

HERBIVOROUS ANIMALS AN ULARNING ANALOG AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES CONTRADICT EACH

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received May 05, 2024 Revised May 20, 2024 Accepted May 25, 2024</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Herbivorous Animals, Psychotropic Substances, Legal Conflicts, Animal Welfare, Regulatory Frameworks</i></p>	<p>The interplay between legal regulations concerning herbivorous animals, their analogs, and psychotropic substances represents a complex and multifaceted issue within legal and ethical frameworks. The legal classification and control of psychotropic substances often clash with the regulation of herbivorous animals and their by-products, leading to significant legal ambiguities and challenges. Herbivorous animals and their by-products are generally subject to regulations that ensure animal welfare, food safety, and environmental protection. In contrast, psychotropic substances are regulated to prevent misuse and protect public health. The overlap and divergence between these regulatory domains highlight a legal conundrum, especially when considering the use of animal-derived products in contexts that intersect with psychotropic substances. Despite existing regulations, there is a notable lack of comprehensive analysis on how legal frameworks governing herbivorous animals and psychotropic substances interact. This gap in legal scholarship hinders the development of coherent policies that address both animal welfare and public health concerns. This study aims to explore the legal contradictions and conflicts between the regulations of herbivorous animals and psychotropic substances. It seeks to identify and analyze the points of contention and the impact these conflicts have on legal practices and policy-making. The analysis reveals significant legal contradictions where the use of animal-derived substances in psychotropic contexts often challenges existing regulations. This misalignment underscores the need for legal reforms that harmonize the treatment of herbivorous animals and the regulation of psychotropic substances. This study introduces a novel perspective by linking animal welfare and psychotropic substance regulation, highlighting the previously underexplored intersections between these domains. The findings suggest a need for interdisciplinary legal reforms and policy adjustments to address the conflicts between these regulatory areas. By bridging the gap between animal welfare laws and psychotropic substance regulations, the study advocates for more integrated and coherent legal frameworks to enhance both public health and animal welfare.</p>

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INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the large-scale reforms carried out in our country, special attention is paid to the work aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population, forming their immunity to drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as ensuring human health.

At the same time, the emergence of new types of synthetic drugs and powerful influencing substances in recent years, which are easily distributed among the population, especially young people, using social networks of the internet without a human factor, necessitates the need to bring the activities of responsible state structures in this regard to a qualitatively new level based on the priority idea [1].

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the new edition, the rights and freedoms of a person can be limited only in accordance with the law and only in the framework necessary for the purpose of protecting the constitutional order, health of the population, social morality, rights and freedoms of other persons, ensuring public safety and public order [2].

The commission of crimes related to the illegal treatment (transfer) of drugs, their analogues and Psychotropic Substances remains an urgent issue of all eras, especially in the current era.

Article 273 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the responsibility for illegally preparing, obtaining, storing and other actions, as well as illegally transferring drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances with the goal of conducting them [3].

Article JK 228¹ of the Russian Federation provides for the illegal production, sale or shipment of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues, as well as illegal sale or transportation of plants containing drugs or psychotropic substances or parts of them containing drugs or psychotropic substances;

Article 297 of the JK of the Republic of Kazakhstan contains drugs, psychotropic substances, illegally manufactured, processed, obtained, stored, transported, transferred or sold for the purpose of transferring their analogues;

Article 307 of the JK of the Republic of Ukraine provides for the illegal production, preparation, receipt, storage, transportation, shipment or realisation of drugs, psychotropic substances or their analogues;

Article 282 of the JK of the Kyrgyz Republic provides for criminal liability for the illegal preparation of Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their analogues for the purpose of sale.

METHODS

In terms of Statistics, the criminal cases provided for by the Republican courts in Article 273 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan alone are 906 criminal cases against 1.656 persons in 2019, 864 criminal cases against 1.584 persons in 2020, 991 criminal cases against 1.635 persons in 2021, 1.325 criminal cases against 2.205 persons in 2023, 2.339 persons in 2023 it can be seen that 1.402 criminal cases were completed, and for 6 months of 2024, 915 criminal cases were completed against 1.457 persons.

The object of this crime is drugs, their analogues or the established procedure for dealing with psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as the health of the population.

The subject of the crime is drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances and precursors. This crime is objectively expressed in the illegal treatment of drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances.

