

Illegal Drugs and Consumption Vs the Application of the Law

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ISSN: 2578-0042



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Submission:  January 30, 2019

Published:  March 22, 2019

Volume 4 - Issue 3

How to cite this article: Fabio César Castaño González. Illegal Drugs and Consumption Vs the Application of the Law. *Forensic Sci Add Res.* 4(3). FSAR.000594.2019.
DOI: [10.31031/FSAR.2019.04.000594](https://doi.org/10.31031/FSAR.2019.04.000594)

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Introduction

The consumption of psychoactive substances goes back thousands of years in history. Its consumption has been used in many ways and for a large number of situations, including for the rituals of each ancestral culture, mitigate hunger and thirst, find the courage to fight or access ideal paradises. Its consumption was accustomed by natives of numerous and distant regions of the different continents in almost all the world [1].

The relationship that man has maintained with drugs has been changing, as a result of the perception of his curative and poisonous components of them. It is believed, by different findings made in caverns and discovered burials, that even from prehistory we have lived with them, to such an extent that it has come to believe that the forbidden fruits spoken of in different religions were simply drugs, that for the knowledge that was had of them had or came to have the character of prohibited for the society of that historical moment [2].

Since prehistory it has been known of the existence of poisonous or hallucinogenic substances, and the author Antonio Escotado, a Spanish academic and scholar in this matter, points out that the first of them appeared in plants that probably developed poisons to defend themselves from voracious animals [3]. Perhaps some humans, due to ignorance or even knowing its effects, decided to test the psychoactive substances contained in these fruits, hence several legends relate eating a fruit or vegetable to paradise, as memories of old trances with them. The author adds that only with the Neolithic agricultural revolution does a non-toxic grain appear in cereals, legumes and fruits, which allowed an increase in the population. In some cultures hunter-gatherers are linked to religion as living evidence of having tried psychoactive substances have caused hallucinations by the intake of certain mushrooms, plants or fruits that contained them. The author clarifies that only time will demarcate party, medicine, magic and religion of the disease, punishment and impurity that in principle is the same thing [4].

As it is today to take an Aspirin, it was to consume Heroin. They were sold freely and their consumption was promoted for health benefits, with the popular Coca Cola emerging as a cocaine-based medicine. At what point the hallucinogenic drugs, today called psychotropic drugs, are considered forbidden to man, this has a lot to do with two situations, the first is the development of modern techniques in the elaboration or refinement processes, which led to the industrialization of varied compounds and their massive consumption by the human being. And the second has to do, in the same line of mass production, of the abuse of these addictive substances that did not become common until recent times, largely due to the accelerated traffic for consumption around the world. Apparently here there is a dual moral position, as other substances such as alcohol and tobacco among others, not to mention the opiates that are used to reduce the intense pain of some incurable diseases such as cancer, if they are approved and even free sale It causes profits in some governments around the world.

In some countries it has been stipulated that the consumption of psychoactive substances is legally prohibited Scuro J & Apud I [5], considering a criminal, in fact, who consumes. These legislations do not contemplate not only the historicity of the consumption referred to in this document, but also restrict freedom of expression, since it is already known that not all the people who consume are addicted, suffer from any illness or illness that leads them to consume or something similar, it has been established with certainty that there is also

recreational and occasional consumption, as well as consumption of liquor or tobacco, unaware that the majority of this population uses drugs in a recreational way, which does not affect your health, nor the rights of third parties. So, it is an activity that belongs to the personal sphere and that should not be the object of a public policy, while there is no public problem to solve Castoriadis C [6].

Now, with settings ranging and comes these policies, it has gone from observing I occasionally share ios SPAT with consumers having to leave the parks or not haunt them because the smell and smoke caused by consumption of these substances has become a nightmare for parents of children and young people who attend parks or open areas where they usually assist with the family to share leisure and recreation, because it has become the favorite place of consumers, to ingest the personal doses that the state allows them to consume. This situation has become a controversy because the rights of those who consume are not unknown, but the aggravating circumstance arises when some of these consumers are or become delinquents, forcing the breaking of relations between the right to free expression and the right to share these places of leisure with the family Sánchez Rodríguez NA [7].

It is important then to recognize that the policies of governments, the application of the law by the entities in charge of doing so and the constitutional rights of those who consume are not aligned with the rights of those who do not consume said substances, since it is not clear what should or should not be done. it should be the role or the role assumed by the parties involved in the problem, because just as freedom of expression is a right, it is not clear what the role of the state should be in relation to the defense of the family, whose rights are violated having to share these public ESPACI with consumers, who do not have any qualms about their activity, even when children environment observe them and it is no secret that one of the ways most commonly used by men is from of vicarious learning, by observation and although there

are contradictions with this position, it is worth opening a space for discussion where, without violating the rights of someone in particular, it is established with certainty whether this activity, whether it be recreation, affects or not in this or that form to those who observe, beyond the law, if you want, is to perform a thorough analysis of the relationship that exists between the ancestral culture of consumption, the business of those who traffic in these substances and the right to protection of the family.

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