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## **ASPECTS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF CONVICTS' NUTRITION AND THEIR PROVISION WITH CLOTHING.**

**Abstract:** In the article, the author highlighted some aspects of the legal regulation of the nutrition of convicts to criminal punishment in the penitentiary system and their provision with clothing. The author notes that the legal status and material and household provision of convicts, their legal status and essence, legal aspects of regulating the place of residence of convicts, food and clothing provision of convicts, legal regulation of the provision of medical services to convicts are important. Because these are the primary needs of a person. He must exercise his natural rights, whether he is a prisoner or a person at large. In addition, the use of medical services is a constitutional right of every person. Also at the end of the article, it was concluded that the concept of material and household support of convicts' in the penal enforcement law should be clearly highlighted and article 84 of the Penal Enforcement Code should be supplemented with an appropriate supplement.

**Keywords:** convict, place of residence of convicts, nutrition of convicts, material and household provision, primary need, provision of clothing.

While the court separates the perpetrator of the crime from society by judicial judgment on behalf of the state, it provides for his right to safety in places of deprivation of Liberty in accordance with the provisions of international and national legislation. This right is a valid expression of the basic principles of relations between the state and the person serving the penalty of deprivation of Liberty. The right of an individual to security is determined by the fact that he guarantees the opportunity to satisfy the basic interests and needs of a person through the realization of his rights and freedoms, originality is also manifested in ways of ensuring this right by the state. That is, it is necessary to establish the legal status of convicts. Also, the purpose of punishment is not to punish, but to re-educate, to ensure that the convict understands his guilt in the penitentiary, does not repeat such acts, that once the convict is released, he joins society, to be a person who benefits society by his actions.

The legal status and material and domestic supply of convicts, their legal status and essence, the place of residence, nutrition of convicts and the legal regulatory aspects of the provision of convicts on top of each other, the legal regulation of the provision of medical services to convicts are important. Because it is the primary needs of a person. Whether he is a prisoner or a free person, he must exercise his natural rights. Also, the use of medical services is a constitutional right of each individual.

The legal status of the medical and sanitary supply of convicts, the legal aspects of the procedure for exempting convicts from punishment due to their illness are now an urgent issue. Zero's poor medical sanitation in penal institutions under the former Soviet Union had caused a number of severe consequences in nataja, as many mahbus gained incurable diseases.

The issue of convict food is carried out by Article 85 of the Criminal-executive code. The norm of food prescribed in this should be at the level that ensures the normal state of the human body.

Persons sentenced to imprisonment are given food that ensures the normal life of the human organism [1].

The norm of meals is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the state of health of convicts, their age, the nature and severity of their work [2]. Convicts can be provided with additional food at the expense of the enterprises, institutions and organizations that involved them in the work.

Convicts of a certain category, that is, involved in hard labor, are given food in the increased norm. Each penal institution will have special cooking areas, and they will be provided with the necessary dishes. Convicts are required to be given three meals a day. It is also allowed to provide additional food at the expense of the funds of enterprises or institutions that have attracted convicts to work. Convict food is prepared using hired labourers and convicts themselves in special kitchens, with convicts eating at fixed times on the agenda. Food that is cooked for convicts should first of all be of good quality and high in calories. Food distributed to convicts is checked by a representative of the administration and a medical officer. Raw materials that are necessary for cooking are stored in special warehouses. Convicts from a store on the territory of the colony are allowed to buy additional food in the amount prescribed by the norm. In addition, the fact that parcels are allowed to be received by a fixed amount also provides an opportunity for them to receive additional food [3].

Food given to convicted pregnant women, nursing mothers, minors, as well as persons with disabilities is determined by increased norms. On the basis of a medical conclusion, they may be allowed to receive additional food products.

Convicts of a certain category are given an increased amount of food, the reason for which is manifested in the fact that they are involved in hard labor. Each penal institution will have special cooking areas and will be provided with dishes, respectively. Convicts are required to be given three meals a day [2]. It is also allowed to provide additional meals at the expense of the funds of enterprises or institutions that have attracted convicts to work. Convict food is cooked in special kitchens on a carpet using hired labor and convicts themselves, and convicts are allowed to eat only at fixed times on the agenda. Food that is cooked for convicts should first of all be of good quality and high in calories. Food distributed to convicts is checked by a representative of the administration and a medical officer. Raw materials for food are stored in special storage places. Convicts from a magazine in the Colony area are allowed to buy additional food in the amount of the prescribed norm. In addition, the fact that they are allowed to receive parcels according to the specified amount also gives them the opportunity to receive additional food [4].

