



Increasing The Efficiency Of Preventive Work With Persons Under Administrative Control

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the problems in the sphere of prevention of repeated violations by persons who have established administrative control over them for committing a crime, carrying out individual profilactic work with them. Based on this analysis, proposals and recommendations were made to improve the norms of legislation in the field of profiling offenses.

KEYWORDS

Administrative control, controlled person, administrative restrictions, recidivism, preventive measures, legislation, penitentiary rules, conviction.

INTRODUCTION

At present, the policy of combating crime in the world, including the problems of relapse crime prevention, is of global importance. Particular attention is paid to the reduction in all aspects of the indicator and share of relapse

crime in this regard. The world community is trying to develop modern international standards and main directions for the reform of postpenitential legislation. According to the Center for the study of the institutions for the

execution of international punishments, 10 million 862 thousand 874 people were sentenced to February 1, 2021 in 223 countries of the world, the majority of which corresponds to the contribution of the states of the USA, China, Brazil, Russia, India, Thailand and Turkey. This contrasts the development of a system of effective measures to morally educate prisoners and adapt them to society.

Improvement of the pre-operative control system in the world, including social adaptation of persons under control, differentiation and individualization of the established restrictions on them, improvement of the effectiveness and effectiveness of individual preventive measures of offenses in the postpenitent system, development of effective measures to prevent repeated crime by previously convicted persons., also, scientific-practical and fundamental research aimed at finding scientifically-based solutions to the problems associated with the imposition of international standards and minimum rules on national legislation, which determine the procedure and basis for establishing administrative control over persons discharged from penal enforcement institutions, is of paramount importance.

In recent years in our country, special importance has been added to the radical reform of the criminal-executive and postpenitentative system, harmonization of national legalization with international standards in the field of human rights. In the documents adopted, the current tasks such as increasing the effectiveness of educational work on moral correction of persons under administrative control, introduction of transparent and effective legal measures to teach them social adaptation and labor in the

future, ensuring the inalienable cooperation of state bodies and institutions of civil society, as well as increasing the indicators of crime committed by persons under control,, still this category confirms the high need to increase the effectiveness of profilactic work carried out with individuals.

Carrying out individual profilactic work with previously convicted persons plays an important role in their moral recovery. According to the legislation, the main tasks in this regard are assigned to the Departments of profilactics of offenses of internal affairs bodies, in particular, to profilactics.

Profilaktics conduct such measures as a professional interview of individual profiles of offenses with previously convicted persons, an official warning, informing them about the reasons for the occurrence of offenses and the conditions that allow them, social rehabilitation and social adaptation, profilaktik registration and sending them to compulsory treatment.

The lack of involvement of persons under administrative control in social beneficial labor and the lack of attention to this process by other subjects, in particular Labor, Health, Local Government bodies, in turn, will bring about problems in the individual profilactic activities of the internal affairs bodies. For example, internal affairs bodies can not directly organize the employment and professional training of a person under administrative control themselves. Perhaps in the process it will be necessary for them to apply to the labor authorities or local government bodies, but there are certain obstacles that it is difficult to find a solution to the problem without solving them.

These problems and shortcomings are manifested in the following:

- 1) although the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the profilactics of offenses" dated May 14, 2014 is included in the system of bodies and institutions directly carrying out profilactics of offenses of local government bodies, labor and health bodies, Articles 7, 16 and 18 of the law defining the competence of these subjects do not provide for the profilactic works carried out;
- 2) Article 8 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on administrative control over certain categories of persons exempted from punishment execution institutions" dated April 2, 2019, states that if the person being released from punishment execution institution does not have an exact place of residence for certain reasons, the administration of the punishment execution institution asks him to provide him with, in addition, if it is established that a petition is sent to the relevant local government bodies and health institutions for the preliminary solution of the issues of treatment of persons with disabilities or severe diseases, the relevant obligations of these subjects for working with persons under administrative supervision or their duties in this regard are not specified;
- 3) the fact that most people under administrative control have long been in the institutions of execution of punishment, they can not compete in the labor market in the process of today's market relations, as a result of lack of professionalism in new modern specialties, lack of the possibility of placing them in the

employment of manufacturing enterprises or other organizations, often

Therefore, we believe that it is worthwhile to increase the effectiveness of prevention of violations by implementing social protection of persons under administrative control, in particular, their employment, training in the profession, ensuring timely payment of social benefits to members of the family and the provision of free medical care when they become disabled by themselves or through the introduction of legal provisions:

first of all, in Article 7 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the profilactics of offenses" dated May 14, 2014, providing social and legal assistance to persons under the administrative control of local public authorities, in Article 16-training of employment and professional training of persons under the administrative control of labor bodies, in Article 18-determination of the powers and;

secondly, in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on administrative control over certain categories of persons exempted from punishment execution institutions" dated April 2, 2019, the establishment of special functions of local state authorities, labor and health authorities for working with persons under administrative control;

Thirdly, to organize further training of individuals under administrative control in the process of market relations in a profession that can compete in the labor market, in particular in the areas where they can work with modern computers and technologies.

Administrative supervision protects the requirements of the law from violations with

the help of public influence or means of State majeure measures. The implementation of the above measures, in addition to increasing the effectiveness of the activities of the internal affairs bodies working with persons under administrative control, creates a framework for their cooperation with other subjects in this direction and improves their socio-legal relations.

A certain percentage of individuals under administrative control constitute roughly 12% of those identified as extremely dangerous recidivists by the court, according to the analysis. And this category of persons requires more and more regular supervision than other categories of persons under administrative control.

Among the victims of relapse crimes, one third of them, that is, 33,2 percent, when questionnaire requests were made, said that no one controlled their free time.

In fact, it is desirable to have more control over these categories of persons under administrative control than other categories, in this regard, in combination with profilactics, to determine the duties and responsibilities of the internal affairs bodies in the field of supervision of other sectoral services, including patrol post, migration and civil registration, operational-search services. Proceeding from the above views and comments, we can see that the importance of the implementation of the preventive work of internal affairs bodies with persons under administrative control and measures to improve their effectiveness is manifested in the following::

First, to fully ensure the rights and freedoms, legitimate interests of citizens by preventing the occurrence of serious and extremely

serious crimes with a high social risk in the society;

Secondly, establishing social justice by ensuring the rule of law in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Thirdly, the manifestation of the law in the functioning of the printouts of justice and humanity, humanism;

of the four, there is no doubt that in the Uzbek people the family is an irreplaceable prestige, a huge socially significant reality, since the family is the main cell and social base of society, which means that the existence of both families of persons under administrative control, as they say, is also the head or member of a family, the effectiveness of;

Fifth, the Prevention of violations by persons under administrative control, ensuring the peace of the neighborhood in which he lives, and increasing the confidence of citizens living there in state bodies, including internal affairs bodies, allows them to work freely in the prosperity and development of society.

It remains to be noted that the improvement of profile work with persons under administrative control also entails a radical reform of the practical activities of the internal affairs bodies in this direction, in particular, by finding solutions to the existing problems in this direction, ensures the stabilization of relapse crime committed by persons under administrative control.

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