



Increasing Legal Culture Of Students By Improving The Teaching Of Criminal Law

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Abstraction: the article highlights the issues of increasing the legal literacy of students by improving the teaching of criminal law in educational institutions. The article also provides statistical data on crimes, their origin and recommendations for the prevention of offenses.

Key Words: criminal law, legal literacy, young generation, crime, law enforcement agencies, legal culture.

INTRODUCTION.

Globalization, in turn, has a serious impact on ideological processes. As a result, moral threats threaten the stable future of the rising generation. The spiritual heritage of peoples is suffering, age-old values are being undermined, and a healthy lifestyle is being lost more and more. This is the reason for the emergence of new forms of behavior and crimes that have a negative impact on the spiritual and moral roots of society.

Among the norms established by the world community, every member of society, regardless of whether he is a citizen of the country, a foreign citizen or a stateless person, has general rights and freedoms guaranteed by the state. Everyone has the right to protection from criminal aggression, to the protection of their violated rights through the judiciary. These norms also apply to racial, religious, national and other forms of discrimination. Ensuring human rights and freedoms requires raising the legal awareness and culture of people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Uzbekistan has created a legal framework on this issue. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5106 dated July 5, 2017 "On improving the effectiveness of state policy towards youth and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" and "On measures to further improve the system for preventing offenses and combating crime" dated March 14 2017 On February 7, 2019, Decree PQ-4166 "On additional measures to improve the system of training in the field of crime prevention and public safety" was adopted. The legal basis for the fight against crime and crime in the country is the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 24, 2020 "On additional measures for the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies in the prevention of crime" and other regulatory legal documents.

This article uses such methods as dialectics, consistency, analysis, consistency, comparative analysis, systematization.



RESULTS.

In Uzbekistan, such scientists as S.M. Sakhaddinov, V. Kabulov, M. Usmonaliev, M. Rustamboev, Yu. Karaketov, Z. S. Zaripov, F. T. Tokhirov, M. Orozaliev deeply analyzed the theoretical foundations of criminal law. Z. Inogumzhonova, G. Abdumajidov, Kh. Odilkoriev, R. A. Zufarov, B. Zh. Akhrorov, U. M. Mirzaev, K. Abdurasulova and others studied the fundamentals of criminal procedure legislation. Aspects of crimes related to demography were studied by M.M. Babaev, E. Norbotaev, E.V. Kuznetsova, U. Abduganiyev, A. A. Samandarov, K. Mirzazhonov, A. I. Dolgova and others on issues of juvenile delinquency. The fundamentals of criminology were studied by B. A. Akhmedov, Yu. S. Polatov, V. E. Eminov, G. Sharipova, M. S. Sobirov, M. A. Babayarov, A. A. Shomansurov, M. Mirkhamidov and others. A.A. Shamansurov, T.R. Saitbaev, A.A. Khamdamov, U. Tadzhikhanov, B. E. Bogdanov, A. Irkakhadzhaev, V. A. Lukashov conducted scientific research in the field of the right to execute criminal penalties.

No matter how democratic the normative legal documents issued by the legislative and law-making bodies and officials of the state are, they cannot be a guarantor of the rule of law and the fight against crime in the country. Because the development of social relations creates new problems in the field of crime prevention [1:314]. In the context of globalization, the strengthening of ideological processes, the improvement of technologies in the field of science and technology, the change in the value system are the main factors in the emergence of such problems.

Psychologists have proven the high role of family education in the spiritual development of a person, and modern pedagogy also confirms the effectiveness of the “family-school” system in educating the younger generation [2:4-5]. Recently, a number of problems have arisen in the relationship between parents and children. Under the influence of many factors, relationships become negative. To say that all parents go the right way in education is already wrong. The dependence of children on the Internet through computers and telephones is increasing. Information and games distributed on social networks distract from the realities of real life. All this affects the rise in crime through various suicides, disagreements with peers, moral decay, and cruelty. As a result of cybercrime, the global community suffers at least \$200 billion annually [3]. In Uzbekistan, the number of crimes committed through plastic card fraud is also on the rise. According to experts, in 2025 the world's population will lose \$44 billion due to payment card fraud [4].

The reasons underlying the commission of a crime lead to certain consequences under certain circumstances. There will be a connection between cause and effect. Because the cause that caused the effect serves as the basis for the development of the event in a certain way, which is necessary for the occurrence of the effect. Analyzing the patterns of development of crime, A. Quetelet put forward the opinion that “the propensity to commit a crime depends on age, gender, profession, level of education of a person, time of year, etc.” [5:54].

