

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND CONSUMPTION TARGETING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF ROMANIA

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Abstract

A serious social problem is drug use, which is very widespread all over the world. Drugs are a terrible problem whose seriousness becomes more visible every day. Problems caused by drug abuse and illegal trafficking are among the most serious problems faced by the world today but also threatening future generations. After the First World War, drugs began to be consumed on a large scale. Up to the end of the 30s, they were legal. Their marketing over time has led to enormous profits outlaw, making drugs an invaluable source for the black market. Scourge illicit drug trafficking from South America and the Middle East comprised the whole the planet. Governments have begun to allocate more resources to the fight against drugs, but the processes were slow because the problem was very complex. The impact was very high among young people who out of curiosity, terrible or solidarity with the entourage, have begun to consume. The Romanian society was caught by surprise by this drug scourge, coming out so very serious problems both in justice and in the medical world. Weak reactions and untrained authorities have favored the phenomenon of drug abuse that has come to be devastating. Drug use is a high-risk activity. Optimism and illusion of maintaining self-control is also dangerous because it affects reasoning. The drug consumer becomes not only an unfortunate person, but also a social problem. Changes made by traffickers are evident in street-related lawsuits: thefts, arsonists, assassinations. We are all affected in some way by drug trafficking. The extent of the problem current narcotics outweighs the concerns of the police forces and the medical world, constituting a threat to the economic and social order of the world.

Keywords: *Illicit, drugs, trafficking, consumption, national security.*

1. National security

In our society, the issue of drugs is growing and the most affected are young people and their families. The consequences of drug use in Romania are disastrous. In a simple enumeration these would be:

- Decreasing the productive potential of the country
- Decreasing the defense potential of the country
- Decrease in population (through juvenile mortality and birth decrease)
- Increase the crimes and criminals
- Increased the number of young prisoners
- Increasing risks to national and individual safety

In this case, State intervention is necessarily required by some measures, such as:

- Fighting drug entry:
 - Trolls and any means of transport crossing the territory of Romania shall be followed and supervised by the employees of the Ministry of the Interior, through the authorized personnel, by stages, until leaving the country.
 - more efficient control in customs
- Detecting drug traffickers
- Fight against corruption
- Therapeutic measures:
 - Simultaneously with the fight against drug trafficking it is necessary to take effective measures for the treatment of drug addicts, such as: establishment of free treatment centers, assistance of the patients to

healing and their social reintegration

- involving the Church in its areas of competence
- drug addicts are no longer treated as delinquents, but as epidemic diseases.
- Fighting drug trafficking and treating drug addicts as a state policy

Risks to national security can be potentiated by: increased dependence on some hard-to-reach vital resources; persistent negative trends in demographics and mass migration; the high level of social insecurity, the persistence of chronic deprivation and the widening of social differences; the fragility of the civic spirit and the difficulties of manifesting civic solidarity; poorly-developed and insufficiently protected strategic infrastructure; poor condition and low efficiency of the social assistance system and population health insurance; organizational shortcomings, insufficient resources and the difficulties of adapting the education system to the requirements of society; low expertise, inadequate organization and precariousness of resources allocated to crisis management; insufficient engagement of civil society in debating and solving security issues.

If the Southeastern European space remains a potential provider of instability, both due to the political and economic situation of the former Yugoslav Federation states and to the amplification of the spectrum

Unconventional risks to regional security, the Black Sea area is at the same time an opportunity and a source of risk, interfering with two strategic axes, namely:

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The Black Sea - Mediterranean Sea, respectively the southern flank of NATO, an area of strategic importance for the North Atlantic Alliance, mainly affected by cross-border risks; Black Sea-Caucasus-Caspian Sea - transit space for Central Asian energy resources.

Active engagement in the process of ensuring security through the promotion of democracy, the fight against international terrorism, drug trafficking and live meat, as well as combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, is an imperative for Romania's security policy and is the fundamental condition of participation of our country to the benefits of globalization, the exploitation of the opportunities presented by the international environment and the effective counteraction of major risks and threats.

In this context, a decisive role is played by international police cooperation, which will be a unique platform for the exchange of data and information in the prevention and combating of cross-border crime. At the same time, we believe that, in the near future, we need to re-evaluate the Romanian security system and to unify our efforts in the secret service community, along with setting priorities in a changing world of threats.

