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## **LIABILITY FOR CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILES**

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### **Abstract**

This thesis analyzes the concept of offenses committed by minors, their essence, causes of commission and origin, the main tasks of the authorized bodies in this area based on the existing legal norms.

**Keywords:** Offense, prevention of offenses, lack of supervision among minors and prevention of offenses, responsibility of minors, lack of supervision.

### **INTRODUCTION**

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Prevention of Crimes” dated May 14, 2014, “a crime is a culpable unlawful act (action or inaction) for the commission of which administrative or criminal liability is provided.”

Crime prevention is a system of legal, social, organizational and other measures of general, special, individual and victimological prevention of crimes used to maintain and strengthen law and order, identify and eliminate crimes, as well as identify and eliminate the causes of crimes and the conditions that enable them to be committed [1].

Crimes committed by minors are fundamentally different from crimes committed by adults in their essence, time of commission, motive and other characteristics.

In particular, such specific features of the rights of a group of people of a certain age, mental, and other positive or negative characteristics are not deviations, but rather a behavioral norm characteristic of minors [2].



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### MAIN PART

Insufficient supervision of minors by their legal representatives, indifference from those around them and the public can also cause them to commit crimes.

Negative consequences such as concealing crimes committed in this area, ignoring them by the public, or seeking forgiveness from the community lead to the development of a misconception in the minds of young people about not being held accountable for the crimes committed. Therefore, the consequences of each crime committed by minors and its prevention are of great importance.

Therefore, on September 10, 2010, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Prevention of Crime and Crimes among Minors” was adopted.

According to the law, a minor is defined as a person under the age of eighteen [3].

Juvenile liability is the liability of persons who have committed a crime under the age of 18, strictly limited types of punishment imposed in accordance with the criminal law. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes special liability, taking into account the specific features and other circumstances of crimes committed by minors. These are: a) a fine; b) correctional labor; c) imprisonment; d) deprivation of liberty as one of the punishments. They are imposed depending on the type and nature of the crime, and other types of punishment, additional punishments cannot be imposed on minors (Article 81 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The amount and terms of punishment imposed on persons who have committed a crime under the age of majority are much shorter. Correctional labor is determined within a period of 1 month to 1 year, and the convict cannot be sent to places other than his place of residence to serve this punishment. Imprisonment is imposed within a period of 1 month to 3 months. The term of imprisonment is also determined depending on the age of the minor and the degree of social danger of the crime: for minors under 16 years of age - up to 3 years for a minor crime; for a serious crime - up to 6 years; for a very serious crime - up to 10 years; for those aged 16 to 18 years of age - up to 4 years for a minor crime; for a serious crime - up to 7 years; for a very serious crime - up to 10 years, and in no case may these terms be exceeded. Minors sentenced to imprisonment by a court shall serve their sentence in a juvenile correctional colony. Special rules for the release of minors from liability or punishment shall apply [7].



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In studying the causes of juvenile crimes and the conditions that make them possible, the author divided the determinants (factors) leading to the commission of crimes into three groups, namely factors in the economic and social sphere, spiritual and mental factors, and organizational and managerial factors. The specific features of individual prevention of juvenile crimes were studied based on the following classification:

- 1) features related to the psychology of the juvenile;
- 2) features related to the environment in which the juvenile grows up;
- 3) features related to the purpose of the forces influencing the juvenile;
- 4) features related to the activities of the subjects of juvenile crime prevention.

The question of whether juveniles have characteristics that would justify their separation as a separate special social type of person in the prevention of delinquency and crime among juveniles remains one of the most controversial issues.

## **CONCLUSION**

Improving the legislation regulating the fight against juvenile delinquency provides opportunities to enrich the professional knowledge of law enforcement officers, increase their legal culture, sense of duty and responsibility in deciding the fate of offenders, protect public order, treat persons serving sentences in correctional institutions well, and apply differentiated methods of correction and reeducation.

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