

**SCIENCE**  
**PROBLEMS.UZ**

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences  
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

**Ijtimoiy-gumanitar  
fanlarning dolzarb  
muammolari**

2-maxsus  
son (6-jild)

**2026**

**SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ**

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING  
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

*№ 5/2 (6) - 2025*

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**TOSHKENT-2026**

## **BOSH MUHARRIR:**

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

## **TAHRIR HAY'ATI:**

### *07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:*

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

### *08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:*

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

### *09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:*

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdulkaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

### *10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

### *12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:*

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

### *13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:*

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

### *19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:*

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

### *22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:*

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

### *23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR*

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

---

## **OAK Ro'yxati**

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

---

**“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari”** elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

**Muassis:** “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

### **Tahririyat manzili:**

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog'och ko'chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil: [scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

### **Bog'lanish uchun telefon:**

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

**MUNDARIJA**

**07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**

<i>Saparbaev Bunyod Khurrambek ogli</i> KHIVA (KHOREZM) STATE AS AN ACTIVE AGENT: DIPLOMACY, ECONOMY, AND RUSSIAN INTERACTION, 1806–1825 .....	10-22
<i>Rahmatilloev Nusratillo</i> BUXORO AMIRLIGI VA QO‘QON XONLIGI O‘RTASIDAGI SIYOSIY JARAYONLARNING QO‘QON XONLIGI TARIXSHUNOSLIGIDA YORITILISHI.....	23-27
<i>Sattarov Akram Madaminovich</i> TURKISTON GENERAL-GUBERNATORLIGI AHOLISINING IJTIMOYIY HAYOTI.....	28-33
<i>Джаббарова Юлдуз Джуманиязовна</i> ВОПРОСЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ УРОВНЯ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ЗНАНИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА .....	34-38
<i>Boyto‘rayev Sirojiddin Usmon o‘g‘li</i> SURXONDARYO VILOYATI MUZEYLARI VA TURIZM SALOHİYATINING SHAKLLANISHIDA: TERMIZ O‘LKASHUNOSLIK MUZEYINING O‘RNI .....	39-43
<i>Qobulova Gulzoda Maxsud qizi</i> O‘RTA ASR MANBALARINI RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING ILMIY ZARURATI VA KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI.....	44-49
<i>Qudratillayev Parviz</i> KONFUTSIYLIK TA‘LIMOTIDA IJTIMOYIY HIMOYA MASALALARI .....	50-53

**08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI**

Юлдашева Надира Викторовна НОВЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ПРЕВЕНТИВНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЗАКУПОК В УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И ПРАВОВЫЕ НОВАЦИИ .....	54-63
--	-------

**09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI**

<i>Saifnazarov Ismail Saifnazarovich</i> MAHALLA – O‘ZBEK JAMIYATINING TARIXIY MEROSI, MAMLUKAT TINCHLIGI VA RAVNAQINING ASOSIY POYDEVORI .....	64-69
<i>G‘ulomov Abdullo</i> MAHMUD LOMISHIYNING “TAMHID” ASARIDA IMOMAT BORASIDAGI QARASHLAR TAHLILI.....	70-76
<i>Axmedov Xamdani Alikulovich</i> XALQARO EKOLOGIK ADOLATNI TA‘MINLASHDA TRANSCHEGARAVIY MAS‘ULIYAT, “UMUMIY VA DIFFERENSIALASHGAN JAVOBGARLIK” MUAMMOLARI .....	77-81
<i>Raxmonov Shohzod Husan o‘g‘li</i> YOSHLAR AXLOQIY TAFAKKURI VA MADANIYATINI YUKSALTIRISHDA NURONIYLAR TAJRIBASIDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI.....	82-85