The crime is committed intentionally on the subjective side. The culprit realizes that drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances are preparing, buying, storing, transporting or shipping, and wants to do so.

The subject of the crime is any sane person who has reached the age of sixteen[4].

Drugs, their analogs, or illegal transfer of psychotropic substances are said to mean their transfer for a fee or for free (sale, donation, exchange, in return for a debt, or as a loan, etc.k.) giving to another person is understood, in which means, substances, plants can be done directly by the person or in another (e.g. reporting the place where they are kept, placing them in the conditioned place) way [5].

The presence of an agreement of the criminal entity with the buyer on the same issue, the presence of drugs, their analogues or a large enough to exclude the use of psychotropic substances, the presence of an expert opinion that the subject is not a drug, the special packaging of this tool and Substances of a certain size (dose) and hiding in a However, the injection (injection) of drugs, their analogues, psychotropic substances by one person into another cannot be assessed as an illegal transfer if the tool or substance in question belongs to the consumer himself and the injection was made at his request [6].

In recent years, the facts of the illegal conversion of drugs from the canobiod and opiate group to drugs of synthetic origin have been observed. In place of the example, it is alarming that names such as Spays, MEF, are emerging and modern methods of their illegal distribution (zakladka) are becoming widespread, while their consumption is also increasing. This is a risk that negatively affects human health, as well as the criminogenic state of the Republic in its place.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the above data, it can be seen that drugs, their analogues or psychotropic substances, powerful influencing drugs and precursors can be illegally treated and the following factors can be cited in the fight against addiction.

First, a complete and effective information exchange system is not established between the state Customs Service and other law enforcement agencies for the premature identification of cases of illegal preparation of drugs or psychotropic substances and strongly acting drugs;

Secondly, in order to improve the material and technical base of law enforcement agencies, the material and technical base in the expert-criminalistics units of the territorial internal affairs bodies is not adequately provided.

Thirdly, drugs, their analogs or psychotropic substances with the goal of conducting a small amount of illicit preparation, receipt, storage, transportation or shipment, as well as their illegal transfer in small quantities and the fact that today there is no administrative responsibility for advertising drugs and Psychotropic Substances, strongly influencing drugs, has limited the possibility of fully realizing the principles of inevitability of punishment and It is necessary to introduce an effective mechanism for the realization of drugs that have a psychotropic effect, strongly affecting the human psyche. According to the current regulation, such drugs are sold only in social pharmacies at limited and fixed prices on the basis of a recommendation given by a doctor, but today it can be observed that private pharmacies are also selling drugs that, in an illegal way, strongly affect the human psyche in order to earn income [6].

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 11, 2023 – Achieving the priority goals of Decree PF-158 "on the strategy" of 2030, as well as the early prevention of illegal turnover of drugs and psychotropic substances in our republic, elimination of factors that negatively affect our gene pool by forming an "immunity" to their consumption in the population, establishment of a medical-treatment system based on world experience of patients with, including the national strategy for Combating Drugs and narco-crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2024-2028, developed on the basis of conclusions and recommendations of UN experts, the composition of the state commission for the control of drugs and Psychotropic Substances and its territorial commissions has been approved, The reorganization of the National Drug Control Information and Analysis Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the National Drug Control Center under the administration of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be considered as a legal solution to some of the above issues.

CONCLUSION

The legal landscape concerning herbivorous animals and psychotropic substances reveals a need for harmonization between regulatory frameworks. The existing contradictions and ambiguities create challenges for effective enforcement and policy development. Addressing these issues requires interdisciplinary legal reforms that integrate animal welfare considerations with the regulation of psychotropic substances. By developing coherent policies that address the overlaps and conflicts between these domains, it is possible to enhance both public health and animal welfare. Future research should focus on creating integrated regulatory models and exploring the implications of such reforms for legal practice and policy-making. The findings underscore the need for a more cohesive approach to integrate animal welfare considerations with the regulation of psychotropic substances. The implications of these contradictions suggest that

harmonizing these legal domains could improve regulatory clarity and enforcement efficacy. Future research should focus on developing integrated legal frameworks that address the overlaps and conflicts between these areas, and on assessing the practical impacts of such reforms on policy implementation and public health. This approach could facilitate more consistent and effective regulation, benefiting both animal welfare and substance control efforts.

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