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THE CROP AND IT ROLE IN TAKING DECISIONS

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Abstract

„The crop that comes from the Latin word ‘colere’ that is translated ‘to grow/‘to honor’ generally only human activity. The definition given by UNESCO considers culture as <<a number of distinct characteristics of a society or terms like social group in spiritual, materials, intellectuals or emotional.>>.

Culture is an inheritance which is transmitted by means of specific communication codes such as gestures, words, writing and arts, media (press, radio, television), interactive media (phone). In the same way, the gestures, rituals, theoretical knowledge, abstract norms, religion are transmitted. Culture can be acquired through various forms of subjective memory (reflexes, words, images), but also through objective memory (objects, landscapes, books, numbers, rules).

The popular use of the word ‘culture’ in many Western societies may reflect the stratifying character of these societies. Many use this word to designate the consumer goods of the elites and activities such as kitchen, art or music. Others use the high culture label to distinguish it from low culture by designating all consumer goods not belonging to the elite.” (Wikipedia).

Key words: *Culture, decision, human, policeman, specific.*

INTRODUCTION

„It has often been shown that beautiful people are thought superior to wished-intelligent, more confident, bold, happier and more joyous, higher with humor and flexibility, more friendly, more interesting and gifted than ugly people, on the other hand, they have a relatively good opinion about themselves. Beautiful people have more and more frequent social contacts, they are often called for their opinion, are better appreciated and, in general, people look better willing to help.

But there is a significant exception, due perhaps to jealousy, as unattractive women do not believe that beautiful women has a personage superior social status to bears. These women consider attractive women as fierce, selfish, inappropriate to be mothers, willing to stay in the social race, snobbish and indifferent toward those whom society has deprived. They suspect them of extramarriage, then of having the initiative more often in divorce process.” (*Hans Eysenck, Michael Eysenck – Descifrarea comportamentului uman, Editura Teora, București, 2001, p. 24*).

I began this artical with an extract from the work of the two titans of the study of human personality to show that mankind has developed in time a number of cultural cliches that they consider and apply on priority to not only true, but also based on logical reasoning. Ideas are pre-conceived because of its own inability to achieve a specific purpose, or because of personal frustration, that we shoul not bring into discussion our own incompetence.

There are people who are considered omniscient, even though when they come up with their pesonal and professional capabilites, try to change the subject of the discussion. That happens, in particular, to mask or divert the attention of the senser from their serios gaps when they should aproach a subject of expertise. Many people choose to manifest their opinion on a topic with emotional implications that they consider to be in control of, on the one hand, and on the other hand, they believe that they can also coopt for the peope round them.

From the point of view of the policeman who ist on enforce the law, these cultural or social debasement creases, we must not influenceits way of evaluation and analystics of the facts. We support them because we have met in the course of operative activity situations in which persons who were considered very beautiful by most of the society members had a very rich criminal activity.

They relied on the natural approach and communication skills of interhuman nature to cheat on those they were able to establish a communication bridge.

At the same time, very offensive individuals, have had an irreproachable behavior and are legally or profetionally at the point of view.

In this wide universal cultural context, the policeman should also take into account the speciffic national or zonal when analyzing and interpretation their behaviors for making decisions. We support this because decisions must be consistent with the concrete message that the person concerned wanted to transmit when he saud something or made a particular gesture.

I. CULTURE AND DECISION CORRELATION

The culture, in a conceptual sense „consists of all material and spiritual products of human work’s, resulting from the practice of transforming man’s

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transformation reflected in social behaviour, and we maintain the rules that supply it. E. B. Taylor defines it as well <<assembly which includes knowledge, arts, moral, legal rules, components and various of skills or customary acquired by man as a member of the company>>” (*Coordonator Ursula Șchiopu – Dicționar de psihologie, Editura babel, București, 1997, p. 199*).

This is the large spectrum of culture seen in the complexity of human society or mentally. However, we must be aware that there is a cultural specific for each nation, so the policemen must adapt after that specific.

National specificity is „<<complex of spiritual determinates>>, <<culture quality>> syntetic, <<stylistic heritage>>, filed of psychometric polarity, <<stylistic matrix>> capable of making a certain <<etichal prioritization>>, intermittent distribution from one society to another of cultural features, basic personality (moderate, national, social), cultural model (national), ensemble of symbols, models and distinct cultural institutions from one society from nother etc, all these are concepts that can be used competitive and complementary to define national specificity.” (*Coordonatori Cătălin Zamfir, Lazăr Vlăsceanu – Dicționar de sociologie, Editura Babel, București, 1998, p. 588-589*).

All these will be together with the information collected or recorded on the spot in order to convince the policeman who are the best suited for decisions they have to take at a certain time.

II. PROFESSIONAL CULTURE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR DECISION

The professional training provides a central place in the cultural development of both the individual and the overall society. In this way, the more educated people have a society, the more people will be oriented on intellectual preponderance. At the opposite side, a precarious education gives strictly fundamental preoccupations of members of the community because they don't know, in fact, they don't have the intellectual capacity to devote themselves to tasks.

The policeman, in this subunits, will be able to take action where and when they consider it appropriate.

Thus, when the policeman is pursuing his activity in a area in which undereducated persons are mostly uneducated or with precarious education, he must know that the passage to an act is prevalent and takes the place of reasonable discuss or arguments. Therefore, these people have every chance of violent action before they argue, because in the absence of intellectual abilities they prefer force speak for them.