If Samuel Huntington (2004) considered that future wars might be related to the answer to the question "who are you?" Than "what are you doing?" Or "on whose behalf are you?"¹, The responsibilities of our country should not be limited only to design and adapt security policies in the context of globalization. It is now necessary for the new national security policies to aim at a more pronounced pro-active dimension, to focus more on integrated prevention of high-risk phenomena.

2. Globalization of risks

Globalization of risk has imposed and requires a much more sustained and concerted effort on behalf of all member states of the European Union to prevent and combat illicit trafficking and illicit drug use.

Globalization is either a source of benefits for the developed world, or a source of insecurity for developing ones. For this reason, it is necessary to develop assistance and other forms of regional involvement of developed countries in support of developing countries.

It can be said that globalization means more than remodeling the global economy. It reorganizes international policies and security issues at the same time as it allows many contradictory events to happen in the world at the same time: some states lose power, while others earn it; some groups aspire to the quality of nation, most possess it, and others, like the European Union, develop complex forms. Far from being an anachronism, state competence today is an important

asset. The nation-state retains its importance as a political and economic actor, and the national interest is maintained and amplified, and it must be defended by strategies appropriate to the historical period.

In this chapter, we would like to draw attention to the importance of the process of globalization of risks to the phenomenon of trafficking and drug use, viewed from the point of view of national security and security.

3. The impact of globalization

Globalization is viewed by many specialists as an eminently economic phenomenon, involving a growing interaction or integration of national economic systems, by increasing international trade, capital flows and investment. At the same time, however, a rapid increase in cross-border social, cultural, technological and, last but not least, military cross-border exchanges can be highlighted as part of the phenomenon of globalization. At the same time, there is also a globalization and internationalization of the terrorist phenomenon, drug trafficking, organized crime in general.

Globalization, as a phenomenon, involves the multitude of interdependencies of economic, political, cultural, social, military, etc., which are established on a wider scale among the states of the world. As a result, globalization manifests itself and generates effects both in terms of national defense, public order and national security, as well as on the degree of economic and political stability of a state.

The impact of globalization can be seen in the tendencies of disappearance of the state's physical boundaries and the emergence of other types of borders, usually invisible and other. Changing traditional borders as a result of globalization will lead to essential changes in the perception and conception of national security as well as the role of the national state in this context.

4. The concept of globalization

Globalization denotes the unitary world system, which means that, to a certain extent, we will look at the world as a single social, cultural, economic, etc. order. This development is the essence of globalization, which embraces various forms of manifestation: the universalization of science; global trade and financial flows; transnational enterprises; mass media present globally; Internet; world-class tourism and social migration movements; frictions between cultural spaces; intensive use of the environment; international crime².

Under the inter-human relational relationship, globalization means compressing distances through new technologies (third-generation mobile communications, the Internet), interconnecting and increasing mutual dependencies, integrating financial and commercial markets, finding solutions to some global issues, developing transnational identities. In

¹ Samuel P. Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Restoration of World Order*, Ed. Antet, 1997, p.327

² Bari, John, *Globalization and Global Issues*, Economics Publishing House, Bucharest, 2001, p.129

this context, globalization will encompass all spheres of human existence and will constitute the model of society to which humanity will have to participate in its entirety³.

Overall, globalization has broader meanings than the remodeling of the world economy. It is also reorganizing international politics and security issues. At the same time, globalization manifests itself as an internal, contradictory process that, on the one hand, opens up new possibilities for state development and, on the other hand, emphasizes existing problems or challenges new ones. On a global scale, the implications of the globalization process on state security are manifested in the context of the stability of the national economy⁴.

The internal engine of globalization is identified in capitalism and technology, in the actions and policies of states and markets, or in features of modernity⁵.

As a strict term, globalization signifies the multitude of socio - social transformations registered today by mankind, expanded on an integrative scale and generated by the impact of transcontinental financial - monetary flows on the characteristics of social interactions. Globalization of problems involves global policies and strategies to address common issues for the whole of humanity.

5. The effects of globalization

The phenomenon of globalization is a future stage of the general process of political, economic and cultural development of mankind. For now, it is difficult to speak with some certainty about the long-term effects of the globalization process on the international community, but even now, it is clear that the process of globalization has both a positive and a negative impact. The positive side of this process is that it will increase the interaction between countries, which in turn opens new possibilities for the development of human civilization, especially in the economic sphere. Increasing trade, investment and technology exchanges between different regions, facilitating people-to-people contacts, familiarizing themselves with cultures of other peoples are certainly beneficial to mankind.