<i>Oripov Shuxratjon Orip o'g'li</i> RAHBAR KADRLAR MA'NAVIY QIYOFASINING IJTIMOY-FALSAFIY MODELI.....	86-93
<i>Jomuradov Ikrom Ilxom o'g'li</i> IMMANUEL KANT FALSAFASIDA NOUMENAL ERKINLIK VA FENOMENAL DETERMINIZMNING ANTINOMIK TABIATI: TRANSCENDENTAL KONTEKSTDA TAHLIL .....	94-98
<i>Safarov Akbar Isoqulovich, Ziyotova Adolat Ergashovna</i> EKOLOGIK MADANIYAT YUKSAKLIGI, HUQUQIY ONG VA TABIAT-JAMIYAT INSONNING UZVIY BOG'LIQLIGI .....	99-103

#### **10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI**

<i>Musayev Akmalbek Ibragimdjaniyev</i> INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK DIPLOMATIK DISKURSIDA EVFEMIZATSIYA VA YUMSHATISH STRATEGIYALARINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK TAHLILI .....	104-110
<i>Bazarov Zokir Mehrikulovich</i> A.QODIRIYNING "O'TKAN KUNLAR" ROMANI TARJIMALARIDA LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK KOMPETENSIYA KOMPONENTLARINING IFODALANISHI ....	111-114
<i>Kuchiyev Malik Abdumannonovich</i> ILOVA QURILMA TARKIBIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STILISTIK FUNKSIYALARI .....	115-120
<i>Абдуллаева Парвина Толибжоновна</i> ТЕМПОРАЛЬНЫЙ ОБРАЗ В ИСПАНСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПАРЕМИОЛОГИИ.....	121-123
<i>Ismoilova Fotima</i> ISAJON SULTONNING "BILGA XOQON" ROMANIDA TO'QIMA OBRAZLARNING BADIY VAZIFASI .....	124-129
<i>Eshqulov Sunnat</i> PESH LAVHALARNING TIL XUSUSIYATLARI VA IMLO MUAMMOLARI XUSUSIDA.....	130-134

#### **12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR**

<i>Yo'ldoshev Azizjon Ergash o'g'li</i> OMMAVIY ISHTIROK DARAJALARINI ANIQLASHNING AYRIM HUQUQIY MASALALARI .....	135-139
<i>Saginidikov Maxset Djubaktanovich</i> CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ESSENCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS .....	140-147
<i>Rajabov Umrbek Ravshanbekovich</i> OILA-TURMUSH MUNOSABATLARI DOIRASIDAGI JINOYATLARNI BARTARAF ETISHDA PROFILAKTIKA INSPEKTORLARI FAOLIYATINING KRIMINOLOGIK MEKANIZMLARI .....	148-152
<i>Bekov Ixtiyor Rustamovich</i> KONSTITUTSIYAVIY ODIL SUDLOVNI ILM VA TA'LIM BILAN UYG'UN RIVOJLANTIRISH MASALALARI .....	153-157
<i>Хайдарова Хилола Анваровна</i> МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ РЕСПУБЛИКА УЗБЕКИСТАН И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ДИАЛОГА .....	158-164

