CHAPTER 6.

PERSPECTIVE DE PROMOVARE A VALORILOR SECURITĂȚII UMANE ÎN CONDIȚIILE INSECURITĂȚII POLITICE

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Rezumat*: Promovarea valorilor specifice securității umane în condiții de insecuritate politică în condițiile fortificării și accelerării procesului de democratizare a societății umane sunt direct legate de necesitatea elaborării și impunerii unui nou model de abordare față de fenomenul securitar în contextul amplificării insecurității și incertitudinii în relațiile internaționale. Această nouă abordare este în acord deplin cu perspectiva modificării accentelor în domeniul securității de la securitatea statului și de la cea națională, la securitatea umană și la siguranța persoanei. Societatea umană conține un set de valori și modele cu privire la contracararea pericolelor și riscurilor de securitate bazată pe respectul pentru demnitatea omului, pe nevoia asigurării siguranței personale a acestuia. Astfel, siguranța persoanei ocupă un loc primordial în spectrul larg al preocupărilor pentru domeniul securității. În contextul procesului de globalizare, considerăm că este necesar să fie amplificată și cultura securității, mai ales că societatea contemporană este una a riscurilor, pentru care progresul reprezintă o provocare fundamentală dublată de un șir de pericole, riscuri și amenințări securitare. Concepția securității umane care pune accent pe dimensiunile non-militare ale securității, presupune, de asemenea, și promovarea protecției drepturilor și libertăților fundamentale ale omului. Articolul este elaborat în cadrul subprogramului de cercetare: 01.05.01 „Securitatea națională a Republicii Moldova în contextul aderării la Uniunea Europeană: abordări juridice, politice și sociologice" implementat în cadrul ICJPS al Universității de Stat din Moldova și în cadrul proiectului „Camps and Camp-Like Settings in Urban Environments: Bridging Humanitarian and Development Activities", finanțat de SNIS.*
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PERSPECTIVES ON PROMOTING HUMAN SECURITY VALUES UNDER CONDITIONS OF POLITICAL INSECURITY

Abstract: *The promotion of values specific to human security in conditions of political insecurity in the context of the strengthening and acceleration of the democratization process of human societies is directly related to the need to develop and impose a new model of approach to the phenomenon of security in the context of the amplification of insecurity and uncertainty in international relations. This new approach is fully consistent with the prospects for changing the emphasis in the field of state and national security, human security and personal safety. Human society contains a set of values and models regarding countering security dangers and risks based on respect for human dignity, on the need to ensure personal safety. Thus, personal safety occupies a primary place in the broad spectrum of concerns in the field of security. In the context of the globalization process, about the need to amplify the culture of security, especially since contemporary society is one of risks, for which the progress of the category is a fundamental challenge doubled by a series of dangers, risks and security threats. The concept of human security, which emphasizes the non-military dimensions of security, also involves promoting the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The article is developed within the research subprogram: 01.05.01 „National security of the Republic of Moldova in the context of accession to the European Union: legal, political and sociological approaches" implemented in the ILPSR of Moldova State University and within the project „Camps and Camp-Like Settings in Urban Environments: Bridging Humanitarian and Development Activities", funded by SNIS.*

Keywords: political insecurity, human security, personal safety, globalization, constructivism, human development, global crisis.

Introduction

In the era of increasing international uncertainty and aggravation of global problems, as well as the deepening of the global crisis, the level of insecurity is increasing, including political one, manifesting itself in all constitutive spheres of political life, ultimately affecting the quality of democracy and the proper functioning of socio-political systems. [1, p. 102].

The need for personal safety and security of man is among his first vital needs, after biophysiological ones, such as nutrition, the need for shelter and survival, in the hierarchical pyramid of needs developed by psychologist Abraham Maslow in 1943. [2, p. 373]. Personal security transcends physical safety and the fear of being attacked and calls for economic and financial security: the need for a guaranteed minimum income, job security, the security of the psychological comfort necessary for effective activity free from the anxieties of everyday life. [3, p. 233] Human security also refers to sociopolitical security, through which man seeks to live in a comfortable, fair and stable hierarchical system, safe from the violence of wars, revolutions and coups d'état with clear and fair rules in which progress and prosperity can be possible through honest work, loyalty and perseverance [4, p. 212].

The perception of system insecurity by the citizen can generate such distortions of political behavior as the diminution of interest in participating in political processes, can amplify electoral absenteeism, can increase the effect of the phenomenon of irrational voting or can contribute to maximizing the general dissatisfaction of the electorate with political processes and phenomena [5, p. 91], resulting from the impossibility of exercising its main function within the democratic system of redistribution of state power, as a result of blocking the functionality of the democratic principle of adopting decisions by majority consensus, given the need to ensure systemic security by temporarily establishing technical but authoritarian relationships between the rulers and the governed, in order to facilitate the efficiency of the system in the natural fight against the dangers to it [6, p. 34].

In an insecure environment, freedom is significantly reduced, resulting from the need to emphasize the community interest as a priority over individual interest until the dangers are annihilated. Since, in the conditions of the world crisis, political insecurity is amplified to a global level, freedom as a constitutive element of the democratization of the political sphere suffers major disruptions, being neglected and significantly reduced [7, p. 39].

