



THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The article presents an analysis of a survey conducted on the prevalence of illicit drug trafficking in Uzbekistan, the results of a sociological study of the socio-cultural sphere of life of young people who use narcotic substances, which allowed us to trace their anti-social behavior since the beginning of drug use. This allowed us to come to some conclusions that drug use in this environment becomes a fashionable, prestigious, often mandatory action with the manifestations of certain rituals. Identifying the main causes of youth using narcotic can lead to finding out the ways of preventing them.

KEYWORDS: *role, behavior, prevention, sociological research, youth, spreading narcotics.*

DISCUSSION

The fight against drug addiction and drug trafficking is one of the main priorities of the domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, being part of the global anti-drug system. Since 1999, the National legislation of Uzbekistan has been brought into line with international standards [1], all the main conventions in the field of combating drug trafficking have been ratified [2].

The resolution of the plenum of the Supreme court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2017 No.12 "On judicial practice in criminal cases related to illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" notes that crimes related to: "Illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances pose a serious threat to the health of the population, economic and moral foundations of society, negatively affect family relations, and cause other social problems" [3].

It should be noted that the implementation of measures in the field of reducing drug demand and supply in the republic is carried out in accordance with the anti-drug strategy reflected in the Program of Comprehensive Measures to Counter Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for 2016-2020, as well as Government decisions [4].

Thus, as a result of the organizational, practical and operational-preventive measures taken, law enforcement agencies in 2019 revealed 5026

facts of crimes related to drug trafficking (this is 5.2% more than in 2018). Of these, 1701 (in 2018 - 4.6% less than in 2018) are crimes related to the sale of drugs, 395 (32.7% less than in 2018) with smuggling, 1064 (14.9% less than in 2018) with illegal cultivation of narcotic plants, 43 (34.8% less than in 2018) with the content of drug dens and 1823 (15.2% more than in 2018) - other drug crimes.

In 2019, more than 1 t. 200 kg (2.4% more than in 2018) of drugs were seized from illicit trafficking: heroin – 40.9 (almost 2 times more than in 2018) kg, opium – 224.6 (11.2% less than in 2018) kg, hashish – 111.6 (81.8% more than in 2018) kg, marijuana – 736.4 (22.6% more than in 2018) kg, kuknar – 62.9 (72.7% less than in 2018.) 227 kg, tramadol and other drugs – 23.8 (3.1 times more than in 2018) kg, as well as 194.1 (17.1% more than in 2018) gr. new psychoactive substances.

In addition, 532 (2 times more than in 2018) gr. and 62858 (8.5 times more than in 2018) tablets of psychotropic substances were seized from illicit trafficking, as well as 737.24 (10.3% less than in 2018) gr. and 30 (in 2018 such cases were not registered) lit. precursors [5].

Based on the above criminal statistics, it can be seen that, despite the measures taken in the country, crimes in the field of drug trafficking do not have a steady downward trend. In addition, "In recent years, the range of narcotic drugs and prohibited



antidepressants has somewhat expanded, primarily due to synthetic cannabinoids used in smoking mixtures of the spice type, as well as stimulants that are derivatives of aminoacrylketones and sold under the guise of "bath salts" and "fertilizers"... A variety of "spices" and similar products are most often sold under the guise of alternative medicine drugs or as food additives "[6].

It should be noted that the difficulty in eliminating the consequences of smoking spice mixtures lies in the fact that "In many cases, there are no narcotic compounds in the blood of patients during analysis, which significantly complicates the diagnosis and appointment of competent treatment" [7].

Describing the content of the socio-cultural sphere of life of respondents, it should be noted that its main indicators were determined: reading fiction, periodicals, watching movies, videos and TV shows, listening to radio programs, viewing internet information. These indicators are communicative channels of information transmission, which are one of the modern products of society's culture, through which, in addition to creating positive attitudes, lifestyle elements, and orientation, skills of an antisocial nature can be formed.

So, in particular, the majority of respondents [8] got an idea about drugs and their effect on the human body from television programs (51.4%), publications in newspapers and magazines (26.8%), videos (22.4%), radio programs (14.8%), books and brochures (7.6%). Only 2.6% of respondents found out about it via the Internet. Thus, the priority in shaping the perception of drug use among young people belongs to the mass media, which often show "advertising" scenes of non-medical drug use, hypertrophied cultural values that promote the cult of violence, anti-social lifestyle and sexual promiscuity. For a certain part of the audience, especially young people who do not have the necessary social experience, who perceive these scenes uncritically, such information in the corresponding specific life situation becomes a "guide to action" for drug use.

Interesting data were obtained when comparing the sources of information about drugs that became known to "normal" and "consumers". It turned out that drug users, in comparison with the control group, received it more often not from official sources (TV and radio broadcasts, publications in the press, the internet), but from video, movies and fiction.

The majority of drug users (60.0%) watched videos and movies advertising drug use and drug trafficking. However, not only film and video products carry a negative charge of information that popularizes drugs. Great is the merit of fiction that promotes the cult of drug use.

