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THE EFFECT OF THE NEW REVISED LEGISLATION ON GANJA AND ITS IMPACTS ON
THE JAMAICAN SOCIETY. THE ECONOMICAL, HISTORICAL, SACRAMENTAL, AND
SOCIETAL IMPLICATION OF LAWS AND THEIR IMPOSITION ON A SOVERIEGN
NATION FOR/ AGAINST ITS READJUSTMENT

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Introduction

Here is a proposed study of the impact of new and revised domestic laws implemented in the Jamaican context. The research tool, primarily a questionnaire, considers the cultural and legal rights attributed to society.

The aim is to provide a reasonable method of cross-reference among local and global human rights and scientific research committees to build upon the data collection and analyses of the Information for correlations and resolution that should be identified in the survey process.

We have been advocating society's realisation of this year's theme: "One World, One Plant, Driving Prosperity", and commend CanEx as a forerunner to the medicinal and scientific arenas, as sustainability and wellness tourism are key areas to watch indeed.

These are against the background of the development of new research findings on cannabis, its medicinal benefits, and cannabis infusion of new products through research and development of a high-demand market for cannabis edible products, seeing its increased presence globally.

Spontaneous uses of the plant in extemporaneous practices, its significance for the cultural identity of particular groups, subcultures, patients and enthusiasts for society's profitable and purposive development in these areas are at the crux of the discussion.

The study intends to develop and validate a survey instrument that assesses the attitude of society towards cannabis laws and changing customs. The research design analyses the significance of authority's intervention, or lack thereof, on the social fabric of the population. It proposes to examine the extent to which traditional local farmers can contribute knowledge and work ethics in the emergent cannabis markets as the question remains about how resilient are traditional popular cultures in the face of unique cultural assimilation. The survey instrument is developed based on differences in demographical data, such as age groups ranging from irresponsible adults to tardy adults (16 -70+). These can include professionals, public servants, laypeople and entrepreneurs.

In summary, unique federal policy barriers have severely limited cannabis research, thus contributing to a situation in which public approval and use of cannabis have outpaced the available data. In concrete terms, there are now over 2 million registered medical users, 5-7 of whom cannabis has de facto medical indications, despite the lack of clinical trials. This

vast knowledge gap and increased cannabis use highlight the pressing need for research designs in the current regulatory landscape. (Hutchinson, Bidwell, Ellingson. Value Health. 2019)

Methodology

Sample

The sample size is critical because it provides a basis for estimating sampling error. A sample of at least 1000 to conduct a confirmatory factor analysis. An estimated three million people make up the country's population; a sample size any less can lead to acceptance of a model which is not necessarily a match for a diverse quota. In the meantime, the larger the sample size, the more statistical power it has to reject the existing problem. When methodological practice is made more explicit, it illuminates that youth are often not meaningfully integrated into many essential aspects of the research. However, we know that relationships are central to the success of Youth Participatory Research YPAR.

As such, we will explore the research question: 'what are relational practices in YPAR that can facilitate critical inquiry, reflection and action?' We conducted a scoping review of 40 articles that discuss YPAR practice in youth development and out-of-school time spaces. (Kent E Hutchison, 2019) (Programme, 2022). Our results highlight practices that facilitate critical dialogue, share power and build collective identity.

Instrumentation

The survey tool, a questionnaire, is used to educate the sample population and extract knowledge from them. A team of nine members will get a copy of the questionnaire. Their expertise and professionalism in the field are the defining qualities of being chosen for this research team. They will further distribute the survey tool to their colleagues, family, or close friends by soliciting participation. If each research team member could reach an average of 91 people; then the minimum recommended amount would have been satisfied.

The core group of 9 team members are the architects of study and knowledge generators. Their participatory role is to disseminate the research instrument while simultaneously providing these answers to the questions. The data they provide and the data collection and analysis are collaborative processes. The practitioner must prepare to develop new research instruments as findings emerge through ongoing analysis. (Cochran- Smith and Lytle; Niebo, 2003). The real-world setting essentially means; that those unexpected events might interfere with the execution of the study or mingle with its results. (Essentially becoming confounding variables). Thus, practitioners engaging in this action-oriented research study need to be highly flexible in the face of such unforeseen circumstances, as it becomes increasingly challenging to manage roles as practitioners and researchers while being researched. The research team is staved for time to collect and organise findings and present them.

This Participatory Action Research values our members' expertise and ability to design and administer surveys and prepare a content analysis of programme materials. These practices can help keep the YPAR approach aligned with its' epistemological aims and support the method of critical inquiry and reflection into action. The dissemination of the finding of this

study is action-based and geared toward making substantive changes to the issues of concern. Practitioners will enrol a multidisciplinary approach drawing perspectives and methodologies from various education and social sciences fields. (Sandaval & Bell, 2004) The methodological approach is typically a blend of positivist and interpretive philosophical orientations. The researcher is to develop and establish their strategy from the onset at the planning stage to maximise the odds that they can carry out the research activity efficiently and promptly. After that, identifying or creating appropriate assessment procedures, collecting needed data, and defensibly analysing them ensures the essential elements of a study design. They also play a significant role in writing reports and findings. Having a participatory role—members of the research team, being themselves researchers and the ones to be studied, who aims to use research not just to describe or understand the issues and problems but also to be authors that take actions to present such findings ultimately to effect changes and transform conditions, practices and policies.

