

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING

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Abstract: Consumption and trafficking of drugs is a matter of great importance and complexity to the whole society, with economic and social effects globally. Often drug means a hopeora challenge, especially for young people, is a serious problem for parents and teachers and a warning to society. Drugs are often perceived as an experience that combines curiosity, willingness to try something new, to experience everything, desire improve intellectual performance and even desire to be simply modern. Another important aspect of economic and social is that the drug is starting to be increasingly present in the main groups in contact with young people (school, entourage) and public places (bars, cafes etc.). Under the new economic and social crisis, emotional tensions and anxieties, seemingly insurmountable and incomprehensible to others, unanswered questions, the barriers and aggression, more or less real, etc., the drug seems to many categories of people the only and the best solution. In this context, drug trafficking has become a very attractive business, generating huge profits and the market for sure.

Keywords: *drug consumption, trafficking, economic and social problems.*

INTRODUCTION

The art of living is a gift that you enjoy the more that you're in control, I restrain passion, you understand the little things that the union grow by pier and the biggest feud healing is done by opposites, with increasing wealth and growing worries every man can happen to err, but only the fools persist in error. Drug use and trafficking seemed "mistakes" of more and more people who always believes that "the end justifies the means" when it comes to money and "passions" of more and more people, especially young. While it was noticeable that the higher man is frustrated by his vital satisfaction of needs, existence is in danger, and if not strong, does not havet he ability tolearn from his life experience, then his being social will have much to suffer, affecting even rational behavior. In this context, the drugs seem a solution to break the deadlock by oblivion and illusion.

Given that the society is more than the sum of the individuals competent and strong, whereas the population composing a given society, plus network of interpersonal relationships, structures, organizations, systems, and not least, the works of civilization or culture (material, spiritual, social etc.), economic and social problems generated by each individual have direct effects on society. Consumers and drug traffickers and they are part of society!

1. Mattersconcerning the societyandits rules

The process of socialization or enculturationin today's society, of the new generation, is achievable only in society. Society shapes human individuals, and they getto shape society.

Human society, is an addition to nature, a result of human activity in historic and social determined terms. The process of human interaction directly affects the social. In this process, the social traits wins or loses, he will be confirmed ordenied.

In human society, self-regulating dynamic system, subject to specific processes, structuring and restructuring actions of individuals, endowed with consciousness and free will. That the yare operationa land overall social dynamics can not produce a chaotic deployment works, but the ymenusinan organized way after certain social rules, are of normal. "Ultimately - in a complex of mediations, often cohabitation, society requires standardized nature and human activities." (Apostol P., 1968, p. 68)

In general, human actions are determined by economic and social interests, the interests of time and perspective. Structuring and establishing their interests and social behavior strategy, the individual sets various social bonds. The report individual – society is necessarily an asset report. Right fully we believe that individual actions and relations generates society and institutionalized social relations, objectified, become forces shaping the qualitative determinations of individuals: the company is a dynamic system, whose way of life is not only to maintain a certain status, but the ability to pass through various states, to be in transformation.

It is an articulated whole, with all the moving and interaction, which gives the whole process social character of an evolutionary process. In other words, every society bases its structure and functionality of a model based on ethical, legal and cultural, consisting of a set of values, norms, rules, duties, customs and usages, which ensures the stability and continuity of society and avoid tensions, dysfunction and conflict between individuals and social groups that compose it.

2. Drug abuse among young people

A growing number of teenagers using drugs, alcohol or other toxic substances, although this is illegal and dangerous. Some young people try drugs or toxic substances only occasionally, but even this behavior can be considered dangerous because it can lead to addiction and many problems derived (illegal consequences, poor academic performance, loss of friends of the environment, social isolation and, not finally, family problems).

