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THE GLOBAL PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION

Drugs were known and used very long ago! Drug addiction has captured the black market in the 20's of last century! In the 80s, the new fun, along with all the western values came in the ranks and our youth, spreading in the cellars and dark streets of cities, has become so large that law enforcement officers could not hold back the flow of drugs, and death with a huge pressure has sprung, first of all, for teenagers and youth!

Before trying a drug, you should consider: do you need a bunch of illnesses transmitted through a needle? What do you condemn yourself, your family, your future children? A lot of paternal money spent on drugs? The horror that you feel when death is standing next to you, helplessly watching how your muscles behave, how your body dies, and you can not do anything! Why do you have tears of your mother on your grave and grief of your father? Why do you condemn yourself? Why...

According to expert estimates, there are now about 200 million addicts in the world. Sometimes called a number several times bigger. Today in our cities 60% of boys and 20% of girls aged 15-17 years are already involved in drugs. At this age they need to gain knowledge and life experience to become the foundation of society tomorrow and take responsibility for the fate of the country, but where to them ... Their problem - where to get money for another dose! Who will stop it? WE - all together!

At the beginning of the last century, it was decided to put the international organization of the League of Nations in charge of international cooperation in the fight against the spread of drugs, and also adopted two international legal acts:

Geneva agreement on the prohibition of production, domestic trade and the use of purified opium - from 11.02.1925.

International Opium Convention signed in Geneva on February 19, 1925.

However, the national, domestic law of each individual country regulated the issue of criminal prosecution of persons responsible for the illicit production and distribution of narcotic substances.

At the same time, drug traffickers have become united into criminal international organizations. The annual revenue from illicit drug trafficking has exceeded hundreds of billions of dollars. In this connection, there was a need to introduce international criminal law measures for the responsibility of drug-related crimes. Geneva Convention on the Prohibition of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs of June 26, 1963 provided for the possibility of extradition of an offender-drug dealer to a foreign state for prosecution.

The causes of drug addiction can be divided into social, socio-psychological and psychological. The American doctors of Yasukovits and Osnuss from the New York Center of Detoxification believe that the following causes contribute to the formation of a drug addiction: 1) a drug-free market; 2) the environment that promotes or allows the use of drugs; 3) a certain individual inclination to defect. Hunger, various national woes and social upheavals also contribute to the spread of drug addiction. The level of drug addiction is significantly influenced by the mechanisms of social control, which include the society, the micro-social environment (professional environment, circle of friends and family, family). The weakening of this control leads to the spread of drug addiction.

Today, drug addiction is a global problem, it is present on all continents and shows a tendency towards unshakable growth.

Mental dependence is a form of relationship between drug and personality, and these relationships depend both on the specificity of the effect of the drug and on the needs of the person who satisfies the drug.

Physical dependence is a state of adaptation, which is manifested in manifest violations of physiology in the event of termination of the use of drugs. This phenomenon is in direct connection with the pharmacological action of a drug on a living cell.

Dependence characterizes:

- A strong desire or insurmountable need (obsessive condition) for further drug intake, as well as attempts to obtain it at any cost;
- The trend of increasing dosage through the development of dependence;
- Psychological (psychological or emotional) dependence on the effect of the drug;
- Disastrous consequences for personality and society.

All drugs by origin can be divided into two groups - natural and synthetic.

Drugs are any substance of plant or synthetic origin, which when introduced into the body can change one or more functions and, as a result of repeated use, lead to mental or physical dependence. Feel the effect of a drug and do not get involved.

In terms of psychopharmacological effects of drugs can be divided into three large groups: • drugs that suppress the activity of the central nervous system (opiates, barbiturates);

• drugs that excite the activity of the central nervous system (amphetamines, cocaine, hashish);

• drugs that cause hallucinations (marijuana, nutmeg, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin).

Drug addiction is a morbid mental condition caused by chronic intoxication as a result of drug abuse, which is classified by the UN or the Drug Control Committee under the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and characterized by mental or physical dependence on them.

The fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is carried out, within the limits of their powers, by the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, the State Customs Committee of Ukraine, the State Committee for the Protection of the State Border of Ukraine, and anti-abuse measures them - the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and other relevant bodies and institutions.

A court order to refer a person ill with a drug addiction to compulsory treatment is the reason for her dismissal from work or termination of education in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Taking all this into account, one can conclude that drug addiction and the propensity to use drugs as abnormal forms of treatment are a sum of various factors, conditioned by both individual and social peculiarities.

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PREPARATION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN POLAND AS AN EXAMPLE OF REFORMING THE POLICE IN UKRAINE

Polish National Police - uniformed and armed force, which main goal is to serve and protect the people, and to maintain public order and security.

[1]

The basic police activities:

The protection of people's health and life, the protection of property,

The protection of public safety and order,

Creating and organizing "community policing" and crime prevention activities,

Detecting crimes and misdemeanors, arresting people who committed crimes,

The control of regulations, regarding public life and public spaces,

The Polish National Police consists of criminal, patrol and supportive services. Court police is also the part of the Polish National Police.

Police is the generic name for the police in Poland. The Polish police force was known as policja throughout the Second Polish Republic, and in modern post-communist Republic of Poland since 1990. Its current size is 100,000 officers and ca. 25,000 civilian employees. Among the branches in the force are: Criminal Service, Traffic Police Service, Prevention Service and Supporting Service. Most towns and some villages have their own city guards, which supervise public order and road safety. However, city guards have jurisdiction only over misdemeanors and in cases of crimes may serve only in a supportive role for the state police.

The Policja is currently divided into a number of different services. Each voivodeship/municipal command has subdivisions within its force. This leaves the police service with a large number of specialized branches, which can more specifically target certain types of crime and apply more expert