

HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article talks about the legal and normative foundations of the fight against alcoholism in Uzbekistan. Measures implemented in the first years of independence will be covered in more detail.

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Diseases and harmful habits that have a negative impact on the gene pool of the nation, the generation of human offspring, such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and alcoholism are increasing worldwide. Life itself, as well as the experience of foreign countries, clearly show the need to widely promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, to teach people that health care is in their own hands, and to limit the use of alcohol and tobacco products, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with legally relevant laws.

In the years of independence, a unique national system and legal framework for the fight against alcoholism was created in our country. In particular, the norms of the national law were improved, the Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment of the Republic, the Scientific-Practical Center of the National Idea and Ideology, the Scientific-Practical Center "Family", the Center of Spirituality Promotion were established. As a result of this, ideological immunity was formed in citizens, reduction of crimes related to alcoholism was achieved.

According to a number of authors, various changes occur in the human body as a result of alcohol consumption¹. Intoxication is a deterioration of the mental state as a result of the introduction of a substance into the human body that has a significant effect on the human brain². Consumption of alcoholic beverages damages the human body, first of all, its nervous system and causes various acute and chronic mental illnesses. Even when the alcohol product is consumed in small doses, it destroys the movement and mental activity of a person. In such a person, a state of strong emotional excitement often occurs easily without the influence of external factors, the ability to restrain oneself and correctly perceive the events happening around is lost. He becomes an arrogant, boastful, capricious person, gets into fights for no reason, uses violence against other people.

The depth of changes, the nature and level of their practical manifestation are different, and the dose of

¹ Sadikov J., Karaketov Y. Maskunemlik, nashebentlik, giyabentlik, jinayatshiliq ham nizam haqqinda – Nokis. Qaraqalpaqstan, 1992.-B. 88.

² Fayzullayeva t. Tibbiy yo'sindagi majburlov choralari tayinlash muammolari Yurid. fan nomz. ilm. dar. olish uchun yozil. diss... - T., 2009. – B. 90.

consumed alcoholic beverages is determined by the physical state of the person (building a silhouette, tiredness, excitement). Such a situation is also noted in published works in the field of medicine³.

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On restricting the distribution and consumption of alcohol and tobacco products" (2011), "On crime prevention" (2014), "On state policy regarding youth" (2016), the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves to a certain extent the implementation of the tasks defined by the decision of the Plenum of the court and other legal acts on the subject.

According to the researchers, along with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, alcohol is mainly consumed by persons who were addicted to alcohol before becoming addicted (27.8% of alcohol users). In 6.9% of identified cases, individuals used psychoactive substances before becoming addicted, and in 6.5% of cases, they became addicted to drugs after consuming drugs.

Despite the fact that consumption of alcohol products for non-medical purposes in our country is currently considered one of the most serious social problems, the fight against alcoholism is mainly carried out with the help of criminal legal measures. But to reduce the number of criminals in the country, it is not enough to apply only criminal-legal measures. In order to reduce the prevalence of drug addiction in the country, the focus has been increased on the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the treatment of alcoholics.

According to Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2011 "On the restriction of distribution and consumption of alcohol and tobacco products", the sale of alcohol products to persons under the age of twenty is prohibited. It is advisable to introduce such a procedure for those suffering from chronic alcoholism. For such persons, this ban should come into effect from the moment the doctor diagnoses it as "alcohol". It is also necessary to apply alcohol consumption within 8-12 hours to railway employees, drivers, employees of water and air transport and other professions that depend on the source of excessive risk.

In order to strengthen criminal legal measures in the fight against alcoholism, it is necessary to regulate the practice of assigning punishment to persons who commit crimes while intoxicated, and to strengthen measures of responsibility for such acts. This task can be solved by strengthening the provisions on the classification of crimes committed while intoxicated. This mechanism can be introduced to the Criminal Code by introducing Article 57 entitled "Sentence of punishment for crimes committed while intoxicated".

Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Offenses" stipulates that special prevention measures for offenses among persons who consume narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances that affect the activity of the mind consist of the following: 1) illegal use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors development and implementation of preventive measures to prevent illegal circulation, consumption, as well as illegal production and sale of alcohol and tobacco products; 2) to determine the causes and conditions of offenses committed under the influence of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances that affect mental activity and to carry out preventive measures to eliminate them, 3) to prevent the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and mental activity important issues such as the implementation of control over compliance with the rules of storage, transportation, sale and use of other harmful substances are envisaged⁴.

