

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS

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ANNOTATION

In the sixth section of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the specifics of juvenile liability are indicated. Chapter Fifteen of this section defines punishment and its appointment including: the code

Article 81 covers the penal system under which persons who commit crimes before the age of eighteen may be subject to basic penalties such as fines, compulsory public works, correctional work, restriction of freedom, deprivation of liberty, and may not impose additional penalties on persons who commit crimes before the age of eighteen.

Article 81 of the review of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the concept of a minor, in which, in finding a person to be a minor, a person who has reached the age of thirteen before committing a crime, but is under the age of eighteen. To a certain age of the person (13, 14, 15, 16, 17 dan (age 18) does not matter, but the courts apply lighter types of punishment to younger defendants and more severe types of punishment to older ones in the process of individualizing punishment.

When considering cases of crimes of minors, it is necessary to carefully, comprehensively and objectively examine the cases that need to be proven on the case, correctly assess the real set of circumstances and evidence determined taking into account the degree of social danger of the act and the identity of the defendant, to fully use the features and benefits specified in the law, following the principles

One of the cases that must be proven in the crimes of minors is that its age and identity are considered to be the age at which responsibility for the crime begins not from the date of birth of the person, but after the expiration of the birthday, that is, from the zero hour of the next day.

According to Part 3 of Article 87 of the criminal code, when a minor is far behind his age in development and does not fully realize the importance of his committed actions, a coercive measure may be used instead of a judicial penalty.

The features of the criminal prosecution of minor persons are reflected in Section VI of the General part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The sixth section consists of two chapters, Chapter XV defines the norms of "punishment and its appointment", Chapter XVI "exemption from liability or punishment".



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Section VI of the general part of the Criminal Code systematizes norms related to issues of criminal liability and punishment of minors. Taking into account the relatively civil, physical and spiritual immaturity of minors, it makes it possible to impose criminal liability on them and summarize the more humane principles and conditions for applying punishment.

It is known that, according to Article 16 of the Criminal Code, in the concept of liability for a crime, judicial condemnation of a person guilty of committing a crime is a legal consequence of committing a crime, expressed in the application of a penalty or other legal measure of influence.

In accordance with Article 17 of the Criminal Code, sane individuals who have reached the age of sixteen before committing a crime are held accountable. But, although persons who committed a crime before the age of eighteen are held accountable in accordance with general rules, the specifics of juvenile liability are taken into account when setting penalties for them. Also, minors can be held accountable only when their actions contain the content of the crime in the Articles Mentioned in Article 17 of the Criminal Code.

Committing an act in which there are all signs of the content of the crime provided for by the criminal code is the basis for prosecution. Article 3 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan"on guarantees of the rights of the child" establishes that a person (persons) before the age of eighteen (reaching adulthood) is considered a child. Therefore, when establishing responsibility for committing a crime on a minor in criminal law, the legislator takes into account the age of a minor, the specific physiological and intellectual development of a minor, the child's ability to understand the essence of his behavior, his place in society, the profession he can engage in, as well as other factors.

The system of penalties applied to minors differs from the system of penalties applied to minors. For example, according to Article 81 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, persons who commit crimes before the age of eighteen are subject to basic penalties such as fines, mandatory public works, correctional work, restriction of freedom, deprivation of Liberty. In the case of minor persons, penalties such as deprivation of a certain right applied to minor persons as well as life imprisonment do not apply. At the same time, it should be noted that according to Article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, penalties for restricting service or sending to a disciplinary part apply only to military personnel.

Additional penalties may also not be imposed on minor persons.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that it is necessary to adequately identify the reasons and conditions that allowed minors to commit crimes and take measures to eliminate them, to focus on the issue of their release from liability or punishment when applying coercive measures against minors, and also to apply measures that do not adversely affect the physical and spiritual development of a minor Because the punishment of the younger generation in Calonia, being among the arch-criminals, can negatively affect their spiritual, moral and educational qualities.



REFERENCES

- 1. 1. Decision No. 21 of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 15, 2000 "on judicial practice in cases of crimes of minors".
- 2. 2. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan T. 2022
- **3.** Rustambaev M.X. Reviews of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan T.2021