ADVANCED EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN STATES IN ORGANIZING WORK WITH PERSONS SENTENCED TO RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY

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Annotation: this article analyzes the advanced experiences of foreign countries in organizing work activities with persons sentenced to restriction of freedom. The article examines the approaches of some countries in penal enforcement systems, the effectiveness of rehabilitation and rehabilitation programs, as well as methods of social integration and psychological assistance in the process of serving the sentence. On the basis of foreign experiences, the experiences of high-performing states in the field of punishment, rehabilitation of their personality and reintegration into society are presented. The article also shows the importance and necessity of applying foreign experiences to improve the punishment system in Uzbekistan. The effectiveness of the approaches, the analysis of the role of captives in returning them to society and reducing crime, as well as the existing problems and ways to solve them are discussed.

Keywords: restriction of freedom, execution of punishment, rehabilitation, rehabilitation, rehabilitation, social integration, psychological assistance, foreign experience, punishment system, work with captives, crime reduction, serving sentences, reintegration into society, methods of execution of punishment, re-education programs, Uzbekistan, advanced experiments.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется опыт зарубежных стран в организации работы с лицами, осуждёнными к лишению свободы. Рассматриваются подходы некоторых стран к выполнению наказания,

эффективность программ реабилитации и восстановления, а также методы социальной интеграции и психологической помощи в процессе отбывания наказания. Приводится опыт стран, добившихся высоких результатов в реабилитации осуждённых и их возвращении в общество. Статья также подчеркивает важность и необходимость внедрения зарубежного опыта для совершенствования системы наказания в Узбекистане. Анализируются эффективность подходов, роль реинтеграции осуждённых и снижение преступности, а также обсуждаются существующие проблемы и пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: лишение свободы, исполнение наказания, реабилитация, восстановление, социальная интеграция, психологическая помощь, зарубежный опыт, система наказания, работа с осуждёнными, снижение преступности, отбывание наказания, реинтеграция в общество, методы исполнения наказания, программы перевоспитания, Узбекистан, передовой опыт.

The activity of working with persons sentenced to limit freedom is one of the most important parts of the penal system, the effectiveness of which is of great importance in ensuring the safety of society and reducing crime. Foreign experiences are very important when working with such individuals, since a number of developed countries have achieved significant results in social integration and re-education, using advanced approaches and innovative techniques in their penal execution systems. These experiments offer effective ways to return captives to society, reduce crime, as well as prevent violations.

Uzbekistan also needs new approaches to improving the punishment system, resocialization and rehabilitation of prisoners. Foreign experiments offer the necessary methodologies, especially for individuals serving their sentences, to avoid negative consequences and to return to society as useful citizens. This article will analyze effective approaches and methods used to organize work activities with

persons sentenced to limit their freedom, based on the advanced experiences of abroad. These experiences can also be useful in creating new rehabilitation programs in Uzbekistan.

Foreign advanced experiences in dealing with persons sentenced to limit their freedom play an important role in improving the effectiveness of the penal system and reducing crime. Many developed countries, especially the Scandinavian countries and some European countries, place great emphasis on conceptual approaches such as rehabilitation, rehabilitation and social integration in the penal system. These experiences also include effective techniques for social assistance, psychological and spiritual rehabilitation, professional training, and reintegration into society.

Scandinavian states experience:

Candinavian countries, especially Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the Penal enforcement system is largely based on the principles of rehabilitation and rehabilitation. In these countries, great attention is paid to the development of psychological assistance, professional education, social skills for persons who are serving their sentences. In Norway, for example, special courses, trainings and cultural events are organized to bring the individual back to social life and rehabilitate in the process of performing punishment. This approach helps to reduce the likelihood of captives returning to crime and develop the skills needed to return to society.

Us and UK experience:

In both the United States and the United Kingdom, greater importance is attached to the re-education and rehabilitation of persons sentenced to limit their freedom. In the UK, special "reintegration" programmes have been developed aimed at employing captives, returning them to society and preventing crime. In the United States, innovative methods are used to re-educate individuals, including

psychological counseling and motivational training. It also emphasizes the importance of training offenders in new professions and training them for the labor market in these countries.

Japan's penal system:

The Japanese penal system is mainly aimed at returning to social norms and the return of criminals as socially useful citizens. In Japan, strict control is not imposed on those serving their sentences, but they are given opportunities for re-education through psychological support, physical activity and cultural activities. In Japan, the restoration of family ties, charity and social assistance programs are important in the process of returning prisoners to society. This approach significantly reduces the likelihood of individuals returning to crime.