Along with this, globalization also presents new challenges. Many hazards have a regional or even a planetary nature: ecological and technological catastrophes, transnational crime, international terrorism, etc. The uncontrolled expansion of dubious quality cultural patterns damages the national and cultural traditions of the peoples, threatening their originality.

The intensification of the globalization process also presents some dangers for national economies. At

the same time, due to the uneven distribution of the benefits of globalization, the negative aspects of this process will particularly negatively affect developing countries, so that they can stay away from progress or even outside. Increasing interdependence in international relations generated by globalization brings new aspects of the notion of "national and international security." The number of external factors influencing the stable functioning of society is increasing.

First of all, globalization is a geo-economic and then geopolitical and geocultural process. This process is not only an approach, an integration of the economies of many countries. Changing the qualitative characteristics of these economies that transform from closed systems into elements of a world system. The very notion of "national economy" is changing. The core economic institution becomes the transnational corporation, which places its factories and sells its products where it is more convenient without taking into account the existence of borders. For this reason, the process of international division of labor takes place, and within a single state, whether developed, the "double economy" occurs, "flourishing enclaves", "donor regions, credit regions⁶".

6. The concept of security

Most authors in the field believe that security is a contentious concept. There is consensus on the existence of a sense of security against threats to fundamental values (both for individuals and for groups), but also a major disagreement as to who should be given priority attention: individual security, national or international. The specialized works that appeared during the Cold War had as a dominant topic the idea of national security, defined mainly from a military perspective⁷.

The main area of interest for politicians and scientists represented him the military capabilities that those states should develop to deal with threats to them.

Lately, this idea of security has been criticized for its ethnocentric (cultural) nature and too narrow the definition. Instead, a large number of contemporary authors have promoted a conception of extended security beyond the traditional limits of national security in the parochial sense of the term, a concept that includes a considerable set of other considerations.

The state is a major source of both threats and security for individuals. The paradox is that as the power of the state grows, the state also becomes a source of threat to the individual. The State has the duty to ensure that its citizens are protected against any form

³ Hirst, P, Thomson, G., Globalization is under question. International Economy and Possibilities of Governance, Ed. Tei, Bucharest, 2002, p. 45

⁴ Bari, John, Globalization and Global Issues, Economics Publishing House, Bucharest, 2001, p.135

⁵ Albu, Natalia, Globalization-Balance or Imbalance ?, Chisinau, 2005, p. 89

⁶ Ignacio, Ramonet, Geopolitics of Chaos, Ed. Doina, Bucharest, 1998, p.77

⁷ Lupu, Corvin, Romania under the pressure of the Cold War and the desire for Euro-Atlantic integration, Ed. Alma Mater, Sibiu, 2001, p.134

of attack on its identity, foreign intervention, attacks and invasion⁸.

The concept of security represents at the contemporary stage one of the most important concerns of political entities, be it a kingdom or a nation state. In today's conceptual security conditions, a process of transformation is increasingly oriented towards economic, political, social and environmental aspects⁹.

Substantial changes have occurred in recent years in the analysis and practice of national security. Among the factors that have caused these transformations, "we can highlight three of them as the most important: the decline of national sovereignty, the unprecedented increase in transnational density and the conflicting explosion of the international scene, backed by identity dynamics. Security, objectively, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, and in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that these values will be attacked¹⁰.

7. Definitions of the security concept

"A nation has security insofar as it is not in danger of having to sacrifice its fundamental values if it wants to avoid the future and has the capacity, if it is provoked, to preserve it by winning such a war¹¹."

"Security, in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values and in a subjective sense, the absence of fears that these values will be subject to attacks¹²."

In the case of security, the discussion concerns the concern to be free of threats. When this discussion is in the context of an international system, security addresses the ability of states and societies to maintain their identity, independence and functional integrity.

8. Regional security

The beginning of the millennium brings to the foreground the world and international relations that have become much more complex than they were before. Paradoxically, today, when the Cold War is over and the European Continent has a real chance to integrate on the basis of the values of democracy and the market economy, respect for fundamental human rights, security has again begun to be a very controversial issue.

