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THE BRITISH NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL: ADAPTATION POTENTIAL IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. This article examines the institutional, legal, and practical aspects of the British neighbourhood policing model, as implemented in London, to assess its adaptability to Uzbekistan. Employing a methodological blend of comparative legal analysis, institutional theory, and empirical sociological methods, the study evaluates the model's core elements, drawing on UK legislation (e.g., National Security Act 2023), the City of London Police Strategy (2024–2025), and Office for National Statistics data. Key features include administrative clustering, Dedicated Ward Officers, Partnership and Prevention Hubs, Cluster Panel Meetings, and the Community Profile digital tool, underpinned by evidence-based policing, territorial accountability, transparency, and participatory governance. A sociological survey in Uzbekistan (n=300) highlights strong spatial identity, public willingness to collaborate with law enforcement, and demand for enhanced police visibility. The article proposes adapting the model through Uzbekistan's National Guard, introducing a Mahalla Community Profile, analytical hubs, and cluster-based community engagement. An adaptation algorithm is outlined, focusing on regulatory frameworks, personnel professionalization (aligned with ProQual Level 3), digital security management, and feedback mechanisms. The study's novelty lies in its strategic approach to localizing a foreign policing model, accounting for Uzbekistan's cultural, spatial, and institutional contexts. Its findings offer theoretical insights for policing reform and practical guidance for public safety policies in developing nations.

Keywords: public safety, neighbourhood policing, Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs), Mahalla Community Profile, cluster model, evidence-based policing, civic partnership, institutional transformation, procedural justice, digital security governance

Introduction

Modern trends in urbanization, the increasing complexity of social structures, and the rise of transnational threats – from

cybercrime to violent extremism – require a reconsideration of traditional approaches

to public safety. In a context of growing risks of social fragmentation and declining

trust in coercive institutions, the concept of neighbourhood policing, focused on preventive measures, local engagement, and institutionalized partnership with the population, becomes particularly significant.

Researchers studying the history of the formation of British policing since the 13th century pay particular attention to Robert Peel and the reforms carried out over the past decade [1; 2; 3]. Academic literature devotes considerable attention to issues related to the recruitment process into the state police in the United Kingdom, the structure of the police, its organization, and the functional division of its units [4]. In addition, there are comparative studies analyzing specific aspects of police activity in various countries [5; 6].

In the United Kingdom, the public safety system operates through a distinctive mechanism and covers activities organized on the basis of cooperation between state security agencies, legal regulations, and various institutions. In this regard, according to the National Security Act [7], adopted in the UK on July 11, 2023, new powers were granted to law enforcement agencies to counter modern threats to public security, such as espionage, political interference, and cyberattacks.

One of the most elaborated models of neighbourhood policing is the system implemented in the United Kingdom, particularly in the city of London, where a multi-level, cluster-based, and analytically supported Neighbourhood Policing strategy is being implemented. Its key characteristics include decentralization, assignment of officers to specific administrative units (Dedicated Ward Officers), the use of empirical data in planning interventions (evidence-based policing), and the maintenance of ongoing dialogue with the population.

For the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is undergoing institutional transformation of law enforcement bodies and implementing the Public Security Concept, studying and adapting such a model is relevant.

Given the legal framework, including the law "On the National Guard," as well as the presence of a developed mahalla self-governance system, the country has the prerequisites for the phased introduction of elements of neighbourhood policing that have proven effective in international practice.

The purpose of this article is to conduct an institutional and applied analysis of the British model of neighborhood policing and its operational mechanisms and to assess the potential for its adaptation within the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the formulation of an adaptation algorithm that includes institutional, organizational, and regulatory modeling of the process of transferring key components of the Neighbourhood Policing model to the Uzbek context. Special attention is given to the mechanism of clustering police structures, implementation of analytical platforms, development of tools for public accountability, and integration with local self-governance institutions (mahalla).

The relevance of the study is underscored by the fact that public safety has increasingly become a multidimensional challenge in the 21st century. Beyond the conventional concerns of crime and law enforcement, modern societies are confronted with hybrid threats that combine physical, digital, and ideological dimensions. Urbanization and social stratification contribute to the emergence of fragmented communities, while declining confidence in formal state institutions poses risks to democratic legitimacy. Against this background, the neighbourhood policing model – emphasizing preventive measures, civic participation, and institutional transparency – emerges as an indispensable strategy for bridging the gap between law enforcement agencies and society.