According to the study, reading books did not arouse any interest in more than one-fifth of all young people surveyed. Even more of them are individuals in the group of "consumers" (23.0%). In the control group, the proportion is 20.2 per cent. Reading respondents prefer detective literature (27.4%), adventure (23.2%) and science fiction (21.4%). People aged 14-30 are least interested in poetry (8.6%) and technical literature (9.3%).

The above trends are particularly pronounced among drug users.

Thus, there is a preference among "consumers" compared to "normal" in reading science fiction, adventure, thrillers and mysticism.

This characterizes one of the causes, which is located at the individual-psychological level of determination of drug addiction. It consists in the fact that consumers tend, as a result of psychological discomfort, to go to a world different from the one in which they live, to the world of dreams, unreal events, to the world of fiction and fantasy. Their apparent realization they are trying to achieve with the consumption of narcotic drugs.

In addition to the considered elements that characterize the socio-cultural sphere of life, there is another equally important one that determines the attitude of this category of people to music.

The respondents' musical interests were distributed as follows. The main number of respondents (47.2%) prefer pop and pop music, adherents of rock music (hard, heavy, mainstream, etc.) – 26.3%, like classical music – 26.2%, techno (acid, rap, etc.) – 20.4%, alternative music (punk, hard rock, grunge, etc.) – 13.0%, jazz – 8.2% and folk (folk, ethnic) - 4.0%.

Determinants of the socio-cultural sphere have another indicator that appeared relatively recently. We are talking about the penetration of computer technologies into this sphere of communication, which, in one way or another, characterize the process of cultural development of society.

More than half (63.4%) of respondents have the ability to use a computer. In the control group, 63.6% use a PC, and among "consumers" – 60.7%. Most of them have this opportunity at the place of study (30.8%), residence (27.2%) and friends (24.3%). These indicators in the control group and the group of drug users do not differ significantly. The only thing is that they reflect the availability of free access to electronic computing for most teenagers and young people.

Much more interesting is the characteristic of the purposes for which the computer is used. The majority of respondents (52.1%) play computer games, type different texts-43.4% and 20.2% travel on the internet.



By themselves, these figures do not reveal negative trends. However, in recent years, more and more "methodical" information about drug production and consumption has appeared on the internet.

One of the leading places in the formation of personality is occupied by the sphere of leisure.

According to the research, in 61.8% of cases, young people's free time is filled with socializing with friends, in 28.2% - sports, in 26.0% - visiting nightclubs and discos, in 23.2% – reading books, in 19.5% – spending time at the computer, in 14.9% – preparing lessons. In 9.4% of cases, they do nothing.

Only 4.2% in their free time attend clubs at the place of study and 3.3% play musical instruments in various rock or jazz groups.

The structure of free-time employment of drug users in comparison with the control group can be presented as follows. Users of narcotic drugs are less likely to engage in free time lessons, sports, attend clubs at the place of study, read fiction and spend time at the computer. They prefer to socialize with friends, visit nightclubs and discos, play musical instruments in rock or jazz bands, or simply do nothing, spend time in idleness and idleness.

Studying the obtained indicators, it can be noted that, despite the apparent harmlessness of each of them, they still have a huge negative potential. For example, take the "socializing with buddies" noted by most drug users. Here, communication involves contacts mainly with members of groups of socially dangerous orientation, which include the "consumers" themselves.

Therefore, studies show that information about drugs is not enough in 32.4% of cases, adolescents and young people received these benefits from friends at their place of residence and in 29.8% – from friends at the place of their free time. Basically, they are the same members of antisocial groups formed on a territorial basis and united by one common goal and interest – the purchase and consumption of narcotic drugs. Usually, such a group is headed by an adult or a young person who has previously served a sentence in prison. It is characterized by a pronounced conspiracy, a clear distribution of roles, its own laws and rules of behavior, signals of information exchange, i.e. its own subculture, which is inherently quite aggressive, since it invades the sphere of official culture, breaking its values and norms, imposing its own rules and attributes in it. This is evidenced by the fact that 28.0% of "consumers" wore clothing (shirts, T-shirts, hats, etc.) advertising drugs.

The language is also a carrier of the subculture, which is now permeated with the terminology of criminal jargon, including the jargon used by drug addicts [9]. This trend is quite

dangerous, as it characterizes the growing process of criminalization and drug addiction of the population, more open drug use and distribution. Drug use is becoming part of youth communication and a means of leisure. The drug market is looking for consumers mainly in the youth environment, constantly improving the production of drugs, offering more affordable and cheap synthetic drugs.

Drug use among young people is becoming fashionable, prestigious and often mandatory. His specific rituals appear, such as one syringe for everyone, sharing a dose of the drug with a friend, adding his own blood to clean and test the drug, which seems to connect all members of such a group by blood.

One of the indicators of health status is treatment or registration in a particular medical institution [10]. Comparing the data of the responses of the control group with the responses of "consumers", it can be concluded that the share of drug users is significantly higher in the number of those who are registered for health reasons.

Thus, the individual problems and mechanisms of determination discussed above at various social levels act as factors that can influence the narcogenic antisocial behavior of adolescents and young people. They can, by their very nature, quickly form a person focused on drug use, committing offenses and crimes, and contribute to the development of social and biological pathologies.

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