Far from being an exception, Romania is even more sensitive to this phenomenon, for almost 150 years our statehood has been the central pillar of the eternal and centralizing conception of sovereignty.

People's sovereignty does not exist outside state powers¹³.

Increasing interdependence in international relations generated by globalization brings new aspects of the notion of "national and international security". Increases the number of external factors that influence the stable operation of the company. The state of international security increasingly influences the possibility of securing national security.

That is why maintaining global stability, assisting in creating such international mechanisms that would ensure sustainable and balanced development will become a priority and one of the main issues for regional communities¹⁴.

As a consequence of globalization, many transnational developments and processes have a significant impact on national security. In addition to stimulating economic growth and opening up societies, we can highlight some inconveniences in the globalization process that can lead to the destabilization of some states, the vulnerability of entire regions to the spontaneous fluctuations of the world economy. It is enlightening the positive influence of globalization on the democratic community, which includes 30 per cent of the world's population, disputing 70 per cent of the wealth, which guarantees and stimulates freedom and prosperity, stability and security¹⁵.

Some security specialists note that, in contrast to the above-mentioned situation, as a negative element of globalization, the situation of the instability needle stretching from the Near East to the Asian coast. The area is marked by problems of great gravity, such as poverty, governance inefficiency, power imbalance, high unemployment, Islamic fundamentalism, extremism, and what is worse, the absence of security.

The main dangers of the current world: terrorism, tyranny, perverted governments, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ethnic tensions, governance failures, resource shortages, geopolitical rivalries, drug trafficking and organized crime, find here a fertile ground of affirmation.

These things have a great impact on national security, democracy, stability and economic progress of the state. That is why governments are taking measures to protect their own territory against new threats, by aligning themselves with the international anti-terrorist coalition, working with other parties to defuse international conflicts, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, increasing economic growth under the conditions of developing free markets and free exchange, the elaboration of cooperative action programs with world power centers, the

⁸ Kolodziei, Edward, *Security and International Relations*, Polirom Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007, p.201

⁹ Neumann, Simona, *Traditional Security*, Western University, Timișoara, p. 111

¹⁰ Neumann, Simona, *Traditional Security*, Western University, Timișoara, p. 132

¹¹ Walter Lippmann, <http://www.nuvisionpublications.com>

¹² Arnold, Wolfers, *Discord and Colaboration*, New Ed edition, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1965, p. 237

¹³ Finnemore, Martha, *National interests in international society*, Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1996, p. 154

¹⁴ Marin, D, *Globalization and its Approximations*, Economics Publishing House, Bucharest. 2004, p. 56

¹⁵ Kolodziei, Edward, *Op.cit.* p. 76

transformation and adaptation of international security institutions to the requirements of the 21st century.

9. National Security of Romania on Drugs

In the extensive efforts to develop cooperation on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their launching devices, tightening existing regulations, combating international terrorism and other cross-border threats, states have a strong permanent involvement. Firstly, politically, states are interested and concerned about coordinating their positions and acting jointly to help find solutions to these major issues, as well as persisting conflicts, can seriously affect peace and stability in their environment geographically and then globally, all of which have a close relationship¹⁶.

Through an active, dynamic national security policy, state security achieves a complex involvement in international security. In recent years, the State's national defense, state preventive diplomacy policies are combined with offensive policies to promote their own interest, which support global stability in different regions around the world. There is a overwhelming influence of global security on Romania's national one, perceived as a dynamic interaction, in continuous movement and transformation, a full international security meaning full national security and vice versa.

As ways of involving global security in state security, we can mention¹⁷:

- Restructuring and enhancing the global, regional economic, political and military bodies with a role in multilateral security of states;
- Intervention of global and regional organizations in the security of prevention and cessation of regional crises and conflicts;
- The immediate contribution of the international community to fighting terrorism without frontiers, drug trafficking and terror weapons of mass destruction;
- Involvement of international coalitions under international mandate, the process of security, stabilization and democratization of politically fragile states encompassed by violent conflicts;
- The contribution of the UN, the European Union and other international organizations and bodies, economic and financial institutions to combating poverty, trafficking and drug use, which seriously affects the security of states;
- Intervention of international organizations and bodies to combat the proliferation of cross-border organized and migrant crime, reduce vulnerability to disasters, prevent emergencies and provide health care, including in the treatment of drug addicts;
- Common international effort to stop environmental degradation and eliminate

environmental imbalances, control the planet's deficient resources (water, food, energy) to fight disease, climate change;

- Increasing the role of international security institutions in the development of relations and exchange of information as a basis for enhancing national security;

- The approach of international institutions to strengthen humanitarian approaches to security, to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms, to combat discrimination and violence against minorities of all kinds and refugees.