Given the amplification of the global crisis and its threat to the existence of man on Earth, solving the problem of humanity's survival in decent conditions, ensuring all the necessary premises for a high standard of living for each individual, but also for humanity as a whole, in the subsequent periods after overcoming the crises that threaten

contemporary civilization, depends largely on finding a functional formula for establishing efficient social control, including through various mass media sources, over the social management process, especially in the case of the managerial process using advanced biological and informational technologies, to which the vast majority of the population does not have access, in order to ensure a sustainable development of the entire human civilization under conditions of equity. Thus, a series of mechanisms can be noted that must be implemented to achieve this goal, being in a systemic interdependence [8, p. 211].

Therefore, there is a need to reconceptualize the issue of security and its role for the proper functioning of democratic mechanisms of social governance, especially during the multidimensional global crisis that humanity is currently going through. Thus, it becomes important to highlight a fundamental characteristic, specific to both the social sphere and public life, as well as the field of norms and standards of behavior, namely – the capacity to adapt and rally the areas of social life to the pressing priorities and major needs of society [9, p. 205], especially since the dangers generated by the global crisis are now in the amplification stage and present a significant threat not only in terms of the destabilization of the world order and social life systems, such as the political, economic system or the system of traditional moral values, but also raise more and more doubts regarding the survival of the human species on Earth, given the realization of the bleakest scenarios of the current situation. [10, p. 512].

Within contemporary socio-political debates, it is attested that the concerns of voters, politicians, and society as a whole are being brought to the forefront, the issue of adjusting the normative-legislative framework, as well as the political framework, to aspects related to the biological condition of man, to various aspects in which the issue of life, the role of life and its rights is placed in a completely different place than before, within the set of social, economic, legal and political priorities [11, p. 109]. And the most defining element of the reorientation of the vector of politics sec. XXI consists in the fact that as a result of the political confrontations between the aspirations of groups of citizens who advocate for the revision of the legal, social and economic bases of the contemporary political model, although secular but still based on religious traditions, mostly Christian, but also Islamic or Jewish, with the conservative forces of the political system

that intend to oppose the changes, socio-political debates acquire a completely different meaning from the perspective of reducing them to the confrontation of value systems and the argumentation of the supremacy of moral and behavioral models [12, p. 523].

At the end of the century XX, there was a discussion in wide circles among scholars of various specialties, by researchers in the social sciences, in the field of economics, but especially in the field of political sciences, about such complex influences that tended to dominate socio-political life in the near future, such as: digitalization and computerization as trends and natural extensions of globalization, including in the sphere of exercising power, in the field of socio-political pressures or security processes, so that after the passage of the mentioned period, those assumptions and estimates became certainties that leave a deep impact, especially in culture, behavior and socio-political consciousness, both at the global level and at the micro-political level, referring directly to the human individual and his immediate entourage [13, p. 92]. At the beginning of the 21st century, however, the attention of scientific circles, the class of politicians and technocrats from various fields of the economy is completely captured by the subject of the priorities and sociopolitical potential of human communities, in combination with Artificial Intelligence and other advanced communication technologies, to face the challenge of the multidimensional global crisis that is increasingly deepening and structurally diversifying, with a clear emphasis on the military component, being caused in a significant way by the involution of social morality and the degradation of the ethical and value standards of contemporary man [14, p. 23].

In the context of the globalization process, the task of social modernization through democracy becomes a mission that is both difficult and responsible, in the conditions in which modernization and democratization of society represent, on the one hand, one of the proposed results and solutions of globalization, and on the other hand, an efficient lever for implementing and humanizing the globalization process. In contemporary specialized literature, there are more and more studies looking at the essence and various aspects of the global crisis in the context of the globalization process [15, p. 533]. Thus, M. Deliaghin sees a cause of the expansion of the global crisis in the discrepancy from the traditional way of perceiving life and the galloping rhythms in which the world is changing, becoming more and more

aggressive, more competitive and more pretentious, both towards the simple citizen and towards the ruling elites, who are required to adapt on all levels to the new conditions, from socio-psychological to bio-genetic adaptation [16, p. 28]. In this situation of continuous global crises, contemporary society is increasingly becoming one in which risk predominates. According to the German sociologist Ulrich Beck, modernization will inevitably lead to the dissolution of contemporary civilization, giving rise to a risk society, dominated by various dangers and threats, among which civilizational and technological ones stand out for their particular violence [17, p. 93]. In the context of theoretical pluralism, it is assumed that each scientific approach defines in a differentiated way the legal framework, the laws and development trends of the various branches of social modernization, highlighting the appropriateness of the post-classical and interdisciplinary approach to the applicability of the domain of human security in the socio-political and civilizational context of the Republic of Moldova [18, p. 341]. In this sense, it is clear that the Republic of Moldova represents a state that is still in the process of forming and defining its goals and priorities, that faces significant difficulties and major obstacles in achieving its national interests, a dispersed political community with a reduced potential for international affirmation, located on the periphery of global processes and trends, both in economic and international relations, as well as from the point of view of the circuit of universal social, cultural, artistic and spiritual values [19, p. 548]. However, it is clear that the social and political aspirations and expectations of the population of the Republic of Moldova, articulated through its socio-political elites, are of a nature to bring this state back into the regional circuit by affirming the strategic option of European integration, especially in the context of the military events in Ukraine after February 2022, which generated a series of demographic processes in the region, triggered important processes of restructuring and re-technologizing [20, p. 142]. In this sense, it is obvious that in the social subconscious of public opinion in the Republic of Moldova, the main motivation for these aspirations and expectations is to benefit from the stability, prosperity and well-being of the EU, through connection to regional processes and through internal modernization of the society in the Republic of Moldova [21, p. 151]. It is always clear that by reducing the degree of isolation and marginalization of the society in the Republic of Moldova

and its connection to global processes and trends, universal trends, with all their specific positive and negative elements, will also be felt in the Republic of Moldova through a decisive impact on the most important political processes, namely the decision-making process, of modernization and Westernization [22, p. 98]. In this context, the contribution of security applied to man and society is to smooth the impact of negative global trends on local politics and society and to amplify the possible benefits, through the elaboration and practical implementation of strategies and institutions necessary for the formation and adjustment of decisions adopted both at the macro-political level and in narrow domains, presumably in the most exotic spheres of human activity – biomedicine, experiments with subjects human, social and psychological research that may affect the integrity and interests of a human subject involved, etc. [23, p. 131].

