

**COOPERATION OF PREVENTION INSPECTORS WITH THE MAHALLA  
"SEVEN" IN PROVIDING SOCIAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO PARENTS  
AND PERSONS REPLACING THEM, INDIFFERENT TO THE UPBRINGING  
OF CHILDREN**

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**Annotation:** *This article is devoted to the issues of improving the interaction of prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the mahalla seven in providing social and legal assistance to parents and persons replacing them who are indifferent to the upbringing of children. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in cooperation - unsystematic information exchange, insufficient coordination in planning joint measures, and ineffective individual work with parents. Practical proposals were put forward for the implementation of digital platforms, the development of joint preventive programs at the mahalla level, and the strengthening of mechanisms for advanced training. The experience of cooperation with community policing and the local community in the upbringing of children and the prevention of family problems in foreign countries was studied, and the possibilities of adaptation to the conditions of Uzbekistan were considered. The results of the study can serve to increase the effectiveness of working with parents indifferent to raising children.*

**Keywords:** *Prevention inspector, child-rearing, indifferent parents, neighborhood seven, social and legal assistance, community-oriented police, community policing, individual prevention, prosperous and safe neighborhood, internal affairs bodies.*

Protection of children's rights and strengthening family upbringing in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" (No. ZRU-239 of 2008) and the Law of the

Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Family" (No. ZRU-140 of 2013) establish the basic principles of providing social and legal assistance to parents and persons replacing them who are indifferent to the upbringing of children[1,2]. Prevention inspectors play an important role in this process, as they carry out preventive work with parents at the mahalla level and are responsible for addressing problems in raising children.[3]

Within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" principle (Resolution No. 801 of November 30, 2024), the mahalla seven have become the center of the local community and are responsible for solving family problems in cooperation with prevention inspectors[4]. Resolution No. PP-2896 of April 18, 2017, created a regulatory framework for the radical improvement of the activities of prevention inspectors, which provides for the strengthening of cooperation with the mahalla[3]. However, in practice, there are such problems as the lack of a systematic exchange of information in cooperation, the lack of coordination of joint activities, and the insufficiency of an individual approach to working with parents. This article is aimed at analyzing these shortcomings and identifying areas for improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors with the mahalla seven.

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 "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" and "On the Family"[1,2], as well as the regulations on the activities of the mahalla seven and prevention inspectors[3,4]. International experience was analyzed based on UN guidelines on the prevention of children's rights and family upbringing[5]. The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) problem-oriented police model was used to assess the effectiveness of cooperation.

The work of prevention inspectors with parents indifferent to the upbringing of children is carried out in cooperation with the mahalla seven, which includes individual conversations, social assistance programs, and legal consultations[4]. The main problems in practice are: insufficient systematization of information exchange in working with parents, inconsistency of coordination between mahalla activists and inspectors, and the superficial nature of preventive measures[6].

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

Digitalization of the information exchange system: creation of a single electronic platform between the mahalla seven and prevention inspectors, real-time exchange of information about indifferent parents.

Development of joint preventive programs: conducting educational seminars and social assistance events for parents together with mahalla activists.

Strengthening the individual approach: providing psychological and legal assistance to indifferent parents, comprehensive solution of problems in raising children.

Training of qualified personnel: training of inspectors and members of the mahalla seven on children's rights and family upbringing.

These measures will serve to increase the effectiveness of cooperation and improve the upbringing of children.

The above proposals are an integral continuation of the principle of "Prosperous and Safe Neighborhood" and laws protecting children's rights[1,4]. The lack of a systematic exchange of information leads to the late detection of problems in raising children[6]. The introduction of digital platforms and an individual approach will improve the quality of cooperation, but this will require changes in logistical support, personnel training, and the regulatory framework. Comparative analysis shows that the scientific validity of cooperation and public participation are an important factor in preventing an indifferent attitude towards the upbringing of children[5].

In foreign countries (USA, Sweden, Canada), work with parents indifferent to the upbringing of children is carried out based on models of community policing and cooperation with the local community[5,7]. Key principles: continuous public consultation, development of educational programs for parents, integrated problem-solving through the SARA model and integration with children's rights protection services. For example, in Sweden, the prevention of family upbringing in cooperation with the local community and the police has yielded effective results[7].

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: integrating the principles of community policing with the mahalla seven, ensuring cooperation through digital platforms, and developing joint educational activities. In conclusion, improving the cooperation of prevention inspectors with the mahalla "seven" should be carried out through the digitalization of information exchange, the development of joint programs, and the assimilation of foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen the upbringing of children and ensure public safety.

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