



Combating the Crime of Human Trafficking and its Relevance Today

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Abstract: This article notes, due to the high latency of human trafficking crimes, the fact that the victims do not have information about whom they can turn to for help, and the danger of the spread of discriminatory situations among relatives and acquaintances, is not taken into account.

Keywords: Human trafficking, radicalism, extremism, terrorism, drug addiction.

It is of particular importance that the fight against human trafficking is carried out in the same way in all countries. Currently, all countries of the world suffer from this disease in various forms. Therefore, since all forms and types of the crime of human trafficking are transnational, that is, they do not know borders, the fight against it at the international level has become intense, which requires every country to join international legal documents and conventions. In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Convention "On Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Use of Third Parties in Prostitution" adopted by the UN on December 2, 1949, as well as other international documents supplementing it in 2003. In this regard, necessary changes were made to the JK. They and the legislation of the Republic on this issue are attached to the book. It should be noted that in November 2008, the Government of Uzbekistan established the Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking and regulated its activities.

At present, many crimes such as discrimination of people, non-recognition and violation of their rights, human trafficking and recruitment of people for exploitation are committed all over the world. This requires strengthening the fight against this form of crime, identifying the reasons for its occurrence, preventing them, strengthening cooperation at the international level through specific directions.

The importance of the above-mentioned criminal-legal measures in the fight against human trafficking is certainly high. However, they cannot be overestimated due to the high level of latency of these crimes. A certain result in the fight against people involved in human trafficking and the fulfillment of international obligations can be achieved not only by exposing the criminal or prosecuting him, but also by preventing crimes related to human trafficking for the purpose of exploitation.

The dangers of radicalism, extremism, terrorism, human trafficking, drug addiction, which are increasing all over the world, unfortunately, do not escape us either. But I repeat, in our land, where great scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, and Imam Moturidi, who taught the Muslim community, grew up, can there be people who are lost in this regard, who are given to the ideas of radicalism and extremism?

We will not allow any kind of radicalization in our society, the poisoning of the minds of our youth with destructive foreign ideas, the use of religion for political purposes, and the substitution of ignorance for enlightenment. For this, not only the responsible organizations, but all of us must work together to reveal the humanitarian essence of our holy religion, to educate our children in the spirit of national and universal values in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions.



In fact, transnational crimes in the form of drug trade, arms trade, human trafficking, and exploitation of people by international criminal organizations are not limited to the territory of a single state, but are becoming crimes that threaten the entire humanity.

In 1949, the UN adopted the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of Prostitution by Third Parties. The Preamble of the Convention recognizes the following: "The purpose of prostitution, like human trafficking, undermines human dignity and honor and threatens the well-being of the individual, family and society." Take the necessary decisions for the comprehensive protection of the parties to the Convention, that is, migrants, especially women and children; take appropriate measures to timely inform the population about the threat of recruitment; implementation of appropriate measures aimed at ensuring surveillance at railway stations, airports, ports and other public places, as well as, in particular, the recruitment of people for exploitation, in order to prevent international human trafficking in general; who, according to the available information, have undertaken to take all necessary measures to inform the relevant authorities about the arrival of persons who are the main culprits, participants or victims of recruitment into the country.

Taking into account that the fight against human trafficking and measures for the social protection of victims of such crimes are of a complex nature, in order to coordinate the activities of state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and non-governmental non-profit organizations in this regard, the Republican Interagency Commission on the Fight against Human Trafficking was built.

The first steps to combat human trafficking at the international level were taken at the beginning of the 20th century, which was reflected in the following documents:

1899 - The London Conference on the Suppression of the Traffic in Women for Sexual Purposes calls on countries to conclude multilateral agreements and to establish appropriate national committees;

1904 - International agreement to combat the trade in white slave women;

1910 - International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade;

1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of Prostitution by Third Parties;

The 1926 Slavery Convention is one of them. For the first time, the Convention on Slavery, the issue of prevention and elimination of the crime of recruitment of people for the use of states, was noted and the following was expressed in it;

- capturing or enslaving a person by means of exploitation;
- carrying out all actions related to the acquisition of a slave for the purpose of sale or exchange;
- to carry out all actions related to the sale or exchange of a person captured for this purpose, any actions related to slave trade or transportation of slaves in general.

