

# Foreign and Uzbekistan: the need to prevent youth crime

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## ABSTRACT

This paper analyses the need of the prevention of youth crime. On this case, foreign and Uzbekistan experience has been analyzed. Major points of the research have been discussed methodological and theoretical background of the research.

**Keywords:** Foreign, Uzbekistan, prevent, youth crime, Uzbekistan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The future of any country depends on young people and their talents. At present, 60% of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are young people. Humans learn, change, and assimilate reality to ensure their existence. To this end, humanity creates material, spiritual, political and legal cultures. The interrelationship of these cultural components formed a unique cultural and cultural existence. With its development, society also develops. Therefore, it is important to develop the mentality of our youth. In the system of cultural existence at the core of society, the legal culture of the society implements the law regulating other areas of social life. Man and his units carry out a social basis in their system, namely the subjective role law of the subject, the material culture law, and the law of spiritual culture, including the gnoseological framework.

The legal culture of society, including the enforcement of legal norms, is governed by the individual legal culture of each person - the use of legal norms, the observance and implementation of legal norms. One of the branches of legal culture is legal awareness. And legal consciousness operates in the system of spiritual culture. Taking these connections into account is also important in youth crime prevention plans. Juvenile delinquency is common even in the most democratized and economically developed countries [1]. These problems cannot be solved by national means alone, so it is necessary to unite the efforts of the international community. In this regard, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in New York on September 19, 2017 proposed to adopt the Convention on the Rights of the Youth. Our President has highlighted the need for youth protection at a time when over two billion young people are on the rise, and international terrorism and extremism are rapidly growing [2].

In today's globalized world, migration processes are also intensifying. Some of the negative consequences of this process, including transnational crime (international terrorism, religious extremism, international drug business, human trafficking, etc.), are on the rise. Internationalization is taking on increasingly new areas of humanity and country, and as a result, the international order, cultures and values that have hitherto been filled with new meaning and meaning. It also has a powerful effect on human dignity. In particular, the current situation of human trafficking as a result of illegal migration is a matter of concern to the international community.

Human trafficking is, in our view, a social phenomenon that has emerged from the earliest stages of humanity. Human trafficking was different in different periods of human civilization. At times it was even seen as a "natural" phenomenon (antiquity, slavery, medieval times). Even when human trafficking is a "natural" phenomenon, all human rights are limited, from the natural rights of the individual. Therefore, trafficking should be viewed as a threat that would aggravate the poverty of all sectors of society, in particular the spiritual sphere. In today's globalized world, human trafficking has become a form of international terrorism. This is because human trafficking is on the one hand a high level of social danger, and on the other hand, all countries around the world are exposed to this social phenomenon. That

is why at the international conference in London, 110 years ago (1899), the resolution "On the fight against recruitment of women for sexual exploitation" was adopted. This is the first international document on human trafficking to be recognized.

In our view, the pervasive nature of human trafficking is its transnational character. Transnational crime has no borders, and is one of the most dangerous crimes. One of the reasons for this increase in crime is the fact that its organizers are connected with personal material gain. International experts point out that the annual income of the human trafficking market is \$ 7 billion. According to the United Nations, 2 million 700,000 people (including women and children) are victims of human trafficking each year, according to the United Nations.

The fact that this crime of trafficking is latent (Latin - "insensitive", "invisible", "hidden") makes it even more difficult to fight. As is well known, crimes committed in the legal literature but not disclosed, not reported to state judicial bodies or other organizations are classified as latent crimes. Victims of trafficking do not go to the law enforcement agencies for fear that they have been tricked into thinking that they have been cheated and that they have been physically and physically abused and have violated the law and avoided their demands. It helps those involved in the crime, on the one hand, and on the other, allows them to escape responsibility, and thirdly, to continue and expand their activities.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 8, 2008 "On Measures to Improve the Effectiveness of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" is of great legal importance in combating these crimes. An Interdepartmental Commission has been established in the Republic to engage the wider public and its activities in the country and internationally (protecting and assisting victims). Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Korea on the Employment Permit System (Free Recruitment System) on July 29, 2006 The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for the labor migrants - citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Russian Federation and the labor migrants who are citizens of the Russian Federation migrant labor activity and protection of the rights of intergovernmental agreements have been signed. " Proposals for the signing of the Agreement with the United Arab Emirates are currently received. Also from Canada, Italy, Germany, Malaysia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman.

