

## THE STUDY IMPACT OF VIOLENCE REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF VIOLENCE IN THE ROMANIAN ECONOMIC AREA

PhD. Student Amalia-Florina POPESCU  
„Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava, Romania  
[florinaamalia@yahoo.com](mailto:florinaamalia@yahoo.com)

PhD. Student Ani oara-Nina DUMITROV  
„Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava, Romania  
[ninaany\\_dumitrov10@yahoo.com](mailto:ninaany_dumitrov10@yahoo.com)

### **Abstract:**

*The term violence is often associated with brutal force, with extreme events. Violence includes a large number of definitions, theories and types and can be studied in relation to the norms of a society or group. When we talk about violence we think at the existence of cases or purposes and also some manifestations: economic, physical and mental through language or images. Violence has many causes and is not referred only to profanity, obscene or ugly words and phrases, but in the current economic situation, as money laundering, credit card theft or tax evasion are crimes that led to the murder or murders committed by individuals or organizations mafia. We will refer to some essential aspects of economic violence: money laundering, tax fraud, unemployment, unemployment benefit. We appreciate that violence can arise in any circumstance in which she appears to mask reality and persuading or manipulating the masses.*

**Keywords:** economic violence, money laundering, violent effects of unemployment, the unemployment rate.

**JEL Classification:** A12, A19

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The term violence is often associated with brutal force, with extreme events. Violence is a reflection of physical and mental states present in the Romanian society. This type of violence has become, perhaps, worrying for us. The extent of violence is one of the most serious social problems facing contemporary societies, including Romania. Violence includes a large number of definitions, theories and types and can be studied in relation to the norms of a society or group.

Reference should be made to explain, since the term 'violence' as Roman neologism (see fr. "violence"), based on width "violence"("wild"), whose family of words, with followers in all Romance languages are retained for the present discussion: adj. 'Violence' ('fierce, enraged, wild') and verb, viol " (1. 'To bump, hit something that is not permitted': ~ patrem= to hit the father, ~ silvam securi = to struck the trees, 2. to violate, profanation, to stain: ~ 'fidem' = violating the oath of allegiance, ~ 'templum' = to profane the temple)(1). Violence, vulgarity and obscenity have become matters of special interest in the contemporary world. These phenomena, economic, psychological, social and historical, have their supporters, even in different environments.

When we talk about violence we take into account the existence of cases or purposes, but also some manifestations: economic, physical and mental through language or images. Violence includes a large number of definitions, theories and typologies. It can be studied in relation to the norms of a society or group. Violence has many causes and is not related to profanity, obscene or ugly words and phrases, but in the current economic situation, as money laundering, credit card theft or tax evasion are crimes that led to the murder or murders committed by individuals or organizations mafia (2). According to Noel Flageul 'banking crises and imbalances that are causing the real economy, given the growing ties between the countries and globalization, would take all of violence (3)".

### **2. ECONOMIC VIOLENCE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES**

We will refer to some essential aspects of economic violence:

- Money laundering is not just a new activity, and this phenomenon is dominated by tax evasion will increase the current Romanian financial crisis. This crime consists in the reuse of illicit profits by changing its use or where they are made to mask their pedigree.

- Tax evasion is sometimes impossible to evaluate and difficult to delimit in a country that is in a strong economic crisis. Law no. 87 of 18 October 1994, published in Official Gazette no. 299 of 24.10.1994, in his first article, considers tax evasion as' theft by any means in whole or in part from taxes, fees and other amounts owed to the state social insurance budget and special extra-budgetary funds by natural and legal persons, Romanian or foreign.

- Tax evasion is one of complex social and economic phenomena of the utmost importance that our country is facing and which seeks to limit unintended consequences as much, eradication is virtually impossible. The state must be concerned with systematically and effectively prevent and limit tax evasion violent phenomenon.

- Other offenses that are falling as economic violence: the handling of credit cards, stock issues, discounting policies, bribes on public procurement, etc.

Economic violence is the gist of the highly addictive financial control, isolation and inability to choose, to make decisions and to maintain self-esteem. Often, some needs are unmet and this form of violence includes:

- working ban
- unjustified expense
- Neglecting in return for meeting the needs of the family of the aggressor (alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc.).