These days, alcohol, drugs and other toxic substances is a reality among young people and should be treated with most seriousness. Prevention and control centers of consumption of toxic substances in adolescents, provides the following information:

- 10% of teens smoke cigarettes daily to 15, 20 days per month (although the percentage is growing). Tobacco has multiple harmful effects in the long term and also creates addiction. A teen who smokes more than one year, has 80% chance to become dependent;

- 75% of high school students have consumed alcohol occasionally. Of these, 28%, reports episodes of heavy drinking (more than five drinks countries, within a few hours). One of the leading causes of death among teenagers is automobile accidents caused by excessive alcohol consumption. Alcohol determined lowers inhibitions specific age and predispose adolescents to sexually inadequate (unprotected sex) and that increase the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease (HIV-AIDS, herpes, Chlamydia) orof an unwanted pregnancy;

- 40% of teens have tried marijuana at least once, while 22% of them frequently use this drug. Marijuana is a common option among adolescents and can cause memory loss, impaired cognitive (learning) or attention;

- about 9% of teens have tried cocaine, while 4% use the drug frequently (at least once per month). Cocaine is an addictive drug. It is very dangerous because it can cause cardiac arrhythmias (abnormal heart beat) sometimes fatal, heart attack, seizures or strokes.

There are other toxic substances that are used by teenagers. These include:

- toxic substances inhaled (sprays, benzene-based chemicals, oils, paints and adhesives). These types of toxins are most frequently used by young teenagers because they are easily available and are also relatively inexpensive. However, they are highly toxic because they contain toxic substances such as toluene, which can cause brain damage, tumors (chronic use) and in some cases even death;

- the drug most often used in clubs, such as ecstasy (MDMA), gamma-hidroxi-butirat (GHB), flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), also called the love drug, often used for sexual corruption of adolescent boys for girls (sexual intercourse is consumed by poisoning such substances, is rape). These drugs are mainly used in nightclubs that play trance music, dance or rave. Although the number of adolescents who use these drugs is less devices than those who smoke tobacco or marijuana and drinking alcohol, these drugs are more dangerous especially if they are used in various combinations with other toxic. Using even rare ecstasy can lead to depression, sleep problems and severe anxiety symptoms that can last more than a few weeks after initial use. The chronic use of this drug, cause liver damage and problems with concentration and memory;

- Methamphetamine (often retrieved under various generic names, such as, speed, crank or met). This drug is addictive and can cause severe manifestations such as seizures, ischemic stroke, serious mental problems (paranoia, hallucinations, depersonalization crisis) and other long-term health problems;

- Hallucinogen, most often LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), mescaline, psilocybin, PCP (phencyclidine) and ketamine. Use of LSD can cause serious psychiatric disorders, such as psychosis and hallucinogen type flashes;

- Opiates, like heroin, morphine and codeine. Use of opiates leads to physical and psychological dependence. Teens whose drugs are prone to various crimes, especially theft of various goods suitable family home and sometimes even prostitution and all to obtain money for drugs;

- Toxic drugs such as diazepam (Valium), are also used by adolescents different occasions;

- Anabolic steroids are mainly used medicinal substances boys who want to increase muscle mass suddenly and significantly reduce their fat tissue. These substances can cause liver cancer but, oligospermia (low sperm count), acquiring male physical characteristics, irritability, anger, increased serum cholesterol and blood pressure with a heart attack or stroke.

There are various personal, family or social factors that grow in one way or another risk for substance toxic. In such cases, the use of toxic substances lead to addiction and chronic abuse.

Personal risk factors include: genetic factors - people with abuse of toxic substances often have a family history of abuse consumption and toxic. There are various medical studies that demonstrate that there are various factors predisposing genetic order which combined with environmental factors can lead to abuse certain toxic substances; personality type and temperament - teenagers with rebellious behavior, resistant to parental authority, which shows the feelings of guilt or failure, have a special predisposition for the consumption of toxic substances. Search sensations "hard" or tendency to run various activities potentially dangerous, it may also increase consumer appetite for such; different diseases - teens who have various mental disorders, such as, associated with attention deficit hyperactivity, behavioral disorders, chronic depression, repression (hiding certain feelings), posttraumatic stress syndrome or anxiety disorders, depression, eating predispose to toxic substances. The consumption of these toxic may worsen these conditions; temptation specify age is another factor that predisposes to drug and other toxic substances. Teenagers are often curious about the sensations or effects these substances have on them yourself. Entourage, incorrect information from the media, stimulate curiosity, often enough to try a little boost staff these substances; early age at first use - tobacco and alcohol use at a young age greatly increases the risk of abuse and addiction. A medical study showed that adolescents who consume alcohol for the first time at age 14, have a 4-5 times higher risk was found to generate addiction to alcohol than those who consume alcohol for the first time in 19 years.