Persons held in the institution are provided with food according to the norms approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and published by the relevant order of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The organization of feeding is carried out by the Department of intendancy supply (group). The responsibilities of this department include:

- a) development of an eating routine taking into account the work characteristics of various categories of persons included in the provision;
- b) to organize the preparation of meals according to the norms established for the daily supply and to control that those in the supply eat according to these standards;
- c) provide food preparation areas with the necessary equipment and related devices, keep them in an exemplary state, maintain technological, cooling equipment and kitchen utensils on the basis of sanitary requirements, and comply with the rules for their use;

d) compliance with sanitary and hygienic rules when storing food in warehouses, sending them to the kitchen, transporting them, storing them in the kitchen, preparing food and distributing ready-made food;

e) preparing food, sending them and food, ensuring the conditions for the personnel employed in transportation to comply with the rules of personal hygiene;

f) ensure timely repair of technological and cooling equipment;

j) To provide catering facilities and other catering facilities with dishes and inventory washing and disinfectants authorized by the Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

h) purchase of technological equipment, dishes, inventory, sanitary clothing.

Convicts will be able to trade from shops in the right of the institution in the form of a fixed amount of salary or cashless from their own money to meet their needs [2].

The medical services for convicts are organized in each institution. They carry out sanitary epidemiological control in addition to providing medical services at the institution.

The head of the medical department is considered to have the following powers:

a) participates in the development of the diet and the list of foods necessary for cooking, theoretically calculates the calories of food to be prepared once a month;

b) submits to the head of the institution a list of persons being transferred to meals by special standards;

c) the institution checks daily whether the storage of food products available in the Food Warehouse and magazine, as well as at the personal disposal of convicts, meets the requirement, compliance with the rules and deadlines for their use;

d) organizes an examination of the quality of the prepared food by all standards of supply. The results of the examination and the fact that ready-made meals are allowed to be distributed, writes in a special notebook of quality control of cooking;

e) prohibits the distribution of poor-quality raw materials, semi - (ready-to-play) factories, the consumption of poor-quality foods and ready-made foods;

f) organizes medical examination of food supply workers;

g) organizes the conduct of hygiene training for employees engaged in the preparation, distribution, shipment of food [2]. It is not allowed to be consumed if the food brought to the institution does not meet the requirements imposed or its quality is in doubt.

The institution must have a certificate of quality, indicating the time of preparation of the food products brought to the institution. Food products without a quality certificate are not accepted.

The intendency supply unit (group) organizes property examination of expired foods, with the exception of perishable products, whose unfitness for consumption is evident [4]. The department also addresses issues of whether or not to use food products that do not require special hygienic checks.

According to the medical department of the institution, there is a change in the organoleptic properties of food (including perishable) products, a change in the character and level of these changes, changes in the chemical composition of products, the degree of contamination and microflora of products in bacterial terms, an excess of the amount that pesticides and harmful substances can be allowed in, in order to determine the possibility of infection (based on accurate epidemiological data) from products contaminated with microbes, a hygienic examination is organized.

According to the daily energy value of products, the three - Mahal nutrition is distributed as follows: to breakfast - 30-35%, to lunch - 40-45%, to dinner-20-30%. The distribution of the indicated products can be changed in percent, depending on the heavy-lightness of the work: for those who work on the first shift - 35% at breakfast, 40% at lunch, -25% At dinner; for those who work on the second and third (night) shifts - breakfast and dinner consist of 30%, Lunch - 40% [5].

If the feeding time is carried out in several shifts lasting more than an hour, then a separate meal is prepared for each shift. The dish should be ready 20-30 minutes before its distribution and distributed within 2 hours from the time it is ready.

When distributing dishes, the temperature of the first foods and hot drinks should not be lower than 75°C, the second should not be lower than 65°C, cold foods and drinks should be from 70 to 140°C. It can stand on a hot plate for up to 3 hours until the first and second meals are distributed. It is allowed exceptionally to keep ready-made food for more than the specified period. In cases where the rest of the food is forced to be stored, it can be completely cooled and stored for up to 12 hours at a temperature not higher than 600 C [5]. Chilled food is examined and examined by the doctor of the medical department before distribution, then heated a second time (boiled, heated). The duration of the distribution of food heated for the second time should not exceed one hour. It is strictly forbidden to mix food with foods prepared on the previous day.

