



## ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT OF THE PROBATION SERVICE'S ACTIVITY OF CORRECTIONAL WORK

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the opinions of legal scholars and practitioners regarding the organizational and legal support of the execution of the punishment of correctional works of the probation service are studied, and proposals and recommendations are developed.

### KEYWORDS

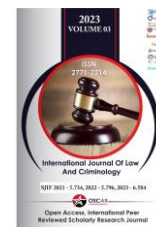
Probation, corrections, internal affairs, convict.

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to improve the penal system. In particular, comprehensive measures have been taken to strictly observe the rights of convicts, respect their honor and dignity, put an end to cases of corruption and abuse of authority in this area, and strengthen the material and technical base of penal institutions.

Also, large-scale measures are being implemented in our country to correct the morals of the persons who

have committed crimes, to re-educate them in close cooperation with the public without separating them from the society. In particular, taking into account advanced [1] foreign experience and international standards, as a result of measures taken to reform the system of internal affairs bodies, early prevention of offenses and fight against crime, the activity of the probation service was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as in the penitentiary system of a number of developed countries of the world.



It would not be an exaggeration to say that a completely new system was created for the execution of non-custodial sentences and effective control over the behavior of controlled persons [2].

All the directions of execution of correctional punishment established by the current legislation are interrelated processes, [3] at the same time, they do not differ from each other in essence, and their effective implementation is ensured by organization on the basis of organizational structures and legal norms [4]. The practice of effective and high-quality provision of the probation service of the internal affairs bodies requires the systematic enrichment of theoretical knowledge with innovative ideas, improvement of the current legislation, organizational systems and organizational-legal provision of their activities.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its constituent structures have special powers, forces and tools within the state bodies that directly implement punishments, including correctional works in the country and its administrative-territorial units, and are specialized in carrying out activities in this field, including the execution of punishments. control in the provision is a system with sectoral services for the organization of preventive work.

Exaggeration Analyzing the current state of the probation service of internal affairs bodies, of course, requires the study of its interrelated organizational and legal issues that determine the effective provision of this activity Studies show that the effective organization of correctional punishment by the probation service of the internal affairs bodies requires systematic provision of this activity from an organizational and legal point of view [5].

These processes develop in relation to each other, and the problems that arise in one of them will certainly cause problems in the other. This shows the need for a timely comprehensive study of these issues [6] and the implementation of systematic measures aimed at solving the identified problems at the same time [7].

The analysis of legislative norms shows that one of the main tasks of probation units is the effective organization of activities on the execution of sentences not related to deprivation of liberty.

Before analyzing the legal basis of the activity of the probation service for the execution of correctional punishments, it is appropriate to analyze the opinions on the probation service and why it is applied to the criminal law of our country.

Probation service was first introduced in 1887 in England, and now such a service is operating in many developed countries.

As in England, today the probation service has entered the criminal law of the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and a number of other developed countries, and although the activity of this service is implemented differently in different countries, the moral correction of the persons who have committed a crime, without separating them from society, is a public duty. has been showing high efficiency in re-education in close cooperation

Probation means "test" and in international practice it deals with enforcement and control of non-custodial sentences. That is, it ensures the execution of punishment by persons sentenced to punishments not related to deprivation of liberty by a court verdict or decision.

It is worth noting that many studies have been conducted on the activities of the probation service of

internal affairs bodies, the procedure for carrying out correctional work, moral correction of prisoners, educational influence on them, and ensuring the legal regulation of crime prevention in order to prevent repeated crimes.

Analysis of the legal bases of the activity of the correctional work of the probation service: a) Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for example, Article 15) b) Criminal and criminal-executive codes; c) decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; g) Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers; d) indicates that it can be classified in the regulatory legal documents of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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