Family risk factors include:

- family history of using drugs and toxic substances. Studies show that a teenager whose parents use drugs, alcohol or other toxic, have a 3 times higher risk of developing addiction at a time, from the rest of adolescents;
- parents' attitudes about school activities, extracurricular, smoking or consumption of alcohol or drugs. Some parents consider inevitable experience of such toxic by their children. In many of these cases, children easily perceive this educational freedom and do not hesitate to try such toxic (especially smoking and alcohol consumption), which usually leads to the appearance of dependence and abuse;
- inadequate parental involvement in education and adolescent life, also increase the risk for abuse and addiction toxic. Extremes educational and severe punishments (often body) or increased permissiveness of parents increases the risk for toxic abuse (particularly alcohol, tobacco and soft drugs).

Social risk factors include:

- easy access to various toxic. Purchasing relatively mild cigarettes, alcohol, drug free traffic, inappropriate entourage and, not least, increased tolerance of the community, contributes to abuse and addiction toxic adolescents. This alcohol and cigarettes in the house has the same negative effect on teenagers inclined to try such substances;
- inappropriate entourage is a very important risk factor in the occurrence of abuse and dependence in adolescents, because the group is the ideal environment to experience these toxic substances (especially marijuana, alcohol, hallucinogenic drugs);
- media advertising of alcohol, cigarettes and drugs. Their mindset among teenagers that use toxic substances is fashionable and increase popularity, success and sex appeal. Pharmacies that releases inappropriate medications that can be used by adolescents for

purposes other than medical ones, is also a risk factor in causing toxic addiction and abuse in adolescents.

Sometimes it is quite difficult for parents or members of his entourage, to identify a problem related to consumption of toxic substances (even as these drugs) among adolescents. Some parents suspected possible drug use in adolescents exhibiting abnormal behavior (negativity, denial, isolation), although this behavior can be considered normal at this age. It is difficult to identify a possible abuse of toxic and is not recommended extreme behavior from parents worried.

Experts recommend that when abuse is suspected a possible toxic substances in adolescents, to carefully observe certain behavioral changes characteristic of such situations (changes in behavior, change the look, attitude toward people close etc).

Among the signs that can occur with drug abuse or other toxic, remember the following: decreased attention on physical appearance and clothing, and inadequate sanitation; loss of appetite and unexplained weight; conjunctival hyperemia (red eyes), and frequency of inappropriate use of eye drops and fragrances mouth (gum, candy mints); absenteeism and poor academic performance; loss of interest for certain school activities or extracurricular sports or other hobbies; behavior that betrays an attempt to hide some secret; Removal of family members and friends; New friends and acquaintances who are not present family; behavior characterized by lying and stealing; contemptuous behavior towards family and friends; hostility, violence; disinterest and lack of future plans.