Uzbekistan is actively reforming its law enforcement and implementing

the Public Safety Concept, making the British neighbourhood policing model highly relevant. The country's institutional landscape, which includes the National Guard, prevention inspectors, and the mahalla self-governance system, provides a strong foundation for adapting international best practices to local needs.

The objective of this article is therefore twofold: first, to provide a systematic institutional and applied analysis of the British model of neighbourhood policing, including its organizational, legal, and analytical mechanisms; and second, to formulate an adaptation trajectory for the Republic of Uzbekistan that integrates international best practices with domestic governance traditions.

In line with this objective, the article seeks to address the following key research questions:

What are the core institutional, legal, and operational features of the neighbourhood policing model as implemented in the United Kingdom, particularly in London?

To what extent do the institutional and legal foundations of Uzbekistan – including the role of the National Guard and the mahalla system – provide a favourable environment for adopting elements of this model?

What specific organizational and regulatory adaptations are necessary to transfer the British model's core principles into the Uzbek context?

How can mechanisms of community profiling, cluster-based policing, and analytical platforms be effectively integrated into Uzbekistan's public safety framework?

What are the expected outcomes, risks, and limitations of such an adaptation in terms of enhancing public trust, preventing crime, and ensuring sustainable public safety governance?

By addressing these questions, the article aims to contribute both to the theoretical discourse on comparative models of policing and to the practical

field of public safety reform in transitional societies. The proposed framework is intended not only to inform policymakers and law enforcement practitioners in Uzbekistan, but also to enrich the broader academic debate on the localization of global security models within diverse cultural and institutional contexts.

The structure of the article includes methodological justification of the approach, description of the British model of neighbourhood policing, comparative analysis of the current state of the public order system in Uzbekistan, development of adaptation recommendations, and the formulation of conclusions aimed at the practical application of the study's results.

Materials and methods

The methodological basis of this study is founded on a synthesis of comparative legal analysis, an institutional approach, and empirical sociological methods. Such an integrative approach makes it possible to comprehensively evaluate both the organizational and legal characteristics of neighbourhood policing in the United Kingdom and the potential for adapting this model to the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The comparative legal analysis is carried out through the comparison of legal frameworks regulating the activities of law enforcement agencies, systems of territorial governance, levels of decentralization, nature of interaction with the population, and forms of implementation of preventive functions in both countries. The focus of the study is the British model of neighbourhood policing, institutionalized in London under the Neighbourhood Policing strategy, which is considered one of the most systematically constructed and empirically tested models of local public order.

The empirical basis includes the analysis of the following sources: the London Police Strategy for 2024–2025 [8]; the National Security Act and the Public Order Act of the United Kingdom, adopted in 2023; statistical materials from the Office

for National Statistics (ONS, 2024); as well as information published on the official websites of the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police.

As part of the empirical component, a sociological survey was conducted aimed at identifying spatial identity, perceptions of vulnerability, and levels of anxiety among the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The survey covered 300 respondents selected from various regions of the country and was carried out using a Likert scale (1–5), as well as semi-open questions regarding the subjective perception of the effectiveness of the police and the National Guard.

Additionally, content analysis was applied to key normative acts of Uzbekistan, including the Law "On the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan," the "Public Security Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan," and regulatory documents defining the functions of prevention inspectors. The comprehensiveness of the applied approach made it possible not only to identify institutional differences between policing models but also to establish the cultural and legal conditions under which the adaptation of foreign experience can be effectively implemented within the national public order system.

Research results

The core of its organizational architecture is the cluster-based territorial division with clearly defined responsibilities. The city is conditionally divided into eastern and western sectors, each comprising several clusters uniting administrative units (wards), which are assigned specific officers – Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs). Within each cluster, mobile units (Cycle Teams), analytical branches, and a coordination center – the Partnership and Prevention Hub – operate. These units are responsible for threat monitoring, analysis of crime patterns, development of early intervention strategies, and collaboration with civil society structures.

The responsibilities of DWOs extend far beyond patrol duties. They hold institutional accountability for crime prevention, protection of vulnerable groups, communication with residents, participation in educational and mediation programs, and the development of sustainable channels of trust. Particular attention is given to their involvement in cluster forums and interaction with local self-governance bodies. This multi-tiered structure facilitates territorial adaptation of police functions, fosters institutional resilience, and enhances the legitimacy of law enforcement mechanisms.

