

ACTIVITIES OF THE SYSTEM OF PROVIDING SOCIAL AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO MINORS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes the issues related to the continuous improvement of the system of providing social and legal assistance to minors in Uzbekistan. The article also offers recommendations for establishing effective mechanisms for the social and legal protection of minors.

Keywords: Minors, internal affairs, crime, law, social and legal, society.

Introduction

O'ZBEKISTONDA VOYAGA YETMAGANLARGA IJTIMOY-HUQUQIY YORDAM KO'RSATISH TIZIMI FAOLIYATI

ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СИСТЕМЫ ОКАЗАНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОЙ ПОМОЩИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИМ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada O'zbekistonda voyaga yetmaganlarga ijtimoiy-huquqiy yordam ko'rsatish tizimi takomillashib borishi to'g'risidagi masalalar tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek maqolada voyaga yetmaganlarni ijtimoiy-huquqiy himoya qilishning asosiy mexanizmlarini yo'lga qo'yish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: voyaga yetmaganlar, ichki ishlar, jinoyatchilik, huquq, ijtimoiy-huquqiy, jamiyat.

Аннотация

В данной статье проанализированы вопросы совершенствования системы оказания социально-правовой помощи несовершеннолетним в Узбекистане. Также в статье представлены рекомендации по внедрению основных механизмов социальной и правовой защиты несовершеннолетних.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетние, органы внутренних дел, преступность, право, социально-правовой, общество.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, special attention has been paid to minors. In particular, significant efforts have been undertaken to ensure human rights and freedoms within society. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted during the early years of independence, established the social, economic, and political foundations of the state, the principles of fair and democratic governance, the strategic directions of social development, and guarantees for human rights and freedoms. The Constitution firmly stipulates that the state shall ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens enshrined in the Constitution and laws. Article 27 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Prevention of Offenses” dated May 14, 2014, provides that the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency among minors shall be carried out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors” and other legislative acts.

Article 45 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that minors, persons with disabilities, and elderly individuals living alone are under state protection. Article 64 obliges parents to support and raise their children until they reach adulthood, while Article 65 guarantees the equality of children before the law regardless of their parents’ origin or civil status and establishes that motherhood and childhood are protected by the state. In order to ensure comprehensive protection of children’s rights, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Laws “On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child” and “On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors.” These laws demonstrate the state’s commitment to protecting minors and ensuring their well-being. The provisions of these laws comprehensively cover the protection of minors’ rights. The implementation of measures aimed at preventing neglect and delinquency among minors involves various institutions, including commissions on juvenile affairs, internal affairs bodies, social and legal assistance centers for minors, educational authorities and institutions, specialized educational institutions, guardianship and trusteeship bodies, healthcare authorities and institutions, labor and social protection agencies, cultural and sports institutions, tourism organizations, mass media, local self-government bodies, and non-governmental non-profit organizations. Their responsibilities in preventing juvenile neglect and delinquency are clearly defined. These entities assist law enforcement agencies in preventing juvenile offenses and protecting the rights of minors.

The primary objectives of activities aimed at preventing neglect and delinquency among minors include preventing juvenile neglect, homelessness, offenses, and other antisocial behavior; identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions contributing to such behavior; ensuring the protection of minors’ rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests; fostering law-abiding behavior among minors; providing social and pedagogical rehabilitation for minors and families in socially dangerous situations; and detecting and

preventing the involvement of minors in offenses and other antisocial activities. On August 3, 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 490 “On Measures to Further Improve the Provision of Social and Legal Assistance to Minors.” According to this resolution:

The Regulation on Social and Legal Assistance Centers for Minors was approved in accordance. The list of specialized educational institutions to which children admitted to Social and Legal Assistance Centers for Minors are primarily referred was approved in accordance with Appendix

Standards for providing food, primary clothing, and material supplies to children admitted to these centers were approved in accordance with Appendix .

Standards for supplying clothing, footwear, and other essential items to minors placed in specialized educational institutions, living in socially vulnerable families, and requiring state assistance were approved in accordance with Appendix

The resolution also clearly defined the responsibilities of ministries and agencies concerning work with neglected and unattended minors staying in the Centers. In particular, within the framework of organizing individual preventive work with minors accommodated in the Centers, several measures were established. Internal affairs bodies are tasked with continuously identifying offenses committed by minors, individuals involved in such offenses, cases of involving minors in unlawful or antisocial activities, and instances of illegal actions committed against minors. They also identify parents or guardians who evade or improperly fulfill their responsibilities regarding the maintenance, upbringing, and education of children, as stipulated in Article 47 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entitled “Failure to Fulfill Obligations Related to the Upbringing and Education of Children.” Additionally, they identify parents or guardians who negatively influence minors’ behavior or subject them to cruel treatment and inform relevant state authorities and organizations for the application of legal measures. Regarding minors whose identity has not been established, internal affairs bodies send inquiries to state authorities, non-governmental organizations, and civil society institutions to obtain information about their parents or legal guardians. They take measures to establish the identity of minors by determining the circumstances under which they were found, their route of travel, means of transportation, presumed place of residence, sources of income, and other information relevant to identification.

Once a minor’s identity has been established, within twenty-four hours the relevant internal affairs bodies, parents or guardians, as well as interested state authorities and civil society institutions, are informed of the minor’s whereabouts. Furthermore, conclusions are submitted to the territorial interdepartmental commissions on juvenile affairs regarding the appropriateness of placing the minor in republican educational institutions or in general and specialized educational institutions under the jurisdiction of ministries and agencies.

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