

DRUG MEASURES: A LOOK AT HISTORY

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Annotation: *This article describes the functional changes that occur in the body when taking drugs, the first remnants of opium were found in modern Switzerland, its head is mentioned in many ancient Greek myths as a symbol of forgetting pain, suffering, suffering, opium and morphine.*

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Every year, June 26 is celebrated around the world as International Drug Day. I consider this day to be another day when people all over the world will declare their hatred of drugs. Because of this poison killer, how many people's pillows dry up, how many people lose their livers prematurely.

The Andijan Regional Department of Internal Affairs also celebrated June 26, the International Day against Drug Abuse, as a major event. Despite the fact that the leading organization is the Andijan Regional Department of Internal Affairs, the event was attended by students from schools, colleges, technical schools and universities across the region, who gathered at the stadium "Navruz". Because the police thought that the fight against drugs should start among the most confident and flexible young people in society. Columns of Damas cars, previously painted with anti-drug paint, filled the stadium. Then there were scenes depicting the effects of the disease. It was impossible to see and hear the results of the event. However, it was a very useful event, as it could radically change the minds of young people. Now, for some reason, such big events are not held now.

Even when I was working in the investigation body, I had to charge a 27-year-old man with Article 277 (2) (c) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The young man committed a crime of hooliganism at a farmer's market in Andijan by threatening to use something that could actually injure a girl he did not know before, who was selling potatoes. I did not know what punishment was imposed on this young man by the court. But I found out about his death by accident. I later learned that the young man was a drug addict and had died of an overdose one day. I hated the people who made and sold drugs because the fate of a young man who had never seen a chimpanzee, who had never held a girl's hand, who had not yet tasted the joys of life, ended in such a tragic death. I still remember this young man when I heard about the crimes of drug dealers and drug addicts in the media.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines drugs in the broadest sense as substances or compounds of substances that are necessary for normal life (such as food) that cause functional changes or changes in the structure of the body when taken. In general, drugs are a legal, medical term. In the Russian Federation, the substances listed in the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation are referred to. Alcohol is said to be a

consumable product, but from a legal point of view it is not a drug. Therefore, the term "alcohol addiction", introduced in 20-30 years, has become obsolete.

In addition, the World Health Organization has recently added alcohol to its list of drugs - it has many sponsors in the form of producers-monopolists. For the above reasons, tobacco products have also become a part of our daily lives. Although alcohol kills 20 times more people each year worldwide, especially in Russia, than an overdose of heroin, it is generally considered safe. The above does not mean that alcohol is more dangerous than heroin. It is just that the problems of different forms of drug addiction are very multifaceted, and there are many things to consider here. Let's take a closer look at the past to see the dramatic history of the relationship between man and drugs.

In the history of early religions, there are plants that affect the psyche, which are inextricably linked with the sacred customs and daily traditions of the peoples, and follow man from birth to death. The first poppy remains were found in what is now Switzerland. Poppy is one of the first in the history of psychoactive substances. Five thousand years ago it was used by the Sumerians living in the lands of Lower Mesopotamia, in what is now Iraq. Excavations in Nippur, Sumer, have uncovered pottery tablets with instructions on how to prepare and consume opium. The Sumerians called it "clay," meaning joy.

In 2700 BC, in China, hemp (in the form of a tea-like drink) was prescribed by Emperor Shen Nun to his subordinates for gout and memory loss, coughs and typhoid fever. For the first time, man discovered the psychic and sleep-inducing properties of poppy in the process of smelling smoke when he accidentally lit a plant.

The famous Greek historian Herodotus (fifth century BC) wrote of the life of the Massaget tribe (on the northern shores of the Caspian Sea): "They would sit around the trees, throw some plants into the fire, and be intoxicated by the smoke of these plants, just as the Greeks were intoxicated by wine."

The poppy head is mentioned in many ancient Greek myths as a symbol of forgetting pain, suffering and suffering. The ancient Greeks believed that it was caused by the tears of the goddess Venus about the death of her beloved husband Adonis, and considered it a necessary attribute of the sleeping goddess Hypnos and her brother, the goddess of death Thanatos. Eventually, this sleeping goddess is depicted as always lying or sitting, with her wings down and a poppy in the hands of an angel. Sometimes his head is decorated with a wreath of poppy seeds. The goddess of death is depicted as a teenager carrying a poppy bouquet, with only her wings, black clothes, and a burning torch. The goddess of the night is also often mentioned in ancient legends as a pleasure that falls to the ground in a bouquet of poppy flowers. At the same time, the kingdom of dreams, which was the palace of Morpheus, the goddess of dreams, is depicted in their imagination with poppies planted in the ground. "When Morpheus," said the ancient Romans, "wanted to put someone to sleep, or put him in a sheepfold, he would approach him only with poppy flowers."

