



ISSUES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RE-SOCIALIZATION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

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ANNOTATION:

This article proposes to be guided by the principles of individualization and differentiation in the social adaptation of women, minors, alcoholics and drug addicts. Based on this, it was said about the need to apply appropriate methods of socialization of these individuals, taking into account their personal and psychological characteristics.

Some recommendations were also developed regarding the ongoing work to improve the efficiency of the process of socialization of special categories of persons.

Keywords: special categories of persons, minors, women, alcoholics, drug addicts

АЛОҲИДА ТОИФАДАГИ ШАХСЛАР РЕСОЦИАЛИЗАЦИЯСИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ:

Мазкур мақолада жазони ўтаб чиққан аёллар, вояга етмаган, алкоголизм ва гиёҳвандликка чалинган маҳкумларни ижтимоий мослаштиришда, аввало, индивидуаллаштириш ва дифференсация принципларига риоя этиш лозимлиги илгари сурилган. Шундан келиб чиққан ҳолда, ҳар бир категория бўйича уларнинг шахсий-психологик хусусиятларини инобатга олиб, мазкур шахсларни ижтимоийлаштиришнинг тегишли методларини қўллаш лозимлиги ҳақида сўз юритилган.

Шунингдек алоҳида тоифадаги шахслар ижтимоийлашуви жараёни самарадорлигини ошириш борасида амалга оширилиши лозим бўлган ишлар бўйича айрим таклиф-тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.





Калит сўзлар: алоҳида тоифадаги шахслар, вояга етмаганлар, аёллар, алкоголизм, гиёҳвандликка чалинганлар

ВОПРОСЫ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ РЕСОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ КАТЕГОРИЙ ЛИЦ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье предлагается руководствоваться принципами индивидуализации и дифференциации в социальной адаптации женщин, несовершеннолетних, алкоголиков и наркоманов. Исходя из этого, говорилось о необходимости применения соответствующих методов социализации этих лиц с учетом их личностно-психологических особенностей.

Также были разработаны некоторые рекомендации относительно проводимой работы по повышению эффективности процесса социализации особых категорий лиц.

Ключевые слова: отдельных категорий лиц, несовершеннолетних, женщин, алкоголиков, наркоманов

Today, one of the main issues in the penal enforcement system is the development of the system of organization of education, vocational training and employment of convicts, primarily minors and youth. In the social adaptation of juvenile convicts who have served their sentences, first of all, special attention is paid to their education and vocational training. Because one of the most important means of moral correction of a convicted person, especially minors, is education. Numerous studies and practice show that increasing the level of general and vocational education has a close relationship with the behavior of the convicted person. Raising the level of general education is especially important for people serving sentences in a prison sect. General and professional education is taken into account when assessing the personality of a convicted person, has a positive impact on the convicted person, his legal status, promotes moral improvement and the formation of a culture of treatment towards society. In addition, education is an active activity that serves to educate the





convict's worldview, form him as a person, develop a culture of conversion, and increase a sense of respect for the laws.

It is also important to monitor minors during the period after serving their sentence. Proceeding from this, as one of the main tasks of the Probation Service, comprehensive practical assistance is assigned to the control of convicts, as well as social adaptation and employment of minors released from penitentiary institutions, including through the organization of measures for their professional training.

In addition, taking into account the personal, psychological characteristics of juvenile convicts, in the concept of improving the penal enforcement legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021, it is established to introduce the procedure for transferring adult convicts by court decision to a general regime colony, an address colony and an educational colony to the competence of probation units. The purpose of this is to re-socialize convicts without separating them from society.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On practical measures to further improve the system of social welfare and employment of persons released from prison" is also important in the post-penitentiary readaptation of juvenile convicts. In particular, this decision sets the task of involving the Youth Union of Uzbekistan in the work on the moral correction of juvenile convicts. According to him:

development of a mechanism for involving representatives of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and parents of convicts in educational work aimed at diligent regret for the crime committed by juvenile offenders between the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and the correctional colony of Uzbekistan (Zangiot district), development of a comprehensive program to instill a sense of socially active posture and patriotism in, to draw up a memorandum of cooperation, taking into account the attachment of mentors from among the activists of the Youth Union in order to provide assistance aimed at obtaining advice and a specialty;

the issues raised pose the tasks of developing measures to form immunity against the involvement of feelings of intolerance to violence, destructive ideas and other negative social phenomena¹.