Of course, this norm of the Law has acquired a general character, and although the issue of special

³ Zanin YE.B. Kliniko-katamnesticheskoye issledovaniye rannego alkogolizma. II Avtoref. diss. ... kand. med. nauk. – Chelyabinsk, 2000. –S. 24; Karlov V.A. Nevrologiya. / Rukovodstvo dlya vrachey. – M., 1999. -S. 28–36; Safuanov F.S. Psixologicheskaya tipologiya kriminalnoy agressii. // Psixologicheskij jurnal. 1999, T. 20. No6. -S. 12.

⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2014 yil 14 maydagi «Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida»gi Qonuni. // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to‘plami, 2014 y., 20-son, 221-modda.

prevention of offenses among persons consuming narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances that affect the activity of the mind is not approached at a sufficiently special level, in it, the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and the activity of the mind it is established that the special prevention of offenses among persons consuming other substances of influence may include other measures in accordance with the legislation.

In the development of measures to further improve activities related to the prevention of drug-related crimes, it is necessary to take into account the experience gained in this field and the level of effectiveness of previous measures.

According to Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Crimes", it is the responsibility of the state health system management bodies and health care institutions to identify, record, etc. was assigned the task of increasing.

Unfortunately, the operation of health care institutions is not without some defects. Among them, it is possible to include: the treatment process is not well organized, the rehabilitation work with patients is not properly carried out, occupational therapy is often organized without taking into account the characteristics of the client's personality, sometimes an extremely strict regime is established⁵.

1. The following causes of alcoholism can be specified separately: 1) family environment, poor upbringing or adult drinking; 2) most people have a lot of "chigat" problems in their family or life and they cannot find ways to solve them; 3) "tradition" of alcohol consumption (wedding, birthday, prom, etc.); 4) striving to lead a passive life; 5) non-high level of campaigning against alcoholism; b) insufficient level of public control.
2. Studying the criminological description of persons who committed crimes while intoxicated with alcohol allows to come to the following conclusions:
 - alcoholism and drug addiction are increasingly widespread in society;
 - internal conflict is the main factor that determines the tendency to drink alcohol. This process is influenced by economic, social and cultural factors, congenital anomalies and other factors. Alcohol consumption by minors is not condemned by adults. Most of the minors are attracted to the consumption of alcoholic beverages by their family members, relatives and friends.

In a number of studies, it was established that "crime related to alcoholism" consists of the following:

firstly, from the totality of crimes committed by those who consume alcoholic beverages or those who abuse them: secondly, from the totality of crimes whose commission is determined by the presence of a socially negative vice - alcoholism,

thirdly, from the total number of crimes that provide a direct opportunity for the spread of alcoholism (attracting minors to drinking or putting them in a state of intoxication, creating places for alcohol consumption or keeping them, or chronically presenting buildings for this purpose, etc.);

fourthly, the actions that created a direct opportunity for a drunk person to commit a crime (the technical condition of vehicles or the person responsible for their use, allowing drunk drivers to drive vehicles, cold-heartedness of their duties by officials, i.e., intoxicated persons in enterprises where there is a risk of explosion from the total number of mining or construction works, etc.), it was concluded that

The question of the responsibility of persons who committed a crime in the case of physiological intoxication is also interpreted differently by scientists: the scientists of the first group consider the state of intoxication to be a mitigating state of punishment, those of the second group believe that the state of intoxication is a state of aggravation of responsibility, the scientists of the third group consider the

⁵ Grishko A.Y. *Konsepsiya sotsialno-meditsinskoy i grajdanskopravovoy reabilitatsii lits, bolnix narkomaniyey, preduprejdeniye prestupleniy, sovershayemix imi.* – Ryazan, 2005.-S. 219-23

social danger of the person's actions in severe pathological drunkenness. while they emphasize that they should not be held criminally responsible due to their inability to understand (insanity), the scientists of the fourth group say that people who are severely intoxicated lose their sanity, but they should be held criminally responsible for the committed act, and also according to those of the fifth group, people of any degree of intoxication are sane and they will be responsible for their actions.

In order to prevent such negative consequences, necessary legal frameworks were created in Uzbekistan from the first years of independence.

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