Teenagers who do not use alcohol or drugs, have a chance to consume small enough so toxic to adulthood (especially drugs). Prophylaxis should begin toxic consumption to a relatively small age (even in primary school) and consists of proper family education, encouraging healthy habits and promoting good family communication. Because teens with parents who abuse various toxic (alcohol, tobacco) are more likely to become addicted in turn, it is recommended that this behavior be avoided in the presence of children. Respect for self, family relations close and positive examples teenagers growing confidence and encourages them to establish priorities and make the right decisions in everything they do. It should be noted that up to 9 years old, the child has formed a certain attitude on the use of toxic substances. They recommended the following tips in educating children to avoid eating toxic: providing a positive model of life - as a parent, there is a great responsibility in how the child is educated, in his presence of alcohol consumption, cigarette or possibly drug may influence Negative its future options; sharing their beliefs - is very important that parents have confidence in the choices they make with their children and also parents should not contradict their beliefs; active involvement in educating children - keeping a close emotional ties with the child is quite difficult, especially in the teenage when they want more independence and privacy, but it is important that any parent know the child's entourage and friends also like he spends his free time; perseverance and honesty with the child - the child's education extremes (high tolerance or harsh punishment) may increase the risk of toxic consumption and abuse in the future; encouraging certain activities - parents need to encourage their children in certain activities such as sport, religious activities, study circles or artistic circles, that help to increase self-esteem and makes children feel useful and to also useful to use more free time; providing all necessary information - any parent should inform staff about the risks of using

toxic substances and should not take into account any incorrect information provided by certain people less competent.

3. Consumption and drug trafficking- social issues

In the contemporary world, the phenomenon of drug use and trafficking has become increasingly complex, profound and tragic billion dollars annually and hundreds of thousands of people being involved in this "dangerous game" bringer of death. Inlight coming years, the scale of this phenomenon is particularly worrying also because there is a clear and precise statistical production, trafficking, consumption and the number of deaths due to drugs.

Created drug crime, its consequences for social, economic, health, cultural and political causes considerable harm not only the interests of the state, but also those of society of many individuals, threaten the lives and health of citizens, demoralizing influences the conscience and behavior of people.

Concerns about skilled in (physicians, psychologists, sociologists, teachers, journalists, officials of various state bodies, non-governmental organizations co-opted specialists) is fed primarily by the increasing globalization of this problem and deleting, more rapid distinction existing in a recent grand fathering between countries producing, consuming and transit countries.

One example from this point of view, is the escalating problems in Romania since 1990, when illicit trafficking and drug abuse have surpassed all forecasts of specialists, so that a country "transit" has become a "consuming drugs ".

Social alarm proliferation born of unprecedented drug to the idea, not satisfactory, that the strategies adopted fighting against this phenomenon, generally speaking, by the world community and the Government of Romania, in particular, proved to be ineffective.

Today, drug trafficking is a very lucrative criminal activity, supranational, acting in accordance with the laws of the market economy, aiming at immediate consumption and feeding centers, as purposeful, achieving enormous benefits, which implies, rightly state interest to orient in the most efficient way, their own policy in the fight against drugs, to protect the health of their citizens and saving socio-moral values. However, each state (and even social communities within a country) has some "peculiarities", created by geographical location, traditions, religion, culture and last but not least, the diversity and availability of drugs at some time. These specificities must relate to quality preventive and punitive measures taken by state bodies with such attributions. That is why in our policy stance must be taken into account "profile" existing drug trafficking in Romania in relation to numerous other factors. However, this requires, first, a careful and comprehensive analysis and embodiment of the three vectors that form the phenomenon under discussion, namely: drug - individual - society.

After Office on Drugs and Crime estimates UN 200 million people consume illicit drugs world wide is about 163 million users of cannabis, 34 million users of amphetamines, 8 million users of ecstasy, 14 million cocaine users 15 million opioid users (of which 10 million heroin users). These numbers are not cumulative because of the use of drug combinations.

In the European Union there are between 1.2 and 2.1 million problem drug users, of which 850,000 to 1.3 million are injectors. In Europe the drug remains largely a phenomenon

specific to youth and especially young men. The vast majority of drug addicts is Romanian youth and adolescence ages, the average age recorded a declining: from 18 to 22 years (in 1997) to 15-18 today.

