

## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IS A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the transnational crime of human trafficking. It is known that today there are more than 9,000 non-governmental, non-profit organizations in the country, about 100 of which are working to combat human trafficking. The law defines non-governmental non-profit organizations as one of the organizations assisting government agencies in this area, and clearly defines their powers and responsibilities.

**KEYWORDS:** transnational crime, human trafficking, non-profit organizations, country, government agencies, powers, responsibilities.

**INTRODUCTION:** There are a number of global problems on our planet, including transnational crimes such as direct human trafficking. From year to year, the number of victims of this disease is growing. Each of these crimes, which knows no territory or borders, poses a serious threat to the development of society and the development of states. How disgusting it looks when a heinous crime such as human trafficking violates human life, freedom and rights and tramples on its will, destiny and future. It should be noted that today the increase in human trafficking, ie the use of human beings as a commodity, in other words, as an object of human trafficking, is a violation of their rights and freedoms:

- Illegal activities such as human trafficking are becoming a source of income for groups of one or more members, meaning that they are trying to make a living without any hard work;
- In the simplicity of the victims of human trafficking, in their indifference to the fate and future of themselves and their loved ones. In other words, as a result of their light and careless attitude towards the concept of free life, which is the highest blessing, they become the prey of the traffickers, or rather their easy source of income;

- When traffickers enter into the trust of their acquaintances, close relatives, that is, cause them to become victims of human trafficking;
- The humiliation of victims of human trafficking, the various physical or mental pressures used against them, or the violation of their own borders; not to apply to law enforcement agencies for fear of engaging in illegal labor activities without any state registration in a foreign country;

**THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS.** Combating Trafficking in Human Beings In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there was widespread migration of women from Europe to the Americas and North Africa, as well as trafficking in women to Europe. In order to put an end to this phenomenon, two conferences were held in Paris in 1902 and 1910, and the World Convention Against the Trafficking in White Slaves was adopted. The Convention was later supplemented by the Global Conventions on the “Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children” and the “Elimination of Trafficking in Adult Women”. Subsequent historical processes in the fight against human trafficking have gradually developed, and in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted. This is followed by the “European Convention on Human Rights”, the “Convention on Slavery”, the Additional Convention on the “Elimination of Slavery”, The Convention on the “Rights of the Child” and the Convention on the “Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” have been adopted and are now in force in many countries around the world.

In 2013, the United Nations declared July 30 as World Anti-Trafficking Day. Currently, this type of crime, which is an integral part of transnational organized crime, is widespread around the world. Experts from the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration estimate that the number of victims is in the millions. It is worrying that the majority of victims of human trafficking are women and children.

It would be wrong to consider human trafficking only as a problem of the Republic of Uzbekistan, because today the crimes related to human trafficking are widespread in many countries and are of concern to the world community. Sadly, human trafficking-related crime is on the rise: vulnerable segments of the population - unemployed citizens, women in difficult life situations and minors who have been left out of the care and attention of their parents. that they seem to have solved their problems and are using them for their own selfish ends.

The Convention for the “Suppression of Transnational Organized Crime”, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 November 2000, also provides for the prevention, suppression and enforcement of trafficking in human beings, especially women and children. an additional penalty protocol was also ratified. During the years of independence, a number of agreements and treaties were signed with foreign countries on combating organized crime, including dangerous forms of human trafficking.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” was adopted on April 17, 2008. In order to further improve and bring it into line with modern requirements, it was amended and supplemented. The new edition was adopted on August 17, 2020. The need to revise the law is due to the fact that today there are no clear rules for the protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, and the specifics of combating trafficking in minors, including the legal status of identification, assistance and protection explained by.

The new version of the law takes into account these aspects. In particular, the basic concepts and principles of the field, the norms of its state regulation, the competent state bodies, the national commission, the territorial commissions and the norms of the national speaker are clearly defined. It is known that today there are more than 9,000 non-governmental non-profit organizations in the country, about 100 of which are working to combat human trafficking. The law defines non-governmental non-profit organizations as one of the organizations assisting government agencies in this area, and clearly defines their powers and responsibilities. At the same time, in contrast to the current law, the new version of the law defines the procedure for ensuring the social rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of trafficking and the confidentiality of information about victims and the security measures and other guarantees provided to them. In addition, the concepts of identification and redirection of victims of human trafficking, which did not exist before in our national legislation, are defined in a separate chapter. It was noted that the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labor is a collegial body that coordinates the activities of public authorities and other organizations in the fight against human trafficking. It was noted that the decisions of the National Commission must be implemented by public authorities and citizens' self-government bodies, and are of a recommendatory nature for non-governmental non-profit organizations.

**CONCLUSION.** In short, the adoption of the law will serve to guarantee the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of victims of human trafficking.

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