

**EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PUNISHMENT ON A PERSON SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES****Israilov Davronbek**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to consider the nature and content of administrative punishment, to study administrative punishment as an educational mechanism that helps to maintain legality, and also to highlight the educational importance of administrative punishment in preventing new crimes in the country. is to focus.

**Key words:** Administrative punishment, administrative offense, administrative responsibility, punishment

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi ma'muriy jazoning mohiyati va mazmunini ko'rib chiqish, ma'muriy jazoni qonuniylikni saqlashga yordam beradigan tarbiya mexanizmi sifatida o'rganish, shuningdek, mamlakatda yangi huquqbuzarliklar sodir etilishining oldini olishda ma'muriy jazo turining tarbiyaviy ahamiyatiga e'tibor qaratishdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ma'muriy jazo, ma'muriy huquqbuzarlik, ma'muriy javobgarlik, jazo

**Аннотация:** Целью данной статьи является рассмотрение сущности и содержания административного наказания, изучение административного наказания как воспитательного механизма, способствующего поддержанию законности, а также освещение воспитательной значимости административного наказания в предупреждении новых преступлений в стране. это сосредоточиться.

**Ключевые слова:** Административное наказание, административное правонарушение, административная ответственность, наказание.

Focusing on the fundamental essence of the reforms carried out in our country today, we can see that special attention is paid to the human factor of today, and in subsequent processes, a person and his interests have become fundamental and central concepts. In our rapidly developing country, we can see that special attention is paid to the areas of law. No matter how difficult it may be, we need to look for ways that are unique and influential in youth education, in tune with today. It is necessary that we protect our dear children from the mood of destructive and harmful ideas, crime, drug addiction, lockdowns, spiritual poverty. In overcoming such negative circumstances, all of us, first of all, you, dear young people, need to be active. You will certainly be able to preserve the spiritual power and eternal traditions of our people and sing to the whole world, -said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.<sup>1</sup> We can also see that new Uzbekistan is undergoing reforms in a unique and appropriate way. Today it is

<sup>1</sup> <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/shavkat-mirziyoev-yoshlar-kelajagi-bilan-bogliq-har-qanday-vazifa-birlamchi-ahamiyatga-ega>

necessary to form a legal consciousness and legal culture among our youth and prevent them from being deceived by various outside influence .We are warned that many of the crimes being committed are precisely by young people. One of the many crimes committed is an administrative offense. It is also worth noting that the branches of Law have always been a means of protecting Social Relations. This direction of legal influence constitutes the guarding function of law. The guarding function of law is the direction of legal influence established by its social function, which is directed to the protection of generally significant, extremely important economic, political, spiritual and other social relations, ensuring their inviolability, and at the same time focuses on the suppression of foreign, harmful relations to society. Legal liability is provided for violation of regulated and guarded social relations by the guilty person in various branches of law. Legal liability is manifested in the application of a certain punishment to the guilty person. For example, when labor discipline is violated – disciplinary punishment, when an administrative offense is committed – administrative punishment, when a crime is committed – criminal punishment is used. Ma'administrative punishment is imposed on the person who has committed the responsibility is used .Ma 'legal punishment it is a measure of legal responsibility applied by the state and in the name of the state, primarily for the purpose of educating the person for whom the administrative offense was committed.It also fulfills the function of preventing the commission of an offense,both by the person who is placed under administrative responsibility and by other persons. Administrative punishment is a type of administrative coercion measures according to its purpose. Administrative punishment, unlike other measures of administrative coercion, is punitive sanctions with a specific purpose, applied only when the offender encroaches on social relations guarded by administrative legislative acts, that is, when an administrative offense is committed, and is carried out in an administrative-procedural manner. Administrative punishment is regulated by the code of administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other measures of administrative coercion are regulated by various regulatory acts. Legal scholar Yu.M.Kozlov believes that administrative penalties do not apply for the purpose of compensating for the material damage caused by an administrative offense. If, through an administrative offense, a physical or legal entity has been financially harmed, the state body reviewing the infraction case can also resolve the issue of the recovery of property damage, simultaneously with the appointment of an administrative penalty. The recovery of property damage is carried out in the order of consideration of civil cases. While administrative punishment is an administrative law-based coercive measure against a person found guilty of committing an offense on behalf of the state, applied by an official and consisting of depriving the offender of certain rights and freedoms provided for by law or temporarily limiting them, it does not aim to torture the offender, subject to violence, cruelty, or other forms of repression The proof of this is contained in Article 8 of the MCC, that is, for administrative offenses, no one can be subjected to a measure of influence in a different way than the grounds and procedure established in the legislative acts arising from the Constitution of our country. The conduct of cases of criminal offenses is carried out on the basis of compliance with the law. The goals and objectives of administrative punishment are closely related to each other in harmony. The tasks of administrative punishment include ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens on the way to the welfare of Man and society, the protection of property, state and public order, the natural environment, social justice and legitimacy, the inevitability of fair punishment for administrative offenses, as well as the Prevention of offenses, the upbringing of citizens in the spirit of The code of administrative responsibility for the implementation of these tasks determines what action or inaction is considered an administrative offense, in what order an administrative penalty is applied and executed by which Authority (official) in relation to the person who committed an administrative offense. In accordance

with Article 37 of the code of administrative responsibility, the person in question is considered not subject to administrative punishment unless he has committed a new administrative offense within one year from the date of expiration of the same sentence. It cannot be qualified that this one-year period has been repeatedly committed by this person in the event of a similar administrative offense. A person who commits an administrative offense is required to recover the damages caused by an administrative offense. In the event that the property damage caused to an individual, an enterprise, an institution, an organization, a citizen's self-governing body or a state is not more than the minimum wage, caused by the occurrence of an administrative offense, the body (official) is also entitled to resolve the issue that the culprit will compensate for this damage during the application of In other cases, the compensation for property damage caused by an administrative offense is decided in a civil-legal procedure. The application of administrative punishment does not exempt a person who committed an administrative offense from the performance of the task in which administrative punishment was applied for non-fulfillment. The calculation of the deadlines for the application of administrative penalties, such as administrative imprisonment and deprivation of special rights, is defined as follows. The period of administrative detention is calculated by days, a maximum of 30 days, and the period of deprivation of a special right is calculated by days, months, years, and is applied up to a maximum of 3 years. Administrative punishment is a measure of liability, which is applied in order to educate the perpetrator of an administrative offense in the spirit of compliance with the laws and their respect, as well as to prevent the commission of a new offense both by the offender himself and by other persons. In the event of a single person committing two or more administrative offenses, administrative punishment is applied separately for each offense.

- ❖ When a person has committed several administrative offenses, and cases of this right are being considered by the same body (official) at the same time, the final penalty applied to this person is applied within the framework of a sanction that provides for a more severe administrative punishment.
- ❖ If a person committed an act (inaction) in which administrative responsibility is established by several articles in a special part of this code, and cases about them are seen by various bodies (officials), then the punishment for him is applied within the framework of a sanction that provides for a more severe administrative punishment.

Administrative penalties represent many areas of law (e.g. administrative, constitutional, civil, labor, criminal procedure, etc. Their appointment limits rights and imposes additional obligations on the culprit. Administrative punishment performs not only the task of punishment, but also an educational function aimed at developing respect for the law and compliance with law, procedures in the subject. The ultimate goal of the practice of applying administrative punishment is the personal and general prevention of administrative and other offenses. In place of the conclusion, we can see that it is necessary to increase the effective educational impact of administrative punishment on a person who is subject to administrative offenses. That is, by applying this punishment, it is envisaged that in the future again will not commit this crime again.

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