In the conditions of the need for closer cooperation of various actors in the international arena and the coordination of their efforts in order to develop and implement a complex strategy for the survival of humanity, developed in accordance with the values, norms and principles of human security, enshrined in international law, in the conditions of the aggravation of the global crisis on all levels, it becomes necessary to deepen the cooperation of the Republic Moldova is subject to international law, but also to various state institutions and agencies, as well as at the level of non-governmental organizations or economic agents from the Republic of Moldova, with similar institutions in the EU [24, p. 72].

In the context of the need to implement the EU accession plan by the Republic of Moldova, it is necessary to assume the positions, standards, models and experience of the EU, reflected in policies related to security and human development, and to contribute by the Republic of Moldova, to the extent possible, to ensuring the security of European and Western communities by counteracting the disastrous effects of global problems at the local level [25, p. 92]. It is necessary for the Government of the Republic of Moldova, other institutions involved, to promote policies to combat multidimensional global crises in accordance with the imperatives of security and human development, as a foundation for consolidating internal social cohesion and as a basic reason and rationale for international and regional cooperation not only with the EU but also with other global and regional security insti-

tutions, respecting the history of European integration in the foreign policy of the Republic of Moldova, the objectives pursued at the local level should include personal security, well-being, guarantee and assurance of fundamental human rights and freedoms, ensuring the autonomy, benefits and interests of the human individual, protection of confidential information, individual and community security of human beings, as well as increasing the sense of certainty in tomorrow for the ordinary citizen of the Republic of Moldova [26, p. 33].

This concept of human security was launched in the socio-academic circle in the early 1990s, and for the first time it was mentioned in such an international norm in 1994 when the United Nations Human Development Report was published [27, p. 188]. The main purpose of this new term in the field of security was to overcome the limits imposed on the conceptualization of the phenomenon of security by its traditional military sense [28, p. 491]. The new sense of human security extends to a higher level the understanding of the phenomenon in question, presenting it as a multidimensional one that includes economic, food, health, environmental, personal, political, community security, etc. [29, p. 159]. If we are to analyze the concept of human security in detail, it is important to note that this notion bears an eminently synthetic and complementary character with at least two other concepts, such as that of human rights, on the one hand, and on the other – the issue of human development [30, p. 560]. Together, these three notions: human security, human rights, and human development represent a harmonious conceptual complex aimed at elucidating and explaining the processes of evolution and transformation of man in the context of the contemporary world, with all the challenges, dangers, and threats that they entail for the human person [31, p. 88]. Without human security, human rights and development lose their meaning and can no longer achieve the goal for which they were proposed – the creation of an adequate environment for the development of both the human person and human communities [32, p. 69]. On the other hand, ensuring human security and human rights outside the development paradigm represents an unnecessary waste of time, hampered by a static and unsustainable situation [33, p. 31]. The goal and achievement of human development and individual security without an adequate level of ensuring respect for human rights becomes obsolete the moment individual rights and freedoms are considered less

important or secondary to the community, priority being placed on the security and development of the state to the detriment and expense of the citizen [34, p. 118]. Of the three organically linked elements: human security, human rights and human development, the first of which appears last in the social and economic circuit, chronologically speaking [35, p. 78]. Human security, in fact, has come to perfect the concept of progress of contemporary human civilization, based on well-being, tolerance and individual freedoms [36, p. 105]. In general, it is clear that human security tends to encompass other notions, transforming them decisively, in accordance with the priority of security and sustainability of efforts to achieve progress [37, p. 54]. Thus, all three elements: human security, human rights and human development become part of a single concept of safe and free development [38, p. 480].

There are numerous human security issues in the Republic of Moldova. Numerous aspects potentially affecting the human security of the population of the Republic of Moldova are becoming major concerns in the context of EU accession [39, p. 192].

The issue of the international policy option of the Republic of Moldova represents a subject of considerable debate and dispute in the scientific community, currently raising numerous questions regarding the advisability of applying multiple schemes, perspectives and approaches to assessing risks, threats and benefits for the security, stability and well-being of the Republic of Moldova, both in the short and long term. medium and long term [40, p. 128]. In this context, the Republic of Moldova, despite its relatively low importance in the international and regional arena, has, rather, a tendency to consume regional and internal security, in terms specific to a paradigm launched at the Copenhagen School, rather than to generate and export security to neighboring states [41, p. 207].

