



Analysis Of Innovative Aspects Of Preventive Measures In Legal Education

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Abstract: Innovative aspects of preventive measures in legal education play an important role in developing legal awareness in students and preparing them for social responsibility. With the help of innovative approaches, modern technologies and methodologies are introduced into the educational process, and students acquire legal knowledge not only theoretically, but also practically. Through preventive measures, it is possible to form a legal culture, prevent violations, and effectively combat social problems.

Keywords: crime, prevention system, legal culture, legislation, modern technologies, socio-economic factors.

Introduction. Peace is a great blessing. Peacekeepers know very well how important and sweet this blessing is. When the population also understands how important and necessary this blessing is, society and the state develop and rise.

First, if we define the concept of a crime, a crime is a culpable illegal act for which administrative or criminal liability is envisaged. Crime prevention is a system of legal, social, organizational and other measures of general, special, individual and victimological prevention of crimes used to maintain and strengthen law and order, identify and eliminate crimes, as well as to identify and eliminate the causes of crimes and the conditions that enable them.

Analysis and Conclusion. A crime is a crime resulting from the unlawful conduct of a person who understands and is able to answer for his or her actions.

The following are signs of a violation:

social danger; illegality; guilt; worthiness of punishment.

Social danger is when a criminal violates the values of society, encroaches on human life, causes harm to the state and other people, destroys their property, and causes unpleasant events and harms the interests of members of society. He puts his family, parents, community, and brothers and sisters in a difficult and shameful situation. Worst of all, he ruins his own future.



A violation of the law is a violation by the offender of mandatory requirements established by law or legal norms.

Guilt - as emphasized above, is the guilt of a person who understands his actions and is able to answer for them, arising from his unlawful behavior, contrary to the requirements of the law. Guilt occurs intentionally or as a result of negligence. A person, having come into the world as a human being, always has two paths before him - to create his future, to bring social benefit to society, to his people, by conscientiously or by forced obedience to legal norms and requirements of the law. The second path is to live his entire life in violation of the law, ignoring and disobeying legal norms and requirements of the law. To commit a wrongful act is to cause harm to society.

Punishment is the holding of a person who has committed any offense to liability by an authorized state body. Punishment is a coercive measure applied to a person found guilty of committing an offense, consisting in depriving the offender of certain rights and freedoms.

As mentioned above, any act that poses a threat to society is called a crime. Legal norms regulate all social relations.

Crime is usually divided into 4 groups:

- ◆ disciplinary offense;
- ◆ civil offense;
- ◆ administrative offense;
- ◆ criminal offense.

Disciplinary offenses are violations of labor regulations and the principles of obedience to management that are mandatory in any work while performing official duties. For example, being late for work or study; not coming to work or study without a reason, or leaving without a reason; coming to work while intoxicated, under the influence of alcohol or drugs, etc.

A civil tort is damage caused to the property or person of another person as a result of an unlawful act (or inaction). For example, taking a loan from another person and not repaying it on time; failing to fulfill contracts, obligations, etc.

Criminal offense - the commission of a crime, that is, theft, robbery, murder, resistance to a police officer, etc. A crime is an act (action or inaction) that is dangerous to society. A crime is a crime that is prohibited by the Criminal Code, is punishable by a fine, is a socially dangerous act (action or inaction).



Legal education helps citizens understand their rights and obligations. Preventive measures, i.e. systematic actions aimed at preventing violations, play an important role in the educational process. These two concepts complement each other: legal education provides knowledge, and prevention, i.e. directs the application of this knowledge in practice.

The main goal of preventive measures is to positively change the behavior of individuals prone to crime and strengthen the legal culture in society. In educational institutions, this process begins with the education of the younger generation. For example, by providing schoolchildren and students with an understanding of the content of laws, the consequences of violations, and measures to prevent them, their legal awareness is formed.

Our state has raised the issue of youth to the level of state policy and is currently implementing reforms related to the youth sector of the population. Along with such tasks as supporting young people in all aspects, ensuring their rights and freedoms, and improving legal documents related to young people, the issue of preventing juvenile delinquency has also become an urgent task. Identifying the causes of delinquency, rather than the consequences, is the basis for increasing the effectiveness of preventive work.