The Penal Enforcement Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the separate detention of men and women in penitentiary institutions.

The reason is that female convicts differ from men in psychophysiological characteristics, in addition, women have a number of gender characteristics that need to be taken into account during recovery. Taking into account these facts, the penal enforcement system provides a number of additional opportunities for convicted

¹ Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On practical measures to further improve the system of social welfare and employment of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty". // URL:<https://lex.uz>



women during the execution of their sentence. In particular, female convicts who are pregnant and have a child under the age of three are also granted additional rights in addition to the general rights provided for convicts. These sentences may include rights such as living outside the institution, placing their children in an orphanage in correctional colonies, placing their children and deviating from the institution to meet their needs. In addition, convicted women may be granted a long-term appointment with minor children for up to five days, including with the possibility of living outside the institution. Convicted women with a positive characteristic may be allowed to live outside the territory of the colony by the decision of the head of the institution, approved by the prosecutor, for the duration of dismissal for pregnancy and childbirth, as well as until the child reaches the age of three².

The main purpose of these additional rights is to ensure the further social adaptation of women. That is, thanks to these rights, women's social ties are partially preserved, and they have the opportunity to take care of their child. This is important for post-marital adaptation of women.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On practical measures to further improve the system of social welfare and employment of persons released from prison" sets tasks for the introduction of modern methods of education of convicted women with the involvement of representatives of the Institute of Civil Society. They included the execution of the sentence, the creation of the primary organization of the myaccacuga Women's Committee, targeted work aimed at encouraging women convicts to deeply repent of the crime they committed and abandon their previous lifestyle, as well as the development of convicts' active life position and spiritual outlook with the support of the myaccaca administration and representatives of the Women's Committee, socially acceptable moral behavior in them, provides for the establishment of joint work on the formation of skills and aspirations. At the same time, the provision of social and household assistance to women released from penitentiary institutions at the place of residence, between the Women's Committee, its primary organization in penitentiary institutions, as well as a specialist in working with women and strengthening spiritual and moral values in families, also provides for the issue of establishing close interaction with the introduction of mechanisms for monitoring the social adaptation of women released from places of deprivation of liberty³. The actual task of today is the implementation

² Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan // URL:<https://lex.uz>

³ Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On practical measures to further improve the system of social welfare and employment of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty". // URL:<https://lex.uz>





of these tasks and the determination of priority areas of measures aimed at the resocialization of women who have served their sentences.

In order to prioritize the rehabilitation of prisoners, it is necessary first of all to consider the specific characteristics and needs of this category of persons. In general, the difference between women and men lies mainly in the performance of other social functions. First, the woman plays the traditional role of housewife. Women are more dependent on family relationships and ties: the solution to the problems of caring for children, caring for the elderly falls mainly on their shoulders. Practice shows that a number of negative factors have a significant impact on the resocialization of women deprived of their liberty. For example, the conditions of detention in a penitentiary institution are unfavorable in terms of maintaining the quality of motherhood and restoring socially useful relations with the family: there are no normal living conditions, hygiene requirements, poor nutrition, and strict regulation. way of life, the opportunity to show independence and responsibility, we can talk about limiting, narrowing the scope of social relations and alienation.

The following priority areas for increasing the efficiency of resocialization of prisoners can be singled out.

First of all, it is very important to help convicts save their families, restore, strengthen and develop socially useful ties with relatives. The relevance of this direction lies in the fact that as a result of the deprivation of liberty of women, in most cases, their families break up (according to the list of prisoners, the family of every second woman deprived of liberty is destroyed). In addition, the conditions in places of deprivation of liberty should be close to the conditions of free living, which will contribute to successful rehabilitation and resocialization.

