RESPONSIBILITY OF MINORS

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Annotation: *This article discusses the legal aspects of the responsibility of minors. Based on the directions to be considered, appropriate proposals have been made.*

Keywords: *minors, administrative offense, administrative responsibility, interdepartmental commissions, method.*

INTRODUCTION

The issue of bringing minors to justice for committed offenses is relevant and significant at the present time, because. the system of prevention, registration and education of minors remains a priority in the Republic of Uzbekistan and requires its regular improvement.

It is important to remember that juvenile delinquency creates prerequisites for the growth of general crime and represents a reserve for adult crime.

Noting the importance of the issue of the younger generation, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his report at the VIII Congress of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan noted: national and universal values.

We must not forget that each of us is responsible for the education and upbringing of children in order to protect them from various threats and dangers, such as drug addiction, religious extremism, missionary work, as well as the harmful influence of "mass culture" [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In our country, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of children and youth is a priority of state policy and is always in the spotlight: in the last two years alone, a number of laws, dozens of decrees, resolutions of the President and government decisions regarding this area have been adopted. State Prize established

"Mard uglon" and the medal "Kelajak Bunyodkori". The Concept for the Development of the State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025 and the Road Map for its implementation were adopted. A lot of work has been done on this basis. In particular, the Agency for Youth Affairs and interdepartmental councils on youth issues, chaired by the Prime Minister, began to operate. In the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, a Commission on Youth Issues has been established, Youth Parliaments have been formed under the chambers of the Oliy Majlis. Youth Day has been established, forums and festivals are being held, which in a short time have taken a strong place in the life of our society.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rights of minors are protected by the state (Article 45), parents are obliged to raise children until they reach adulthood (Article 64), children are equal before the law, regardless of the origin and civil status of parents (Article 65) [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that minors as subjects of responsibility have special characteristics due to their age. Administrative offenses committed by a minor are due to the characteristics of his personality, age, value orientations, attitudes and goals. In adolescence, in the process of moral formation of a personality, experience is accumulated, both positive and negative. This is evidenced by the fact that a significant part of the offenses are committed by minors in complicity with adults. This has an adverse effect on the state of law and order in general, necessitates the use of general and special warning measures [7].

Noting the features of national legislation in the field of administrative responsibility of minors, the following distinctive features can be distinguished:

a) judicial bodies (judges), as well as district (city) interdepartmental commissions on juvenile affairs, being authorized bodies for considering cases of administrative offenses of minors, have the primary goal of ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of minors, their social and pedagogical rehabilitation;

b) administrative responsibility in relation to minors is mostly educational in nature, since measures of influence that are not administrative penalties are usually applied to juvenile offenders;

c) the purpose of administrative liability in relation to juvenile offenders is the application of a smaller volume and degree of deprivation or restriction of rights and freedoms in comparison with adult offenders;

d) in relation to minors, a measure of punishment as an administrative arrest cannot be applied;

e) for the commission of administrative offenses, in addition to minors, their parents may also be held liable [6].

Another important feature of the responsibility of minors, established by the Code of Administrative Responsibility (CAO) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is that the commission of an administrative offense by a minor is recognized as a mitigating circumstance, and the involvement of such a person in the commission of an administrative offense is an aggravating circumstance. It should be noted that the measures of state coercion against minors, to a greater extent than the administrative responsibility of adult offenders, have moral and educational goals, therefore, the re-education and correction of offenders is possible without the use of administrative measures. responsibility.

Speaking about administrative responsibility, we consider it appropriate to understand what it is as a whole, since among all the types of legal responsibility established by the state, administrative responsibility is the most common type. Unlike the

definition of administrative punishment, administrative responsibility is a broader concept that includes administrative punishment as a central element.

It should be noted that the current legislation does not provide a general definition of administrative responsibility, despite the fact that Article 10 (The concept of an administrative offense) of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that administrative liability is provided for committing an administrative offense.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the conducted studies have shown that the administrative responsibility of minors is characterized by a number of features that necessitate their consideration in law enforcement practice.

Taking into account these proposals when amending the legislation of Uzbekistan in the future would solve a number of theoretical and practical problems of bringing minors to administrative responsibility, increase the level of protection of the rights of minors and create prerequisites for the prevention of offenses in general.

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