



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

THE IMPACT OF DRUG ADDICTION ON YOUTH HUMAN
RIGHTS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: *Drug addiction among youth continues to be a major global challenge, directly affecting public health, social stability, and the fundamental human rights of young people. Millions of youth worldwide suffer from substance use disorders, which undermine the right to health, education, life, dignity, and social protection. International legal frameworks, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the UN Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, obligate states to protect youth and provide access to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. Countries implementing human-rights-based and public-health-oriented approaches, such as Portugal and Scandinavian states, have shown reduced overdose rates and improved social reintegration. In Uzbekistan, national legislation, strategies, and international cooperation with UNODC and WHO contribute to youth protection through education, rehabilitation, and awareness programs. This article explores international and national legal frameworks, best practices, and practical measures for protecting youth from drug addiction, emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive, rights-based approach.*

Keywords: *Youth, Drug Addiction, Human Rights, International Law, Prevention, Rehabilitation, Uzbekistan, UNODC, WHO*

According to UNODC World Drug Reports, approximately 5.5 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 consume illegal substances each year, with a rising trend in synthetic drugs and prescription misuse. The global impact of substance use disorders among youth includes increased morbidity, mortality, disruption of education, social exclusion, and infringement of basic human rights such as the right to health, education, life, dignity, and social protection.

International law and human rights frameworks provide clear obligations for states. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) obliges governments to protect children from narcotic and psychotropic substances and ensure access to treatment and rehabilitation. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) guarantees the right to health and education. The UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances





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establish global standards for controlling drugs while emphasizing the importance of treatment and reintegration rather than purely punitive approaches.

United Nations agencies, including UNODC, WHO, and UNICEF, implement comprehensive programs aimed at youth prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. These programs include school-based education, community support, hotlines for youth, public awareness campaigns, and training of specialists. Data from WHO indicate that preventive interventions and early rehabilitation reduce the risk of drug dependency and protect youth rights.

In Uzbekistan, youth drug addiction prevention and rehabilitation have been institutionalized through legislation and state programs. The Constitution of Uzbekistan ensures the right to health, education, and social protection. Laws such as "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances," "On Prevention of Offences," and "On Youth Policy" provide mechanisms for prevention, awareness campaigns, rehabilitation, and protection of minors. National strategies focus on education, early intervention, international cooperation, and community-based programs. Collaborative efforts with UNODC and WHO have resulted in digital awareness campaigns, school prevention programs, rehabilitation centers, youth-friendly hotlines, and specialized training for medical and social professionals.

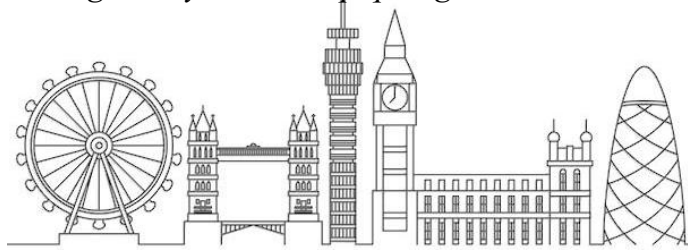
Moreover, regional cooperation in Central Asia allows Uzbekistan to share best practices with neighboring countries, harmonize drug prevention policies, and implement cross-border control measures. Case studies demonstrate that rights-based approaches, combined with international collaboration, significantly reduce drug abuse rates among youth and improve access to education, healthcare, and social services.

Statistical evidence suggests that countries implementing human rights-oriented policies, such as Portugal and Scandinavian states, experience lower rates of overdose, reduced school dropout, and improved social reintegration. Uzbekistan's engagement in such international frameworks and alignment with global standards indicates progress in the protection of youth from drug-related harms.

In conclusion, youth drug addiction is a multifaceted global human rights issue. Effective prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration require adherence to international human rights standards, national legislation, and active cooperation with global agencies. Uzbekistan's policies and programs illustrate how integration of international obligations into national strategies can protect youth rights, reduce substance abuse, and promote social inclusion and well-being.

YOSHLAR GIYOHVANDLIGI VA INSON HUQUQLARI: XALQARO VA O'ZBEKISTON TAJRIBASI

Annotatsiya: *Yoshlar orasida giyohvandlik global miqyosda jiddiy muammo bo'lib, sog'liqni saqlash, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va yoshlarning asosiy inson huquqlariga bevosita*





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ta'sir qiladi. Dunyo bo'ylab millionlab yoshlar giyohvandlikdan aziyat chekmoqda, bu esa sog'liq, ta'lim, hayot, qadr-qimmat va ijtimoiy himoya huquqlarini buzadi. Xalqaro huquqiy me'yorlar, jumladan, Bola huquqlari to'g'risidagi Konvensiya (CRC), Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy huquqlar to'g'risidagi Pakt (ICESCR) va BMT Narkotik Moddalari Konvensiyalari davlatlarni yoshlarni himoya qilish va profilaktika, davolash hamda rehabilitatsiya xizmatlarini ta'minlashga majbur qiladi. Portugaliya va Skandinaviya davlatlarida inson huquqlariga asoslangan va sog'liqni saqlashka yo'naltirilgan siyosat ortiqcha doza holatlarini kamaytirish va ijtimoiy reintegratsiyani yaxshilash bo'yicha samarali ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda. O'zbekistonda esa milliy qonunchilik, strategiyalar va UNODC hamda WHO bilan xalqaro hamkorlik yoshlarni himoya qilish, ta'lim, rehabilitatsiya va axborot-ma'rifiy dasturlar orqali amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada yoshlarni giyohvandlikdan himoya qilishda xalqaro va milliy qonunchilik, eng yaxshi amaliyotlar va real ishlar tahlil qilinadi hamda keng qamrovli, huquqlarga asoslangan yondashuvning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Yoshlar, Giyohvandlik, Inson Huquqlari, Xalqaro Huquq, Profilaktika, Rehabilitatsiya, O'zbekiston, UNODC, WHO*