News in the Russian penal system:

In Russia, social integration and rehabilitation programs also play an important role in working with persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty. In particular, in recent years, the Russian penal system has been implementing programs aimed at using psychological and pedagogical methods and developing the social skills of prisoners. Examples of this include attracting criminals to vocational training, placing them in production, and social protection programs.

Opportunities for implementing foreign experiences in Uzbekistan:

Uzbekistan has the opportunity to use foreign experiences to improve the penal system and reintegrate Asian prisoners. The penal system in the country is currently at the stage of development, and new approaches to the re-education of prisoners and their integration into society are needed. Taking into account foreign experiences, it is possible to implement psychological assistance, vocational training and social integration programs in Uzbekistan. These approaches will be especially effective in reducing crime, ensuring that prisoners do not re-offend, and reintegrating them into society.

Social functions of the penal system:

The penal system performs the functions of not only punishing criminal acts, but also protecting society, re-educating criminals and returning them to social norms. In this process, effective methods of working with persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty, in particular, methods of rehabilitation, rehabilitation and social integration, are of great importance. The successful implementation of these functions of the penal system in foreign experience serves as an important factor in reducing the likelihood of prisoners reoffending and facilitating the process of returning to society.

The role of foreign experience in reducing global crime:

In many countries, changes in the penal system, including rehabilitation and rehabilitation programs, have led to a reduction in crime. For example, the penal system promoted in the Scandinavian countries has significantly reduced the reoffending of prisoners. Such approaches allow criminals to be returned to society, turning them into socially useful citizens. Applying these experiences to Uzbekistan can help improve the penal system and achieve effective results in reducing crime.

Psychological and pedagogical approaches:

Abroad, especially in Scandinavian and European countries, psychological and pedagogical approaches are widely used in working with persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty. Such methods are considered very effective in improving the psychological state of prisoners, developing social skills, and reducing their likelihood of reoffending. With the help of psychological assistance and pedagogical programs, the process of returning prisoners to social life is significantly facilitated. The introduction of such approaches in Uzbekistan also makes it possible to achieve high efficiency in the reeducation of prisoners.

Use of innovative methods and technologies:

Today, technologies and innovative methods, including online education, virtual psychological assistance, and approaches such as creating motivational programs for criminals, are actively used in the penal system. Such technologies can

be very effective in the rehabilitation of prisoners, especially in places with limited resources. Online courses, motivational video programs, and virtual rehabilitation methods are important in updating the knowledge and skills of prisoners and simplifying the process of their return to society.

5. Changes in crime prevention and the role of the penal system:

In crime prevention, the penal system should perform not only the punitive function, but also the rehabilitation and preventive function. Such approaches are especially necessary to facilitate the social adaptation of criminals and reduce their likelihood of committing new crimes. In Uzbekistan, foreign experience in implementing these methods can play an effective role in preventing crime, especially in creating preventive programs and working together with the penal system.

Increasing the role of society and the government:

Society has a great role in increasing the effectiveness of the penal system. Given the changing conditions of society, activities such as information dissemination, educational and vocational training courses, and social assistance programs conducted by the government and social organizations also ensure the effective functioning of the penal system. In order to prevent crime in society, it is very important to involve citizens in cooperation and provide social support in the rehabilitation process of prisoners.

Suggestions and recommendations for Uzbekistan:

A number of recommendations can be made based on foreign experience in improving the penal system in Uzbekistan. First of all, it is necessary to pay special attention to the expansion of rehabilitation programs and the development of psychological support, vocational training and social skills to prevent prisoners from reoffending. It is also necessary to support the introduction of social integration and rehabilitation methods in the penal system, and the development of skills necessary for the return of prisoners to society. There are effective ways to implement foreign

experiences and modern approaches to improve the quality of the penal system in Uzbekistan.

Foreign best practices, especially innovative approaches and methods used in Scandinavia, the USA, Great Britain, Japan and Russia, are important in improving the penal system in Uzbekistan. Approaches such as rehabilitation, rehabilitation, psychological support, vocational training and social integration reduce the likelihood of prisoners returning to crime, play an important role in their return to society and are effective in ensuring public safety. In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to apply foreign experience and develop new and innovative programs in modernizing the penal system. Studying foreign experience and implementing it in Uzbekistan can be an important step in improving the penal system and reintegrating prisoners. There are effective methods to reduce the likelihood of recidivism of persons returned to society through rehabilitation, psychological assistance, vocational training, and social integration programs and to transform them into useful citizens for society. Using such experiences in Uzbekistan can become an important part of increasing the efficiency of the penal system and reducing crime.

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