

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF FORGIVENESS IN RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN

Rasulova Feruza Fayzullaevna

Doctor of Philosophy in Psychological Science
(PhD) and about Associate Professor of the
Department of Psychology
Religion and Pedagogy,
International Islamic Academy
of Uzbekistan ffrasulova@mail.ru

Nematjonova Azizakhon

Psychology (psychology of religion)
master's specialty 2st stage student
nematjanovazi@gmail.com

Abstract: Determining the true psychological causes of youth aggression is the primary task of a social pedagogue. After all, it is necessary to study the emotional-volitional, value-normative sphere of the adolescent personality in order to determine its prevention and correction tools and guidelines. It is these areas that cause the appearance of aggressive-aggressive forms of behavior in complex conditions.

Key words: resocialization, education, punishment, behaviour disorder, amnesty, method, support, norms, values, knowledge.

Resocialization is the process of re-establishing or accepting previously lost or improperly assimilated social norms and cultural values. Some practices that help resocialize parolees include: Vocational and general education: Increasing the role of these programs can help resocialize. Psychological support: Programs that provide psychological support help with socialization. Social work: Social work with prisoners helps in re-socialization. Open units: Open units without fences help socialization for those with less serious crimes or short sentences. Semi-liberal regime: Semi-liberal regime before release facilitates resocialization. Short-term furloughs: Short-term

furloughs help re-socialize the inmate by gradually acclimating him to a life of freedom.

Resocialization, in a sense, involves the acquisition of certain values and norms that are different from the values and norms previously acquired by the individual. Resocialization of prisoners can be effective only if the prisoners' mentality, age, gender, state of health, interests, future life prospects in society are taken into account to the maximum extent; to create a system of individual and differentiated effects of social, pedagogical, psychological and legal direction, taking into account the level and nature of social behavior, as well as the features of response to specific psychological and pedagogical situations of prisoners. Resocialization in places of deprivation of liberty is an integrated process of correction, education, re-education and socio-pedagogical support of the prisoner using punishment, education, labor therapy and other technologies in the institution for the execution of the sentence.

In the process of resocialization, the main directions of the execution of the sentence are determined, which consist of mastering the norms, values and basic knowledge necessary and sufficient for the convict's integration into the life of society. At the same time, it imposes special requirements on the terms of serving the sentence. They should at least be sufficient so that the prisoner does not lose the skills and behaviors used in normal conditions of society. In the conditions of separation from society, the prisoner's personality undergoes significant changes, as a result of which the values that ensure the existence of the person become the most important for him, and the values that reflect the social essence of the person become secondary. This is evidenced by numerous studies of foreign and Ukrainian scientists. Resocialization is a very complex and controversial phenomenon not only from the point of view of theoretical justification, but also from the point of view of its practical application, especially for correctional officers and institutions, as well as for personnel working with prisoners deprived of liberty. This situation, on the one hand, can be interpreted as a result of the formation process of the concept of "resocialization" of prisoners, which is one of the main categories of national criminal law science; at the same time,

such a situation cannot have a positive effect on the practice of serving and executing a sentence in the form of deprivation of liberty.

On the occasion of the Constitution Day, 483 people, including 25 foreign citizens, 32 women, 5 men over 60 years old, 274 people under 30 years of age (including 104 minors) and organizations whose activities are prohibited by the President of Uzbekistan 6 persons involved were pardoned. The President of Uzbekistan pardoned 483 prisoners on the occasion of the Constitution Day. A total of 483 persons serving sentences were pardoned on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the Constitution. 107 of them will be fully released from punishment, 275 will be released on parole, 7 will be replaced with a lighter sentence. In addition, the prison sentences of 94 people will be reduced. Of the amnesty group, 25 are foreign citizens, 32 are women, 5 are men over 60, 274 are under 30 (including 104 are minors), and 6 are persons associated with the activities of banned organizations. "This action is a practical expression of the humanitarian policy implemented in our country, the noble qualities of our people, such as generosity, tolerance, nobility and benevolence," the message says. Responsible ministries and agencies were assigned the task of helping pardoned persons join their families, socialize, work effectively, find a healthy lifestyle, and take a decent place in society.¹

Regulations on the procedure for amnesty in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

1. As a rule, amnesty in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out on petitions against persons convicted by ships and public transport vehicles located on the territory of the republic.

2. In addition to requests for mercy: a) materials related to persons sentenced to death and who did not apply for mercy; b) submissions of the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor General on applications for pardon of persons sentenced to death or other punishment by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan; v) applications of persons who have served a sentence for exemption from compensation of material damages collected according to court sentences.

¹ <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2024/12/06/decree/>

3. Type of amnesty for convicts: - replacing the death penalty with deprivation of liberty; - complete or partial exemption from serving the main and additional punishment; - replacing the unexpired part of the punishment with a lighter punishment; - removal of criminal record.

4. As a rule, amnesty is applied according to personal requests of prisoners. Requests for clemency are considered only after the sentence has entered into force and after half of the sentence has been served.

5. When considering the application, the following are taken into account: - the nature of the committed crime and the level of social danger, the prisoner's personality, behavior, attitude to work, participation in the work of amateur organizations in prisons, the term of serving the sentence, the amount of compensated damages and other circumstances, the opinion of the administration of the correctional institution, public organizations and labor unions, according to applications for exemption from compensation for material damage - the conclusion of the damaged organization, district, city, district administrations in the city, according to the petitions of persons convicted by public ships - conclusion of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

6. Extremely dangerous recidivists, as well as persons who have received early amnesty, pardon, conditional sentence or conditional suspension of execution - early release from the sentence or replacement of the sentence with a lighter type of punishment, if they have been convicted if it is committed before its cancellation or removal. Also, pardons can be granted only in special cases for crimes committed by him, for serious crimes, where corrections that leave an insignificant part of the sentence were sentenced.

