

THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

In this article, you can learn about the psychological condition of people who have been released from prison after a long term of imprisonment, as well as the prospects of their reintegration into society.

Keywords: Adaptation, rehabilitation, emotional exhaustion, colony, convict, crime, social adaptation, legality, humanitarianism, execution of punishment.

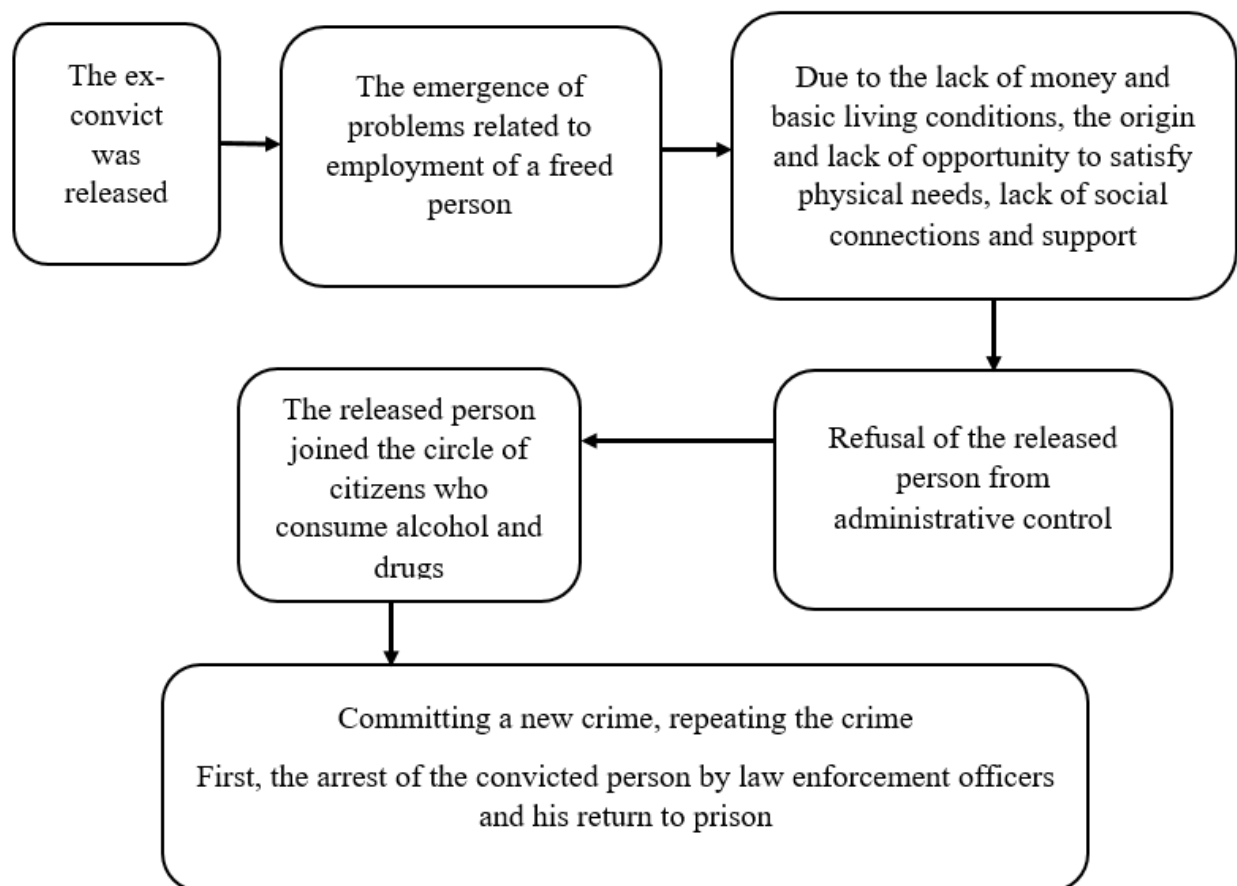
Introduction

A common opinion among psychologists is that convicts gradually adapt to the environment that surrounds them. It is this, according to experts, that causes "adjustment" - one of the cases where a specific syndrome is invalidated, when a person with a previous conviction returns home and faces the problem of how to live in a completely free environment. Psychologists, talking to ex-convicts, those who have spent no less than 19 years in prison, found that at least "systematic personality traits" were formed in the form of "relationship with people, distrust of any complex interaction" and "difficulty in making decisions." determined. During the study, a 36-year-old man with a previous conviction admitted that he lives with prison laws even though he is free: "I still feel like I am in prison and I act accordingly. I think that the main reason why this happens with man is that man is not like an on/off device or a water tap - if something can be turned off by clicking or turning it off. Therefore, when you do something for a long time, it gradually becomes a part of you," he says. Talking about the changes in the personality, they cannot be the same as in the previous cases, it is possible to observe the process of "Being emotionally numb", that is, the convicts do not even trust their own feelings, let alone their attitude towards others. As a long-term inmate adjusts to the demands of the penitentiary, he or she is emotionally closed, self-restricted, socially withdrawn, and perhaps less well suited to life after release. , becomes inflexible. It should be added that most people who have been in the penitentiary even once for this reason will return there again. Long-term social isolation leads to negative, criminal changes that are firmly established in the defendant's personality and are affected by:

- severance of family ties and loss of kinship ties;
- relations and contacts with the negative environment outside the colony;

- lack of opportunity to show initiative and independence in colony conditions;

Therefore, when working with persons who have returned from a penal institution, taking into account the above, it is necessary to properly organize social support, taking into account the fact that their rehabilitation and re-adaptation is a slow process. Post-sentence adjustment process. Socially vulnerable citizens in need of state assistance and support include those who have served a criminal sentence in the form of deprivation of liberty, that is, those who may have a negative impact on public safety. Serving a criminal sentence in the form of deprivation of liberty not only causes a change in a person's legal status, but also leads to the loss of their social role and connections. The lack of reliable social guarantees for persons with a criminal past, their existing difficulties in household and employment issues complicate their resocialization process, which leads to repeated violations of the law by this category of people. Persons released from penal institutions may return to the institution due to possible problems:



