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### **Criminological Foundations of Resocialization of People Sentenced to Long Terms of Punishment**

The reform of the State criminal-executive service of Ukraine and changes in the criminal-executive legislation in accordance with international standards of treatment of prisoners put before our government the task of creating such system of execution of punishments, which would be able to identify priority conditions and means of correction and resocialization of prisoners, prevention of new crimes as prisoners and other people.

With the accession in 2004 the Criminal Executive code of Ukraine in force, was introduced the new notion for penitentiary science «resocialization», that is, the conscious recovery of the prisoner in the social status of a full member of society; his return to independent generally accepted socio-normative life in society, which in turn gave rise to a fairly broad scientific discussion concerning the interpretation of its content.

Characteristic for the process of resocialization of prisoners as an important national trend in the fight against crime, is that resocialization is in close connection with the needs of civil society.

The successful resocialization of people released from punishment, is of particular importance because it is well known that the level of crime in the state is one of the causes of social tension in society.

It is important to note that the basis for targeted preventive maintenance and the entire process of resocialization of people

released from punishment, is a comprehensive study of them. This study involves collecting data on positive and negative qualities of the personality of the prisoner, his conduct prior to condemnation and the period of serving of punishment, introduction to material and social conditions of life of the prisoner, the nature of the relationship between family members, the position of the person who served a sentence in a group of citizens.

The main approaches to the problem of labour and home appliances of the people released from places of imprisonment, is an understanding of its social importance, which usually goes beyond crime fighting and crime prevention. Resocialization of prisoners is not only prevention, but to all, the attempt of societal support for the viability of those citizens who lost it in connection with punishment serving.

As a result, more often there are cases where the person was dismissed from penal institutions or the detention areas before reaching his correction, not having received timely assistance in the labour and household device, re-commit repeated crimes (more than 20 % of dismissed), which in turn negates the process of resocialization. Therefore, our attention is drawn to this subject.

**Keywords:** resocialization, agency of corrections, individual prevention.