In parallel, an empirical survey was conducted among 300 respondents in the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at identifying levels of spatial identity, subjective perceptions of public safety, and attitudes toward law enforcement institutions. The average value on a Likert scale for seven indicators reflecting attachment to the place of residence (mahalla) was 4.21 out of 5, indicating a pronounced level of local community involvement. Approximately 85% of participants stated they felt happy within their mahalla, and 78% reported they had no desire to leave their place of residence. Furthermore, 72% noted that they could "be themselves" in their native environment, while 88% affirmed a sense of freedom of movement and confidence in their residential area.

However, the analysis of perceived insecurity revealed that the main sources of anxiety included the lack of visible presence of the police and the National Guard, instances of aggressive behaviour in public spaces, traffic violations, and antisocial conduct. The average level of concern about crime reached 3.48 out of 5, with the most prominent fears being street assaults, thefts, internet fraud, and home burglaries. These findings reflect a stable public demand for strengthening preventive mechanisms and enhancing visible oversight.

The results obtained in the course of the study make it possible to affirm

that the British model, particularly as implemented by the City of London Police, is characterized by a high degree of adaptability, inter-institutional coordination, and analytical maturity. Its elements, such as the assignment of officers to neighbourhoods, development of partnership structures, use of community profiling, and integration of digital analytics, possess substantial potential for institutional adaptation within the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Analysis of the research results

The findings of this study demonstrate that the neighbourhood policing model implemented in the City of London reflects an institutionally mature, decentralized, and socially responsive public safety system. Its core principles – transparency, territorial adaptation, and community partnership – establish a resilient architecture for crime prevention in highly urbanized settings. As Bradford emphasizes, the effectiveness of neighbourhood policing is measured not only by reductions in crime, but also by the degree of perceived safety, spatial identity, and public trust in the police [9].

According to Innes, modern public safety frameworks are shifting away from punitive measures toward so-called reassurance policing, which prioritizes constant visible police presence and accessibility to citizens [10]. This assertion is reinforced by Sindall and Sturgis, who show that visual visibility has a more pronounced impact on public perceptions of order than headcount alone [11].

A defining feature of the British model is its reliance on evidence-based policing. Nagin and Telep's research demonstrates that procedural justice and operational transparency significantly enhance both the legitimacy of law enforcement and citizen compliance [9]. These principles form the foundation of the City of London's implementation of the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment), originally developed by Eck and Spelman [13].

Kolover and Quinton argue that the effectiveness of neighbourhood policing stems less from patrolling and more from institutional maturity: active civic engagement, local problem analysis (using SARA), procedural transparency, and equitable treatment [14]. Sustainable success is achievable only through feedback loops, interagency cooperation, and continuous adaptation within local contexts – findings that underscore the British model's relevance to Uzbekistan when supported with local modulations.

S.E. Wolfe contends that police reforms are unviable without institutional accountability, procedural transparency, and civic inclusion, as technological tools alone falter without regulatory foundations and public trust [15]. Porumbescu further argues there is a direct correlation between perceived transparency and citizens' willingness to engage in public order maintenance [16].

The City of London's cluster-based policing validates B. Langley et al.'s observation: Cluster Panel Meetings foster sustained feedback mechanisms, highlight local threats, and support tailored crime-prevention strategies at the neighbourhood level [17].

Interagency coordination and strong institutional partnerships, highlighted by Loader and Sparks, enhance public perception of safety and foster deep security, the sense of citizen involvement in safety governance [18].

A. Myhill asserts that model durability is ensured by continuously calibrating performance criteria and involving citizens in evaluating police activity [19]. The British ProQual Level 3 program exemplifies this approach by cultivating officers' analytical, dialogue, and preventive strategy skills.

Ben Bradford adds that three fundamental indicators – place attachment, threat perception, and anxiety – serve as strategic focal points for policing interventions [9]. These align closely with our Uzbek survey data: high local trust

coexists with concerns about crime and inadequate visible policing.

Echoing Girling's conclusions, local root attachment heightens the likelihood of citizens interacting with law enforcement and participating in order maintenance [20]. Research involving Loader and Sparks shows that feeling "at home" fosters lower social anxiety and enhances civic engagement, especially when police embody respect, access, and accountability.

These insights are particularly relevant for Uzbekistan, where mahalla structures have long anchored local identity and could serve as a foundation for implementing community-based policing. Girling's findings reinforce the importance of integrating cultural and spatial dimensions into community–police strategies, demonstrating that successful adoption of international community policing frameworks relies on alignment with enduring local social structures.