Currently, various tools for combating trafficking in persons have been developed, and advocacy efforts have been established. However, there are people who fall into the hands of criminals, which is the result of some members of society, especially young people, lacking legal knowledge and ignorance of their rights established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is imperative that all citizens take an active part in the fight against such crimes.

World practice shows that the stability of democratization processes in the countries under the current globalization depends on internal factors as well as external factors, as has been observed in many countries, as if the sense of responsibility of members of society has diminished. This is because of the strong integration processes that have occurred due to globalization: deep integration in the economic and information sharing areas to some extent and objectively limits the role of national states. This is evidenced by the fact that international organizations emerged as a result of integration are sometimes trying to influence national development trends.

In today's world, youth problems are not fully solved. In recent years in France, Germany, England, Belgium, Denmark, the USA and Russia, various rallies and opposition due to youth's social status indicate the presence of certain problems in these countries. For example, the events of March 1-6, 2007, in Copenhagen, Denmark, showed that there were specific tensions and crisis situations in the interests of government and youth. In the 1980s, one of the buildings in Copenhagen was presented to the youth as a "Youth House" to protect the free creative associations and movements of young people. However, the city's administrative authorities make a decision to withdraw this house from the youth. As a result, young people take to the streets. Similar events occurred in Spain in Alcorcón [4] in late January 2007. The youth movement has emerged as a protest against the increase in crime in the city, the insecurity of civilian life, the inactivity of security agencies, and the growing fear and fear of criminal groups among the population.

The youth movement that began in the autumn of 2005 and still shakes France and then several European countries is also a result of their dissatisfaction with the status quo, the consequence of social

inequality in developed countries, and the inability of young people to find their place in society. The modern political situation shows that the attitude of young people against injustice in society is a source of instability. Thus, the activeness of the youth is equal to the prevention of historical crises. In particular, youth performances in Lausanne in the 1980s, Berne in the late 80s, and Basel in Switzerland in 1988 can only be properly evaluated as "fun". It is the result of these young people being tired of their social status, inability to form a new system of values for themselves, in depression and disillusionment, and in depression.

The social survey of youth organizations in Russia showed that the vast majority of the population, in general, are youth organizations (48%) [6]. However, the fact that 32% of the population is aware of some militant activity in Russia that is structured, ideological, destructive and violent, is a clear indication that youth movements in Russia are not organized on the basis of creativity, tolerance and peace [7]. In recent years, Russia has made a number of efforts to promote universal values. Among them, such organizations as "Step Forward" (13%), "For the Motherland" (8%), "Youth and Solidarity (12%)" sought to operate on the basis of social stability. But sadly, 86% of the population acknowledges that various organizations of young people are not necessary structures for the development of society [8]. This indicates that the majority of the population does not properly understand and properly evaluate the role of youth in the development of statehood [9]. Today, many Russian political scientists recognize that skinheads, which have shaken progressive people with their atrocities, are the result of this indifference and neglect of youth.

As in various areas of public life in our country, the priorities of the President of Uzbekistan in the issues of youth have defined the factors of its development [11]. Social, material, spiritual and political aspects of the implementation of youth policy during the years of independence have been studied and the main principles of youth policy implementation have been defined [12]. Youth policy has been given considerable attention on the basis of modernization of the country, implementation of radical reforms and deepening of democratic values.

The world was created, on which two forces, good and evil, have always been at war with one another. The beginning of this struggle began with the Avesto period, which is the pearl of our history, but in today's globalization, this contradiction continues. In the 1946 UNESCO Charter: "Evil and war tend to be formed in the human mind. In order to prevent evil, crime, war, it is necessary to change the human mind, to form the ideas of peace and the cultural way of life. For this purpose it is necessary to develop education." Formation of the idea of peace in the minds of people, the removal of humanity from the vices of evil and crime have been both ancient and universal.

