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# Forensic Description of Drug and Psychotropic Substance Smuggling

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**ANNOTATION:** The forensic description of drug and psychotropic substance smuggling under study in this scientific article reveals its essence through the use of a historical approach. In particular, the various views and opinions of some forensic scientists on this issue have been studied in detail, and some of them have been expressed by the researcher. Elements of the forensic description structure have been studied in detail as sources of information of evidentiary value. It has been scientifically substantiated that narcissism is important in the correct application of their investigative tactics and methodologies in practice. According to the results of the study, the concept of forensic description is given.

**KEYWORDS:** Poison, drugs, psychotropic substances, heroin.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The criminological description of crimes is a private theory of this science and is an integral part of the methodology of certain types of crimes. This particular theory of criminology was first attempted to be studied almost simultaneously by A.N. Kalesnichenko [1] (1965) and L.A. Sergeev [2] (1966). For example, L.A. Sergeev included in the forensic description the method of committing the crime, the conditions (circumstances) of the crime and some actions that exclude criminal liability. However, those noted have similarities with other types of crime according to the objective characteristics of the crime. The difference between them is manifested only in the specific signs of the crimes. Suddenly this theory did not develop. Later, the theory they created was studied by a number of well-known forensic scientists, and they scientifically substantiated their views and opinions on the problem in their works. Including R.S. Belkin, V.M. Bykov, I.A. Vozgrin, V.I. Goncharenko, V.A. Obratsov, N.A. Selivanov and others [3].

However, the multifaceted problems of the forensic description of crimes remain controversial so far, and an understanding of its nature is required in the future.

The above-mentioned ideas motivate the author to study the criminological description of crimes and all its elements, as well as to provide scientifically based solutions to the problems under consideration.

In our view, the forensic description should be considered as an integral part of the methodology for investigating certain types of crimes. This is because the forensic description is not only a system of search and proof information about the objective and subjective, as well as specific features of the problem under study, but also provides sources of information for such a range of cases to be determined. We try to substantiate the validity of this idea by shedding light on the substance of the problem under study.

## II. METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Nowadays, smuggling of drugs and psychotropic substances is widespread. If we look at the statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan on drugs, it looks like this. In 2018, drug smuggling in the country amounted to 266, while in 2019 this figure was 395. [4]. Because 24 percent of the heroin produced in Afghanistan - about 40 tons - is smuggled across the "northern route" from Central Asian customs borders to European countries. An average of 8-10 tons of this heroin remains in the territory of transit countries in order to meet the needs of drug addicts. The remaining 29-30 tons are pre-selected drug trafficking to Russia and other European countries (Afghanistan - Surkhandarya region - Tashkent - Kazakhstan - Russia; Afghanistan - Tajikistan - Surkhandarya region - Khorezm region - Republic of Karakalpakstan - Kazakhstan - Russia; Afghanistan - Tajikistan - Surkhandarya region - Khorezm region - Turkmenistan; Afghanistan - Tajikistan - Samarkand region - Jizzakh region - Syrdarya region - Kazakhstan - Russia).

Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as citizens of neighboring countries are involved in the transportation of poison, as drug trafficking is becoming a lucrative business. In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov said: it forces everyone to do the work without counting." [5]

For this reason, their number is growing day by day, the scale of criminal activity is expanding, which is the basis for the formation of criminal groups, associations and international drug syndicates. This type of crime is mainly committed by criminal associations. The leaders of the association (drug lords, drug lords) hire carriers (couriers) in

exchange for the material interests of the delivery of drugs and psychotropic substances to the destination and create "protective buffers" for free movement. "Protection buffers" consist of some law enforcement officers bribed. It is thanks to them that members of a criminal association or organization accumulate large sums of money at the expense of the drug business and have the opportunity to continue their criminal activities for a long time. Such individuals use various masked concealment methods of drug and psychotropic substance transfer. Therefore, they create special devices for covert transportation in the spare parts of various types of vehicles that are considered weapons of crime (fuel tank, wing, front and rear bumpers, wheel arches, passenger compartment, under seats, etc.).

In addition, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are transported between industrial goods or foodstuffs loaded on transport. The purpose of their transportation in this way is, firstly, to divert the attention of law enforcement officers from the subject of the crime, and secondly, to fully deliver the entrusted cargo to the intended destination. Most of the drugs and psychotropic substances smuggled are transported by rail. The courier transports them among personal luggage, household items in pre-equipped secret places or in their own body (swallowing the net wrapped in polyethylene capsules, wrapping them in body cavity cavities, tying the body, etc.), as well as drugs and psychotropic substances in cisterns or industrial raw materials cases of clandestine placement in overloaded transit freight cars and shipment to the designated address are common in investigative practice.

For example, when inspecting the composition of a transit freight train from Tajikistan to Estonia and then to the Netherlands at the Sariosiya railway station, it was discovered that 5 kilograms of heroin were secretly placed in one of the wagons loaded with aluminum ingots, which was seized as material evidence. The same is true of smuggling in the form of mails. Payment for them is made by money transfer. In mountainous areas, more horses are used to smuggle drugs and psychotropic substances. Some couriers try to smuggle drugs and psychotropic substances across various trails away from the customs border, rather than through the customs border.

When transporting and storing drugs, the items they are wrapped in: polyethylene, paper bags, bags, suitcases, human body, personal belongings, automobile and railway vehicles, specially adapted secret places in their spare parts, horses and other items are tracking objects. These objects are the sources of evidence-based information about the mechanism of the crime of smuggling (the subject of the crime, methods of committing and concealing, weapons of crime), including the perpetrators of the crime. In turn, this set of sources of information determines the tactics and methodology of the investigation of the crime under investigation. Because in the process of preliminary investigation, each category and type of crime, by its very nature, requires a separate tactical and methodological approach from the investigator.

### III. CONCLUSION

According to the study, the forensic description of crimes related to drugs and psychotropic substances is a system of information sources that have the ability to search and prove their objective and subjective, as well as individual characteristics, and allow to detect these crimes and determine investigative tactics.

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