The Uzbekistan adaptation of neighbourhood policing could be operationalized through the capabilities of the National Guard, which holds preventative and civic engagement mandates. The introduction of a Mahalla Community Profile – akin to London's Community Profile – could support territory-based analytical diagnostics and prevention strategies.

According to P.M. Cook, decentralization and horizontal governance can only be effective with robust feedback systems and local evaluation mechanisms [21]. We concur: in reforming public safety institutions in Uzbekistan, constructing reliable communication channels between law enforcement and local communities is essential.

Both structured feedback (surveys, participatory platforms, community councils) and situational responsiveness (timely responses to local incidents) empower context-sensitive governance. They also underpin institutional accountability and

bolster public trust. Cook's emphasis on local validation as a precondition for effective governance aligns precisely with the principles of community-oriented policing, prioritizing participatory human security.

Thus, the Uzbek model's successful adaptation requires phased implementation, legal alignment, personnel training, digitalization, and reliable feedback loops. Only an integrated, institutionalized framework can transform Uzbekistan's public order system into a democratic, transparent, and resilient model rooted in international best practices and local realities.

Conclusion

The institutional, legal, comparative, and empirical examination of the neighbourhood policing model implemented in London reveals its substantial adaptability to highly urbanized environments, its consistency with the principles of procedural justice, and its potential for integration into a holistic public safety architecture. The British model – grounded in territorial responsibility, evidence-based practices, community partnership, and a cluster-based management framework – constitutes a stable, socially responsive, and future-oriented mechanism of crime prevention. Within this framework, Dedicated Ward Officers (DWOs), analytical and coordination hubs (Partnership and Prevention Hubs), civic engagement platforms (Cluster Panel Meetings), and digital profiling instruments (Community Profile) operate as structural pillars that ensure both operational effectiveness and the legitimacy of law enforcement activity.

The sociological survey conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan provides robust empirical evidence supporting the contextual adaptation of this model. High levels of local identity, social trust, and citizens' willingness to cooperate with law enforcement demonstrate that Uzbekistan possesses favourable socio-institutional conditions for the gradual introduction of

community policing mechanisms. Particularly relevant in this regard are the opportunities embedded in the mahalla system, which has historically performed functions of social cohesion, conflict resolution, and informal regulation. Thus, the adaptation of the neighbourhood policing model to the Uzbek context should not be regarded solely as an institutional transfer, but rather as a reinforcement of long-standing traditions through the application of modern analytical, organizational, and technological approaches.

Practically, the study proposes several reforms for Uzbekistan. First, legal codification is needed to expand the framework, formalize neighbourhood policing principles, and clarify roles and accountability. Second, training for law enforcement should cover technical skills as well as communication, mediation, and community engagement, aligned with international standards like ProQual Level 3. Third, analytical digitalization should be pursued through the establishment of specialized hubs, integration of big data, and the development of localized crime-mapping and predictive modelling instruments, thereby enabling a transition from reactive to preventive policing. Fourth, community-based accountability mechanisms – including structured surveys, public hearings, and digital participatory platforms – must be institutionalized in order to secure sustainable trust between citizens and law enforcement agencies. Finally, phased implementation and piloting of the model in selected urban and rural districts will facilitate the testing of individual components, allow for context-sensitive

adjustments, and reduce institutional resistance.

From a theoretical perspective, the research enriches the scholarly discourse on comparative policing models by proposing an adaptation algorithm that links institutional design with socio-cultural traditions. This algorithm is founded on three interdependent pillars: (1) institutional harmonization achieved through legal reforms and organizational restructuring; (2) community integration by leveraging the traditional mahalla self-governance system as a foundation for partnership policing; and (3) technological augmentation via the deployment of digital platforms that enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability.

In broader terms, the Uzbek case study demonstrates that the localization of global policing models requires not only the technical transposition of institutional arrangements but also a comprehensive dialogue between tradition and innovation. The strength of the neighbourhood policing model lies in its flexibility and responsiveness to local contexts, making it particularly compatible with the ongoing institutional transformation in Uzbekistan.

The success of the adaptation process will ultimately rely on the ability of state institutions to integrate regulatory reforms, community involvement, and technological advancements into a unified strategic framework. By adopting this collaborative approach, Uzbekistan can build a transparent, legitimate, and resilient public safety system that reflects international best practices while staying deeply connected to the country's unique socio-cultural context.

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