The National Antidrug Agency permanently performed research studies on drug use among the population of Romania. The results of these studies have revealed that:

- drug debut until the age of 16 years recorded 0.2% (heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, marijuana) or 0.1% for amphetamines or LSD, and heroin injections start from 11-13 years;
- although the share of boys is still higher than that of girls, there is a clear tendency to reduce this gap. From a ratio of 3: 1 in the years '96-'97, reached at a ratio of 2:1, present;
- drugs consumed by young Romanian heroin and marijuana are mainly followed by ecstasy, amphetamines and cocaine. Although much reduced due to the prohibitive price, cocaine use continues to rise, increasing numbers of young people being attracted to this drug. Another important aspect for heroin, the drug most used and most dangerous is the manner of administration. Transition periods beginning ('96 -'97 years) when heroin is consumed by inhalation or snorting ("cigarette" or "foil") at the current period. The injection is a more sophisticated form of administration but more efficient, young Romanian consumers is therefore advanced practitioners of this deviant behavior. At street level heroin is the drug most consumed, while synthetic drugs and cocaine are found mainly in bars and discotheques. Adolescents and young people who use drugs are potential delinquents because hardness dependence and withdrawal syndrome (withdrawal) causes them to resort to any ways to get money to purchase drug. The first step (after the sale of personal property, theft of money and valuables from the house) is engaging in theft of pockets, followed by car thefts, robberies and violent crimes.

In relation to drug related crime there is no statistical evidence in Romania. However, it could be mentioned that a significant percentage of people who commit crimes against property (robbery, burglary, shoplifting, car etc.) are drug users. Quite common are cases where criminals are in custody on remand in police stations to present specific behavioral and physical signs and even addicts show withdrawal symptoms (withdrawal), requiring medical intervention.

CONCLUSIONS

Abuse and addiction to drugs and other toxic substances is a problem that affects not only young people but also their families and society. In this context, it takes a concerted effort all those interested in developing a healthy young generation from all points of view, namely parents, school, society. It is necessary to explain all the consequences physical, moral and legal aspects of drug use, as they may have a strong negative impact on the lives of young people.

Very important is education related to behavior in society. Parents should educate their children so that they know how to behave when certain social or family events. Adolescents need to be explained as consumption of toxic substances (tobacco, alcohol or drugs) does not increase the popularity and not solve problems related to school, family or entourage. It is very important that teens know to beware and opportunities that involve a possible accidental consumption of drugs (drugs dissolved in drinks, quite commonly found in nightclubs).

Any consumption of alcohol, tobacco or drugs in childhood or adolescence to be considered a serious problem and must take certain measures before the occurrence of any abuse or dependent who are more difficult to treat. If it is suspected a possible toxic consumption should not defer too much expert advice. There are different specialized centers that help adolescents with such problems and which also offers the necessary support their families. At such a level, that just experienced a toxic, is useful adolescent involvement in extracurricular school activities or (various hobbies, artistic circles, sports), along with adequate family support (Leisure with family involvement in household responsibilities, etc.) help the teenager to move more easily over this impasse and helps to develop certain skills that they will protect the future of some unwanted temptations. If no regular consumption of toxic teenager, specialized medical treatment is required.

Drug use has become increasingly common in recent years in our country. This causes health problems, social and family about this behavioral so be common. In the European Union there are between 1.2 and 2.1 million problem drug users, of which 850,000 to 1.3 million are injectors.

In Romania, according to reports published annually by NAA: Drug debut until the age of 16 years recorded 0.2% (heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, marijuana) or 0.1% for amphetamines or LSD, while heroin injections start from 11-13 years; drugs consumed by young Romanian heroin and marijuana are mainly followed by ecstasy, amphetamines and cocaine; injection is a more sophisticated form of administration but more efficient, young Romanian consumers is therefore advanced practitioners of this deviant behavior; at street level heroin is the drug most consumed, while synthetic drugs and cocaine are found mainly in bars and discotheques. From year to year the number of drug users in Romania has increased dramatically. According to statistics, nationally, 1,645 people received special treatment during the year 2013 and 821 needed hospitalization.

*Acknowledgement: This paper has been financially supported within the project entitled “**Horizon 2020 - Doctoral and Postdoctoral Studies: Promoting the National Interest through Excellence, Competitiveness and Responsibility in the Field of Romanian Fundamental and Applied Scientific Research**”, contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/140106. This project is co-financed by European Social Fund through Sectoral Operational Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. **Investing in people!***

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