In accordance with the convention, the parties who signed it undertook the obligation to end and prevent the slave trade, and at the same time to quickly end all forms of slavery.

In connection with the ratification by the Republic of Uzbekistan of the Conventions on the minimum age of employment and on the immediate elimination of bad forms of child labor, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the National Action Plan. This document contains a list of activities aimed at ending child slavery or all forms similar to slavery in Uzbekistan. Such activities include:



- making an inventory of laws by developing suggestions on establishing responsibility and strengthening it for parents, business entities and individuals who involve children in bad forms of labor;
- ensuring control over creation of working conditions for those under the age of 18 and the minimum age for employment specified in the labor legislation;
- to ensure attendance control of students in all educational institutions by discussing each student who is chronically absent;
- determining that the head of the educational institution is personally responsible for the contingent of students and their attendance;
- to influence the parents of children who do not go to educational institutions and to strengthen the work of self-government bodies of citizens in order to return children to their places of study;

People cannot be deported without their consent without the help of irresponsible officials and without violating migration legislation. In the fight against human trafficking in Uzbekistan, the following criminal-legal and criminological measures are being implemented in order to combat corruption among officials:

- determination of criminal liability for bribery, abuse of office or authority;
- reducing cases of officials solving many issues within their authority;
- to determine the exact limits of the powers of officials;
- to determine the order of mutual relations between officials and citizens;
- to strengthen control over the activities of officials, etc.

Due to the high latency of human trafficking crimes, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the victims do not have information about whom they can turn to for help, as well as the risk of the spread of discriminatory situations among relatives and acquaintances. In this regard, Uzbekistan is taking comprehensive measures to promote the activities of the rehabilitation center for the assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking, which guarantees the complete confidentiality of social, legal and other assistance provided to victims, in order to reduce the unknown facts of human trafficking.

As mentioned above, human trafficking is a system established in such a way that it has the power to derail the system established by a particular country, its citizens, and the international community. However, today we can safely say that the Republic of Uzbekistan is ready and able to fight against this transnational organized crime.

In order to coordinate the activities of the state bodies involved in combating human trafficking, to ensure that they study the situation in this field in the Republic and take timely measures, the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Human Trafficking was established. The commission has started its activities, at its meetings, urgent issues that need to be implemented in this area have been determined and appropriate measures are being taken.

Purposeful, systematic and drastic measures are being taken to combat human trafficking in the republic. Of course, if our citizens understand the laws and obey them, if they work actively using the created conditions, these measures will bear fruit.

"Analysis of methods of criminal activity such as human trafficking shows that in most cases, citizens are secretly taken out of the territory of our republic for the purposes of forced labor or prostitution.



Deporting citizens illegally through detours or through border posts, first to neighboring countries such as Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Kazakhstan, and then to distant foreign countries with forged documents has become the main route of criminal elements.

In turn, non-governmental organizations in the fight against human trafficking have certain goals and tasks, in particular;

- 1) to increase the level of awareness of the society about the danger and scope of human trafficking, as well as to respond appropriately to the global threat of this reality;
- 2) to help improve the national legal framework at the national and regional levels aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the fight against human trafficking;
- 3) to provide informational, scientific and organizational support to all subjects participating in anti-trafficking projects and programs;
- 4) it is necessary to support the comprehensive development of cooperation of all layers of society in the fight against human trafficking.

Non-governmental non-profit organizations are the main link in the emerging cooperation of social forces in the fight against human recruitment at the national level and rely on the active support of the international community in the form of international organizations and foundations.

Increasing legal literacy and information provision of the population. In particular, when preparing documents for going abroad, the officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Service of Uzbekistan carry out explanatory work among the people going abroad to prevent these violations of the law. As part of such activities, the population is warned not to engage in human trafficking and prostitution and other illegal activities in the countries visited.

In addition, state and non-state institutions, which carry out large-scale work among the population, play an important role in providing the population with information on the topic and preventing them from being attracted to the modern form of slavery. As part of this activity, seminars will be held, in which the issues of the employment situation of the population and legal employment abroad will be raised, as well as the information that is often used by traffickers to search for their potential victims, every citizen from the point of view of his own safety. The methods to be alert when faced with it are discussed. Because most people who are victims of human trafficking do not even know what dangers await them outside the borders of their country