In the short period of time that has passed since the beginning of 2014 and especially after February 2022, when the territory of Ukraine was massively attacked by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Moldova, in the context of its need for stability and restoration of the functionality of the law enforcement authorities both externally and internally throughout the entire constitutional territory, can and must take advantage of the opportunity Its joining and association with international blocs offers a greater weight of benefits in relation to risks

for the Republic of Moldova, in order to solve the most serious security problems it faces [42, p. 26]. Thus, in this order of ideas, the option of accession of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union can no longer have an alternative, and it offers numerous benefits of modernization, increased welfare, stability and strengthening of security, including human, related to reduced risks at the level of delegation of coordination functions in some areas, offered to community structures [43, p. 60]. However, it is worth noting that the accession to the EU, for a number of states, former republics of the USSR, from the poor category, including the Republic of Moldova, also worsened the bilateral relations of these states with the Russian Federation, which has a colonial behavior, being determined to restore its lost influence in the respective area [44, p. 268]. In this context of the need to modernize the Republic of Moldova through access to the values, models and funds of the European Union, the threats and attacks of the Russian Federation with the aim of internal destabilization (social, economic and political, including through media manipulation, through the Transnistrian separatist region, as part of a large-scale hybrid war) are becoming increasingly dangerous [45, p. 162]. The stakes of these threats and blackmail from the Russian Federation are to intimidate the societies of the ex-Soviet states, including the Republic of Moldova [46, p. 600]. In this sense, the Russian Federation in the former union republics resorts, in fact, to activating a mechanism of threat, of mass manipulation to which the indigenous population of the Republic of Moldova was also subjected, mechanisms of terrorizing the population that operated at maximum speed especially during the period of the existence of the Soviet Union, such as the fear induced in the broad masses of the population by the abuses of the colonial power but also by socio-political and financial-economic instability, fear of a possible armed escalation of internal conflicts, underdevelopment and poverty, but the most important factor at stake in Russia's hybrid war is the nostalgia of the pro-Russian population in the newly independent states for the authoritarian and paternalistic Soviet regime [47, p. 163].

Human security is promoted including through programmatic documents in the Republic of Moldova, including through the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Moldova, the latest version of which was approved in December 2023, by ensuring social security, by

ensuring food security in the perspective of supporting a healthy lifestyle, and promoting public health as a fundamental value [48, p. 81].

All the elements set out above and promoted through the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Moldova, denote the fact that in recent times, the Republic of Moldova, despite the precarious state of human security, the health of the population and the efficiency of the mechanisms established to ensure such security, has been increasingly determined to align itself with global trends in promoting human security, with all its many components. important lack of an indigenous legislative framework to fully respond to these global and European trends [49, p. 37]. However, it is important to note that the level of ensuring human security on the territory of the Republic of Moldova is not uniformly distributed [50, p. 81]. Thus, according to research by the Commission for Population and Development under the Government of the Republic of Moldova, for example, the level of demographic security, as a component of human security, shows great disparities, being the highest in the municipalities of Chisinau, Balti and Cahul, and the lowest in rural localities in the districts of Taraclia and Sholdanesti, directly depending on factors such as unemployment, the population's access to health services, education, disease incidence, mortality, birth rate, population aging, socio-economic development, etc. [51, p. 61].

Large proportions of poverty and crime in the country in material-economic areas such as tax evasion, corruption at different levels of state administration in the Republic of Moldova, favored from and through the territory of Transnistria, controlled by the Russian Federation through the separatist regime [52, p. 177]. Separatism is a form of human terrorism, domestic and international crime has caused enormous damage to the Republic of Moldova, a fact confirmed by the deplorable economic state of Moldovan society, the massive emigration of the workforce and the population from the Republic of Moldova over the better part of three decades since the declaration of independence of the Republic of Moldova [53, p. 606].

In this regard, regarding the current situation and relevance of the problem of the expansion of terrorism for the Republic of Moldova, it must be emphasized that our state has been facing the problem of Transnistrian separatism for more than two decades, which represents a classic case of entropic terrorism, from the perspective of the pluralist political science school [54, p. 57]. The separatist regime in

the Transnistrian territories is financed and supported from abroad by the Russian Federation, in order to disrupt the internal situation, blackmail decision-makers, terrorize public opinion, demoralize it, undermine the efforts of the Republic of Moldova to join the EU and jeopardize any attempt at full integration into the world community by attracting investments in the local economy [55, p. 121]. Unfortunately, despite the continuous negotiations in various formats between the law enforcement authorities of the Republic of Moldova and the self-proclaimed countries, over time after the onset of the hot phase of the conflict on the Dniester in 1992, it was not possible to fully transfer the violent potential and threats to the security of the state emanating from the separatist authorities, in terms of constructive discussions and debates in the development of a model for the reintegration into the constitutional system of the Republic of Moldova of the territories controlled by the Russian Federation through separatists [56, p. 82].

And this failure of the political class and the society in the Republic of Moldova to realize the true cause of the Transnistrian separatist phenomenon can be fully explained in terms of the pluralist paradigm, through insufficient democratization and development, both human and economic, of our society, a condition that does not allow Transnistrian separatism, in the present case, to overcome its terrorist, threatening and violent phase [57, p. 34]. In order to facilitate the necessary development of social and decision-making processes of reform at the political and social level of the Republic of Moldova [58, p. 100]. In the last decade, visible progress has been recorded in terms of transparency in the process of debate and discussion among broad sections of the population and public opinion in society on a diverse range of problems that the indigenous society traditionally faces, regarding the emergence of numerous scandals and abuses in the financial-banking sector (such as the theft of the billion), and in the sphere of respect for fundamental human rights, which has resulted in the start of the process of public analysis in critical terms of the security vulnerabilities of the Republic of Moldova, of the dangers and threats to human security [59, p. 14].