Economic violence is strongly linked to social violence. Also, both theoretical and practical economic violence is strongly correlated with psychological violence, especially with the abuse on the destruction of personal property. Therefore, economic violence is reported only in conjunction with other types of violence never alone: 92% declare psychological abuse, physical abuse and 65%, 61% and 22% and social violence and sexual violence.

The incidence of violence on the Romanian economy:

- 4.2% of the adult population report economic violence in the family.
- Economic violence is prevalent without differences in both areas of residence.
- Economic violence is more than twice as frequent in Romanian society.
- 5.7%) than men (2.5%), regardless of age, ethnicity, religion, education or socio-professional category.

Monetary Violence in Romania has a great impact on individuals because it leads to an imbalance in the banks.

Another essential component of the economic violence is the unemployment with its negative effects on individuals, but also on current Romanian society.

Unemployment is a form of not useful employment production factor, the more negative aspect as the company bear significant costs for education and workforce training unoccupied, which remain unrecovered expenses (4). This phenomenon leads to reduced household income and increased social tensions, as a factor lowering the standard of living and worsening the quality of life and induces violence, aggression and poverty (5).

Unemployment is a phenomenon that affects, in different measures, all countries and which has many negative economic consequences (6):

- There are affected directly, individuals who are part of the active population underemployed, labor that has indicated its willingness and ability to work, but do not have a place;
- As a macroeconomic imbalance, unemployment affects not only material compartments of the national economy, but also its human elements, meaning that employment is one that supports the full social costs of serious;
- With growing unemployment and job appears on the "black market", a violent side of the economy;

- The phenomenon contributes to increased social costs that an economy has to bear in the form of unemployment benefits;
- Layoffs are a violent path of recovery impact in country's economic activity. In addition, there are amplified or disagreement between the states and the people working with a certain degree of underemployment (which are a source of violent social conflict).

Unemployment has a dangerous and aggressive materialized cost. Economic violence reflects real violence as a form of its translation into Romanian nowadays society. In recent years, economic life has suffered, of course, many changes, and some violence related to the macroeconomic crisis. Bombarded with, thus economic events aggressive, violence will depersonalize individuals and future generations will not charge just because they are already forming an awareness of the suffering caused by violence, that consciousness that causes you to fight back with aggression.

Unemployment effects of violence and aggression are reflected not only strong on those who became unemployed, but also those who are part of the working population because they participate with some of their income from public funds up social security.

According to economic statistics conducted by the National Agency for Employment, unemployment and the methodology of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recorded at the end of January 2011, at the national level was 6, 74%, less than 0.13 p than in December 2010 with 1.38 and p less than in January 2010 (7). In terms of unemployment rate by sex, in January 2011, compared to the previous month, the male unemployment rate fell to a value of 7.47% in December, the value of 7.41% and the female unemployment rate decreased from 6.20% to 5.99%. Unemployment rate decreases violent recorded in 28 counties and in Bucharest, the most significant decreases in the unemployment rate recorded in Valcea (by 0.80 pp), Caras Severin (by 0.67 pp), Arges (by 0.61 pp ), Calarasi (0.55 pp) and Brasov (by 0.53 pp). The highest levels of unemployment have been achieved in the counties of Vaslui (12.37%), Teleorman (10.82%), Mehedinti (10.76%), Ialomita (9.92%), White (9.89% ), Covasna (9.87%), Dolj (9.83%), Buzau (9.74%), Galati (9.66%), followed by counties: Gorj (9.57%) and Olt (8, 68%) (8).

Therefore, analyzing the profile of people unemployed ILO we note that the highest risk of unemployment have the young people aged between 15 and 24 (18.6%), and it decreases steadily as people grow older. Unemployment is higher at men than at women; this is not necessarily due to a better state of affairs of women, as a higher percentage of people among their household (which may mask hidden form of unemployment). In rural areas the situation is quite similar - unemployment may be masked by declaring individuals as farmers (most times it is subsistence agriculture, high-risk location in poverty) (9).

On the other hand, specialists in economics believe that the positive consequences of unemployment are more or less grounded in reality (10):

- by what it implies (redundant workers), this phenomenon creates a potential pool of people willing to work, to cover possible additional demand for labor;
- it essentially occurs increasing labor productivity, discipline and punctuality of employees (for fear of future layoffs);
- Psychological factor, it is assumed that there are usually the least prepared redundant or low-skilled ones, defending raising interest work, but especially enhancing the competitiveness of existing workers.