<i>Ahmedov Islom Baxtiyor o'g'li</i> ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARIDA RAQOBATBARDOSH PROFESSIONAL VA ZAMONAVIY KADRLARNI TAYYORLASH: MAQSAD VA VAZIFALAR .....	165-168
<i>Fayzulloev Shohijaxon Jobirovich</i> JAHON SAVDO TASHKILOTIGA A'ZOLIK BOSQICHIDA SHAFFOFLIKNI TA'MINLASH MASALALARI .....	169-176
<i>Turgunboeva Mamura</i> SOME ISSUES OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION ON THE INSTAGRAM SOCIAL NETWORK	177-181
<i>Mamataliyeva Shahnoza Xushmamat qizi</i> JINOYAT PROTSESSIDA XAVFSIZLIK CHORALARI QO'LLASH JARAYONIDA ISBOT QILISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI .....	182-192
<i>Shokirova-Inomjonova Mashhuraxon G'ayratjon qizi</i> IJTIMOIY SOHA TUSHUNCHASINING NAZARIY-HUQUQIY TAHLILI .....	193-196
<i>Turayeva Dildora Iskandarovna</i> ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARINING JAMOAT XAVFSIZLIGIGA OID FAOLIYATINI AXBOROTLAR BILAN TA'MINLASHNING TURLARI, SHAKLLARI VA BUGUNGI KUNDAGI HOLATI .....	197-206
<i>Абдужампоров Шахбоз Музаффар ўғли</i> ПРАВОВЫЕ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ КИБЕРПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ .....	207-215
<i>To'rabayeva Ziyoda Yakubovna</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA VOYAGA YETMAGANLARNI JINOIY JAVOBGARLIK VA JAZODAN OZOD QILISHGA DOIR QONUNCHILIKNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH .....	216-227
<i>Abdusamiyeva Dilrabo Abduvaxob kizi</i> THE ROLE OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN THE RESOCIALIZATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS .....	228-233
<i>Bekmirzayeva Umida</i> DAVLAT ISHTIROKIDAGI AKSIYADORLIK JAMIYATLARI KUZATUV KENGASHLARIDA SUN'IY INTELLEKTNI A'ZO-MASLAHATCHI SIFATIDA JORIY ETISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI .....	234-237
<i>Суннатиллаева Сарвиноз</i> НАДЛЕЖАЩАЯ ПРАВОВАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВАХ ПО ДЕЛАМ О КОНКУРЕНЦИИ В ЕВРОПЕЙСКОМ СОЮЗЕ И УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ .....	238-244
<i>Mardonova Gulsanam Bahodir qizi</i> GIYOHVANDLIK VOSITALARINING VIRTUAL OLAMDA SOTILISHI, NARX SHAKLLANISHI, HUQUQIY VAHOLASH VA EKSPERTIZA MUAMMOLARI .....	245-252
<i>Isoqov Habibilla Jakparaliyevich</i> PUL YUVISHGA QARSHI KURASHISH SOHASIDAGI XALQARO VA MINTAQAVIY TASHKILOTLAR, ULARNING FUNKSIYA VA VAZIFALARI.....	253-261
<i>Хван Леонид Борисович, Гулимова Зилола Шухратовна</i> ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН: ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ .....	262-268
<i>Kdirbaeva Altinay Maksetbaevna</i> O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARIDA XOTIN-QIZ XODIMLAR FAOLIYATIDA XIZMAT INTIZOMI: MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR .....	269-275

<i>Zinelbaev Baxitjan Qublan o'g'li</i> YO'L HAKKATI XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA MA'MURIY-HUQUQIY MEKANIZMLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING DOLZARB MASALALARI (O'ZBEKISTON TAJRIBASI) .....	276-281
<i>Xo'jayeva Malohatxon Fozilxo'ja qizi</i> MA'MURIY HUIJATNI TUSHUNISH VA QO'LLASHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI ....	282-286
<i>Toshkanov Nurbek Bahridinovich</i> OLII TA'LIM MUASSASALARI – TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKTI SIFATIDA.....	287-295

### **13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI**

<i>Rustamov Ilkhom Tursunovich</i> DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC APPROACH IN TEACHING SMALL-GENRE TEXTS.....	296-300
<i>Kaypnazarov Srajatdin Gayratdinovich</i> «ELEKTR BO'LIMI» BO'YICHA RAQAMLI TA'LIM MUHITINI YARATISH: QORAQALPOG'ISTON MAKTABLARI MISOLIDA.....	301-307
<i>Bozorov Zokir, Axtamaliyev Shamshod, Karimov Dilshod, To'rayeva Lobar</i> VEKTORLAR ALGEBRASINING ELEMENTAR MASALALAR YECHISHGA TATBIQI.....	308-315
<i>Abduraxmonova Tuxtapashsha Rustamovna</i> IONLI POLIMERLANISH REAKSIYASINI O'QITISHDA 3D VA VIRTUAL TEKNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH .....	316-322
<i>Yaxshilikova Nargiza</i> BLENDED LEARNING STRATEGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH .....	323-327