Human security has been rethought and reimagined as a comprehensive approach that supports UN Member States in identifying more easily the top global challenges to human survival, life and dignity [60, p. 42]. Human security is recognized as connecting peace, de-

velopment and human rights such as civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights [61, p. 361]. As a result of this document, the third intrinsic and fundamental element of the concept of human security is also promoted, which refers to the freedom of the human individual to live with *dignity*, outside poverty and despair, in addition to freedom from fear and want, enshrined as basic elements of human rights since 1948, since the adoption by the UN of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [62, p. 374].

In the first decade of the 21st century, new and interdisciplinary visions of human security appear in multiple scientific works in an interdependent connection with moral theory [63, p. 221]. In this context, it is relevant to bring into discussion some reference works in the field of conceptualizing human security from a multidisciplinary perspective, such as that of original authors in the field of political science and security studies, such as T. Shahrbanou and A. Chenoy on the multiple implications of the concept of human security, published in 2007 [64, p. 138]. The first of these authors is an Afghan researcher, director of the Center for Peace and Human Security of the Institute of Political Sciences (Sciences Po) in Paris, part of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) working group on human security issues, she contributed substantially to the process of preparing the UN Human Development reports, while A. M. Chenoy is an insightful researcher of the phenomenon of human security and professor of political science and international relations at the „Jawaharlal Nehru" University in New Delhi, India. In the view of these authors, the concept of human security is considered to place a special emphasis on values and a normative approach to the field of security, unlike other dominant models in security studies, such as the realist one, which operates predominantly with facts and retrospective analyses and less with abstract theories and norms of a prospective nature [65, p. 101]. The idea is proposed that the concept of human security is intended to be a set of moral standards in the field of applied ethics, which establishes precisely the ethical limits of behavior in international relations [66, p. 78]. Also, the concept of human security indicates well-defined ultimate goals of efforts to ensure security that are largely reduced to the edification of the well-being of human beings. If from a realist perspective, the moral motivation in the process of ensuring security

is considered to be the reason of state: „raison d'etat", then within the concept of human security the moral imperative becomes the reason for existing – „raison d'etre" [67, p. 463]. Based on this, the correlation between the conception of human security and the bioethical approach as a superior stage of the development of moral theory in the conditions of global crisis would be able not only to differentiate the evolution of security studies by stages depending on the load of their approaches, but also to usefully and beneficially direct the evolution of concepts regarding security towards solving the civilizational imperatives that currently face humanity, such as sustainable development and the sustainable overcoming of the global crisis.

T. Owen and P. H. Liotta are also important researchers in the context of the conceptual development of human security. In their opinion, human security still needs to be supplemented with content, for the simple reason that the given approach is not sufficiently well and uniformly understood, both by researchers and politicians or military. They carry out a theoretical approach to define and develop basic concepts such as risks, threats and vulnerabilities in the field of human security [68, p. 41].

With the amplification of the globalization process, the concept of human security generates more and more new ethical challenges. However, the multidimensional global crisis dictates and configures the security agenda, and contradictory moral aspects are part of the totality of the effects, but also of the causes of the global crisis. The globalization process and its beneficial impact on the common conceptualization of security from the perspective of similar civilizational values is the subject addressed by researchers P. Battersby and J.M. Siracusa [69, p. 61]. However, globalization does not only have beneficial effects and net benefits, including in relation to the promotion of human security, bringing a certain prejudice to the unique social way of existence and spirituality of small communities, which feel threatened by globalization, which, in turn, can turn into a danger to human security. D. Roberts intervenes in the academic dispute with reference to human security by emphasizing biopolitical aspects in the context of the need to build a global international government that can be entrusted with the task of normatively promoting human security [70, p. 87]. This represents an ingenious approach from the

perspective of emphasizing the biological factor as a fundamental one in the process of conceptualizing human security, as well as the ethical factor as a natural one of human nature, without which constructive, non-conflictual and non-violent rapprochement between cultures and civilizations in the era of globalization cannot be conceived.

Solving the problem of humanity's survival in decent conditions, ensuring all the necessary premises for a high level of life and human security of each individual, but also of humanity as a whole, in the subsequent periods after overcoming the crises that threaten contemporary civilization, depends largely on finding a functional formula for establishing efficient social control, including through various mass media sources, over the social management process, especially in the case of the managerial process using advanced biological and informational technologies, to which the vast majority of the population does not have access, in order to ensure a sustainable development of the entire human civilization under conditions of equity. Thus, a series of mechanisms that must be implemented to achieve this goal, being in a systemic interdependence, can be noted. Democratization of access to political and social decisions of cardinal importance for society, strengthening the legal system and the defense of human rights and freedoms, increasing the importance of scientific substantiation of the governance process and socio-political projects, important mechanisms but which are far surpassed by the mediator role in establishing an efficient social control over the decision-making process in the socio-political sphere, strengthening and supporting the mass media as the fourth power in the state and that of ethical expertise of macro-social projects, policies and strategies proposed to be implemented in social practice by the political class.

The democratization process presupposes, first of all, a positive trend in the field of deepening human freedoms and political rights, closely linked to the expansion of the social pool and public acceptance of the decision-making process. Under these conditions, a robust system of ensuring personal safety and human security in society is a fundamentally important support for maintaining an upward trajectory of socio-political reforms for the deepening and rooting of traditions specific to democracy in the transitional society. Given the need to study the functioning of the mechanism of ensuring personal safety

and human security for the deepening of democratic traditions and practices, the regulatory framework becomes crucial in the context in which social practices and policies depend decisively on the objectives of society, outlined normatively and legislatively. The national legislative framework provides a set of definitions that establish the foundation for understanding how security issues are addressed in the Republic of Moldova.