Violence occurs everywhere, in every field, be it economic or social. Economic violence has a negative impact on these individuals, because they influence the meaning of deviant behavior. On the other hand, it appears not only in economics but also in fields that describe the verbal or physical violence.

### 3. SOCIAL PROTECTION OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE - ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

In recent years, the European Union countries, social programs for the unemployed show that the conditioning of the employment relationship and benefits for, the basis for social protection system increasingly tends more towards strengthening the role of unemployment risk prevention than one or compensatory redress. Financing unemployment benefits system is achieved mainly contribution by employers' contributions show a decreasing trend and employee contributions, with a tendency to increase (11).

The evolution of social protection systems for the unemployed in the last decade has seen a change in orientation, moving from the scope of exclusive concern to ensure decent living conditions for the unemployed to work by stimulating their interest, their swift reintegration in an activity useful and reduce social dependency (12).

It was envisaged that the unemployment benefit should be considerably lower than the wages earned during the period of activity or even the net minimum wage for the economy does not lead to carelessness on the unemployed to find a new job. Approximation between price and (unemployment benefits) and price of labour (wages) has even lower interest in keeping a low paid job in circumstances where, without effort, you can receive a comparable amount. There was thus a natural consequence of the need for reassessment of the relationship between unemployment benefits and wages. The introductions of unemployment benefits while declining, while minimizing one year period during which the unemployed person may receive aid, seek greater concern for finding a job and protect themselves through employment (13).

Under the same conditions it is also necessary the imposing of tighter restrictions on the conditions to be met for the acquisition of social rights, namely increasing the minimum contribution period of at least a year and a better correlation with the level of compensation received contributions.

Increased obligations for welfare recipients, but especially by tracking their compliance checks carried out by specialized administrative services is another way of maintaining interest in employment. Attending a training, carrying out temporary activities in the public sector, presenting periodic interviews for employment purposes, accepting temporary jobs offered even if they do not meet training or if the salary is lower than had previously are as many ways to justify the usefulness of granting unemployment benefit, employment permits for integration, but also a prerequisite for receiving entitlements.

Active measures (subsidies for youth employment, loans on favourable terms to businesses that hire the unemployed, subsidies for the development of certain economic sectors or areas, retraining courses) that stimulate employment and generate new jobs began to show effects on positive programs to combat unemployment. Their share is still relatively low compared to passive measures (grants and aid money), because high involve additional costs and their results are not immediate, but moving towards such measures falls within the general trend of community-based social policies (14).

Minimum income guarantee for the unemployed is a problem common to all states, but the share of the aid and grant period are different. An unemployment allowance reveals classical actions on the working population in two main directions: the purpose of aid is to reduce the social costs of unemployment, how to track the amount of compensation is followed by the allocated amount (15).

Therefore, economic violence gradually became stronger and stronger, due to increasing concern cases of violence by developing feedback and negative opinions about people or events. Aggression and violence have become issues of particular interest in the economic, but also the contemporary world. These two phenomena, economic, psychological, social and historical, have their supporters, even in different environments. When we talk about violence we think at the existence of cases or purposes, but also at some forms of manifestation: the economic, physical,

language and images, or mental ones. Violence occurs against the backdrop of conflict in society due to poverty, lack of education and information. In this context young individuals acquire, learn and then replicate what they see, while some individuals mature consider natural tolerance aggressive and violent events.

Finally, we appreciate that violence can arise in any circumstance in which she appears to mask reality and persuading or manipulating the masses. Will they, by reason and humanity to master instinct culture of violence, aggression, slander and self-destruction that leads the human species from extinction on its own initiative? We believe that violence is not an invitation to reflection only for linguists, but also for economists.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Aggression and violence have become issues of particular interest in the economic field, but also in the contemporary world. These two phenomena, economic, psychological, social and historical, have their supporters, even in different environments. The evolution of society over recent years has been influenced by the economic reforms that have resulted in profound changes in the labour market in Romania.