Speaking about the fact that the issue of juvenile delinquency prevention is not the responsibility of only one organization, but rather the need to conduct systematic activities in this area, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said: "In most cases, state agencies consider the prevention of delinquency solely as a task of law enforcement agencies, and as a result, they do not pay enough attention to this activity. "He emphasized that delinquency prevention measures in secondary schools are implemented in two ways:

general (collective) prophylaxis,
Individual prophylaxis.

General (collective) prevention is a set of measures aimed at the general population of students, aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions of offenses, developing students' legal awareness, and educating them in the spirit of law enforcement.

Individual preventive work is an activity aimed at the timely identification of socially vulnerable minors and families, as well as their socio-pedagogical rehabilitation, as well as preventing minors from committing crimes or other antisocial behavior.



As part of general preventive measures, it is planned to hold a “Prevention Day” in secondary schools every Thursday, and on this day, a large number of students will be involved in mass educational preventive work on a school scale. These measures will be organized with the participation of community activists, preventive inspectors, representatives of religious organizations, youth leaders and others.

The upbringing of a child begins in the family, in kindergarten. It is from this period that it is necessary to instill in their minds national morality, love for the country, and loyalty to the Motherland . This process is continued in schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and in this way it is improved.

Today, in our country, the necessary conditions have been created for the younger generation to grow up loyal to the homeland, spiritually mature, and physically strong, and this situation is having a positive impact on preventing juvenile delinquency. In today's rapidly developing world, the physical, intellectual, and spiritual development of the young generation also depends on the level of protection of their rights in society. After all, the attention paid to their education and activities is a factor in the new achievements of our country. Based on this conclusion, we can make the following recommendations:

- It is necessary to arm parents or those who fulfill their duties with pedagogical and psychological knowledge;
- It is necessary to know the problems in the moral and legal education of minors;
- - timely identification and prevention of shortcomings in the education of minors;
- It is necessary to prevent a teenager from being punished inappropriately or unknowingly;
- It is necessary to create conditions for children to engage in socially useful work;
- It is necessary to prevent over-indulging the child (which leads to a situation where he says what he says and means what he means);
- the presence of family problems (poor family environment, unemployment, divorce, moving, inability of the teenager to adapt to new conditions, illness and economic hardship, etc.) and the need to solve these problems rationally;



- It is necessary to prevent situations such as the lack of protection of a minor, that is, not listening to him or her, not showing the right path to solving problems, and not providing help;
- It is necessary to eliminate the discrimination, humiliation, and physical punishment of minors by their peers, and such problematic situations;
- It is necessary to bring the cooperation between the family, educational institution, and the community to the level of pedagogical and psychological requirements;
- It is necessary to take into account the child's age, gender, and individual psychological characteristics, as well as to avoid over-examining, admonishing, or engaging the child in all kinds of heavy physical work;
- It is necessary to prevent minors from falling into the environment of those who have committed crimes or have criminal experience as a result of lack of supervision;
- Improving the relationships of difficult adolescents with their classmates.

The above-mentioned preventive measures and recommendations are an important factor in preventing criminal behavior among minors and serve to provide the desired results.

Legal education is a systematic process aimed at providing citizens with comprehensive information about their rights and obligations and increasing their legal knowledge. Its main goal is to develop legal culture in society, encourage citizens to protect their rights and freedoms, as well as maintain legal order in society. Through legal education, citizens learn to prevent legal errors and crimes and to act correctly in legal processes.

There are several basic principles for effective legal education. *They are as follows:*

Legal education should be systematic and comprehensive. This means presenting legal knowledge not only in a general way, but also in relation to legal situations that may arise in the daily life of every citizen.

Legal education should be continuous and ongoing. This means that legal knowledge and skills need to be constantly updated, as the legal system and regulatory documents are constantly changing.

Legal education should not be limited to theoretical knowledge, but should be practical. It is aimed at teaching citizens to act correctly in legal situations that arise in life.



Conclusion . The legal needs and opportunities of each citizen are different. For this reason, it is necessary to apply an individual approach to legal education. This means providing legal education adapted to different social groups.

For legal education to be effective, it is necessary to use interactive and innovative methods. These methods allow students to apply legal knowledge in practice. Seminars, trainings, forums and other interactive forms increase the effectiveness of legal education.

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