Human security aims to protect individuals individually, but also as a social whole, by ensuring the conditions of life and livelihood, the fundamental needs. Therefore, the democratization of society cannot be possible without ensuring the security and safety of the person, and only this condition provides sufficient motivation for the involvement of the person as a citizen in public affairs, in the decision-making process, in political competition, etc. In the same context, we note that human security cannot ignore its most strategic goal – to educate both the person and the masses, to induce and form, through amplification and multiplication, the fundamental human qualities and virtues that underlie the progress of the security field in the broadest possible sense, but also the basis of social progress, in the broadest sense of the word. Human security and democratization, as complementary areas of human activity, in a practical sense, both with involvement in the political space, can acquire various new characteristics depending on the situation and context, arising from the set of social expectations towards them in order to sustainably resolve the global crisis, including its local manifestations in the Republic of Moldova in various spheres of human and social life, using the entire spectrum of available methods and levers. In the context of the present research, it was found that both the discipline of human security and the theory of democratization include sufficient methodological and conceptual elaborations, systems of principles and approaches to contribute substantially to the acceleration and quantitative and qualitative amplification of the practical valorization of the results accumulated in the theoretical and applied field of sustainable development, launched two decades ago. The process of amplifying the influence of the human factor in researching the issue of human security becomes important with the deepening of research on this concept. Since the sustainable and complete assurance of the security of the human individual cannot be car-

ried out without ensuring the security of the natural environment of the person's life, a new approach to the concept of human security is required, by highlighting its biocentric character, which comes to replace the anthropocentric character of the first attempts to theorize this concept of human security. Thus, human security with a biocentric specificity can be better understood as a new stage in the development of the theory regarding the assurance of security through the prism of individual interests, changing the emphasis towards ensuring the well-being of the human individual only in direct correlation with the sustainable assurance of the well-being of nature and the environment.

From a new perspective, the issue of human security refers not only to the primacy of protecting the interests of the person over those of the state, but, above all, it aims at protecting the quality or qualitative structure of the protected subject, that is, the human person. Similar to other sectoral types of security (economic, energy, food, banking, etc.), human security aims to protect, but also to amplify (unlike other sectoral forms of security) human qualities, those that contribute to increasing the person's appreciation of both his or her value in itself and in relation to society, through the prism of the usefulness and importance of the human individual for other people, for social progress, for preserving the environment, for protecting nature and the biosphere in a sustainable context. There is an obvious lack, both at the international level, but especially in the Republic of Moldova, of a normative and legislative framework adequate to the gravity of the situation created regarding the current low level of human security, an aspect that can be improved through the methodological and logistical contribution of theories regarding sociopolitical modernization, democratization, to counter the most serious security threats to the human person and contemporary society, which are analyzed through the prism of their relevance in a developmental and security sense. This lack of an adequate regulatory framework in the field of human security has led to the establishment of social and political practices harmful to the stability, prosperity, progress and cohesion of society, including that of the Republic of Moldova, such as those related to the tacit acceptance in the local society of some forms of corruption, nepotism or cronyism, the excessive tolerance of the population towards

bad governance and deviation from the moral norms of the political class and social elite, the indifference and disappointment of the electorate, in most cases, towards the need for personal involvement, as a civil society, in matters of public or national interest. At the same time, the promotion and entrenchment of social skills and habits, very often degrading for the human being and discouraging for the ordinary citizen, in relation to the civil servant, the state and the bodies supervising public and constitutional order, such as those mentioned, have emerged as a result of the low level of socio-political and security culture, both of the majority of the population of the Republic of Moldova, and of the political class and elites. This situation is due both to the moral and identity crisis in the local society, and to the lack of an adequate level of competence of civil servants and state representatives in the field of human security, human rights, but especially in that of socio-political modernization and democratization, as well as to their acceptable ignorance of international norms relating to the regulation of these areas.

In contrast, contemporary developments must determine the main stimulating factors for politicians, statesmen and civil servants to know and improve themselves in the field of knowledge and application of the norms, principles and imperatives of socio-political modernization, democratization and human security. Various threatening aspects to human development on a global level are coming together more and more often and are becoming more and more violent and dangerous for the social system, directly proportional to the amplification of adverse socio-political phenomena with an asystemic and disintegrating nature for good practices and harmonious relations within the security and socio-political system, as a consequence of the evolution of technical and scientific progress and the delay in solving the dilemmas of the democratic system against the background of the persistent competitive promotion of this model of governance in contemporary society to the detriment of other forms of organization, management and governance of the human community or contrary to the imperatives of society, somewhat divergent from the values and principles of traditional democracy, but fully justifiable from the perspective of the need for human survival in the conditions of the global crisis. Good governance, as a theory and social practice, must promote

human security through the entire regulatory framework, with an emphasis on the rights and needs of the citizen. It is assessed in terms of basic characteristics, such as:

a) Participation in governance, without discrimination, of both women and men, both directly and through institutions or representatives.

b) The rule of law, as the summum of a just legal framework implemented impartially. It also requires the protection of human rights, especially those of minorities.

c) Transparency, which implies: making decisions and implementing them in accordance with existing rules and norms; free circulation of information and making it available to those who are affected by these decisions; information is provided in understandable forms and means, etc.

d) Promptness, as a condition of good governance to provide all decision-makers with a reasonable plan of action, in accordance with the promises made and the interests of citizens.

e) Consensus orientation of all opinion formers in society. Good governance requires the mediation of the different interests expressed in society, in order to achieve consensus on what is for the good of society and on the way to achieve it.

f) Equity and inclusion for all members of society. This implies that all social groups, especially vulnerable ones, are given the chance to develop.

g) Efficiency, in terms of both the results of governance processes and institutions, and the use of natural resources and environmental protection.

h) Accountability, as a characteristic of the activity not only of government institutions, but also of the civil and private sectors of society. Accountability is closely linked to transparency and the rule of law.

