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THE PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION OF YOUNG GENERATION FROM TERRORISM AND DRUG ADDICTION

Abstract: In this article has been analyzed the problems of protection of young generation from terrorism and drug addiction by the sources and literatures.

Key words: problem, drug addiction, terrorism, young generation, protection, economy.

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Introduction

Nowadays, in some countries of the world, science and technology have been developing and developing, while the young people of those countries have made many technical and technological advances as a result of their scientific progress, and the population growth in these regions has increased. It has caused a lot of socio-political, economic and moral problems. An increasing population on the planet has led to an increased demand for food and energy. The natural increase in needs has enabled the world's population to ruthlessly use nature for their own benefit. As a result of the ruthless exploitation of nature, many countries have experienced hunger, poverty, and infectious diseases, while maternal and infant mortality rates have increased, and in some countries global peace and tolerance, such as terrorism and extremism, separatism, and drug addiction. anxieties are spreading.

Today, most of the victims and victims of this ever-expanding global catastrophe are young people between the ages of 14 and 30, who call on the world to educate and educate young people. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of the United Nations General Assembly at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 19 urged people around the world to pay attention to the protection of young people from the global and global threats of terrorism. "The growing

threat of terrorism in the world, especially in recent years, is an indication that the mainly violent methods of fighting against them are not justified", he said.

In this regard, it is often confined not only to the underlying causes of threats, but to their consequences. I think ignorance and intolerance are at the root of international terrorism and extremism. In this regard, the most important task is to educate and educate the people, especially the youth, on the basis of education.

Most crimes related to extremist activity and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30. The youth of today's world is the largest generation in the history of humanity because they number 2 billion. The well-being of our planet tomorrow depends on the kind of person our children become. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential and to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence.

We believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation for social support of young generation, protection of its rights and interests. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposes to develop a general international legal document - the UN Convention on the Rights of the Youth, aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in the rapidly developing environment of globalization and information and communication technologies.

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In our view, the signatories must make a strong commitment to making this area one of the most important and important priorities in their social policy". The proposal to protect young people politically and socially, to protect young people and their rights and interests, has called on the world community to be vigilant.

Consequently, the rapid growth of the population in the world is causing many problems, and it is more important than ever to keep young people from falling under the influence of extremist, terrorist, and nefarious ideas that undermine their identity. Understanding the true essence of these two men in preventing young people from falling under the influence of terrorism and extremism, such as terrorism, extremism, and political, religious, and criminal defiance remains an urgent task today.

Nowadays, many scientists have come up with the definition of terrorism, which has around 200 terms. Discussions in this field have been conducted by scientists working in this area for over 30 years. According to the definition of terrorism among scholars, British scientist B. Krause described "terrorism is politically motivated violence", while Swiss scientist G. Deniker said "Terrorism is political, ideological or social - revolutionary goals" and the constant intimidation of governments and the public for achieving aspirations. "In the United States, the collection, edited by Alexander A. While terrorism is defined as "threatening or using violence to achieve political goals through intimidation, coercion, or intimidation" [1, p.9], a well-known legal scholar Richard Flack describes terrorism in two ways: Any form of political violence, regardless of whether it is a revolutionary group or a government, has no moral or legal justification for it. "; "Political extremism, which uses violence against innocent persons without choice or without choice" [2].

Methods.

Today, with regard to the lexicon of terrorism, which is characterized by controversy and different definitions from the world scientists, terrorism (Latin terror - fear, horror) - acts of violence aimed at destroying or intimidating political opponents, opponents, and causing panic among the population [5 p.404].

The terror that terrorizes and terrorizes humanity is that if we look like a sword in the hands of a human, the practice of using that sword is terrorism and terrorism. By the 1960s and 70s of the 20th century, the rise of terrorism into political events had intensified. This is manifested in the internal and external manifestations of terrorism, and internal terrorism is carried out within a particular country. At the same time, both the terrorists and their victims are citizens of the same state; and international terrorism is carried out by foreign states and international

organizations, citizens of the countries where the terrorism is being carried out [4, p.9-14].

