogenic situation by reducing the likelihood of committing crimes [2]. From this point of view, the system of determining quarterly targeted measures in

the context of mahallas and their strict control in the "mahalla - district - region" chain is a scientifically based approach.

International studies show that the main factors of crime are associated with socio-economic inequality, unemployment, family conflicts, alcoholism, and drug addiction. In the theory of social control, developed by J. Sampson and W. Laub, it is scientifically substantiated that strong social ties of the individual with society reduce the propensity for crime [3]. In the context of Uzbekistan, these connections are primarily manifested through the mahalla institution. Therefore, the analysis of crimes within the framework of family and domestic relations based on the principle of "scientific conclusion - recommendation - result" and the revision of preventive mechanisms are defined as a priority task at the level of state policy.

The tasks defined in the 2025 resolution define social prevention as a priority area and are aimed at strengthening the institutional foundations for ensuring a safe environment in mahallas. In particular, the practice of strengthening personal responsibility by assigning mahallas with a difficult criminogenic situation to responsible managers by name strengthens the principle of effectiveness in public administration. According to scientific literature, a clear definition of personal responsibility in management increases performance discipline and ensures the practical effectiveness of preventive measures [4].

Scientific analysis of problems related to women's and youth crime requires special attention. According to international studies, juvenile delinquency is often associated with a weakening of social control and employment problems [5]. In Uzbekistan, according to official statistics, although the share of crimes committed by young people decreased in 2025, in some regions this figure remains high[1]. Therefore, the monthly visit of responsible managers to mahallas with a difficult criminogenic situation and direct work with young people and women will strengthen the practical mechanisms of social prevention.

The use of modern information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence in the early prevention of offenses in public places has shown its effectiveness in international practice. For example, in the USA and European countries, using predictive policing models, areas where crimes can be committed are identified in advance, and resources are allocated effectively [6]. In Uzbekistan, there is also an opportunity to increase the effectiveness of preventive measures by introducing electronic control and monitoring systems in mahallas.

Establishing the practice of social prevention week will serve to activate public participation. Scientific research has shown that preventive measures without public participation do not yield the expected results [7]. Events held under the leadership of local khokimiyats will serve to raise the legal culture of the population, identify social problems, and take targeted measures to eliminate them.

The incentive mechanism provided for by the resolution is also an important factor in the effective establishment of the prevention system. In public administration theory, the system of motivation and incentives is considered an important condition for increasing the effectiveness of execution [8]. Incentivizing responsible employees at the expense of the over-fulfilled portion of local budget revenues serves to direct their activities towards results.

Thus, a holistic targeted system of work aimed at creating a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic yields effective results when implemented in combination with social prevention, personal responsibility, scientific analysis, and

modern technologies. Scientific and theoretical approaches and official statistical data confirm the relevance and practical significance of this system. In this case, the main goal of prevention is not only to take measures after the commission of a crime, but also to create a stable and safe social environment by eliminating its root causes.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that:

First. The system of creating a safe environment in the mahallas of the republic serves the sustainable reduction of crime by defining social prevention as a priority task. The introduction of a targeted approach and a mechanism of personal responsibility will increase the effectiveness of prevention.

Second. The assignment of mahallas with a difficult criminogenic situation to responsible managers by name and regular monitoring of their activities will strengthen executive discipline and form an effective management model.

Third. Studying the causes of crimes committed within the framework of family and domestic relations, as well as by women and youth, based on the principle of "scientific conclusion - recommendation - result," determines a new stage of prevention.

Fourth. By eliminating the socio-economic problems of the population, it is possible to eliminate the root causes of crime. In this, the interaction of local khokimiyats and social prevention entities is of decisive importance.

Fifth. The introduction of modern information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence into the public security system will expand the possibilities of early prevention of offenses and ensure the effective use of resources.

Sixth. Initiatives such as "Social Prevention Week" strengthen public participation, raise the legal awareness of the population, and ensure the openness and transparency of preventive measures.

Seventh. Implementation of a comprehensive targeted system for creating a safe environment in mahallas, based on the interaction of state bodies, local khokimiyats, and the public, will contribute to the formation of a stable social environment, achieving public satisfaction, and consistently reducing crime.

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