**Received:** 30 January 2026  
**Accepted:** 15 February 2026  
**Published:** 28 February 2026

*Article / Original Paper*

## **THE ROLE OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN THE RESOCIALIZATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Abdusamiyeva Dilrabo Abdvaxob kizi**

Teacher of Tashkent State University of Law

E-mail: [dilraboabdusamiyeva@gmail.com](mailto:dilraboabdusamiyeva@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** The article examines the role of the penitentiary system in the resocialization of persons released from penal institutions. The concept of the penitentiary system, its main functions, including the execution of punishment, moral education, and the resocialization process of convicts, are analyzed. The article also discusses international practices and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), as well as the criminal-executive legislation of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, which emphasize comprehensive support for the social adaptation of convicts during incarceration and after release. Recommendations for improving resocialization in the penitentiary system of Uzbekistan are proposed, including the involvement of convicts and their families in educational programs and increasing the time allocated for resocialization activities in penal institutions.

**Keywords:** penitentiary system, penal institutions, resocialization, moral education, rehabilitation, criminal-executive legislation, Nelson Mandela Rules, family and social support, pedagogical and psychological influence.

## **JAZONI IJRO ETISH MUASSASALARIDAN OZOD ETILGAN SHAXSLARNING QAYTA IJTIMOYILASHTIRILISHIDA PENITENSIAR TIZIMNING ROLI**

**Abdusamiyeva Dilrabo Abdvaxob qizi**

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti o'qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada jazoni ijro etish muassasalaridan ozod etilgan shaxslarning qayta ijtimoiylashtirilishida penitensiar tizimning roli tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada penitensiar tizim tushunchasi, uning asosiy vazifalari, jumladan jazoni ijro etish, axloqiy tarbiya va qayta ijtimoiylashtirish jarayonlaridagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajribalar va Nelson Mandela qoidalari, shuningdek, Qozog'iston va Qirg'izistonning jazoni ijro etish qonunchiligi misollarida, shaxslarni ozodlikdan mahrum qilish davrida va undan keyin ularning jamiyatga qayta moslashuvini ta'minlashdagi pedagogik, ijtimoiy va psixologik chora-tadbirlar muhokama qilingan. Maqolada O'zbekiston penitensiar tizimida resotsializatsiya jarayonini takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar, xususan, shaxslar va ularning oilalarini ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga jalb qilish, shuningdek, jazoni ijro etish muassasalarida resotsializatsiya uchun ajratiladigan vaqtni oshirish zarurati keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** penitensiar tizim, jazoni ijro etish muassasalari, qayta ijtimoiylashtirish, axloqiy tarbiya, resotsializatsiya, jazoni ijro etish qonunchiligi, Nelson Mandela qoidalari, oilaviy va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, pedagogik va psixologik ta'sir.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V6SI2Y2026N35>

The role of the penitentiary system in the social adaptation of persons released from penal institutions is considered highly significant. Before discussing its substantive importance, it is appropriate to briefly elucidate its content.

One of the fundamental concepts in the field of criminal-executive law, the penitentiary system is a system encompassing activities related to the execution of punishment(s) imposed

on persons found guilty by a court of committing a particular act. Various scholars have provided differing definitions of this concept. In particular, M.P. Melentyeva defines the penitentiary system as a system of execution of punishments and application of other measures of a criminal-legal nature that encompasses the entire complex of institutions and bodies executing criminal punishments [1; p.19], whereas V.B. Spitsnadel and S.I. Velejev describe the penitentiary system as institutions and bodies executing punishments in the form of deprivation of liberty [2; pp.143–151].

It follows from these definitions that, according to these scholars, the penitentiary system covers only measures related to the execution of imposed punishments. However, this does not constitute the true essence of the system. M.V. Firsov and Ye.G. Studenova emphasize that it is correct to view the penitentiary system as a complex that includes institutions and bodies executing punishments in the form of deprivation of liberty, as well as the means and methods of providing legal and psychological-pedagogical influence on convicts, jointly implementing the tasks of resocializing convicts [3; p.101]. This view is considerably more detailed, since it focuses on the principal function of the system, namely the direction of resocializing convicts.

