

IMPROVING THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND ADAPTATION OF CONVICTS RELEASED FROM PENALTY INSTITUTIONS

Juraeva Yayra

Department of the Execution of Sentences under the Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Penal Colony No. 2, Senior Legal Advisor of the Legal Support Group, Lieutenant

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the issue of preparing convicts held in penal institutions for life after release. In particular, the work on their social adaptation and vocational guidance is considered. The author analyzes existing problems and puts forward practical proposals.

Keywords: Social adaptation, penal institution, re-adaptation, psychological assistance, vocational guidance.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring human rights and freedoms in a modern legal state is one of the main principles. In recent years, fundamental reforms have been carried out in the system of execution of sentences in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and special attention is paid to the issue of preparing convicts for social life and ensuring their adaptation to society. This serves as an important factor in stabilizing their social situation after their release.

Main part. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5050 dated April 2, 2021 "On additional organizational measures to further improve the activities of internal affairs bodies in the field of ensuring public safety and combating crime" stipulates one of the main tasks of the Department of Execution of Sentences, including the education of convicts, the prevention of their commission of offenses, as well as the organization of activities to assist them in their social adaptation after their release.

Resocialization is a set of legal and organizational and practical measures of the state to restore social ties weakened or lost as a result of isolation during the period of preparation of convicts for release from serving a criminal sentence, to comply with legal norms, to master the system of moral norms and values, to provide assistance in household life and employment. Preparing convicts for release is an important part of the activities of penal institutions. Prisons implement a set of measures to assist convicts serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty in a number of areas: employment and housing, adaptation to conditions of full freedom, and resocialization.

The basis of the resocialization of convicts preparing for release is the following aspects - restoration of the former status and abilities of convicts. In a psychological sense, this means their restoration as a social subject. In a general sense, we are talking about humanizing society's attitude towards former convicts. All members of society must recognize and accept that punishment for a crime is inevitable. Punishment should not last a lifetime, but should only affect a certain limited period. Human society does not take revenge, but shows compassion, tolerance, patience and impartiality. Society, recognizing the highest value of a person, must prove its good intentions with concrete actions: social support, social protection, social guarantees, social justice. The state must learn to love the lost, the hopeless, to return

those who have deviated, to create opportunities for former criminals, to wait for them to come to their senses. Former convicts should not become refugees from society, and prison should not become their only refuge.

The purpose of penal institutions is not to punish, but to re-educate. Engaging a person in socially useful work and forming his professional skills is of great importance in education. That is, a person who supports a family through honest labor will strive to stay away from crime in the future. Therefore, today, production enterprises have been established in institutions in order to train persons serving sentences in professions that are in high demand in the labor market, improve their professional skills, effectively spend their free time and help their families with their work. In general, rehabilitation in science means justification, justification, honor, reputation, restoration of previously existing rights, in particular, in criminal and administrative law, restoration of limited rights, and adaptation of social consciousness to modern requirements. Of course, depriving a person of his liberty for a crime he has committed is carried out in order to morally correct him, prevent possible offenses and crimes, and have a positive impact on his upbringing. However, not always does a person become morally educated or useful to society after serving his sentence. On the contrary, in many cases, individuals who have served such a sentence try to attract other individuals (especially minors and young people) to the "street" of crime, and in some cases they even succeed. Therefore, it is advisable to educate a person primarily with a positive lifestyle, law and order, and enlightenment. In recent years, a number of works have been carried out to reform the system of execution of sentences and to protect the rights and interests of convicts. However, the process of preparing convicts for life after their release is not yet fully developed. Convicts face many social and psychological problems after returning to society: unemployment, social isolation, family problems, lack of a permanent place to live, etc. To prevent these situations, work should be carried out in the following areas during the period of serving the sentence.

1. Vocational training: Preparing each convict for a profession that will allow them to earn money upon release.
2. Psychological preparation: Psychological training on overcoming stress, adapting to the social environment, and restoring family relationships.
3. Legal and social counseling: Regularly providing information to convicts about their rights after release and what organizations they can contact.
4. Monitoring and supervision: Strengthening the activities of social workers working with released persons.

CONCLUSION

Preparing convicts for release and their socialization is the responsibility of not only the institutions serving the sentence, but also the entire society. It is necessary to have an organic cooperation between state bodies, NGOs and civil society institutions. Through improved approaches, recidivism rates can be reduced and ex-convicts can become useful members of society.

REFERENCES

1. Ўз.Рес.Жиноят-ижроия кодекси.-Тошкент, 2023
2. “Ички ишлар органларининг жамоат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва жиноятчиликка қарши қурашиш соҳасидаги фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш бўйича қўшимча ташкилий чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” Ўз.Рес. Президентининг қарори, 2021
3. Озодликдан маҳрум этилган маҳқумлар билан тарбиявий иш ва ижтимоий-фойдали меҳнатни ташкил этиш: Ўқув кўлланма, *Таджибаева Д.А, 2020*
4. Жазони ижро этиш тизими: муаммо, ечим ва натижа // Халқ сўзи, Турсунов Р, 2021.