Secondly, it is very important to involve prisoners in a variety of labor activities, including professional, socio-cultural, sports and recreational activities.

Thirdly, the issue of education and the formation of women's behavior should be taken into account. In this regard, it is advisable to actively involve religious organizations in working with convicts in order to develop high spirituality in women, their moral maturity, the right attitude to high human values, duty to the family, children, and society.

Fourthly, various women's societies should develop special programs (such as financial, material assistance, child care assistance) to help convicts and their families.

If we pay attention to foreign experience, then in the Russian Federation a number of programs for the post-penitentiary adaptation of women have been developed and are being implemented. In particular, special attention is paid to the problem of





resocialization of women deprived of their liberty or given suspended sentences. Since 2007, the Aurora social rehabilitation center for women has been operating in the Moscow Region, implementing a comprehensive social program to support women released from prison. The Aurora Center provides these women with psychological and legal support, helps them through an individual approach and the use of various trainings and educational courses. In this center, women learn the basics of computer literacy, acquire skills in working with documents and have the opportunity to learn English. In general, a language that enhances their competitiveness helps them adapt effectively to the conditions of the labor market and civil life. All services at the center are free.

The purpose of compulsory medical measures applied to persons suffering from alcoholism, drug addiction, intoxication is the treatment of this category of patients. At the same time, the treatment of this category of persons who have committed a crime is a necessary condition for achieving the set goals. The implementation of treatment consists in eliminating the dependence of convicts on alcohol, psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs that affect their moral and volitional activity.

Documents on the direction of these categories of persons for compulsory treatment are prepared and executed by the internal affairs bodies in the presence of a medical certificate, on their personal initiative or on the basis of requests from family members or relatives of the patient, community, health care institutions. , Commission on Combating Alcoholism and Drug Addiction. The issue of referral to compulsory treatment is decided in court at the place of residence of the patient in his presence within 20 days. In cases where patients do not come without good reason, they must be delivered by the internal affairs bodies. A court decision on compulsory treatment can be appealed to a higher authority by the patient, his lawyer or prosecutor.

Medical coercive measures are applied to prisoners suffering from alcoholism, drug addiction or intoxication, in the following order:

- 1) Persons sentenced to punishments not related to complete exclusion from society - medical institutions of health authorities on a general basis;
- 2) Persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty - at the place of serving the sentence, and if it is necessary to continue treatment after release - by medical institutions of health authorities on a general basis.

Compulsory treatment of prisoners suffering from alcoholism, drug addiction or drug addiction, sentenced to deprivation of liberty, is carried out in specialized correctional colonies or in the Republican Hospital of the Main Directorate for the Execution of Punishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, depending on the type of procedure. Treatment of convicts held in a special regime





colony or prison is carried out at the place of their detention. The administration of correctional colonies specializing in the execution of sentences creates conditions for their conversion. The procedure for applying coercive medical measures to convicts sentenced to deprivation of liberty is determined by the instruction “On the organization of compulsory anti-drug treatment of convicts held in penitentiary institutions”, “Organization of preventive work of internal affairs and health authorities with persons who abuse alcohol or drugs” is regulated by the provisions on “forced treatment of patients suffering from chronic alcoholism or drug addiction. The departmental documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan determined the continuity of interaction between health authorities and internal affairs in the treatment of patients with chronic alcoholism, drug addiction, drug addiction, specialized medical and preventive and narcological institutions. Specialized medical institutions are distributed across the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the manner established by the internal affairs bodies, reporting patients with alcoholism, drug addiction, intoxication, who need compulsory treatment in the conditions of specialized medical institutions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and specially created narcological departments for compulsory treatment of patients with serious illnesses, as well as sending them to special medical institutions ensure the execution of documents and the organization of monitoring the lifestyle of persons released from these institutions.

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