

The Procedure for Serving a Sentence in a Educational Colony

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Abstract: This article discusses the procedure and conditions of punishment in the educational colony, as well as the additional incentives and disciplinary measures used in the educational colonies. At the same time, there is talk about the history of the formation of educational colonies.

Keywords: juveniles, educational colonies, criminal punishment, execution, disciplinary actions.

In recent years, the rights and freedoms of the individual in our country reliable protection, respect for his honor and dignity, especially the execution of criminal punishment and other criminal-legal measures legality, justice, humaneness and wide-ranging reforms are being implemented to further expand the application of democratic principles.

As long as we do not properly form a legal culture in our society and do not put an end to crime, cases of breaking the law will continue. Respect for laws is formed on the basis of legal consciousness and culture of our people. That is, some people obey the law out of fear of punishment while others respect the law according to their upbringing. That is why, first of all, we need to widely introduce legal education among the population, especially the youth [1].

Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that The rights of incapacitated and lonely elderly persons, persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable categories of the population shall be protected by the state [2]. Despite the fact that the state protects and cares for the rights of minors based on this rule, unfortunately, minors commit crimes. This, in turn, causes minors to be held criminally responsible under the law, resulting in convictions against them.

In 1955, educational and labor colonies for minors were officially established in our republic, introducing two types: general and reinforced. In accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2003, 'On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan,' the reinforced orderly education colony was finished in our republic in 2004, and currently, one education colony is still operating [3].

Cultivation colonies are intended to keep convicts who have committed crimes before reaching adulthood (Article 50 of the Code of Criminal enforcement law).

Article 124 of the Code of Criminal enforcement specifies the procedure for serving a sentence in educational colonies. According to:

- juvenile prisoners under the age of sixteen from older prisoners;
- Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for the first time are kept separately from prisoners who have previously served imprisonment.

Convicts in educational colonies live in common housing. Convicts can buy food and basic necessities for up to 87.9% of the minimum wage. Convicts in educational colonies during the year have:

- twenty-four short-term and eight long-term meetings;
- twenty-four telephone conversations;
- twelve parcels or packages;
- entitled to twelve visits.

Juvenile convicts are granted an unlimited number of meetings with their parents and their substitutes. Convicts who have reached the age of eighteen and are left in educational colonies are provided with food, material, household support, and other punishment conditions in accordance with the norms established for juvenile convicts. The working conditions of these individuals are determined in accordance with labor legislation.

Prisoners in educational colonies, in addition to the incentive measures provided for in Article 102 of this Code:

- send to see cultural-spectacle and sports events held outside the territory of the institution;
- release for a period of up to eight hours under the supervision of parents, substitute persons or close relatives instead of a short-term meeting;
- Can be encouraged in the form of reduction of the period of detention and early release from it.

In addition to the disciplinary measures provided for in Article 105 of this Code, inmates in correctional colonies for violation of the order of serving a sentence may be punished with one deprivation of attendance.

Disciplinary punishment in the form of detention in the educational colony is imposed for up to seven days for prisoners aged fourteen to sixteen, and up to ten days for prisoners aged sixteen and older. Convicts admitted to the prison of educational colony are allowed to walk for two hours a day.

Prisoners who have reached the age of eighteen and are sentenced to deprivation of liberty are usually kept in correctional colonies until they reach the age of twenty-one. Convicts are kept in educational colonies by the decision of the head of the institution approved by the prosecutor. Convicts are transferred from a correctional colony to a colony of general order to continue serving their sentence after they reach the age of twenty-one, and those with a negative description reach the age of eighteen.

The issues of transfer of convicts to the penal colony for the continuation of the sentence are decided by the court in accordance with Article 537 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

According to Article 537 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [4]:

In accordance with the grounds provided for in the legislation, the transfer of a prisoner from a penal colony of one order to a colony of another order, from a prison to a colony and from a colony to a prison is carried out by a judge based on the presentation of the administration of the penal institution, as well as at the request of the prisoner or his defender. If the judge refuses to transfer the punishment from one order of execution colony to another order of execution, from prison to colony, from colony to prison, the submission or petition on this matter may be reconsidered at least six months after the date of the decision on rejection.

In accordance with the grounds stipulated in the legislation, the transfer of the convict from the educational colony to the penal colony is carried out by the judge according to the presentation of the administration of the educational colony agreed with the commission on children's issues. When deciding whether to transfer a convict who has reached the age of eighteen from a

correctional colony to a penal colony, the judge must take into account the degree of his recovery. A convict can be left to continue serving his sentence in a correctional colony until he reaches the age of twenty-one at the latest.

Prevention of crimes committed by minors has given impetus to the development of every country. Therefore, in our Republic, it is necessary to take appropriate measures before committing a crime, taking a special approach to this issue.

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