

RESULTS OF REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN UZBEKISTAN ON CRIME PREVENTION

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the reforms being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025 to prevent crime and their effectiveness. During the study, it was highlighted that the statistics of crimes recorded in the country, their territorial and structural structure, as well as the dynamics of types of crimes were studied on a scientific basis. At the same time, the role of the mahalla institute in prevention, the introduction of digital technologies, changes in the activities of law enforcement agencies, and the processes of liberalization of criminal and legal policy were analyzed based on an integrated approach. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the effectiveness of the prevention system in reducing crime is increasing.*

Keywords: *crime, prevention, criminology, crime statistics, neighborhood system, delinquency, cybercrime, youth crime, crime dynamics, law enforcement agencies, criminal justice policy, liberalization, social control, security, digital technologies.*

Introduction. In recent years, we can see that a fundamental reform of the law enforcement system in our Republic, the introduction of modern mechanisms for combating crime, and strengthening the prevention of offenses have become one of the priority areas of state policy. Reforms in this area are being implemented on the basis of a comprehensive approach aimed not only at combating the consequences of crime, but also at identifying and eliminating its social roots early.

Today, there is a transition to a preventive model in combating crime. That is, in state policy, not “punishment after the crime has been committed”, but “prevention of the commission of a crime” is considered a priority principle. This conceptual approach is reflected in the regulatory framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, in laws and presidential decrees on crime prevention. In particular, we can see that within the framework of programs designed for 2025, mechanisms have been introduced to create a safe environment in each neighborhood, systematically monitor the criminogenic situation, and implement targeted measures.

At the same time, the territorial approach to combating crime has been strengthened, and the role of the makhalla institution has been significantly increased compared to previous years. In each territorial segment, “road maps” are being developed and implemented aimed at in-depth analysis of the criminogenic situation, identification of factors causing crime and their elimination. This made it possible to organize preventive work not on the basis of a centralized, but on the basis of a targeted and differentiated approach and prevent crime.

By 2025, these reforms began to yield practical results. In particular, more than 155 thousand crimes were registered in the republic, most of which were detected and exposed. At the same time, the practice of transforming territories into “safe zones” has been expanded, ensuring the absence of crime in many makhallas. This is an example of the increasing effectiveness of the prevention system.

The structural structure of crime is also changing in the modern world. In particular, in connection with the development of information technologies, the share of cybercrimes is increasing, and new forms of crime are emerging. This poses new tasks for law enforcement agencies, namely, the introduction of systems for the prevention, forecasting and rapid detection of crimes based on digital technologies.

Crime situation. The crime situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025 is manifested as a complex system of socio-legal processes, which, on the one hand, reflects the effectiveness of the reforms being implemented, and on the other hand, criminogenic processes that persist in society. Analyses conducted on the basis of statistical data show that the crime rate has relatively stabilized, and positive results are observed in some areas.

During the reporting period, a total of 155,002 crimes were recorded in the republic, which reflects the overall level of crime in the country. In terms of population, it was determined that there are 412.9 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. This indicator is of great importance in criminological analysis, as it allows comparing and assessing the level of crime across regions.

The level of crime detection is also an important criterion. The fact that 89.3% of crimes were detected in 2025 indicates a significant effective organization of the activities of law enforcement agencies. This indicator reflects not only the effectiveness of operational measures after the commission of a crime, but also the quality of investigative and operational-search activities. At the same time, a high level of detection reduces the likelihood of evasion of punishment in society and enhances the overall preventive effect.

Regional analysis shows an uneven distribution of crime. In particular, the highest rate was recorded in Tashkent, with 942.6 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. This is explained by the high level of urbanization of the capital, population density, migration flows, and high economic activity. Crime rates are also relatively high in Tashkent and Navoi regions, where the level of industrialization, transport and logistics systems, and demographic factors play an important role.

One of the most noteworthy aspects is the increasing number of crime-free areas. In 2025, no crimes were recorded in 4,034 neighborhoods, which indicates that the prevention system is working in a targeted and effective manner. This result indicates the strengthening of the role of the neighborhood

institution, the improvement of social control mechanisms in the regions, and the increase in the legal awareness and culture of the population.

The results of operational-search activities are also noteworthy. The detention of 9,921 wanted persons during the reporting period demonstrates the effectiveness of the mechanisms for identifying and bringing criminals to justice. In addition, the finding of 600 missing persons reflects the activities of law enforcement agencies not only in the fight against crime, but also in protecting the rights and interests of citizens.

Types and dynamics of crime. An analysis of the structural structure and dynamics of crime in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025 shows that while positive trends were observed in some types of crimes, we can see the emergence of new threats in other areas.

One of the most important positive indicators during the reporting period is the decrease in the number of serious and extremely serious crimes. In particular, intentional homicides decreased by 32.7 percent, totaling 288. This indicator indicates a decrease in violent crimes, one of the most dangerous forms of crime. This, in turn, is explained by preventive measures, increased social control, and the effectiveness of early conflict resolution mechanisms.

It was also noted that crimes related to road accidents decreased by 6.7 percent. This result is assessed as the result of public awareness campaigns aimed at improving transport infrastructure, strengthening traffic safety control, as well as improving the culture of drivers.

In addition, the overall decrease in the number of serious crimes by 4,192 indicates a certain stabilization of the criminal situation. This positive dynamics is associated with the systematic reform of the activities of law enforcement agencies, an increase in the efficiency of operational search and investigation processes.

At the same time, a negative increase is observed in some types of crimes. In particular, the 6.1 percent increase in crimes related to sexual

violence indicates the presence of socio-moral problems in society. This situation creates the need to further improve family relations, gender equality, the level of legal awareness, and social protection mechanisms.

Another important trend is the digital transformation of crime. It is noted that almost half of the crimes committed in 2025 were committed through information technologies. This indicates a sharp increase in crimes such as cybercrime, fraud, and illegal acquisition of personal data. This situation sets new tasks for law enforcement agencies, requiring them to develop the activities of special units operating on the basis of modern technologies and prevent crime.

Drug-related crimes also remain an urgent problem. A total of 15,412 drug crimes were detected in 2025, which indicates that a systematic fight is being waged in this direction. At the same time, the seizure of more than 3.7 tons of drugs from illegal circulation confirms the effectiveness of the operational activities of law enforcement agencies. Further strengthening work against this crime has been identified as one of the main tasks for 2026.

As a result, during the reporting period, 44.8 percent of neighborhoods were transformed into “green” areas, that is, the crime rate in these areas was minimal or not recorded at all. This indicator indicates an increase in the effectiveness of the prevention system, positive results in working with the population, solving social problems and eliminating the root causes of offenses.

Conclusion. The results of 2025 show that the reforms being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to prevent crime have a systematic, comprehensive and scientifically based approach, and they have begun to yield positive results. In particular, the relative stabilization of the crime rate, the reduction in the number of serious and extremely serious crimes, the high level of detection of crimes, and the absence of crimes in many neighborhoods indicate an increase in the effectiveness of the prevention system.

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