Nevertheless, despite this, there are certain aspects of this opinion with which we do not agree, namely that the penitentiary system encompasses not only the execution of punishments related to deprivation of liberty, but also the process of executing punishments not related to deprivation of liberty. Among the definitions provided for this concept, the definition offered by N. Salayev most fully reveals the essence of the penitentiary system, namely: “The penitentiary system is a system that includes the educational-moral, pedagogical-psychological, political-legal, socio-economic and other areas of activity of state bodies and institutions executing criminal punishments and other measures of criminal-legal influence, aimed at the moral correction and resocialization of convicts” [4; p.16].

Thus, the penitentiary system performs not only a punitive function, but also the task of morally educating convicts and thereby preventing the commission of crimes by them in the future. Accordingly, if measures aimed at eliminating the criminal behavior of offenders are implemented both during the time they are in penal institutions and after their release, the likelihood of achieving positive results in resocialization will be high. In this regard, A. Fox has expressed the view that the process of resocialization should begin before the convict is released, and that post-release assistance should facilitate a smooth transition from the penal institution to society; correctional and educational programs should build upon the achievements attained in the penal institution and continue until reintegration is successfully completed [5; pp.120–129].

International standards also establish issues related to the moral correction of prisoners deprived of liberty and their preparation for release. In particular, the Nelson Mandela Rules stipulate that it is advisable to take the necessary measures to ensure the gradual adaptation of the prisoner to society prior to the expiration of the sentence [6]. In addition, the purpose of deprivation of liberty or similar measures restricting freedom is, first and foremost, to protect society from crime and to reduce recidivism. These objectives can be achieved only if the period of serving the sentence is used to enable convicts to readapt to society, to acquire law-abiding behavior, and to establish an independent way of life [7].

In accordance with Article 42 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the purpose of punishment is the moral correction of the convict, preventing him or her from continuing criminal activity, as well as preventing the commission of new crimes by the convict and other persons [8]. Therefore, in the execution of punishments, the issue of morally correcting convicts should occupy the foremost position, since the possibility of morally correcting and educating convicts solely by depriving or restricting certain rights or imposing specific obligations on them is very limited. Unfortunately, at present, the primary focus in the penal institutions of our state is directed toward the execution of punishments.

The Criminal-Executive Codes of the neighboring countries, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Kazakhstan, establish provisions concerning the moral correction and resocialization of convicts. In both countries, the issue of combining the execution of punishment and other measures of criminal-legal influence with the moral correction and resocialization of convicts is presented as a principle; that is, the execution of punishment and other measures of criminal-legal influence is combined with the comprehensive application of socio-psychological and pedagogical means aimed at correcting and resocializing convicts [9].

The Criminal-Executive Code of Uzbekistan provides that the main means of moral correction of a convict include the established procedure (regime) for the execution and serving of punishment, socially useful labor, educational work, general and vocational education, vocational training, and public influence [10]. However, an analysis of the Code demonstrates that insufficient attention has been paid to educational work, vocational education and training, and public influence, and that practice has been formed accordingly. Although the Criminal-Executive Code constitutes the principal legal basis for the execution of punishments, issues related to the educational influence on convicts and their education are addressed in Chapters 14–15 of the Criminal-Executive Code, and these chapters consist of only six articles (four and two, respectively). Given that the primary purpose of applying criminal punishment is the education of the convict, issues concerning their educational condition should therefore be regulated more broadly and in greater detail, on the basis of directly applicable norms.

In the Criminal-Executive Code of Kyrgyzstan, educational influence encompasses the resocialization of convicts, rehabilitation programs, and also provides for the voluntary involvement of convicts' relatives alongside public and charitable organizations in the process of educational influence [11], which is considered a highly effective practice in implementing the resocialization of convicts. This is because penal institutions separate convicts from their families and friends, which can further increase the stress they experience. The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize this point as follows: "Special attention should be given to maintaining and improving relations between the prisoner and his or her family, as this serves the interests of both parties" [12]. Therefore, assisting prisoners in establishing and maintaining meaningful contacts with their families, as well as with friends outside the prison and relevant institutions, is an important means of supporting their social adaptation after release. Such assistance is particularly beneficial for prisoners who are minors or have young children under their care [13; p.39].