If we were to analyze in detail the concept of human security, we consider it important to note that this notion has an eminently synthetic and complementary character with at least two other concepts such as human rights, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the issue of human development. Together, the three notions: human security, human rights and human development represent a harmonious conceptual complex intended to elucidate and explain the processes of human evolution and transformation in the context of the contem-

porary world, with all the challenges, dangers and threats they entail for the human person. Without human security, human rights and development lose their content and can no longer achieve the objective for which they were proposed – creating an adequate environment for evolution for both the human person and human communities. From another perspective, ensuring human security and human rights outside the development paradigm represents a useless occupation clinging to a static and unsustainable situation. Likewise, achieving human development and security of the human individual without an adequate level of ensuring respect for human rights becomes obsolete since individual rights and freedoms are considered less important or secondary to community rights, priority being given to the security and development of the state to the detriment and at the expense of the citizen. Of the three organically linked elements: human security, human rights and human development, the first of which appears the latest in the social and academic circuit, chronologically speaking. Human security, in fact, came to perfect the conception of the progress of contemporary human civilization, based on well-being, tolerance and individual freedoms.

Generalizing, we find that human security tends to encompass the other notions, transforming them decisively, in accordance with the priority of security and sustainability of efforts to achieve progress. Thus, all three elements: human security, human rights and human development become part of a single conception of safe and free development. In the same vein, former UN Secretary General K. Annan stated that we will not be able to enjoy security without development, we will not be able to enjoy development without security, and neither of them without respect for human rights [71]. In other words, the triumvirate of the 3 concepts represents the key to the success of the strategy of progress and the well-being of humanity on a global scale. At the same time, it is important to note that the conception of human security does not diminish the relevance of state security. Human security seeks to protect the individual and the society of which he is a part from a wide range of dangers, ranging from physical security to economic security and, more recently, environmental security. Human security does not only consider the survival of the individual or society. It seeks to grant individuals the freedom to make the decisions they want and to allow them to develop in the manner they choose.

The concept of human security is closely linked to the security of human development and human rights. Human development cannot take place without ensuring respect for universal human rights, and in order to ensure human rights, it is necessary to ensure the development of society and the individual, so that he understands their importance [72, p. 121].

Human security encompasses both concepts and transforms them, creating a unitary whole. But precisely because of the quality of human security to encompass everything related to human society, defining the concept is almost impossible, just as it is impossible to classify the needs of the individual in order of importance. Although the issue of the well-being of human civilization in conditions of safety and respect for the rights and freedoms of the person stands out as an older concern in the history of human thought, we believe that the human security paradigm has managed to bring a new breath of fresh air to security studies only in the last 3-4 decades, transforming and replacing the dominant, realistically-based conception of state security in a chaotic world, where only military force can ensure true protection [73, p. 16].

The increasing emancipation of civic spirit and civil society, the wide use and diversification of the spectrum of methods specific to societal engineering and electoral technologies used in political struggle, in the exercise of political power, as well as in the governance of society, contribute increasingly decisively and irreversibly to the expansion and opening of the field of social morality to new ideological horizons and the inclusion in the contextual complex of political debates, among the most established and traditional themes, topics with ethical specificity, with taboo status in traditional and provincial societies. The lack of an adequate regulatory framework in the field of human security has led to the establishment of social and political practices harmful to the stability, prosperity, progress and cohesion of society, such as those related to the tacit acceptance in the local society of forms of corruption, nepotism or cronyism, the excessive tolerance of the population towards bad governance and behavioral deviation from the moral norms of the political class and social elite, the indifference and disappointment of the electorate, in most cases, towards the need for personal involvement, as a civil society, in matters of public or national interest.

Security processes are subject to constant democratization trends, by virtue of global processes in which democratic values are gaining more and more ground. However, democratization is a fluctuating and discontinuous process, which can progress, stagnate or regress. The sociopolitical process of democratization becomes continuous and progressive only under certain conditions that meet system security, the general sustainability of the sociopolitical environment or / and the presence of the strategic vector towards a sustainable development of the society involved in the democratization process, with all its constituent components of social behavior. A mandatory condition of sociopolitical democracy directly refers to the procedure for identifying and designating elites, decision-makers and rulers who exercise political power by virtue of the mandate received from citizens.

Democratization of access to political and social decisions of cardinal importance for society, strengthening the legal system and the defense of human rights and freedoms, increasing the importance of the scientific substantiation of the governance process and socio-political projects, important mechanisms but which are far surpassed by the mediator role in establishing an efficient social control over the decision-making process in the socio-political sphere, strengthening and supporting the media as the fourth power in the state and that of the ethical expertise of the projects, policies and macro-social strategies proposed to be implemented in social practice by the political class.