Data Collection and Analysis

The data collected is to be handled with care. We can extend the range to include other demography, such as late teens and college students, to ensure against any missing data. After getting permission through solicitation, try to ascertain the participants' gender and age upon introduction from the onset of the interview.

The first four questions seek to know the behaviours and the measures people are taking in response to the changes in the landscape of our area of focus. Question two localises the setting to Jamaica. Citizens of the island are likely to know whether or not the incarceration of ganja victims continues. People still being victimised bring into sight a legal ramification. Questions three and four try to underline the negative notions generally associated with cannabis and to what degree it has changed. By responding to the question of changes in outlook, a degree in levels of the responses is better known. Question three affirms the rashness of the laws surrounding cannabis and offers different modes of action one might feel apt to take in response to the enforcement of that law. Question five pivots the discussion on a broader authoritative document of the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals and the likelihood of reaching those goals given the current situation. The answers to this question confirm the practices while opening up the discussion that they possibly are what is necessary to alter for changes to occur. Question six provides us with an expert view of development strategies. By assessing the answers to the question of how policymakers can make profound choices for the economy and the people, we highlight workable modes which are not in force and which practitioners might feel are worthy courses to pursue. There is more to be said from analysing interviewee responses in their attempts to understand the options available and the situation that warrants them. In question seven, the term 'bush bank' is followed by offering a presumptuous definition as to what meaning such a term can be related. Analysing these responses makes a better understanding of the situation possible, given that the interviewee's reason through the correlation, a validating definition can be attached to the term.

Question eight discusses the general behaviour of people regarding the psychoactive property of cannabis. The question asks both users and professionals, denoting that a user of cannabis might not be a professional and professionals might not use cannabis. In offering an answer, the respondent gets options to make an expert assessment of what is assumed general knowledge or should be by now. In Question nine, we reference the

acronym 'canex' with other phrases in the field that might qualify. The similarity with these terms as options for what 'canex' means makes an accurate answer more unlikely unless the interviewee has had a prior encounter with the acronym for cannabis exposition.

Further analysis should reveal the popularity and impact of this event among the general population. The answers should indicate how much of an effect the cannabis conference has on the lives of ordinary Jamaicans. The final question is the only open ending one. It brings into view the situation of power which indigenous peoples and sovereign peoples have, but curtailing factors to their autonomy have hindered their autonomous rights as a people with special requests. The responses to this question provide the practitioners with a better intimate knowledge of anyone who might be affected by a state of powerlessness to take part in the trade of cannabis, whether for sacramental purposes, commercially, medically or recreational purposes.

Importance of the Research

Since 1995, researchers have investigated the fundamental factors and how cannabis use could contribute to mental health disorders in vulnerable populations. The cannabis produced locally for the medical marijuana industry and local dispensaries is grown through an intense chemical process.

Technological advances are ever faster, so we must not abandon specific traditional farming methods. Observation reveals that more and more farmers have retired. Some have not only stopped growing ganja but other food groups as well, while others leave the profession totally to pursue something else. Their non-participation leads to the loss of critical information about unique production techniques. At the same time, a much more foreign procedure of cannabis production erodes indigenous practices. These guidelines for industry standards, developed by local authorities, relegate traditional methods as having no use. Through the earlier years, these farmers have deployed techniques which have proven to work. Over decades of being in the Ganja farming profession, farmers amassed a unique knowledge of plants and their resistance to environmental, seed, soil and bacterium relationships.

Unique federal policy barriers have severely limited cannabis research, thus contributing to a situation in which public approval and use of cannabis have outpaced the available data.

Landrace and seed retention practices are not of importance since the artificial hybridisation of strains has become commonplace. A rigid system of checks and regulations has been enforced, efficiently ensuring the continuation of traditional growing processes. The farmers are denigrated and driven to disparaging instances. Those who choose to continue are at risk of criminal charges unless a license is issued.

Jamaica is significant for ganja; historically, Jamaica has been known for producing the best landrace seeds. Our local entertainment, including the creative arts, are categorically avid users of cannabis. Overseas guests have been visiting the island's shore for an experience with Jamaica and ganja. Others see it as a form of inspiration, having the purpose of contributing commendable work of professional and artistic value. Cannabis use is unrestrained throughout the work process. Should it remain illegal? Or are the naturally grown ones illegal? In a journal article by Dr. Sanil Rege: *The Psychopharmacology of Cannabis*

and its Impact on Mental Health. David Castle presents his finding; "Despite the high prevalence of cannabis

use, transitioning from cannabis use to cannabis dependence is relatively low, with under 10% of users becoming dependent. This rate is lower than for dependency on alcohol (15%) or tobacco (32%) use. In the meantime, lives are affected by stigmatisation and violation of law; victimised for regular cultural expression that fits the context of many services, including the extemporaneous benefits of cannabis. Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug globally, with approximately 13 million people estimated to be cannabis dependent. (Rege and Castle. 2018). Virtually no criminalisation proponents argue for expanding the scope of criminalisation by prohibiting the recreational use of currently legal substances such as alcoholic beverages nor substantially increasing the already severe criminal penalties for drug offences. The current debate is about limitation, not expansion, and whether criminal law should be the primary mode of regulation. (Morse, 2015) in International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences (second edition).

