

## CHILDREN'S RIGHTS RESERVED BY LAW

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### **Annotation**

Human rights and freedoms have been proclaimed to be the highest value, and there are frequent violations of these rights and freedoms. In different parts of the world and in individual countries, these incidents are rough and systemic. It is caused by various political, economic and social factors, such as armed conflicts, hunger and crime in the region and countries.

**Key words: human rights, problem, legal, mechanisms, person**

That is why the issue of human rights has become an urgent problem in the 21st century and is forcing all countries of the international community to fight against such a problem. The struggle is being carried out through the establishment of international legal norms and mechanisms to combat human rights violations and to restore violated rights. According to Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, "Every person under the age of 18 is considered a child under the law applicable to a child, if he or she is an early juvenile." . One of the most pressing issues of our time is to ensure that the rights and freedoms of children are fully enforced by law. The concept of juvenile justice. Juvenile Justice is a broad concept that covers topics such as child abuse, the types of crimes that can be prosecuted for child abuse, and the methods of dealing with children by juvenile delinquency and crime prevention agencies. At the heart of any approach to juvenile justice are the following principles:

- presumption of innocence;
- Immediately inform parents or guardian about the right of the parents of a minor to be present at the time of detention;
- If possible, avoid detaining the unit before the start of the trial and ensuring that such detention is carried out as soon as possible;
- Establishing all the necessary facilities for the maintenance of human health and dignity, and providing adequate medical care to be treated and prevented;

- Prohibition of all educational methods that are harsh, cruel, inhuman or degrading to human dignity, which may endanger the physical and mental health of the minor;
- Rights such as meeting with loved ones, privacy, communication with the outside world, and having enough time for daily work, rights to fair and humane treatment
- Training of qualified teachers outside the prison to fit the needs of their child and prepare them for reintegration into society;
- Ensuring that your child is kept separate from older prisoners, unless they are family members.

The existence of a reasonable approach to juvenile justice requires, first and foremost, measures to prevent your child from being in conflict with the law. This is a commitment that must be met at all levels, from government to communities and families. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, an organization of the World Parliaments, has made a proposal to parliaments of various countries to improve legislation relating to juvenile justice. These suggestions suggest the feasibility of:

- the fact that juveniles are not treated as criminals for acts (omissions) that are not regarded as crimes;
- the juveniles accused of committing a crime should enjoy all the guarantees provided for in article 40, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- the rights of the juvenile accused of committing a crime to receive legal aid;
- legal recognition of confidentiality at all stages of case review. Legislation relating to juvenile justice should be revised where necessary to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the CRC. Systematic provision of child rights is carried out both at the legislative and institutional levels.

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