When there is a need to deliver food directly to the workplace, meals are carried out in thermoses, which are filled and oven. Bread and dishes are delivered in clean boxes or in sects separated for them. The delivery time should not exceed 2 hours [2]. At work, plates are allocated on which food is heated, tables for meals. It is not allowed to distribute chilled food without heating, and liquid food without boiling.

Persons who are assigned to perform auxiliary work in the kitchen are not allowed to work in the kitchen without a medical examination to determine whether there are purulent diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

Meals for convicts are carried out in the kitchen or food distribution areas of production facilities by Brigade, category and Department during the hours specified in the agenda.

While the production of kitchen accommodation with sahani is located between sahani, the nutrition of working convicts is carried out in the kitchen. In this case, it is necessary to ensure that they are completely separated from the convicts who were not taken to work.

Breakfast, lunch and dinner are organized in the kitchens in the upbringing colonies. In order to ensure the uninterrupted operation of communal and household facilities, separate feeding of convicts working at these facilities can be allowed by the head of the Penal institutions. Prisoners held in cells are given food in the cell or at work [3]. Convicts held in the reception Department are given food on camera at a specially designated place. The Penal institutions administration must ensure that order is maintained during meals.

It is also important to maintain order between convicts, to spend their free time at this time without looting and committing irregularities. In general, the involvement of convicts ' free time in socially useful activities is the constant focus of the turma administration, this activity is carried out by the involvement of convicts in forced labor, the establishment of general and vocational education, the implementation of sports, religious – spiritual and similar activities. Of those shown, only Labour is compulsory for convicts, and may volunteer for the rest. In the legislation of some foreign countries, the active participation of convicts in such activities plays a leading role in determining their positive behavior, determining the degree of moral recovery, and increases the possibility of early parole of a convict [8].

In addition, the active participation of convicts in programs for treatment courses against alcoholism, drug addiction or poisoning, in programs at the stage of preparation for release, in religious-spiritual programs is also the basis for stimulation [9].

Convicts can buy food and the most necessary by transferring money from the account of money in their personal account. A shop is set up in Penal institution to allow convicts to buy groceries and essentials, and the daily operation of this shop is ensured, except on weekends [6]. Prisoners held in the cells of the stands and in the Carters of general, strict and special-order colonies are prohibited from being taken out to the store. They buy food and the most necessary things, usually through the heads of the category [7]. After checking that the convicted person has enough money in his personal account, as well as the right to

buy food and the most necessary things for this month, the convicted person is allowed to buy food and the most necessary things. When the purchase is made, the Penal institutions employee hands the convict over to the finance department, taking a note from him that he has bought food and the most necessary things. Persons sentenced to imprisonment are provided with underwear and shoes, taking into account the sex and climatic conditions of the convicted person, depending on the season, clothing in the sample set at the expense of the Republican budget, with the exception of persons whose punishment is passing in the settlement colonies [6]. Convicts' clothing and shoes are repaired free of charge. Convict women living outside the Penal institutions area as well as their children under the age of three, pregnant women in the Penal institution's orphanage, are provided with food, clothing and shoes in the norms established for nursing mothers.

In the case of convict women who have children under three years of age in the settlement-colony without the necessary funds, the administration of the settlement-colony is provided with food, clothing and shoes intended for children who are kept in Penal institution's orphanage for their child.

Those who are being released will receive seasonal clothing and shoes, as well as clothing and shoes for free if there is no money to buy them. For these purposes, exempted persons may be given a lump sum allowance [10].

From the above, it can be said that in criminal Executive law, the concept of material and domestic supply of convicts should be clearly covered. In this, we propose to include the following concepts:

"The material domestic supply of convicts – the guarantor of their vital rights, on the basis of established international norms, is said to have a place of residence, eat, dress in the prescribed manner and exercise other material and domestic rights".

Accordingly, Article 84 of the current criminal-Executive law is intended to be supplemented by a provision that "persons deprived of liberty shall live in common accommodations, rooms or chambers, which are distributed according to the law, equipped in accordance with the established procedure, no less than the standards established by law." The amendment in this way serves to establish the requirements for the material and domestic supply of convicts at the level of the legislation.

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