

## CIVIL-LAW LIABILITY OF YOUTH

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### **Abstract.**

This paper analyzes the theoretical foundations and practical implementation of civil-law liability of youth in the context of current social transformations. The author examines the key characteristics, principles, and specific features of holding young people liable, as well as the legal grounds for the emergence of obligations arising from breaches of contracts or causing harm. Particular attention is paid to the importance of legal education and the development of legal culture as preventive mechanisms aimed at reducing the level of civil offenses among young people.

### **Keywords**

civil-law liability, youth, legal culture, legal awareness, civil law, property liability, compensation for damages, contractual obligations, legal education, protection of civil rights.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Youth is one of the most important social resources of any state, determining the prospects for its socio-economic and legal development. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, particular attention is paid to the protection of youth rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the obligation of the state to ensure the protection of the personal, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of young people, create conditions for their intellectual, creative, physical, and moral development, and promote the active participation of young citizens in the life of society and the state.

The reforms carried out in recent years, aimed at developing a market economy, digitalizing public administration, expanding entrepreneurial activity, and improving civil legislation, have resulted in a significant increase in the number of civil-law relations involving young citizens. Today, young people actively enter into sales and purchase agreements, lease agreements, and loan agreements, use banking and insurance services, engage in e-commerce, register as business entities, acquire intellectual property rights, and participate in other civil legal relations.

Along with the expansion of the scope of civil rights, the scope of legal responsibility of young citizens is also increasing. In this regard, the study of the institution of civil-law liability becomes particularly relevant as one of the key mechanisms for ensuring the stability of civil turnover and protecting violated property rights.

Despite the significant number of scientific studies devoted to civil-law liability, the specific features of its implementation with regard to the youth of the Republic of Uzbekistan remain insufficiently explored. Modern digital technologies, the development of e-commerce, remote service provision, and the use of digital platforms have led to the emergence of new forms of civil legal relations that require comprehensive scientific analysis. [1].

The aim of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the institution of civil-law liability of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan, identify the specific features of its legal regulation, and develop proposals for improving the current legislation.

To achieve this aim, the study employed comparative legal, formal legal, systemic, logical, and analytical research methods.

#### MAIN PART

Civil-law liability is a measure of state coercion of a property nature provided for by civil legislation and applied to a person who has violated the subjective civil rights of another person. Its primary purpose is not to punish the offender, but to restore violated property rights and compensate for the damage caused. Civil-law liability is based on the principles of legality, justice, equality of participants in civil legal relations, good faith, and full compensation for the harm caused. [2, p.415].

The main characteristics of civil-law liability include:

- property-related nature;
- compensatory purpose;
- restoration of the violated rights of the injured party;
- application based on the provisions of civil legislation;
- the possibility of voluntary performance or compulsory enforcement through court proceedings.

Youth is an independent subject of civil legal relations. Upon reaching the age established by law, citizens acquire civil capacity, which enables them to independently enter into transactions, dispose of property, engage in entrepreneurial activities, and bear responsibility for their actions.

The specific features of civil-law liability of youth are determined by age, the level of social maturity, the scope of civil capacity, and property status. Young citizens may be held liable for:

- breach of contractual obligations;
- causing property damage;
- violation of property rights;
- failure to fulfill monetary obligations;

- causing moral harm in cases provided for by law;
- infringement of intellectual property rights;
- causing harm through the use of digital technologies and information resources.

In many cases, insufficient legal literacy is the main reason why young people violate civil legislation.

The basis for civil-law liability is the commission of a civil offense. As a rule, the following conditions are required for its occurrence: the existence of unlawful conduct; the infliction of property or moral damage; a causal relationship between the actions of the offender and the resulting consequences; and the fault of the person concerned (unless the law provides for liability regardless of fault).

Civil-law liability may arise both as a result of a breach of contractual obligations and as a consequence of causing harm outside contractual relations.

The most common types of civil-law liability include: compensation for losses; recovery of penalties; compensation for moral harm; payment of interest for the use of another person's funds; and restoration of the situation that existed before the violation of the right. [2, p.4].

The effectiveness of the implementation of civil-law liability largely depends on the level of legal culture of youth. Legal culture represents a set of legal knowledge, respect for the law, and skills of lawful behavior. The formation of a high level of legal culture contributes to:

- compliance with legal requirements;
- reduction in the number of civil offenses;
- strengthening of contractual discipline;
- development of respect for the rights of other persons;
- increasing the social responsibility of young citizens. [4].

Educational institutions, the family, state authorities, civil society institutions, and mass media play a special role in the formation of legal culture.

The modern state is interested in developing a generation of law-abiding and socially responsible citizens. In this regard, programs aimed at legal education, improving financial literacy, ensuring digital security, and preventing offenses are being implemented.

The main areas of state policy include: improvement of legislation; development of the legal education system; implementation of awareness-raising activities; increasing the accessibility of legal assistance; development of electronic public services; and fostering respect for law and legal principles.

In the context of economic digitalization, the formation of digital legal culture among young people is becoming increasingly important, as a significant part of civil legal relations is carried out through information and communication technologies.

Despite the development of legislation, a number of problems remain that hinder the effective implementation of civil-law liability of youth, including:

- insufficient level of legal literacy;
- spread of online fraud;
- failure to fulfill contractual obligations;
- infringement of copyright in the digital environment;
- insufficient awareness of young citizens about the methods of protecting their rights. [6].

The solution of these problems requires comprehensive cooperation between the state, educational institutions, public organizations, and the family.

#### CONCLUSION

Civil-law liability is one of the most important institutions of civil law, ensuring the protection of both property and personal non-property rights of citizens. For young people, it serves not only as a legal obligation to compensate for the harm caused or fulfill their obligations, but also as an important element in the formation of civic maturity, social responsibility, and respect for the law.

In order to improve the institution of civil-law liability of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following areas of development are proposed:

1. Improvement of the youth legal education system through the inclusion of practice-oriented courses on civil law, consumer protection, digital rights, and financial literacy in educational programs.

2. Development of mechanisms for preventing civil offenses among young people through the provision of legal consultations, implementation of awareness-raising activities, and creation of accessible electronic legal assistance resources.

3. Improvement of legislation in the field of digital civil legal relations, taking into account the specific features of youth participation in e-commerce, online services, and information platforms.

4. Strengthening cooperation between state authorities, legal educational institutions, and youth organizations in order to foster a sustainable legal culture.

5. Development of scientific research in the field of the civil-law status of youth, as changes in social relations require continuous improvement of scientific approaches to issues of liability and protection of the rights of young citizens.

Thus, civil-law liability of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan should be considered not only as a legal mechanism for restoring violated rights, but also as an important instrument for fostering civic maturity, social responsibility, and respect for the law. An effective combination of high-quality legislation, legal education, and modern mechanisms for protecting civil rights will contribute to the sustainable development of civil society and the strengthening of the rule of law.

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