As the global problem is manifested in its criminal, political, and religious manifestations, it is worrying to the world that the majority of the participants of the terrorist activity are young people under 30 years old. In particular, Uzbekistan, a part of the world community, has not escaped the threat of terrorism. Therefore, it is important to clarify the notions of terrorism in the country's legal system. On December 15, 2000, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Terrorism" was adopted. Article 2 of this law expresses the concept of terrorism as: "terrorism is a threat to the life, health, danger of destruction (damage) of property and other tangible assets, and of the state and international organization for the achievement of political, religious, ideological and other purposes, to force an individual or legal entity to commit or refrain from committing any act, to complicate international relations, to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the state, to violence, threat of violence or other criminal acts envisaged by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at undermining the identity, provocation of armed conflicts, intimidation of the population, destabilization of social and political situation; terrorist - a person participating in terrorist activity; terrorist group - a group of persons who committed premeditated attempt to commit a terrorist act; terrorist organization - stable association of two or more persons or terrorist groups to carry out terrorist activity"[5].

Results and discussions.

When a person seeks to fulfill a particular task, it must be the financial basis for the realization of that purpose, whether it is for good or for evil. Thus, there are various sources of funding for terrorist groups, whose true purpose is to occupy existing political power, and to corrupt and destroy it. Their main source of income is drug addiction. Hundreds of thousands of young people are killed as a result of the effects of this addiction, as well as the ill-treatment of their loved ones and those around them.

Today's plague is becoming ever more popular among young people. If you look at the history of drugs, it was used 600 years ago. By the 19th century, its prevalence was accelerated and used as an analgesic. By the beginning of the 20th century, it had spread to many countries and was a disease. These drugs are cultivated and processed in neighboring Afghanistan, smuggled in with chemicals and smuggled into the territory of our country in various ways through the neighboring Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. As a result, drug addiction is growing in the population, especially among the youth. According to Colonel Sayfullo Ahmedov, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Deputy Chief of the Criminal

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Investigation Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 989 criminal cases were initiated by the end of 2018, and more than 50 kg of drugs were committed. substances were seized as material evidence. 121 drug-related cases have been reported since the beginning of the year [6]. Therefore, 26 November - International Drug Abuse Day, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Central Asia, estimated that 271 million people between the ages of 15-64, or 5.5% of the world's population, consumed drugs in 2017. Of these, 35.3 million suffer from severe consequences of drug use (compared to 30.5 million in 2016) [9].

As of 2017, drug use in Uzbekistan is: opioids - 51.8%, cannabis - 32.3%, synthetic drugs - not shown, polyclinic - 11.0%, other drugs -15,8%. Of the total drug use worldwide, 11 million are injected [8]. HIV infection and hepatitis C as a result of injection drug use account for 20.9% of total drug use (2011 data). In 2018, 345,800 ha of opiates were planted worldwide, with 7,790 tonnes of products being harvested. Afghanistan produces about 82% (6,400 tonnes) of opiates. Also, in 2017, 492 types of drugs were registered worldwide [10]. Drugs go through Afghanistan mainly through two directions: the northern and the Balkans. The northern route also runs through Uzbekistan (Surkhandarya region, Tashkent city, part of the valley). In 1998, law enforcement agencies detected 4,779 drug-related crimes in

Uzbekistan. Of these, 1,626 are involved in drug trafficking, 171 are smuggling, 1,238 are drug production, and 66 are directly related to the sale of housekeeping. In 2018 the number of people treated in dispensaries in Uzbekistan as a result of drug addiction amounted to 6,142. "Central Asia is a transit point for drug trafficking. In this regard, health and well-being are also shown to be sustainable for the UN's sustainable development goals, and this requires first of all the drug addiction. The slogan "No one should be left behind" is on the UN Development agenda until 2030 [7].

Conclusion.

In summary, Uzbekistan, where more than 50% of the population is under 30 years of age, has all the facilities and opportunities to nurture a fully healthy and at least younger generation. However, if these resources are not used properly and wisely, other forces may use them for their own benefit. This will be a huge blow to the development of the state and society. Today, we aim to fight against ideas, ideas against ideas, and enlightenment against ignorance. We will make a grave mistake, that is, irreparable error, if we do not propagate the religion of the youth by properly teaching pure Islamic spirituality and propagandizing the evil ideas of the terrorist groups that lead the youth to their mischief.

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