Today, the fight against evil forces and taking drastic measures against them is becoming a global problem. In some cases, the downside of globalization is obvious. Globalization in culture, including in the field of ideas, in itself creates a policy of Westernization and Westernization in our region and democratic fundamentalism. As a result, the most dangerous aspects of globalization, such as religious extremism, international drug trafficking and terrorism, are becoming more and more apparent. In recent times, some foreign media and non-governmental organizations have firmly embraced the notions of "democracy" and "human rights", and have been constantly buzzing with the media. They say that Uzbekistan does not seem to have a "full democratization". Uzbekistan must practice the democracy they have mentioned. It is no secret that today no state can reject democratic principles. However, there is no democracy that is universal, that is, a universal democracy, which is suitable for any state, and which fully characterizes the characteristics, qualities, characteristics and views of its citizens. Democracy must, first of all, be consistent with the historical roots, national, spiritual, cultural, and religious characteristics of each nation. Democracy is a combination of interests and its management. It is important to realize that democracy can never be exported.

The experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against organized crime demonstrates that organized crime has gone beyond national borders and is now a transnational crime. Clear principles have been identified in criminal activity by heads of criminal groups in the most profitable sectors of the economy, as well as in the activities of illegal businesses. Therefore, there is a need for international cooperation among law enforcement agencies in order to effectively combat it. In recent years, efforts by criminal groups to exploit and manipulate existing gaps in national legislation have become widespread,

so judicial and law enforcement agencies of all states should seek prompt response when requests for legal assistance from other countries are received.

The connections between the criminal groups are constantly expanding and they are getting closer. Criminal actions are characterized by brutality and well-planned planning. The participants of this process are widely involved in the work with modern equipment, communication tools, weapons and special tools. The global threat posed by the "National Security Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan", organized crime, drug trafficking and environmental risks are among the most pressing problems of today.

Taking into account the fact that terrorism crime poses a threat to the security of the world and humanity, as well as the fact that this crime is of international character and it is inciting international and regional security, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" was adopted in 2000. This document provides that the Republic of Uzbekistan cooperates with foreign states, their law enforcement agencies, special services and international organizations operating in the field of combating terrorism in accordance with international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is effectively cooperating with the United Nations in the fight against international terrorism. Uzbekistan has acceded to many UN conventions on crime.

The situation with illicit drug trafficking in the Central Asian region and the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the most difficult problems at present, as it has a huge impact on the security of the republic and the overall operational situation. Today, the main source of the country's drug market is the influx of drugs. First of all, it is the flow of heroin and opiates from Afghanistan, which is transported through the territories of neighboring countries bordering Uzbekistan, which is a member of the CIS. In recent years, there has been a decline in the supply of heroin and opium to Uzbekistan, neighboring countries and Russia. The main reason for this situation is, firstly, the reliability of barriers to drug trafficking within the country; Second, the implementation of large-scale international efforts to eliminate drug production sites and, third, the implementation of anti-terrorism measures in Afghanistan after 2001.

During this time, Uzbekistan has also focused on enhancing the effectiveness of the organization through the development and implementation of initiatives to ensure security and stability in the SCO [14].

Taking into account the situation in the region, as well as the tasks facing the MIA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of measures aimed at identifying and preventing the sources and routes of illicit drugs imported into the country and abroad are also identified. In order to effectively address the challenges, a series of events, such as "Black Drug" and "Obstacle" were held. It was attended by not only the police, but also other interested organizations and industry forces, local authorities and communities.

## 2. CONCLUSION

In summary, globalization as a process has had a positive and negative impact on the world community. Its negative consequences, such as human trafficking, terrorism and drug addiction, pose a serious threat to the life of the whole humanity and life in general. Dozens of international organizations, such as the UN and UNESCO, are working to prevent or resolve these conflicts, but there is no global stability. Therefore, the main task today is to educate the young generation on the basis of national pride and pride, to instill in their minds and thinking and to further their ideological immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies.

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