Yoshlar orasida giyohvandlik sog'liq, ta'lim, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va inson huquqlariga tahdid soluvchi global muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. BMT Narkotik va jinoyatchilik bo'yicha boshqarmasi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, har yili 15-24 yosh oralig'idagi taxminan 5,5 million yoshlar noqonuniy moddalarni iste'mol qiladi, sintezlangan va retsept bo'yicha dorilarni suiiste'mol qilish tendensiyasi oshmoqda. Bu yoshlar orasida kasalliklar, erta o'lim, ta'limning buzilishi, ijtimoiy izolyatsiya va sog'liq, ta'lim, hayot, qadr-qimmat va ijtimoiy himoya kabi asosiy inson huquqlarining buzilishiga olib keladi.

Xalqaro huquq va inson huquqlari me'yorlari davlatlarga aniq majburiyatlarni yuklaydi. Bola huquqlari to'g'risidagi Konvensiya (1989) davlatlardan bolalarni narkotik va psixotrop moddalar ta'siridan himoya qilish va ularga davolash hamda rehabilitatsiya xizmatlarini ta'minlashni talab qiladi. Iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy huquqlar to'g'risidagi Pakt (1966) sog'liq va ta'lim huquqlarini kafolatlaydi. 1961, 1971 va 1988 yillardagi BMT narkotik konvensiyalari esa narkotiklarni nazorat qilish standartlarini belgilaydi, shuningdek davolash va jamiyatga qaytarish choralarini ta'minlashni ta'kidlaydi.

BMTning UNODC, WHO va UNICEF agentliklari yoshlar uchun profilaktika, davolash va rehabilitatsiya dasturlarini amalga oshiradi. Ushbu dasturlar maktablarda ta'lim, jamoat qo'llab-quvvatlashi, ishonch telefonlari, axborot kampaniyalari va mutaxassislar tayyorlashni o'z ichiga oladi. WHO ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, profilaktika va erta rehabilitatsiya yoshlar orasida qaramlik xavfini kamaytiradi va ularning huquqlarini himoya qiladi.

O'zbekistonda yoshlarni giyohvandlikdan himoya qilish qonunchilik va davlat dasturlari orqali mustahkamlangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi sog'liq,





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ta'lim va ijtimoiy himoya huquqlarini kafolatlaydi. "Narkotik moddalar va psixotrop moddalar to'g'risida", "Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to'g'risida" va "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida"gi qonunlar profilaktika, axborot-ma'rifiy ishlar, reabilitatsiya va voyaga yetmaganlarni himoya choralarini belgilaydi. Milliy strategiyalar ta'lim, erta aralashuv, xalqaro hamkorlik va jamoat dasturlariga qaratilgan. UNODC va WHO bilan hamkorlikda raqamli kompaniyalar, maktab profilaktikasi, reabilitatsiya markazlari, yoshlar uchun ishonch telefonlari va mutaxassislar tayyorlash amalga oshirilmoqda.

Shuningdek, Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida hamkorlik O'zbekistonning qo'shni davlatlar bilan eng yaxshi amaliyotlarni almashish, narkotik oldini olish siyosatini uyg'unlashtirish va chegaralararo nazorat choralarini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Qiyosiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, inson huquqlariga asoslangan yondashuv va xalqaro hamkorlik yoshlar orasida giyohvandlikni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi va ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash hamda ijtimoiy xizmatlarga kirishni yaxshilaydi.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, inson huquqlariga hurmat bilan amalga oshirilgan siyosatni qo'llaydigan mamlakatlarda, masalan, Portugaliya va Skandinaviya davlatlarida, ortiqcha doza va maktabni tashlab ketish holatlari kamayadi va ijtimoiy reintegratsiya yaxshilanadi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro konvensiyalar bilan integratsiyalashuvi va milliy qonunchilikni moslashtirishi yoshlarni himoya qilish va giyohvandlikni kamaytirish bo'yicha ijobiy natijalarni ko'rsatmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yoshlar giyohvandligi ko'p qirrali global inson huquqlari muammosidir. Samarali profilaktika, davolash, reabilitatsiya va jamiyatga qaytarish xalqaro me'yorlarga, milliy qonunchilikka va global agentliklar bilan faol hamkorlikka tayanishi kerak. O'zbekistonning tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, xalqaro majburiyatlarni milliy strategiyalarga integratsiya qilish yoshlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, moddiy qaramlikni kamaytirish va ijtimoiy inklyuziyani ta'minlashning samarali usulidir.

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