In the areas where urbanisation this occurred, such events are much more frequent, because the areas are inhabited by people who have moved from the village to city. Urbanisation is a process of increasing the urban areas and increasing their specific characteristics. Urbanisation is a component of the

restructuring of the relations between the rural and urban areas on the one hand and between city centre and outskirts, on the other hand. From a point of view, the first time halting preaches the increase in the population in the areas surrounding the region of the domination town.” (*Coordonatori Cătălin Zamfir, Lazăr Vlăsceanu – Dicționar de sociologie, Editura Babel, București, 1998, p. 618*).

In areas where people are established with strong intellectual training, switching to action, particularly with regard to violence, is very rare, because they prefer to judge before they move to act. In other words, these people will prefer to speak and solve the problems by way of the verb. An example showing this is academic camaraderie, where crime is very low and the violent one is practically inexistent.

In such an area, policeman should use a higher vocabulary and tone is one that does not cause perplexity and lack of reaction. That is the exact opposite of what the policeman thinks he must have a repertoire in the bad-tempered areas. That's because „there's a general culture and speciality culture which can be theoretical and practical.” (*Coordonator Ursula Șchiopu – Dicționar de psihologie, Editura Babel, București, 1997, p. 199*).

III. GEOGRAPHICAL CULTURE, FACTOR IN DECISION MAKING

Another interesting aspect of the cultural factor is the geographical area that certain persons occupy. The geographical area always leaves its mark on people who occupy it. Thus, the more people live in geographical areas with more limited resources, the more creative and less waste the resources. This attitude is directly related to the omission of crimes.

We support this because in these zones with limited resources people have to survive together. The only thing he didn't get involved in is gambling. Consequently, the committing of crimes is not an option, because it is followed not only by public abscence, but also by disobeying community law, which means the physical disappearance.

Here we take the example of the Arctic zones communities, where people live and ensure their existence only by supporting each other. In these areas police structures are practically non-existent..

The commitment of crimes is the appearance of areas with abundant resources, as the offender wants more than they can produce, and geographic area does not make it compulsory to stay in a given territory to ensure its survival. On the other hand, leaving the community where the work committed turns into a conception of the Communities resources accumulated from the infraction.

In these areas, practically, in the towns of the modern world, policeman must pay attention to the law breakers, they are coming into contact with, because their reactions are unpredictable and the first priority that must prevail

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in any case is the security of the policeman and the innocent people who find themselves on the spot when he has to apply legal measures to an offender.

CONCLUSION

(HUMAN ACTIVITIES REFLECTED IN THE DECISION-MAKING CULTURE)

It was a culture of plenary importance in spoken language. This is why the great culture man of Romaines and Romania, Nicolae Iorga, said „How many languages you know, you are ever a human!”

In other words, the way we speak is an integral part of our culture.

On the other hand, the way we build our words, rearranging these in sentences and then the splitting is another mirror of the culture into which a human being lives.

Take, for exemple, the German language. In the grammar German language, it is very rigorous, both in its written and spoken form. For exemple, certain common nouns are always written with the big letter, regardless of their position in the structure on sentence or phrase. This leads to their bending, to the property, to the accumulation of goods, and also to the respect for the property or good of their own or others.

In English, however, there's only one word written with the big letter reardless of the place occuired in the text structure, namely the EU personal pronouns I. This results in putting their own person into centre of English culture, which is more important than anything else. In other words, everything is subqualifying or subordinte to this I which imposes on everybody, regaedless of the facts (objects) or even the relationship with other people.

In Romainan language we only have the own nouns that is written in capital letters. This shows that the good Roumanin people is very decent and very obedient to the rules .

All of these psihological characteristics of the people can be deduced from the way that people have built their language.

Now we must say that „the impressive definitions are related to the caracteristis of people's impressionism in ideogenesis and accesion to cultural acts, and the dynamic, functional-dynamic definitions pay attention to the individual relationships with the memory of the condensed world in the cultural products of society's history.” (Coordonator Ursula Șchiopu – Dicționar de psihologie, Editura Babel, București, 1997, pag. 199).

The aspects of social life and consider important express culture. Thus, for example, in English culture, but especially in Japanese, the label is more important than the content of the said. In fact, the mesage sent to the other people is displayed on the labe land censored.

Interhuman relationship is an integrated part of the society culture, here we consider all forms of interhuman relationship, starting from the interfamily relationship and reaching the neighborhood.

While staying in the human relationship area, we must show that marriage is an inclusive of the culture of a people. In his activity, the policeman should also consider these legal rules, but also the pretext that the marriage that should take decisios in the operational activity.

Even if it may seem inappropriate, we must show that the way of feeding is also a part of the culture. Thus, there are the crops in which one eats directly by hand, regardless of the social status (Indian culture), are cultures in which beignase are used to eat (Asian cultures) and there are the cultures that have developed specific instruments to ensure food (European culture).

All these have a direct influence on the action, but especially on the decision-making of every policeman taking action.

Policy communication has to take account of all these features when it is to decide in an operative situation. That's because people get to consider certain gestures/actions or words, although those gestures or words can be totally unfiltted in different social or cultural enviroments.

We will end this article with Mihai Ralea's famous aphorism, who said that „culture is what is left after you forget what you learned!”.

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