The word "opium" is derived from the Greek word meaning "juice." Later, the ancient Hebrew word "ophion" and the Arabic word "af yun" or "afiun", which existed in other Asian languages, began to be used. In 1924, the British Egyptologist R. Thompson wrote in ancient Egyptian manuscripts about the harvest and the use of opium in medicine. As an example, he

cites the following text. In the morning, old women, boys and girls would pick up the chopped poppy seeds with small iron spoons and put them in a food jar. ”

In the ancient world, in addition to opium-related drugs, there were other forms of mental exposure to various toxins. Pliny, the Roman commander of the fortress of Triumph in what is now Trier, West Germany, reported that his soldiers were running through the hills of Prirenme, collecting absinthe, boiling it in cauldrons, and drinking filthy liquor. To combat this type of "drug addiction," Pilini asked Italy to eliminate it by importing wines.

Arab doctors then began to introduce opium and its drugs into medical practice on a regular basis. Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, recommended opium for diarrhea and eye diseases. Avicenna's death is attributed to his growing interest in opium. During the Christian invasion of Palestine, opium began to enter Europe as a medicine.

The famous medieval physician Tabernemontus even wrote a whole work called "The Juice of the Poppy Spikes." In this play, he advises the need to use the tool in clearly defined cases and not to overuse it. The first medical device made of opium was prescribed to a patient by the famous Paracelsus in the 15th century.

Although poppy and its drugs have been used for thousands of years, no scientific treatise has reported any toxic effects of opium or drug addiction. It turned out that the level of medical knowledge prevented the understanding of all aspects of the drug problem.

America's discovery gave the world cocaine, various hallucinogens, and tobacco products. The adoption of new products and substances by Europeans has not been slow. Rodrigo de Jerez, the first European to smoke, was arrested on his way back from a trip to Spain with Columbus's companion because the government concluded that the devil was hiding in him. At the time, there were several attempts to ban coffee and tea. In 1560, the Franciscan monk Bernandino de Sagatun, who had long lived as a missionary in the New World, published a work in Europe entitled The General History of New Spain. In this play, he describes the prevalence of cactus-peyotl or peyotl drink among Mexican Indians: "This state of intoxication lasts for two or three days and then passes. This plant strengthens the fear, hunger and thirst of the Indians in war."

According to historical sources written during this period, the Hindu tribes united to revolt against their military and ruthless neighbors. But in the decisive battles, the rebels were defeated. The rest of the rebels were driven out by the enemy into the hot and dry deserts. Here they were given the death toll from drought. But along the way, they came across soft cacti that contained something other than water in their fat bodies, which allowed them to cross the entire desert and hear the voice of God.

The tradition of drug use in Europe dates back to ancient times. For example, in the historical archives of the British Admiralty there is a complaint of Admiral Nelson that the ceremonies were smoking cannabis ropes. At the same time, in the early 19th century, Napoleon's expeditionary corps became acquainted with hashish. According to observers who accompanied Napoleon's military campaigns in Egypt, many aboriginal men observed suffering from depression and attributed it to the consumption of hashish. At the time, Napoleon was concerned that his military was using drugs and forbade his soldiers to use them.

In the English state in 1840, intensified measures against alcoholism were developed. Restrictions on the sale of alcohol and the high cost of alcohol forced people to look for substitutes for alcohol, so they quickly switched to drugs in order to replace it. Demand for opium has grown, and in industrialized cities, pharmacists have begun to make a fortune by selling opium tablets to workers who cannot afford to buy alcohol. In 1859, an epidemic of "ephiromania" began in Ireland, which led to the discovery of the phenomenon of general anesthesia.

In France, it all started in the late 1930s and early 1940s, when a French doctor, Moro de Tour, returned from Algeria and offered his friends a taste of davamesca, or hashish biscuits. Thus, an unusual club, known as the Gashish Lovers' Club, was formed. Gashish became so widespread in Paris that during the Paris Coup of 1848, student rioters took to the streets with placards demanding the free sale of cannabis.

Historians date the Crimean War (1856-1857) and the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) as subsequent events that influenced the active development of morphine in the 19th century. The proliferation of morphine has led to a number of injuries and surgeries under the influence of morphine anesthesia. During the operation, doctors had high hopes for morphine. But their mistake was that, unlike opium, morphine had a misconception that it did not cause addiction. was.

In the United States, the first outbreak of morphinism, also known as "soldier's disease," was sparked by the Civil War, and eventually morphine began to be used as a painkiller in the treatment of serious wounds.

This information is not just history, it is the history of humanity's struggle with drugs. Therefore, awareness of this information can help in the fight against drugs. Not only on June 26, but on this day, and at this hour, people must be fighting this poison every day, considering how many innocent babies are born to disabled parents, and how many innocent babies are born with disabilities. So that the younger generation will better understand its consequences and ensure that the fight against it continues.

At a time when drug trafficking is one of the most global problems in the world, every step taken to combat it is a great honor.

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