In most cases, serious obstacles arise in the way of restoring socially beneficial relations of a person who has been released from places of deprivation of liberty. their reluctance to approach complicates the situation in such a way that the absence of important social ties is supplemented by the influence of the criminal environment/groups, and they accept those who have been locked up into their ranks without any obstacles. Those released include minors, the elderly, the sick, those who have been convicted several times, those who have been deprived of their freedom for a long time, women with small children, and other categories of citizens. It is not easy especially for those who are released after a long prison term, because it is difficult to imagine what they will face in freedom: a world that has changed beyond recognition, uncertainties in finding work and life, relatives, friends, family. These include problems with

relationships with neighbors, victims of crime, and not knowing what to do and who to turn to for help. The problem of resocialization of those who have served the sentence reflects a very important complex social problem. Social adaptation of persons who have passed criminal punishment and lost their socially useful connections is to create the necessary conditions to attract them to socially useful activities and to provide them with work, housing, education, and medical services. and based on the principles of legality, humanity, and justice, it is achieved with the help of a system of legal, socio-economic, educational, organizational and other measures aimed at the realization of other rights and freedoms.

Long-term human restraint causes negative psychological and social consequences. The psychological consequences are reflected in the fact that approximately 5-7 years after imprisonment, changes in the psyche begin that are difficult to restore: therefore, 35% of those released feel the need for special psychiatric or psychological support to restore the lost adaptation mechanisms. . They adapt with difficulty to a free life, which requires activity, energy, perseverance, responsibility, independence and initiative. That is why the convicts, adding to the number of homeless people, beggars, petty thieves, alcoholics and drug addicts, commit crimes again after a while and end up in the colony.

Conclusion: Practice shows that changes in the cognitive system of prisoners who have been in a penal institution for a long time weaken their success in social adaptation. In order to speed up the rehabilitation process of prisoners, to involve the released persons in socially useful work and study. Restoration of healthy family relationships, including effective communication with parents and loved ones. Creating a healthy social environment by restoring communicative social relations and further increasing the level of communication. By strengthening moral values as a factor of social norms and social behavior, it is possible to organize the process of social adaptation of the individual in a more positive way.

Nowadays, an unnatural situation has formed, which does not correspond to logic in terms of concepts and points of view regarding the definition of the harm or danger of certain (social) mental influences in one way or another. In the social consciousness, there is a certain perception and views that mental violence and harmful mental influence are clearly visible phenomena in mass communication media. Professionals in the field of psychological support and law enforcement face these emergencies almost every day. However, the factor of harmful mental influence remains outside the framework of the system of clear definitions and terms. And this, in one sense, seems to be an involuntary avoidance of clear understanding of the psychological forms of aggression and violence. The process of ensnaring a person in the "trap" of radical groups is not based on religious instructions, but on methods of spiritual manipulation.