7. Persons sentenced to the death penalty may apply for pardon within seven days from the date of the announcement of the verdict, a copy of the verdict or a cassation ruling. If the death sentence prisoner does not apply for pardon within the specified period or states that he does not want to apply for such a request, a report shall be drawn up in accordance with the law. The application or document shall be sent to the Office

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan no later than three days after the date of receipt of the application or drawing up of the document. The execution of the sentence against a person sentenced to death shall be suspended pending consideration of the application or materials for rejection of the application for mercy.

8. A commission on issues of pardon under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be established for the preliminary review of the materials on pardon. Deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, representatives of labor unions and public organizations, the Minister of Justice, the Deputy Chairman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Deputy Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic, chief advisers on issues of administrative-legal issues, citizenship and amnesty matters are part of the Commission. In the event that a member of the commission is unable to participate in the meeting from among the listed officials, his duties are mainly performed by the person who replaces him at the place of work.

The Prosecutor General of the Republic, the Chairman of the Supreme Court and the Minister of Internal Affairs, and in their absence, the deputies of the registered persons, participate in the work of the commission. Commission meetings are held by the chairman of the commission or the deputy chairman of the commission according to his orders. If two-thirds of the members of the commission are present, it is considered competent. The decision of the commission is adopted by the majority of the members of the commission present. In case of equal votes, the petition is rejected. The decision of the commission is formalized in the minutes and signed by all members of the commission, as well as the Prosecutor General of the Republic, the presidents of the Supreme Court and the Minister of Internal Affairs (their deputies) participating in the meeting. According to the results of the consideration of the proposals of the commission, a draft of the Decree on Amnesty is being prepared. In the absence of grounds for amnesty, pardon the nationality of the group of defendants and inform the applicants about it. The group will periodically notify the President of rejected petitions. In case of issues that require additional investigation during the consideration

of the material on amnesty, the Commission has the right to reject it and send it to the Supreme Court of the Republic or the prosecutor's office for study and conclusion.

9. The preparation of the necessary materials for the consideration of the Commission and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entrusted to the group of consultants and commentators on citizenship and amnesty issues.

In this scientific work, we will be able to study some aspects of socio-psychological research conducted with pardoned persons in Uzbekistan.

The method of our research will be the questionnaire "Social-psychological adjustment" developed by F.K. Rodgers and R. Diamond.

The original version of the social-psychological adjustment scale (IPM) was developed in 1954 by F. Rodgers and R. Dimond. This questionnaire was used to study emotional and behavioral disorders of "children with difficult upbringing" in public schools (Murzenko V.A. 1977), to study individual characteristics of adaptation to the conditions of secondary special and higher educational institutions (Osnitsky A.K. 1992) was tested in different groups of students. The model of a person's relationship to the social environment and self, which forms the basis of the methodology, originates from the concept of a person as a self-developing subject capable of answering for his own behavior.

In addition to flexibility, the methodology has several other properties close to flexibility. Among them, there are such types as self-awareness, emotional comfort, internal (subjective level of control) and dominance. Using this method, we diagnosed the above psychological characteristics of minors who are registered in probation departments. It helps to know how it affects their level of flexibility.

Results of the Rodgers-Diamond method of social-psychological adjustment (results for respondents with a lower level of adjustment.

№	Scale names	low	average	normal	high
---	-------------	-----	---------	--------	------

1	Self-acceptance	80%	29	-	20%
2	Lack of self-acceptance	-	12	22%	32%
3	Acceptance of others	66%	26	34%	-
4	Not accepting others	-	16	33%	40%
5	Emotional comfort	67%	22,6	33%	-
6	Emotional discomfort	-	14	77%	23%
7	Internal control	-	51	33%	46%
8	External control	22%	22	78%	-
9	Priority	85%	11,6	-	20%
10	Traceability	-	17	80%	20%

The results obtained from the subjects with a low level of adaptability showed that the level of self-acceptance, acceptance of others, emotional comfort and priority scales were low. Scales of non-acceptance of self, non-acceptance of others, internal control and escalation (avoidance of problems) showed high levels. Most of the test takers in this group prefer to avoid problems rather than solve them. We can see that only external control and compliance results are close to the benchmarks.

In conclusion, it should be said that, like other behavioral disorders, destructiveness has a negative effect on the mental formation of a person. The instructions of the executive committees on the employment of persons released from

serving sentences serve to work in cooperation with enterprises, institutions and organizations and ensure the employment of released persons for the successful implementation of the resocialization process. In the course of our psychodiagnostic and psychocorrective work, we witnessed that most of the pardoned persons do not realize that their destructive behavior is a destructive behavior. Therefore, timely psychodiagnostic and psychocorrective work prevents negative, destructive behavior from becoming stronger in them.

REFERENCE

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Ismailova N. D. Abdullayeva. Social psychology Publishing house of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, Tashkent — 2013.
3. Olimov L M. Nazarov. Psychology of children with deviant behavior Tashkent: "Generation of Thought", 2020.
4. Rasulova Miss, F. (2020). Psychocorrecional Work Of A Practical Psychologist With Aggressive Behavior Of Children And Teenager. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(1).
5. Антонов А.Г. О дифференцированном подходе к ресоциализации осужденных к лишению свободы. Вестник Кузбасского института. Р,2015.
6. Козлов А.П. Уголовная ответственность: понятие и формы реализации. Красноярск, 2013.
7. Lex.uz
8. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2024/12/06/decree/>.