

LEGAL ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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ABSTRACT: The article offers a general overview of the national legislation in the field of combating juvenile delinquency. Ongoing reforms in this area. The role of the state in the prevention of offenses, which consists in the implementation of a set of interrelated measures carried out by bodies and institutions directly engaged in the prevention of offenses in order to preserve and strengthen law and order, identify, suppress offenses, as well as identify, eliminate the causes of offenses.

KEYWORDS: offense, juvenile delinquent, neglect, homelessness of minors, antisocial actions, prevention, misconduct, criminal liability, administrative responsibility, disciplinary responsibility, civil liability, regulatory framework.

INTRODUCTION: The problem of juvenile delinquents in today's society is one of the most complex and controversial. Unfortunately, not every teenager is aware of what illegal acts they commit lead to severe and difficult-to-fix consequences. One of the main directions of the policy of any democratic state is the prevention of offenses, which consists in the implementation of a set of interrelated activities carried out by bodies and institutions directly engaged in the prevention of offenses in order to preserve and strengthen law and order, identify, suppress offenses, as well as identify, eliminate the causes of offenses and conditions conducive to them.

Subsequently, in order to regulate relations in the field of prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.-263 "On prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors" was adopted on September 29, 2010, which defined a system of social, legal, medical and other measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to neglect, homelessness of minors, their commission of offenses or other antisocial actions, carried out in conjunction with individual preventive work.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS. The following legislative normative legal acts in this area are the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2014 "On the prevention of offenses", the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 16, 2016, Law No. 407 "On internal Affairs bodies", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2014 PP-2833 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and combating crime". Thus, at the legislative level, the legal basis for the prevention of neglect and delinquency only among minors has been defined. This circumstance, as well as the need to implement priority tasks to improve legal mechanisms that ensure public order, protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens from criminal encroachments, pointed to the need for further improvement of legislation in the field of general crime prevention.

It is necessary to briefly give a definition of the concept of offense. An offense is the guilty behavior of a legally capable person, which contradicts the prescriptions of the norms of law, causes harm to other persons and entails legal responsibility. All offenses are usually divided into two groups: misdemeanors and crimes (the most serious offenses). Misconduct can be labor, disciplinary, administrative and civil (tort). Crimes are understood, as a rule, as criminal offenses, that is, acts that violate the criminal law. They may vary in severity category. Depending on the type of offense, appropriate responsibility is allocated — criminal, administrative, disciplinary, civil law.

1. Criminal liability – liability for violation of the laws provided for by the Criminal Code. A crime provided for by criminal law is socially dangerous, encroaching on the social order, property, personality, rights and freedoms of citizens, public order (murder, robbery, rape, insults, petty theft, hooliganism). For malicious hooliganism, theft, rape, criminal liability begins at the age of 14.

2. Administrative liability is applied for violations provided for by the Code of Administrative Offences. Administrative violations include: violation of traffic rules, violation of fire safety. For administrative offenses, they are brought to responsibility from the age of 16. Punishment: fine, warning, correctional labor.

3. Disciplinary responsibility is a violation of labor duties, i.e. violation of labor legislation, for example: late for work, absenteeism without a valid reason.

4. Civil liability regulates property relations. Penalties for the offender: compensation for harm, payment of damage.

Analyzing the regulatory framework for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the main objectives of the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency are:

- * prevention of neglect, homelessness of minors, their commission of offenses or other antisocial actions, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions that contribute to them;
- * ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of minors;
- * formation of law-abiding behavior of minors;
- * socio-pedagogical rehabilitation of minors and families in a socially dangerous situation;
- * identification and suppression of cases of involvement of minors in the commission of offenses or other antisocial actions.

The basic principles of crime prevention include legality, humanity, consistency, priority of the method of persuasion and differentiation of measures of influence and an individual approach.

The types of crime prevention have been established, which include general crime prevention, special crime prevention, individual crime prevention and victimological crime prevention.

The necessary conditions are being created in the country to ensure the rights and interests of young people, so that young men and women receive education, have a decent job, and can realize their knowledge and abilities. Practical confirmation of this was the announcement of 2021 as the Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's quote to the point: "Youth is the hope and support of the people, acts as a decisive force in the effective implementation of large-scale reforms. Undoubtedly, an important place in the further development of the country is occupied by young people who master modern knowledge and professions, innovative technologies, foreign languages."

As you know, young people tend to think in a new way, confidently propose and implement new ideas, and take an unconventional approach to solving problems. Therefore, today we attach priority to the quality education of the younger generation, the realization of their talents and potential in science, business, art, literature and sports, ensuring active participation in public and political life

CONCLUSION. Summing up the above, we can conclude that reforming the legislative framework in the field of juvenile delinquency is another step towards further deepening democratic reforms and the formation of a strong civil society in the country, will ensure the

formation of a holistic regulatory framework in the field of crime prevention, will further strengthen the rule of law in the country, the creation of an effective, multi-level system of crime prevention, ensuring the protection of public order, the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

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