Naturally and logically, a series of new concepts have been deduced and built regarding the safeguarding of humanity by overcoming the impasse in which human civilization finds itself at the contemporary stage of evolution, divided into several directions and approaches, depending on civilizational and political factors. Consequently, a series of normative fields and disciplines have been highlighted, with a real praxiological and applicative potential as practical institutional mechanisms with a significant social impact in the process of forming the political behavior of the human person.

Thus, in the context of the socioeconomic and political situation created at the contemporary stage in the evolution of humanity, which denotes a deep impasse in which human civilization finds itself, the emergence and development of various ethical concepts, based on traditional sociocultural structures and constructions, is affirmed as

a progressive vision, capable of identifying acceptable directions and ways to resolve the global crisis. In this way, the delimitation and consolidation of different ethical models is affirmed as an additional way of forming political behavior, through the diversity and originality of humanity's potential for self-evaluation, mobilization and self-protection in critical moments, such as the current period, dominated by the danger and threats of the global crisis.

Contemporary science seems to manifest itself as a solution to contemporary global dangers. Namely, the most advanced science and technologies represent a well-cohesive diversity of ideas and paradigms, methodologies and theoretical constructions, which are well developed and ready to be applied in practice, in the event of a possible crisis of human praxis and which, in extreme situations, would be able to provide substantial support and assistance to the effort of Homo Sapiens to find effective solutions in short periods of time, by educating it and forming adequate political-behavioral reactions. This is beginning to become, and in time will represent, a strategic direction for the development of future science. It is about the express increase in the capacity of science to be more mobile, more flexible, more malleable and more open to possible inconveniences and changes in the traditional principles of science. The unconventional, inventive and new are beginning to dominate scientific and profane thinking and, over a period of time, this principle will inevitably become exacerbated and exaggerated as a pillar of scientific knowledge of the future during the unprecedented crisis that will threaten humanity with its disappearance. The erosion of the basic pillars, of the fundamental postulates with the passage of time and with the change of priorities, is as natural and natural, within the development of science, as for the organization and functioning of the social body, in the perspective of reforming the set of political-behavioral models.

An efficient social control can be imposed in the field of applying advanced technologies in the security and defense sphere by establishing and institutionalizing the obligation of ethical expertise (similar to ethical expertise in research) of social, political, ecological or security projects, programs or projects, with implications in the sphere of protecting individual, group, state or regional and international integrity.

Therefore, the efficiency of security processes is directly correlated with the system of social values, with the system of moral norms, dominant in society, on the one hand, and on the other, it depends very much on the competence, professionalism and degree of respect for professional ethics specific to officials involved in organizing public debates, as well as on the individual morality and conscientiousness induced through education and socio-behavioral models that determine manifestations in the public space, examples to follow that determine and influence behavior both in the context of security processes and in the socio-political space, in the broadest sense of the term. Thus, for greater efficiency of security processes, by moralizing and bringing them into line with the norms and standards common to the international community, stricter control over compliance with legal norms by state bodies responsible for organizing and administering security processes is required, prompt legal sanctioning of committed violations, on the one hand, and on the other hand, more thorough monitoring is required, under conditions of fair transparency and legal and moral sanctioning, in case of deviations, through mass media bodies, by increasing publicity and media coverage of cases of unacceptable behavior.

Security, in the broadest sense, as a traditional human concern, both at the individual level and, especially, at the macrosocial level, denotes a clearly reactive character. Concern for security as a phenomenon and as a state of sustainable systemic balance of society appears simultaneously with the awareness of dangers and / or threats from different types, of either intrasystemic or extrasystemic origin, caused by various errors and inaccuracies related to the systematization, ideological coagulation or articulation of the purpose, methods and ways or instruments used to achieve the intended objective. Political pressure and influence has been specific since ancient times, to the organizational structures of human society. In the ancient writings of Greek or Chinese authors, strategies of discreet influence of political decisions with some protoelements of civil society and their implication in the political decision-making process are attested. Understanding the democratic mechanisms of political pressure is paramount, as well as its excesses, the differences between traditional and modern societies and what is the path to feasible governance.

Where individual interests and freedoms are maximized, human security and the common good represent a social and political priority, limiting abuse against citizens belonging to disadvantaged social categories. In this context, the concept of human security was a derivative of the constructivist concept of security that must be focused on the individual interests of the human person and not on the interests of the community or the state. The concept of human security was generated, mainly, by the need to resize the concept of security by emphasizing the special role of the human individual in the process of ensuring security, another basic source in the process of its emergence and foundation consisted of the need to find viable solutions to the contemporary global crisis and to the crisis in the field of defense and promotion of human rights, by initiating the resizing of the security element.

In the Republic of Moldova, in the context of the development by the end of 2023 and the implementation of a national security strategy that can harmonize a whole range of dilemmas from various social spheres, a dynamic correlation of various educational policies in the field of human rights, policies to combat corruption, to promote good governance, and to explicitly regulate the functions and relationships within the system should be imposed. national human security assurance, from various institutional components capable. In this way, it becomes likely that the Republic of Moldova will also become a space where personal rights will be fully respected, despite social, political or economic instabilities. The development and implementation in the Republic of Moldova of a national legal framework in the field of human security stands out as one of the most appropriate ways to improve the situation regarding the general paternalization of social relations in our country, ranging from interpersonal relations to economic or socio-political relations between voters and elected officials, with the final goal of promoting a viable system of Human security in the Republic of Moldova.

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