



## **ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY FOR NON-FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS TO EDUCATE TEENAGERS**

Yangibaev Aybek Kidirbaevich

Doctor of Philosophy in Law, Associate Professor,  
Deputy Head of the Department of Administrative Law,  
Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the issues of administrative liability under the law for non-compliance with the obligations of parents or guardians in the upbringing and education of minors, including the commission of administrative offenses by minors.

**Keywords:** Basic law, code of administrative responsibility, rights and freedoms of citizens, upbringing, education, young generation, teenagers, administrative liability, subject of offense, administrative offense.

From the first days of independence, one of the main tasks facing our country has been to adopt legal documents aimed at ensuring human rights and freedoms. A separate section of our Basic Law is devoted to the fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen. Normative and legal documents adopted for the benefit of society began to reflect human rights and obligations. An effective system of reforms has been created to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens, state and public order, protection of the natural environment, social justice and the rule of law. In this regard, the country has focused on raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture of its population. A high level of legal awareness and legal culture is the product of legal education. Therefore, legal education plays a key role in shaping the legal consciousness and culture of the population, especially the younger generation.

An effective system of upbringing and education of the younger generation has been created in our country, and several laws have been adopted in this regard. According to our Basic Law, everyone has the right to education. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. In particular, the Law "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training" and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On radical reform of the system of education and training, upbringing a harmoniously developed generation" are important documents on upbringing and educating the younger generation. The role of general secondary education in improving the quality of education is of particular importance. Primary education (grades I – IV) is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge and skills required for general secondary education. General secondary education provides the





necessary amount of knowledge, develops independent thinking, organizational skills and practical experience skills, helps to initially focus on the profession and select the next stage of education. At present, the state pays special attention to the priorities of education development. Organizational work is carried out in schools with the effective use of interactive teaching methods, information and communication technologies and modern pedagogical technologies in the upbringing and education of children. The role of teachers in the education of students is of particular importance, and in this regard, the work on providing professional teachers is being carried out gradually.

Not only the efforts of the school teacher but also the role of the parents play an important role in the education and upbringing of the children. Educating a child is a constitutional obligation of a parent. Article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Parents are obliged to feed and bring up their children until they reach adulthood." Article 73 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan also stipulates that "Parents have the right and obligation to bring up their children." Every parent should be responsible for the upbringing and development of their children, take care of the health, physical, mental, spiritual and moral maturity of their children and ensure that they receive the necessary education established by law. It is no coincidence that the great thinker Abdullah Avloni said, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." Failure by parents to fulfill obligations such as educating minors is considered an offense, which in turn creates liability. In particular, Article 47 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates liability for non-fulfillment of obligations to bring up and educate children. including the commission of an administrative offense by minors - a fine of one to two to three times the basic amount. " Non-performance of the duties of upbringing and educating minors means various forms of inactivity, i.e. insufficient care is given to the upbringing or education of minors as a result of inactivity. According to the above article, the subject of the offense may be not only the father or mother of the child, but also other persons equal to them in the performance of duties in the field of upbringing of minors, ie persons who have adopted the child, legal guardians, guardians and educators.

It should be noted that persons deprived of parental rights in the upbringing of children, failure to perform parental duties due to mental illness, mental retardation or other chronic illness and other reasons beyond their control are not subject to administrative penalties under this article. Unfortunately, today in all regions of the country there are still violations by parents or their substitutes, such as irresponsible approach to the upbringing of children and failure to fulfill their obligations to educate





them. If we look at the statistics, in terms of the total number of detected administrative offenses, non-compliance with the obligations to raise and educate minors by parents or their substitutes increased by 1.77% in 2018 and 0.69% in 2019. To date, although the reduction of these offenses has been achieved, it is necessary to continue the work on the upbringing and education of children, to increase the responsibility of parents in the education of children and to take appropriate measures in case of violations.

Ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of minors and the prevention of such offenses is carried out by the relevant state control bodies, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its special units for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Under the Code of Administrative Offenses, non-compliance with obligations to raise and educate children is considered by interdepartmental juvenile commissions and criminal courts.

The following measures should be taken to prevent the violation of the obligation to bring up minors. Including:

- Formation of a system that consistently informs the population about the content and essence of the legislation and state programs adopted in our country;
- Ensuring that the relevant government agencies pay special attention and control over the systematic and integrated education of children in the family, in educational institutions;
- Effective organization of advocacy by public authorities, including law enforcement and other civil society bodies;
- Community activists, in cooperation with other officials, work to improve the family environment and eliminate the negative impact of parents or their surrogates on children;
- It is expedient for the control bodies and responsible persons to identify socially dangerous families and minors, as well as unsupervised children without a clear place of residence, and to carry out appropriate work.

Thus, one of the important issues in the formation of a healthy lifestyle in society is to pay special attention to the education of children. It is necessary to carry out appropriate work in this regard, to develop methodological recommendations for parents on educating children in the family and teaching them the rules of etiquette. This will help to prevent future offenses by parents from fulfilling their obligations to raise and educate their children.





## REFERENCES

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan / [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz).
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-1869 of October 6, 1997 "On radical reform of the system of education and training, upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation" / Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1997, No. 9, 275 -article; 2000, No. 4, Article 115. / [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" / National Database of Legislation, 24.09.2020, No. 03/20/637/1313; National Database of Legislation, 21.04.2021, No. 03/21/683/0375. / [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
4. Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan / Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, No. 5-6. / [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
5. Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility / Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1995, No. 3; Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1995, No. 9, Article 193, No. 12, Article 269. / [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
6. Reference from the Main Department for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative offenses committed during 12 months of 2019.