10. Threats to Romania's national security

In the Anglo-Saxon sense, the threat is an "expression of the intention to impose a person's disadvantage or touch by means of coercion or constraint¹⁸."

Starting from the general concept, the definition of the threat of political-military origin requires some clarification. Whether it refers to the violation of the fundamental rights of states or security systems, the perception of the fact-setting of threats remains the same, placing it among the virtual dangers.

Under the conditions of the beginning of the millennium it is appreciated that the global and continental system is experiencing profound transformations at a particularly accelerated pace. These are caused by the development of processes and phenomena that have a direct impact on the state security of states and their policies to protect and promote national interests.

The amplification and diversification of risks, their targeting under the conditions of internal vulnerabilities and favorable conjunctions can generate threats to the stability and security of the Romanian state, which will lead to the adoption of adequate, flexible and efficient measures and modalities of action.

The main external risk factors to national security are¹⁹:

- Gaps between security levels and the degree of stability of the states in the vicinity of Romania;
- acts of incitement to extremism, intolerance, separatism or xenophobia, which may affect the Romanian state and the promotion of democratic values; possible negative developments in the sub-regional area in the field of democratization, respect for human rights and economic development, which could lead to acute crisis with destabilizing effects on an extended area;
- the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear technologies and materials, armaments and non-conventional lethal means;

¹⁶ Moștofleu, Constantin, *The Southeast European Space in the Globalization Context*, U.N.Ap Publishing House, Bucharest, 2007, p. 39

¹⁷ Bădălan, Eugen, Frunzeti, Teodor, *Forces and Trends in the European Security Environment*, A.F.T. Publishing House, Sibiu, 2003, p. 167

¹⁸ Lander, Roy, Petry Frederich, *Net-Centric, Approaches to intelligence and national security*, Springer Publisher, New-York, 2005, p.239

¹⁹ Alexandrescu, Grigore, *Threats to Security*, Ed. UNAp, Bucharest, 2004, p. 121

- Proliferation and development of terrorist networks, cross-border organized crime, illicit trafficking in human beings, drugs, weapons and ammunition, radioactive and strategic materials;
- clandestine migration and the appearance of massive refugees flows;
- limiting or forbidding the Romanian state's access to some regional resources and opportunities, important for the realization of national interests.

The analysis of these risk factors, in the subregional and regional context, highlights the fact that they are in a latent state, and the action, their production, can lead to crises of different natures and magnitudes capable of influencing the process of democratization of the country. Against this background, drug trafficking and drug abuse can address and challenge the safety of vital systems for the well-functioning of society. These actions not only bring serious damage to the health of the population, but by developing and escaping oversight can induce a state of uncertainty and a decrease in the defense potential of the country.

The lack of resources allocated to preventing and combating illicit drug trafficking and consumption as a result of the persistence of economic, financial and social problems resulting from the prolongation of the transition state and the delay in the implementation of structural reforms, results in a diminution in citizens' quality of life and aggravation the phenomena of crime of disruption of public order and personal safety.

Regarding the phenomenon of trafficking and drug use, the explanatory and operational importance of the concepts of human security and personal security is taken into account.

11. Drugs and personal security

The notion of human security was first mentioned in 1994 in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Annual Human Development Report. The term has thus become a benchmark for a new security model. The issue of human security has two aspects: first, it involves the absence of dangers such as hunger, sickness, reprisals; Secondly, it involves protecting the individual against unwanted events in everyday life (illness, workplace accidents, society).

The UNDP report identifies several elements specific to the concept of human security that pose threats to people. Of these, for our work, we will stop at food security, which is to guarantee the individual's access to basic food, both physically and economically. According to the UN, not lack of food is a problem, but poor food distribution or lack of purchasing power.