#### ENDNOTES:

<sup>(1)</sup> *Vezi DLR.*

<sup>(2)</sup> *Apud, Noël, Flageul, Violen a financiar , în vol. (coord) de Ferréol i Neculau, Violen a, p. 263.*

<sup>(3)</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>(4)</sup> *Dobrot , N., Ocuparea resurselor de munc , Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2008, p. 294*

<sup>(5)</sup> *Krugman, P., Microeconomics, Editura Books Ltd, 2008, p. 172*

<sup>(6)</sup> *N stase C., Popescu M., Boghean C., Scutariu L, Macroeconomie: Concepte fundamentale, Editura Didactic i Pedagogic , Bucure ti, 2008, p. 189*

<sup>(7)</sup> [www.anofm.ro](http://www.anofm.ro) – Agen ia Na ional pentru Ocuparea For ei de Munc

<sup>(8)</sup> [www.anofm.ro](http://www.anofm.ro) – Agen ia Na ional pentru Ocuparea For ei de Munc

<sup>(9)</sup> *Raport de cercetare privind economia social în România din perspectiv european comparat , Economia social - model inovator pentru promovarea incluziunii active a persoanelor defavorizate, Bucure ti, 2010, p. 48*

<sup>(10)</sup> *Ciobanu, Gh., i colectivul, Macroeconomie, Editura Imprimeria Ardealul, Cluj-Napoca, 2006, p. 249*

<sup>(11)</sup> *Holoviak, J. Stephen, Managing Human Productivity-People are your best investment, Sipkoff, Susan Stone, 2004, p. 201*

<sup>(12)</sup> *Raportul Na ional Strategic privind Protec ia Social i Incluziunea Social (2008-2010), Bucure ti, septembrie, 2008*

<sup>(13)</sup> *N stase C., Popescu M., Boghean C., Scutariu A.L., Macroeconomie: Concepte fundamentale, Editura Didactic i Pedagogic , Bucure ti, 2008, p. 194*

<sup>(14)</sup> *Stiglitz, J., Principiile economiei, Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2007*

<sup>(15)</sup> *Ignat, I., Pohoia , I., Lu ac, Gh., Pascariu, Gabriela, Economie politic , edi ia a 2-a, revizuit i ad ugit , Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2002*

#### REFERENCES:

1. *Anuarul Statistic al României 2010*, Institutul Na ional de Statistic
2. *Key Figures on Europe. 2010 Edition*, Eurostat
3. *Raport anual 2008*, Institutul Na ional de Statistic din România
4. <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
5. <http://www.bnr.ro>
6. <http://www.insse.ro>
7. <http://www.anofm.ro> – Agen ia Na ional pentru Ocuparea For ei de Munc
8. *Noël, Flageul, Violen a financiar , în vol. (coord) de Ferréol Gilles i Neculau, Adrian Violen a. Aspecte pshisociale*, Editura Polirom, 2003

9. Dobrot , N., *Ocuparea resurselor de munc* , Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2008
10. Krugman, P, *Microeconomics*, Editura Books Ltd, 2008
11. N stase C., Popescu M., Boghean C., Scutariu A. L., *Macroeconomie: Concepte fundamentale*, Editura Didactic i Pedagogic , Bucure ti, 2008
12. *Raport de cercetare privind economia social în România din perspectiv european comparat* , *Economia social - model inovator pentru promovarea incluziunii active a persoanelor defavorizate*, Bucure ti, 2010
13. Ciobanu, Gh., i colectivul, *Macroeconomie*, Editura Imprimeria Ardealul, Cluj-Napoca, 2006
14. Holoviak, J. Stephen, *Managing Human Productivity-People are your best investment*, Sipkoff, Susan Stone, 2004
15. Raportul Na ional Strategic privind Protec ia Social i Incluziunea Social (2008-2010), Bucure ti, septembrie, 2008
16. Stiglitz, J., *Principiile economiei*, Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2007
17. Ignat, I., Pohoia , I., Lu ac, Gh., Pascariu, Gabriela, *Economie politic* , edi ia a 2-a, revizuit i ad ugit , Editura Economic , Bucure ti, 2002

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper was supported by the project "Knowledge provocation and development through doctoral research PRODOCT - Contract no. POSDRU/88/1.5/S/52946 ", project co-funded from European Social Fund through Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources 2007-2013.