An area of current concern is that the plant product is becoming more and more potent in terms of THC content, with high-THC strains being grown and cultivation methods (e.g. hydroponic) increasing THC content.

The research aims to highlight the widespread cultivation and international trade of cannabis as the primary product to finance a national debt. In America, the U.S. state-regulated cannabis markets posted \$6.7 billion in revenue in 2016, up 30% from the year before. Consequently, millions of Americans are spending billions of dollars to purchase cannabis to address specific medical problems, but without evidence to guide effective dosing, routes of administration, different formulations, potential side effects, or drug interactions. America is the primary consumer of new products suiting specialised markets. Likewise, state-regulated markets offer new cannabis formulations in the form of high-potency concentrates that have rapidly increased sales and may have medicinal uses, but formulations are unknown. Thus, cannabis access and service in the United States have outpaced research on potential medical benefits or risks. In effect, lowering specific laws for their strategic importance is front and centre. This way, certain burdens on society and family levels can be within a more educated and enterprising population who liberally engage in commercial production and product design through research.

Significant policy and institutional barriers to research have, perhaps unintentional, produced a vast knowledge gap in the context of progressive cannabis decriminalisation. Our goal is not to review the highly complex sociopolitical context from which these barriers emerged but rather to outline critical obstacles that impede scientific progress and suggest a way forward. The most significant barrier is the schedule 1 status of cannabis, intended for drugs with high abuse potential, no accepted medical use, and lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. (Hutchison, 2019). Pages 1289-1294

Limitations

A host of moving parts needs to address this challenge, which we outline elsewhere in our submission.

We recommend a 'system design' approach to bring these different parts into more intelligent alignments. We note that such an approach is for the second phase of the Concordats Agreement Review.

We recommend that the six principles underpinning the Research Bureaucracy review for scaffolding these discussions:

- Harmonisation
- Simplification
- Proportionality
- Flexibility
- Fairness
- Sustainability

We also propose including an additional principle: Inclusion – to explore the intended and unintended impacts of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion(EDI).

Finally, we want to stress the importance of timeliness. The sooner changes can be agreed upon and communicated, the better to reduce the time spent working 'blind', contributing to the burden.

We question the enduring value of the existing criteria of vitality and sustainability for assessing the research environment, as we are not confident that these adequately focus on the key drivers of research and impact culture. We suggest that the enabling principles described in the United Kingdom Research Institute, UKRI's new strategy framework, provide more robust and productive focal points, targeting Diversity, Connectivity, Resilience and Engagement. We think to derive indicators for each of these principles to assess and compare performance. It would have the added benefit of encouraging common purpose and thinking across the whole Research and Development system. As the sector matures in confidence in its approach to assessing impact, we would like to see greater openness and transparency in the judgement that panels make on impact (which is still something of a 'black box'). By this, we would enable much more effective analysis, promoting good practices and avoiding poor examples used as exemplars by others. There is currently a great deal of 'noise' and burden in collectively incentivising, assessing and monitoring research and impact culture, with various overlapping instruments and frameworks. The Future Research Assessment Programme (FRAP) provides an opportunity to step back, simplify the landscape, and articulate a more precise purpose and function for the environment section in the Research Excellence Framework (REF). To do so, we argue, will require a 'design-led' and 'whole system' approach, along the lines proposed by University U.K., to rationalise the different research concordats.

Definition of Terms: landrace- a variety of a crop or a breed of an animal that has developed over time to suit the conditions of a particular area.

Indigenous- used to, or relating to, the people who originally lived in a place rather than those who moved there from somewhere else.

Sovereign- having the highest power or being completely independent

Prodromal- relating to or denoting the period between the appearance of initial symptoms and the full development of a rash or fever.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis- CFA assesses the fit between observed data and an a priori conceptualised, theoretically grounded model that specifies causal relations between latent factors and observed indicator variables. CFA has become established as an essential analysis tool for many areas of the social and behavioural sciences. It belongs to the family of structural equation modelling techniques investigating causal relations among latent and observed variables in a priori specified, theory-derived models.

Hybridisation- the process of producing a plant or animal from two different types of plant or animal.

Conclusion: the use of the questionnaire will give rise to more questionnaires that would generate an indept approach toward extracting vital information to be used as a prove to accept the hypothesis or reject its claim.

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