

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Student: Gulomova Mukaddaxon Obidovna

Instructor: Dilfuza Abbasovna

Abstract

This article provides an in-depth analysis of Fyodor M. Dostoevsky's novel *Crime and Punishment*. The work is examined as a philosophical and psychological novel that centers on the problems of crime, punishment, guilt, conscience, and the spiritual rebirth of the individual. Particular attention is paid to the image of Rodion Raskolnikov, his theory, as well as the role of secondary characters in revealing the main idea of the novel.

Keywords

Fyodor M. Dostoevsky, crime, punishment, Raskolnikov, conscience, morality, psychology, society.

Introduction

Fyodor M. Dostoevsky's novel *Crime and Punishment*, written in 1866, is one of the deepest and most complex works of world literature. In it, the author raises acute social, moral, and philosophical issues related to human life under conditions of social inequality and spiritual crisis. The novel reflects a realistic picture of life in nineteenth-century St. Petersburg and the inner world of a person faced with a moral choice.

1. History of the Novel's Creation

The novel was written during a period of severe financial hardship in the writer's life. Dostoevsky was under pressure from debts and strict deadlines, which is reflected in the tense atmosphere of the work. Initially, the author conceived the novel as a study of the psychology of a criminal; however, in the course of writing, the work acquired a profound philosophical meaning.

2. Social Problems of the Novel

The novel vividly depicts poverty, social inequality, and the humiliation of human dignity. The characters live in conditions of extreme deprivation, which strongly influence their consciousness and actions. St. Petersburg appears as a city of spiritual oppression and suffering.

3. The Image of Rodion Raskolnikov

Rodion Raskolnikov is a poor student who attempts to justify his crime through his own theory. He divides people into "ordinary" and "extraordinary," believing that a strong personality has the right to commit a crime. However, after the murder, the hero faces intense pangs of conscience.

4. Raskolnikov's Theory and Its Collapse

The protagonist's theory becomes the cause of tragedy. Dostoevsky shows that the idea of justifying violence for the sake of a lofty goal leads to the spiritual destruction of the individual.

5. The Image of Sonya Marmeladova

Sonya Marmeladova is the moral ideal of the novel. She embodies humility, self-sacrifice, and faith. It is Sonya who helps Raskolnikov realize his guilt and take a step toward repentance.

6. Secondary Characters

The images of Razumikhin, Porfiry Petrovich, Dunya, and Svidrigailov play an important role in revealing the ideas of the novel. Each of them reflects different paths of human existence.

7. The Problem of Punishment and Rebirth

Punishment in the novel is primarily spiritual in nature. Only through suffering and repentance does the hero arrive at moral rebirth.

8. Psychological Depth and Inner Conflict

One of the most distinctive features of *Crime and Punishment* is its profound psychological analysis. Dostoevsky masterfully depicts the inner conflict of the human soul, showing how rational ideas can clash with moral conscience. Raskolnikov's inner monologues, dreams, and emotional instability reveal the destructive power of pride and isolation. Through psychological tension, the author demonstrates that a person cannot escape moral responsibility, no matter how convincing their intellectual justifications may seem.

9. The Role of Faith and Moral Choice

Faith plays a crucial role in the novel as a source of moral guidance and hope. Through Sonya Marmeladova, Dostoevsky introduces the idea of Christian humility and compassion as a counterbalance to Raskolnikov's cold rationalism. The Gospel reading scene symbolizes the possibility of spiritual renewal and emphasizes that moral choice determines a person's destiny. The novel suggests that redemption is achieved not through intellectual superiority, but through love, empathy, and acceptance of suffering.

Conclusion

The novel *Crime and Punishment* is an outstanding work that reveals the depth of human psychology. Dostoevsky convinces the reader that no idea can justify a crime, and that true salvation is possible only through repentance, love, and the acceptance of moral responsibility.

References

1. Dostoevsky, F. M. *Crime and Punishment*.
2. Bakhtin, M. M. *Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics*.
3. Berdyaev, N. A. *The Worldview of Dostoevsky*.
4. Lossky, N. O. *The Philosophy of Dostoevsky*.
5. *History of Russian Literature of the 19th Century*.