Another element is health security which provides for a minimum of protection against ill health and unhealthy lifestyles. In developing countries, the main causes of death are infections and bacteria, which annually kill millions of people. In industrialized countries, deaths are mainly caused by circulatory system problems. In both cases, poor people in rural

areas, especially children and young people, are the most vulnerable to sanitary security threats.

Personal security means protecting people from physical violence, regardless of the source of this violence: the state, other states, other individuals, domestic violence. For most individuals, the greatest fear is related to crime, in its violent form. Community security is designed to protect individuals from loss of inter-human relations and traditional values and violence. The most threatened are marginalized, marginalized categories, including the category of drug users.

According to the Romanian Constitution - Article 22 - the Romanian citizen has the right to life and the right to physical and mental integrity is guaranteed. Also, the Romanian State (Article 34 of the Basic Law) recognizes the right to health of the citizen and is obliged to take measures to ensure hygiene and public health. In this sense, it is imperative to promote adequate social policies to reduce the risk of social exclusion, to reintegrate and reintegrate people with addictive drug-using behavior.

Threats to security can be different - famines and disease in poor nations, drug use and crime in the rich - but they are real and amplified. In addition, some threats are common to all nations, especially job insecurity and environmental issues. When people's security is affected in every corner of the world, it is possible for all nations to get involved.

Hunger, interethnic conflict, social disintegration, terrorism, pollution, and drug trafficking and drug consumption are no longer isolated events, closed between the borders of a country, but on the contrary, their consequences are felt everywhere.

The 21st century is marked by profound changes in the security environment. Consequently, the security concept has evolved. Human security is a concept centered on individuals and their security, which recognizes that sustainable stability, not just that of states but also societies they represent, is impossible as long as human security is not guaranteed. Many of the existing threats are common of all peoples, and may mention violations of human rights, crime, drugs, pollution and unemployment. The components of human security are interdependent.

All these threats of famine, epidemics, pollution, drug trafficking, terrorism, ethnic tensions, social disintegration can be more easily counteracted by preventive measures than through further interventions. It is less expensive to act on threats, dangers, when they occur, than after they have become permanent.

Even if there is no single definition of human security, which could be a handicap, given that definitions are essential when a consensus is sought for cooperation, an agreement on terminology has nevertheless been accepted as a basis for the adoption and implementation of joint work programs.

Under permanent threat, day-to-day existence can be characterized by a state of human insecurity. Adherents of human security theory speak both of

direct and indirect threat sources. Thus, direct threats are violent deaths (victims of violent crime, killing women and children, terrorism, riots, pogroms, genocide, torture and murder of dissidents, war victims); dehumanization (slavery, kidnapping, arrest of political opponents); drugs (addiction to drugs, illegal trafficking); discrimination (discriminatory legislation, practices against minorities, undermining political institutions, etc.); international disputes (tensions and crises between states); weapons of destruction (proliferation of weapons of mass destruction).

Under these circumstances, elements of the concept of human security inevitably appear in the social and political programs of the world's states, including Romania. For the most part, human security in Romania is ensured by post-December legislation and by the accession of our country to the Euro-Atlantic bloc (NATO and the EU).

The human being is the starting point of any governmental objective, human rights and human needs, providing the best approach to social development, humanity and based on rights and needs. Unlike the needs-based approach, rights-based approach offers several advantages, for at least three reasons: it focuses on citizens, pays special attention to rights and property, brings to the fore the importance of rules and rules by which society is governed.

Existence of political instability, corruption, low levels of living, lack of freedom of action and expression, marginalization of minority groups, inclusive of drug-using groups, contraption of social categories, elements pooled as bad governance may be the causes of conflicts violent.

The manifestation of human dignity presupposes more than equality in the face of the law, it implies the equality of the chances of all people. Unintegrated into a society, individuals are subjected to a tragic alternative: to die or to de-humanize themselves. Drug use and drug addiction exemplify how suggestive it may be. A harmonious cohabitation between people is based on knowledge, understanding and acceptance of the differences that separate them. Even if people are equal before the laws, their chances to achieve, to succeed are not equal, because not all of them benefit from the same family environment, education and health.

A just society, a democratic society is concerned with ensuring equality of opportunity for all its members. In this sense, it has to develop laws to support the underprivileged and we refer here to people with addictive, drug-using behavior for which healing and socio-professional reintegration must be priorities of the social policies of any state. Article 16 of the Romanian Constitution guarantees equality of rights.

