
Ernis Kazybekovich Isamatov¹, Eristina Azret-Alievna Kochkarova¹⁺, Muskai Sekenovich Ismailbekov¹, Medetbek Kubatbekovich Kazakbaev¹, Aida Aspekovna Atakulova¹, Aidai Nurudinovna Nurudinova¹

¹ Kyrgyz National University named after J. Balasagyn

Abstract. The subject of the article is the legal, institutional and practical problems of ensuring the security of construction facilities during the organization and conduct of terrorist acts. Particular attention is paid to the legislative framework that ensures the increase in the efficiency of interaction between relevant state bodies in the prevention, detection and suppression of any illegal activity aimed at the destruction of any construction facilities.

INTRODUCTION

The penal correctional system of the Kyrgyz Republic is a set of bodies and institutions whose activities are aimed at achieving the goals of punishment within the framework of legal regulations and a certain sphere of functioning, which has appropriate material, technical, financial and human resources for this purpose, executing criminal penalties and implementing other measures of criminal law nature.

The penal correction system of the Kyrgyz Republic is a multifunctional system that not only carries out penalties in the form of deprivation of liberty or without isolation from society (probation), but also organises the involvement of convicts in work, provides general and professional training for specialists, sanitary and preventive work and treatment of convicts, operational and investigative activities, social work with convicts and monitoring of their behaviour [1].

METHODS

The study used methods of analysis of the regulatory framework of the Kyrgyz Republic related to ensuring the safety of construction facilities and the population. Based on the results obtained, the key objects and connections between them, necessary for the creation of a methodology for the interaction of government agencies with each other, have been established.

* Corresponding author: eristina_k@mail.ru

© The Authors, published by EDP Sciences. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
This approach is valid for studies in which the study of objects, properties, and processes that affect their change was carried out [2-4].

In addition, the dialectical method was used, which is the basis of scientific knowledge of legal phenomena [5, 6]. To clarify the information obtained, the method of systematization was used [7, 8, 9].

RESULT

Since gaining independence, the Kyrgyz Republic has carried out large-scale reforms to liberalise and humanise the criminal justice system as part of the country's sustainable development. In the process of improving the penal enforcement legislation, many new, positive aspects have appeared in it. For example, the Criminal Executive Code (CEC) of the Kyrgyz Republic for the first time singles out the objectives of this branch of law as an independent category. According to part 1 of Article 3 of the Penal Enforcement Code, the objectives of the Penal Enforcement Legislation are: 1) creation of conditions for correction and resocialisation of convicted persons and other persons to whom punishments and compulsory measures of criminal-legal influence are applied; 2) protection of human rights in the execution of punishments and compulsory measures of criminal-legal influence; and 3) ensuring the safety of the individual, society and the state, prevention of committing crimes by convicted persons and other persons.

From the meaning of the above norms it follows that the law places emphasis on correction and resocialisation of convicted persons. Giving this importance, the new amendments to the Criminal Executive Code (dated 28 October 2021) normatively defines the concept of "correction" and "resocialisation" and discloses these concepts in detail. According to Article 6 of the Penal Enforcement Code, the main means of correction and resocialisation of convicts are the established procedure for the execution and serving of sentences and compulsory measures of criminal law influence (regime); educational influence; socially useful work; work on social adaptation; education and vocational training. The criteria for assessing the correction and resocialization of convicts are law-abiding behaviour, conscientious attitude to work and education, active participation in educational activities, as well as in re-socialization programmes, reconciliation procedures with victims, voluntary taking measures to compensate for the harm caused by the crime, participation in the life of their family, formation of value orientations based on respect for social norms. Previously, such a definition was formulated only in the theory of correctional pedagogy.

From the point of view of theory, the normative consolidation of the goals of the Penal Enforcement Law in the Penal Enforcement Code is undoubtedly a positive moment. But in practice another question arises, how feasible are the set goals in conditions when the state and state bodies, including correctional institutions, are in difficult economic conditions, in the period of building a democratic society and development of the country. Taking into account the existing difficulties and the crisis after the coronavirus pandemic, which revealed huge problems not only in material and technical support, but also in the state of health care in closed institutions. Is it possible to form in all convicts law-abiding behaviour, respectful attitude to a person and society in the conditions of economic crisis and widespread unemployment? What are the criteria for determining the degree of correction of convicts?

Today, based on the real state of affairs, we can say that in most cases the goals of penal enforcement legislation are not achieved, convicts are not reformed and many people leave prison embittered and even subject to the process of radicalisation. Unfortunately, the problem of radicalisation in closed institutions is particularly acute not only in the countries of Central Asia, but also in Europe and other countries.
CONCLUSION

The strategic goal of state policy in the religious sphere is to create an effective state system of prevention and suppression of extremist and terrorist activities. Today, the legal basis for countering extremism and terrorism in the country is the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Freedom of Religion and Religious Organisations in the Kyrgyz Republic" and "On Countering Extremist Activity", other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as international treaties ratified by the state.

REFERENCES

4. M. Logachev, P. Limarev, BIO Web Conf. 83, 05005 (2024)