This process is called recruitment in the Criminal Codes of the countries of the Central Asian region (hereinafter - MOM). I. Sh. According to Borchashvili, "recruitment should be understood as deliberate actions to collect, hire or attract, divert volunteers to participate in terrorist or extremist activities for the purpose of financial compensation. Recruitment begins with the search for candidates, and then ends with the conclusion of a contract by psychologically influencing them in any way (persuasion, blackmail, promises) to organize terrorist or extremist activities. The concept of recruitment also includes actions aimed at inciting the desire to participate in the commission of one or more crimes related to physical or



psychological pressure, as well as participation in the commission of terrorist and extremist crimes. It also takes an invitation to do so. Terms of employment can be determined both in writing (in the form of a contract) and verbally.

The current legislation of all the countries of the former union excludes the possibility of identifying cases of the use of psychotherapeutic manipulative methods (psychological abuse) during attraction or detention to a religious group. However, it should be noted that this practice was also introduced in France and Belgium in the early 2000s. "Manipulation dangerous to health" includes, for example, refusal of medical examination and treatment, use of methods that interrupt thought processes and affect the perception of information, etc. Here we are talking about intellectual frauds related to the illegal use of psychotherapeutic manipulation, the victims of which can be not only weak people, but also deceived or misled people.

In addition, different methods of manipulation can be combined and replaced within the same sphere of influence (extremist group). Indeed, in practice, such organizations, in the process of attracting new supporters, take advantage of their needs for recognition, recognition, and extraordinary extraordinary in a milder "long-lasting" form. Stricter requirements are applied to "mature" supporters under the pretext that "necessary conditions for bringing them to the final stage" should be required. A number of hard-hitting measures (restrictions, deprivation, self-punishment, free or low-paid work, etc.) are applied to "active" supporters; however, according to the teachings and norms of the group, it is not perceived as violence or oppression, but in the context of self-control. E.N. Volkov defines the following terms and their definitions that reflect the processes faced by consultants in rehabilitation work:

Trauma (emotional shock, mental damage, mental depression) is a serious and long-term negative socio-psychological consequences of any level caused by a person's interaction with other people or his personal activity. When assessing trauma, it is necessary to determine its degree (insignificant to significant) and the main damaged area (cognitive, emotional, behavioral, communicative).

Mental aggression (psychoaggression) is intentional insult, intimidation, drug addiction, torture and other types of abuse of another person or a group of people who do not want such a relationship and/or are not informed about the consequences of such an influence. social-spiritual influence aimed at inflicting mental, physical and material harm (injury).

Mental violence (mental violence) is a socio-psychological influence that deliberately forces another person or a group of people to do actions that are not part of their goals or actions contrary to moral standards; violation of the mental boundaries of a person or a social group without their knowledge and consent and without ensuring the social and mental safety of a person or a group of people, as well as all their legal rights; a factor leading to social, mental, physical or material damage (injury).

Membership in a subversive/radical religious group is the result of two interrelated factors, namely the ways in which recruiters attract, work with, and retain adherents, and the personal vulnerability of the recruit. is: First, we start by analyzing the second factor. Recruiters who are good at selecting prospective clients now, in most cases, try to work with those who are in an unusual, unstable or unpleasant social and psychological state. Recruiting customers include those on vacation (vacation, travel, entertainment), university students (especially first and last years of study), seniors (recently retired or long-term singles), naïve teenagers with an identity



crisis, anyone who for some reason finds themselves in a state of intense mental excitement (sick, grieving the death of a loved one, divorced, etc.), migrants, refugees, unemployed, prison can include people who are sentenced to punishment, people who feel the need for friendly, intimate relationships and seek to establish connections. A special risk group includes individuals who want to reach spiritual maturity and strive for "absolute truth" (often expecting simple and clear answers to complex questions) and creative thinkers. In general, under certain conditions, any person can become a victim of manipulation, even if not for a long time.

Signs that a person is under manipulative influence include:

- changes in behavior, style of dress, vocabulary, and interests;
- give examples of frequently repeated and unusual quotations
- humming the words of a certain song;
- loss of interest in family, friends, profession or school, entertainment;
- participation in questionable meetings (meetings, conferences);
- frequent travel to the country and abroad;
- many phone calls and messages;
- the abundance of religious messages on social networks;
- speak in unison;
- aggression or indifference towards loved ones

Conclusion: Today, the main way for the leaders of the radical movement to promote their ideas and expand their supporters is manipulation. Manipulation plays a very important role in spreading radical and destructive ideas among people and forming their own supporters groups out of them and having a great influence on the mass consciousness. At present, putting people into the "trap" of radical groups is not considered religious, but psychological manipulation, and the fact that such manipulation, providing psychological support to victims, and law enforcement officers face almost every day is a vivid example of this.

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