Discrimination of drug users is favored by the following situations: the generalization of one's own life experience, the development of prejudices, insufficient knowledge of others.

In Romania, according to Governmental Ordinance 137/2000, discrimination means any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference, based on race, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, social category, beliefs, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, chronic non-contagious disease, HIV infection or belonging to a disadvantaged category that has the purpose or effect of restricting or abolishing the recognition, use or exercise on an equal basis of human rights and fundamental freedoms or of rights recognized by law in the political field, economic, social and cultural or in any other areas of public life.

The normative act stipulates that the elimination of all forms of discrimination is done by preventing any acts of discrimination, by introducing special measures, including positive actions, for the protection of disadvantaged people who do not enjoy equal opportunities.

Unfortunately, in social practice, the constitutional provisions and the legislation in force are not always respected. Discrimination is practiced not only by individuals, but also by institutions, companies, schools, hospitals, governmental organizations, when drug addicts are treated as delinquents excluded from social life and by lack of practical measures of socio-professional reintegration.

From the perspective of internal security, it is also of particular importance for the citizen's safety to optimize, improve and improve the effectiveness of crime prevention and fighting strategies, aiming at reducing the risk, frequency and consequences of particularly dangerous crimes - murder, robbery, physical integrity, deprivation of liberty and drug use.

Efforts to prevent and combat illicit trafficking and illicit drug use should address the following objectives:

- protection of local communities;
- the special protection of educational establishments and other institutions and places frequented mainly by children and young people;
- adequate safeguards for those living in a high-crime environment;
- Effective communication and partnership mechanisms between public policy forces, health and social care institutions and local communities;
- informing the public about different ways to prevent crime;
- concrete and firm actions capable of rapidly changing the status of Romania as a country of origin, transit and destination of trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings.

At European level, Romania's actions will focus, with priority:

- effective implementation of programs aimed at strengthening the common area of justice and public security;
- Improving cooperation mechanisms between intelligence services, in particular through cooperation with European structures to combat trafficking and drug use;

- providing assistance - by virtue of the solidarity clause - to any Member State of the European Union which is faced with this phenomenon, if so requested;
- Strengthening border security; improving cooperation mechanisms between police structures and other forces fighting the fight against drug trafficking as well as between bodies acting to prevent and counteract money-laundering activities from drug trafficking;
- Strengthening air, maritime and ground public transport security;
- Responsible and effective engagement in the international campaign against trafficking and drug use when and where it is needed.

Conclusions

Human security and state security complement each other. The security issue needs to be addressed in a global way to include the excluded.

The main directions for action should be the promotion of human rights in general and the rights of women in particular (the fight against domestic violence, the fight for the emancipation of women and their participation in public life); the development of local solidarity (a program to support schooling and reducing school dropout among minority populations, promoting tolerance and helping people find their own self-confidence).

All these issues are related to the culture of peace and tolerance, and Romania has programs, both at governmental level and at NGO level, which addresses such issues. It is important, as we have drawn attention on several occasions, that these programs are effectively implemented so that the problem of

rehabilitation and reintegration of people with addictive behavior is treated with professionalism, coherence and sustainability. In the final analysis, the issue of the safety of the individual and especially of the drug user is also a matter of knowledge and language, depending on how each of those involved describes, expresses, analyzes or understands the risks and types of insecurity to which he is exposed and is exposed.

On the other hand, the characteristics of the current international security environment, corroborated with national political and social choices, should lead the Romanian Government to reconsider the issue of security resource management from the perspective of national needs and capabilities. Romania, as a full member of the collective security structures, must have an effective Strategy, a coherent system of human, material and financial management.

The compatibility of the educational offer with the real demand for skills on the labor market in Romania implies a prior review of a global project of pragmatic structural reform of the entire Romanian social space, taking into account the high risk categories. Against this backdrop, this educational offer is capable of motivating people with addictive behavior and guaranteeing them a socio-professional placement in reliable professional structures.

Absorption of marginalized and high-risk categories in addiction is a test of structural flexibility, compatible with the internal dynamics of a democratic society.

Further organizing qualification / retraining courses for people with addictive behavior with a view to their reintegration into the labor market, such as identifying new ways of motivating and supporting them to pursue such courses, is, in our view, essential milestones diminishing the phenomenon of exclusion.

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