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DIGITALIZATION OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF VICTIMOLOGICAL PREVENTION: IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

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Abstract The rapid digital transformation of public administration has significantly influenced contemporary approaches to crime prevention and victimological protection. This article examines the digitalization of cooperation between internal affairs bodies and social institutions as an effective mechanism for strengthening victimological prevention. Particular attention is given to the integration of law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, local self-government bodies, healthcare organizations, youth support institutions, and civil society organizations through digital technologies. The study highlights the role of electronic information exchange, integrated databases, risk assessment systems, predictive analytics, and artificial intelligence in identifying vulnerable individuals and preventing victimization at an early stage. Innovative methods aimed at improving interagency coordination, accelerating decision-making, and increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures are also discussed. The proposed approaches contribute to the development of a modern victimological prevention system capable of responding to emerging social and technological challenges while ensuring comprehensive protection of citizens' rights, particularly those of vulnerable groups.

Keywords: victimological prevention, digital transformation, internal affairs bodies, interagency cooperation, crime prevention, artificial intelligence, electronic governance, risk assessment, civil society, digital security.

Introduction Digital transformation has become one of the defining characteristics of modern public administration and has fundamentally changed the organization of public safety and crime prevention systems. Contemporary victimological prevention extends beyond traditional law enforcement activities and increasingly relies on digital technologies that facilitate rapid information exchange, coordinated institutional responses, and evidence-based decision-making. As criminal threats evolve in complexity, preventive mechanisms must also adapt by incorporating innovative technological solutions capable of identifying risks before victimization occurs. In many countries, the effectiveness of victimological prevention depends not only on the activities of police institutions but also on close cooperation among educational organizations, healthcare providers, local communities, social protection agencies, and civil society institutions. Digital platforms enable these stakeholders to exchange information securely, monitor vulnerable individuals, and coordinate preventive interventions in real time. Such cooperation strengthens institutional capacity while reducing administrative fragmentation and delays in responding to emerging risks. The Republic of Uzbekistan has launched comprehensive reforms aimed at modernizing public administration through digital technologies, including the implementation of the Digital Uzbekistan–2030 Strategy and broader initiatives promoting electronic governance and integrated public services. These reforms have created favorable conditions for introducing digital instruments into victimological prevention, enhancing institutional cooperation, and improving the protection of vulnerable population groups. Nevertheless,

further modernization remains necessary to establish fully integrated digital mechanisms capable of supporting proactive and data-driven prevention policies.

Methodology The article employs comparative legal analysis, systematic analysis, institutional analysis, and analytical synthesis to examine contemporary approaches to digital victimological prevention. National legal frameworks concerning crime prevention, public administration, and digital governance were analyzed alongside international practices related to interagency cooperation and victim protection. The analysis focuses on institutional interaction between internal affairs bodies, educational institutions, healthcare organizations, local self-government bodies, and civil society organizations within digital environments. A multidisciplinary analytical approach was adopted to evaluate the potential of electronic information systems, integrated databases, predictive analytics, artificial intelligence, and digital communication platforms in improving victimological prevention. Logical reasoning and institutional modeling were further applied to identify innovative mechanisms capable of strengthening coordinated preventive action and enhancing the effectiveness of digital cooperation among relevant stakeholders.

Discussion

The analysis indicates that digital technologies substantially improve cooperation between internal affairs bodies and social institutions in the field of victimological prevention. Integrated information systems and secure data exchange enable the early identification of individuals at risk of victimization and support timely preventive interventions. The findings also suggest that effective digital cooperation depends on clear institutional responsibilities, data protection standards, and continuous professional training for specialists. Expanding innovative digital tools and strengthening interagency coordination can significantly enhance the efficiency and sustainability of victimological prevention.

Conclusion Digitalization has become an essential component of effective victimological prevention and interagency cooperation. The integration of digital technologies with preventive practices enables earlier risk identification and more coordinated institutional responses. Strengthening digital infrastructure and cooperation among internal affairs bodies and social institutions will contribute to a more efficient and sustainable victimological prevention system.

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