However, the impact of visits from relatives and friends on the mental health of prisoners, on their restraint from committing crimes or future offenses, and on their prospects for finding housing and employment after release is often insufficiently assessed. In many cases, the number of visits and the time convicts spend with family members are limited, and

insufficient attention is paid to the conditions of visits and their positive emotional impact. Visits by relatives are often treated as a privilege that can be easily revoked. A lack of contact with family members can lead to family breakdown and leave the convict without a family or housing upon release. Conversely, maintaining meaningful relationships with family members, and having skills in parenting and other family relationships, can contribute to changing negative thinking and behaviors, provide a supportive family for return after release, and consequently prevent recidivism [14; p.13].

For example, in the Republic of Korea, the National Correctional Service has constructed special family reunion houses in prisons, where convicts can stay overnight for one or two days with their family members and maintain family relationships. Currently, these family reunion houses operate in 41 facilities across 40 regions of the country. In addition to using the houses for family reunions, convicts are also allowed family unification days and permitted to dine with family members in a pleasant environment such as a garden [15; p.40].

It should be noted that both the Criminal-Executive Code and the internal regulations of penal institutions serving sentences of deprivation of liberty establish the right of prisoners to meet with family members, depending on the prison regime. However, the above analysis shows that the role of relatives and family members is of critical importance in the resocialization of prisoners. Therefore, convicts should not only have the right to meet with relatives, but relatives' participation in programs aimed at the resocialization of prisoners should also be formalized. In particular, amendments to the Criminal-Executive Code should specify the involvement of relatives in educational influence programs for prisoners. That is, Article 99 of the Criminal-Executive Code should be stated as follows:

“Enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations, the relatives of convicts, and citizens participate, in the cases and procedures provided by law, in the moral and educational influence on persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty.”

Focusing further on the experience of Kyrgyzstan regarding educational influence on prisoners, one of the most noteworthy aspects is that one of the main tasks of social adaptation and psychological work with prisoners is to provide assistance in employment and daily life after the convict is released from the penal institution. Among the main forms of social-psychological work with prisoners is the organization of continuous activities aimed at preparing prisoners for release and adapting them to living conditions in freedom, including assistance with employment and living conditions for prisoners released from correctional facilities, as well as providing support to those released from such institutions [16].

In the Criminal-Executive Code of Kazakhstan, there is also a provision regulating the procedures for social adaptation and psychological assistance, and, as in the Kyrgyzstan Code, providing assistance to released individuals and facilitating their resocialization is indicated as one of the forms of social adaptation work with prisoners [17]. The above analyses demonstrate the interconnection between the penitentiary and post-penitentiary systems in the legislation of these states. The analysis of the criminal-executive legislation of countries where the execution of deprivation-of-liberty sentences regards moral correction and resocialization as the main direction of punishment shows that in these states the combination of punishment execution and other criminal-legal measures with the moral correction and resocialization of prisoners has been elevated to the level of a principle in the Criminal-Executive Code.

On this basis, it is deemed appropriate to introduce the principle of “combining the execution of punishments and other criminal-legal measures with the moral correction and resocialization of prisoners” into Article 6 of the Criminal-Executive Code, and we propose the following wording for Article 6:

“The criminal-executive legislation is based on the principles of legality, justice, humanity, democracy, adherence to differentiation and individualized approaches in the execution of punishment, reasonable application of coercive measures, encouragement of law-abiding behavior among prisoners, combination of the execution of punishment and other criminal-legal measures with the moral correction and resocialization of prisoners, humane treatment of prisoners, and respect for the dignity and intrinsic value of the human person.”

