

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR  
IN WORKING WITH PERSONS WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

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*This article is devoted to the issues of improving the work of prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan with individuals with antisocial behavior (alcohol, drug use, gambling, and other negative habits). The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in the activities - the lack of a system of individual preventive work, the insufficiency of information and analytical mechanisms, and the ineffectiveness of rehabilitation measures. Practical proposals have been put forward for the introduction of digital technologies, strengthening cooperation with mahalla institutions, and developing scientifically based individual approaches. The experience of community policing and problem-oriented approaches in the prevention of antisocial behavior in foreign countries has been studied, and ways to adapt it to the conditions of Uzbekistan have been shown. The results of the study can serve to increase the effectiveness of working with individuals with antisocial behavior.*

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, work with individuals with antisocial behavior plays an important role in ensuring public safety and preventing offenses. In accordance with the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies" (No. 3PY-407, 2016) and the Law "On Crime Prevention" (No. 3PY-69, 2014), prevention inspectors are responsible for conducting

individual preventive work with these persons, correcting their behavior, and reintegrating them into society[1,2].

Within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle (Resolution No. 801 of November 30, 2024), prevention inspectors, in cooperation with the mahalla seven, take measures to eliminate the causes of antisocial behavior[3]. Resolution No. PP-2896 of April 18, 2017, created the regulatory framework for a radical reform of preventive activities, providing for the strengthening of individual work and the development of rehabilitation mechanisms[4]. However, in practice, such problems as the lack of a system of information and analytical work, the insufficiency of an individual approach, and the ineffectiveness of rehabilitation measures remain. This article is aimed at analyzing these shortcomings and identifying areas for improving the work of prevention inspectors with individuals with antisocial behavior.

The research is based on the analysis of regulatory legal acts, a review of scientific literature, and comparative legal methods. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" and "On Crime Prevention"[1,2], as well as resolutions on the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla"[3,4], were studied as the main sources. Foreign experience was analyzed based on the United Nations Guidelines on the Prevention of Drug Addiction and Antisocial Behavior[5]. The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) problem-oriented police model was used to assess the effectiveness of activities.

The work of prevention inspectors with persons with antisocial behavior is carried out in cooperation with support points and the mahalla seven, which includes individual interviews, preventive registration, and rehabilitation measures[4]. The main problems in practice are: a lack of in-depth analysis of the causes of behavior (social, psychological factors), insufficient individual programs, and the lack of a systematic exchange of information[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 individuals at high risk of antisocial behavior.
- Strengthening individual preventive work: development of a separate rehabilitation program for each person, provision of psychological and social assistance.
- Development of cooperation: holding joint events with the mahalla seven, medical and non-governmental organizations.
- Training of qualified personnel: training inspectors in modern methods of preventing antisocial behavior.

These measures serve to increase the effectiveness of activities and prevent antisocial behavior.

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The above proposals are an integral continuation of the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" and preventive laws[3,4]. Insufficient information and analytical work leads to the recurrence of antisocial behavior[6]. The introduction of digital technologies and an individual 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 the prevention of antisocial behavior[5].

In foreign countries (USA, Great Britain, Australia), work with individuals with antisocial behavior is carried out based on the models of community policing and problem-oriented policing[5,7]. Key principles: public consultation, development of individual rehabilitation programs, comprehensive risk factor analysis through the SARA model and integration with non-governmental organizations. For example, in the USA, antisocial behavior orders and community rehabilitation programs have shown effective results[7].

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: integrating the principles of community policing with the mahalla institute, monitoring through digital platforms, and developing individual rehabilitation. In conclusion, improving the work of prevention inspectors with individuals with antisocial behavior should be carried out through the digitalization of information and analysis, strengthening an individual approach, and adopting foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen public safety and ensure social stability.

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