Ensuring the Legality and Reasonability of Criminal Liability of a Person

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Annotation: The article discusses the scientific and theoretical issues of the protection of the rights and interests of the participants in the prosecution process. At the stage of initiating criminal proceedings, the tasks of ensuring the principles of legality and validity of prosecution will be considered.

The keywords: legitimacy, validity, proof, proving, asking the participants, supposed, crime work incitement, prosecutor's control, court control, victim, accused, suspect, defendant, criminal follow-up control.

The principle of legitimacy is used narrowly in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is expressed directly with the functions of the Criminal Code. The general meaning of legitimacy in principle is different as In the Code this principle, first of all, to whom the punishment and other legal measures are applied solely by the Criminal Code only based on regulation means. Legitimacy in the principle of a person's criminal liability weighs and other legal consequences are determined only in the law meaning caught by basis of proving.

Legitimacy in principle according to personal criminal liability weighing crime of the law a clear and unique shape marked his legal and other legal consequences regulation filled. Although legitimacy in principle relies on it or this behavior to search a crime and criminal liability weighs only crime legislation with reinforcement. The legitimacy principle is an example, so that is to say we are << Nullum crimen sine lege >> principle according to crime right legitimacy principles basic and traditional principle is calculated then law with prohibited behavior crime that is confession is given. However, I think that the principle called << nullum crimen sine lege >> is broader than it is in reality.

International law norms according to in particular << Basic rights and liberties protection of mankind to do on >> Convention of Europe referred to in Article 7 of the it that if we have only law-based punishment emphasis added given: According to the article, the person committing a crime happens when it is committed on the time it is prohibited by the law. To be right protection does as well as general recognition reported law and liberties crimes to happen even in this case material application exception do telling mentioned.

Proof has to work as legitimate, based, and fair to do for importance has which was cases about the truth determination to collect evidence, check and evaluate it. Proof according to Article 85-86 of Chapter 9 of Crime procedural code of the Republic of Uzbekistan refers to the legislation that if: proof to do inquirer, investigator, prosecutor and court instead increase setting put Crime work on fully calculated a situation, each one-sided check should henceforth be intended basic the goal the truth determination prove process based on instead is increased. Prove process evidence collection, inspection, evaluation formed found

Defendant, suspect, accused, defendant, defense counsel, public accuser, public defender as well as victim, civil responsibility, and their representatives have the right to participate in the process of proving. In proving processes they have the right to involve witnesses, experts, specialists, translators, witnesses, as well other citizens and public officials. If the above individuals as in the Crime Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are marked to collect, check and evaluate evidence depending on rights instead increase in themselves liabilities execution provide. Crime procedural legislation learn in the process this study Chapter 9 of the Code in the process crime in the proving process to do participants three to the group to be possible that knew without the following example so we can say possible will be;

- a) Proof to do instead enhance state authorities and official individuals;
- b) Proof in doing participation reach right has which was state authorities and officials;

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c) Proof to do attractive to be done individuals

Proof to do obligation to special authority has which was official to individuals loaded belongs to solely these investigators, prosecutor, and court. Any other which an organ or official to the person henceforth authority provided made not. Only the above listed mentioned organs have the function and the ability to investigate and prove the crimes.

State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in March 2022 made an announcement of statistical data according to Uzbekistan in the Republic total this 111082 crimes per year symptoms happened. This listed data firm relied on without Roman lawyers by said assumptions example so I want to quote. Their assumptions according to the law all from something column >>, << Law in the state higher importance to any profession, official individuals all from office solid look laws subordination needs.

Has an independent in the state of the personal liability from gravity form of laws completion over control seeker authorized organs are available? In an independent and democratic Republic of Uzbekistan, there is an authorized body. This is, for instance, according to the Articles of 118-121 Chapter 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan to quote possibly. According to Article 118th of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Republic of laws clear and quality instead, increase over control General Prosecutor of the Republic and to him subordinate prosecutors increase setting put _ The prosecutor powers about speaking As for the prosecutor inquiry and the first investigation stages this provided for in Articles 243, 382-388, 558, 559 of the Code caught powers instead increases (First section Uzbekistan Republican Law No. ZRU-193 of December 22, 2008 No. 3 in the edition - the Uzbekistan Republic The law documents package, 2008, No. 52, Art. 509).

For me, liability weighs legitimacy determination on Uzbekistan Republic prosecution about in the law basic my attention attracted prosecutor controls subjects:

According to Article 20 Subject of supervision is listed. The subject of supervising is the execution of laws by ministries, state committees, departments, citizens' self-government bodies, public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations, military units, military formations of ministries, state committees and departments, khokims and other officials, as well as compliance of the acts adopted by them with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 21 of the Law of Prosecution of the Republic of Uzbekistanis dedicated to checking the enforcement of laws in our republic. Verification of the execution of laws is carried out under the procedure established by law based on statements and other reports of violations of laws, as well as based on the state of legality that requires the prosecutor to take measures. It means that the prosecutor has the right to inspect the enforcement of the laws in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The prosecutor at any tie can check the enforcement of law accepted by the Legislative branch and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 22. of the above law is about the power of the prosecutor as it is stated in the law. The prosecutor, in the process of supervising the execution of laws, within the limits of his competence, has the right to: freely enter the territory and premises of any ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, military units.

Moreover, the prosecutor has to have an access to documents and materials, conduct inspections, and require decisions, orders, orders, and other documents for verification purposes. He or she can collect information about the state of legality and measures to ensure it; require the heads and other officials of state bodies, military units, military formations of ministries, state committees and departments to conduct inspections, audits of the activities of subordinate enterprises, institutions, organizations, the allocation of specialists for departmental and non-departmental inspections. They have the power to demand from officials and citizens oral or written explanations regarding the violation of the law. If a violation of the law is found, the prosecutor is obliged to take measures that provide legitimacy.

The person liability weighs last phase court authority by instead is increased. Judicial authority is about speaking as for those authorities division rule according to state authority separately and independent (law extractor and executive authorities with an in a row network). He is in himself instead increase powers that is criminal, civil, economic, administrative and constitutional disputes procedural law with marked in order

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see exit powers sum and as well as some countries law norms explanation powers, above note, reported powers integrates. (Uzbekistan Republic Constitution 106)

Uzbekistan in the Republic court authority social justice, citizen silence, harmony, law priority to provide, man rights and liberties to provide businesses and institutions rights and legal interests protection reach functions that are loaded.

Tasks of the court in Uzbekistan in the Republic court Uzbekistan Republic Constitution and other laws man rights about international in the documents announcement made citizens law and liberties, enterprises, institutions and organizations rights, and law with protected interests court way with protection to reach reported.

The person liability weighs legitimacy and validity provide huge importance is a matter of ownership that is this task of the personal life with dependence without right defense seeker authorities and court authority activity system more improve to be continued we can I think it is necessary. The reason current information technologies intensity with developing period a in the field innovative and creative solutions if that in the field growth observed. Protection of right to do authorities and court in power growth condition if observed, this own in turn person liability weighing legitimacy and validity quality instead increase basis provides.

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