Analyzing the educational influence of the penitentiary system and its importance in the resocialization of prisoners, it is also necessary to consider the internal regulations of penal institutions executing deprivation-of-liberty sentences under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Annex 19 of these regulations establishes the model daily schedule of prisoners, which includes time for hygiene, washing, physical training, bed-making, morning and evening roll calls, breakfast, lunch, and dinner, escorting prisoners to and from work, work time, free time, general and vocational education, participation in cultural events, preparation for bed, and sleep. In this schedule, only 1 hour is allocated for free time, and 1 hour is allocated for general and vocational education and participation in cultural events according to a timetable [18]. This represents a very limited amount of time for conducting activities aimed at the re-education of prisoners. Therefore, it is first necessary to increase the time allocated to activities aimed at the resocialization of prisoners and to organize work during this time according to clearly developed programs.

The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize this point as follows: “Providing meaningful rehabilitation programs in prisons is essential for achieving the ultimate objectives of imprisonment, namely reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety.” The Mandela Rules also stress that prison administration and other competent authorities should provide forms of education, training, work, treatment, and other assistance that correspond to the individual rehabilitative needs of offenders to support their social reintegration into society [19].

#### **References/Adabiyotlar/Literatura:**

1. Penitentiary Systems of Foreign Countries / Ed. by M.P. Melentyeva. – Kyiv, 1993. – 19 p.
2. Spitsnadel V.B., Velejev S.I. Penitentiary System: Concept and General Characteristics, Relationship with Penitentiary Law // Bulletin of Saint Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. – 2003, No. 1. – pp. 143–151.
3. Firsov M.V., Studenova Ye.G. Social Work in the Penitentiary System. – Moscow, 2000. – 101 p.
4. Salayev N.S. Increasing the Effectiveness of the Preventive Function of the Penitentiary System. Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Legal Sciences – Tashkent, 2017. – p. 16.
5. Fox A. “Aftercare for drug-using prisoners: lessons from an international study,” Probation Journal, vol. 49, No. 2 (2002), pp. 120–129.
6. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (General Assembly Resolution 70/175, Annex), Preliminary Observation 1 and Rule 87.
7. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (General Assembly Resolution 70/175, Annex), Preliminary Observation 1 and Rule 4.

8. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan // National Database of Legislative Information, 22.11.2024, No. 03/24/1004/0948, Article 42.
9. Criminal-Executive Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of 31 January 2017 No. 17. Article 14.
10. Criminal-Executive Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan // National Database of Legislative Information, 18.11.2024, No. 03/24/1002/0936, Article 7.
11. Criminal-Executive Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of 31 January 2017 No. 17. Articles 109–110.
12. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (General Assembly Resolution 70/175, Annex), Preliminary Observation 1 and Rule 106.
13. Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. United Nations, Vienna, 2018. – p. 39.
14. United Kingdom, Department for Business Innovation and Skills, and National Offender Management Service, Parenting and Relationship Support Programmes for Offenders and Their Families, vol. II, Best Practice in Commissioning and Service Provision (2014), p. 3.
15. Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. United Nations, Vienna, 2018. – p. 40.
16. Criminal-Executive Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of 31 January 2017 No. 17. Articles 111–112.
17. Criminal-Executive Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 5 July 2014 No. 234-V ZRK. Article 125.
18. Internal Regulations of Penal Institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by Order No. 174 of 29 December 2012 “On Approval of the Internal Regulations of Penal Institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan” // National Database of Legislative Information, 19.09.2024, No. 10/24/2495-8/0729, Annex 19.
19. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (General Assembly Resolution 70/175, Annex), Preliminary Observation 1 and Rule 4.

# SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

## IJTIMOYIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

*№ 5/2 (6) – 2025*

## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

## ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari”** elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro‘yxatiga olingan.

**Muassis:** “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”  
mas’uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

**Tahririyat manzili:**

100070. Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Kichik Beshyog‘och ko‘chasi, 70/10-uy. Elektron manzil:

[scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com](mailto:scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com)

**Bog‘lanish uchun telefon:**

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).