In 2021, the crime index in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 34.7, and the security index was 65.3. According to this indicator, it ranks 96th in the world, 25th in Asia and 3rd in Central Asia.



In 2021, 111,082 crimes were committed, which is 31.8 per 10,000 population. Over the past three years, registered crimes have increased by 2.4 times. In particular, 46,089 crimes were committed in 2019, and by 2021 this number will more than double [6].

DISCUSSION.

Improving the quality and efficiency of education is based on the goal of training competitive personnel for the labor market, and every country needs creative young people with innovative knowledge. The presence of qualified personnel in all systems of the country's industry, agriculture, medicine, education, service and the national economy has a positive effect on the development of industries. Therefore, the training of qualified personnel in the field of education is the main factor that forms an integral part of the state policy.

The importance of studying the science of criminal law and increasing its effectiveness in preventing crime in the country can be determined by the following factors:

- firstly, the growing need for comprehensive reforms in order to bring Uzbekistan into the ranks of the advanced countries of the world;
- secondly, the relevance of educating young people as perfect people with high moral qualities and improving their legal culture;
- thirdly, the fact that in the reforms carried out in the field of higher and secondary specialized education, which are carried out in the direction of the revival of our national spirituality, much attention is paid to the legal education of the younger generation;
- fourthly, the growing need for the protection of human rights and freedoms in the modern period of increasing globalization processes;
- Fifthly, the observance of legal norms by society and the strengthening of the tradition of law-abiding is an important factor in serving the interests of the state;
- sixth, the growing need for the implementation of comprehensive measures to prevent crime and offenses in the country, for the effective creation of preventive mechanisms together with the population;
- seventh, the growing need to improve the legal awareness and legal culture of young people in the educational process.

In the prevention of offenses, the rule of law in the country and the observance by citizens of a law-abiding position play an important role. It helps to guarantee human rights and freedoms.

In the 50s of the last century, the need for a comprehensive study of the problems of criminology in the field of criminal law attracted the attention of a number of scientists. In 1963, on the scale of the former USSR, the All-Union Institute for the Study of the Causes of Crime and the Development of Measures for Its Prevention was formed [7:198].

The causes of a crime and the conditions that allowed it to be committed are studied with the help of such social sciences as philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, as well as criminal procedure sciences, forensic science, forensic science [8:251]. From this point of view, a detailed study of the causes and conditions of the crime requires legal, philosophical, psychological and pedagogical approaches.



It is common knowledge that prevention is better than cure, and it is in the interests of the state, society and the individual to control the origin of a crime before eliminating its complications. Prevention of crimes, especially juvenile crimes, is an important part of the criminal law policy of the state and has been elevated to the rank of state policy.

Despite the fact that juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan is less than that of adults, the overall rates are not declining. This indicates a problem with the system [9:427]. Their prevention and reduction in the number of crimes, which are increasing every year, require scientific research. At the same time, preventive measures are needed. "Criminological studies show that the earlier a person embarks on the path of criminal activity, the longer this activity continues and the more dangerous it becomes. Most of those who have committed multiple recidivism crimes committed their first crime before reaching the age of majority" [10:55].

It is also clearly seen that the main purpose of crimes committed by minors in recent years is to satisfy their aspirations and needs (primarily material interests), not being under the guardianship of adults, and ensuring their independent life. [7:198]. The unemployed who have returned from places of deprivation of liberty, people who have not found their place in life, who have returned from military service, who do not have a permanent place of work and a source of income, and other factors play an important role in the increase. crimes.

A number of reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan to prevent youth criminal activity and crime prevention. Proper outreach is essential to improve the effectiveness of reforms. An analysis of the crimes committed over the past 3-5 years will show in which area it is necessary to strengthen preventive work. In the process of analysis, it is advisable to take into account the geography of crimes, the subject, method of committing a crime, the degree of danger, forms of participation in a crime and other factors of statistical data. The results of the analysis make it possible to choose a strategy in which direction to develop the dynamics of preventive work.

CONCLUSION.

All of the above points to the need for changes in the system of crime prevention. It is wrong to see the fight against crime as the duty of law enforcement agencies. After all, law enforcement agencies cannot do all the work. The State Security Service, internal affairs bodies, the prosecutor's office, the national guard and other structures each have their own tasks and perform their functions within the limits of the powers established by law. In addition, law enforcement officers enjoy only those rights and freedoms for which they are responsible, that is, they are allowed to perform only actions defined by law. In contrast, ordinary citizens are allowed to perform all actions not prohibited by law.

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Improving the teaching of jurisprudence in the education system, it is possible to improve the legal culture of students, develop legal awareness and thereby improve the legal culture in society.

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