

## Considerations on the political regime in Romania

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### **Abstract.**

Supported since ancient times, the need for change of regime that violates the most basic rights of people nowadays become possible now become possible due to the transformations that modern society lives by imposing a universal legal order, the principle of legality and equality of men are enshrined in international treaties and constitutions of each state. The right to participate in political life of states in decision making right to vote and to be elected institutions representing state power, regardless of gender or wealth is now everyday realities whose lack would be unthinkable, but once seemed only a utopia for most people.

**Keywords.** State, political regime, fundamental rights, democracy, dictatorship

### **1. Introduction.**

The existence of the rule of law, governed by democratic laws and correct hierarchy of normative and rule of law, law-making opportunity (based on vital interests of citizens), the existence and rights and freedoms, equality before the law between civil servants (regardless of held position) that represents the state and private citizens are the coordinates after that is built today's society, a society in which every person can hear the word in modern media and every opinion can and shared with others.

Therefore the existence of a united Europe of 28 (the accession of Croatia in 2013) or 29 (by admitting Turkey or Serbia) must become the common concern of all Member States, which must overcome pride and national interest to achieve the most beautiful dream of thousands of generations of people who have sacrificed their lives on the altar of this dream, and perhaps the most important obstacle to be passed is just the adoption of a European constitution that reflects a common European identity of all persons living on this beautiful continent.

### **2. Political regime.**

Political regime refers to all the methods and principles of making the state power and state leadership, in close connection with the situation of the rights and obligations of citizens and their ability to induce or influence state policy through their participation in decision making. The most famous being the democratic political regimes and dictatorship.

Known during the Greek city-states (polis's) democratic political system presupposes the existence of conditions, both material and political and legal, to enable citizens' participation in political life by exercising control over how are elected and operate institutions (Rădulescu, Duță, 2013).

Democratic regime is characterized by:

- ✓ separation of powers (legislative, consisting of the Parliament, executive, consisting of government and the President, the judiciary consisting of courts of law and informally consisting of media-print, radio and television);
- ✓ political parties created by the citizens as a means of expressing political views and free elections open to any party or political alliance with fascist or communist except:
- ✓ fundamental rights of citizens, essential to life, freedom and dignity for the free and full development of human personality, which are grouped into:
  - ✓ Romanian citizens have equal rights under art. 16 of the Constitution which states that "all citizens are equal before the law and public authorities, without any privilege or discrimination", one being above the law, regardless of gender, religion, age, nationality, skin color, etc.
  - ✓ social and political rights and freedoms including the rights and personal freedoms (right to life, to physical and mental integrity, defense, inviolability of the home or the free movement), democratic rights and freedoms (freedom of conscience, choice of religion, expression and free access to information) and political rights and freedoms (the right to vote and to be elected, and freedom of assembly).
  - ✓ socio-economic rights that relate to the right to work and social protection of employees work, the right to inheritance, the right to education and right to health.
  - ✓ rights-guarantees unhindered exercise of other rights and freedoms: right to petition, right of persons injured by the public authorities to obtain repairs and existence of the "People's Advocate" called upon to provide "defense of their rights and freedoms" (Article 58 -60 of the Constitution).

By way of making democracy democratic regimes can be divided into: direct democracy (in which the people exercise direct and immediate power of state and head of state, existing in ancient society where in the city-fortress polis sites, free men gathered in the town square and decide the fate of the entire city) and indirect democracy (in which the people exercise state power and state leadership by elected representatives at the forefront of state institutions, as in modern society through parliamentary elections and the exercise by this legislative power).

In turn dictatorial regime is characterized:

- ✓ the absence of both the material and political and legal, the conditions to enable citizens' participation in political life by exercising control over how they are elected and operate state institutions;

- ✓ by conducting state by a dictator or a small group of people who arrogates popular meanings (declaring himself "son of the people" or "the beloved son of the people"), and came to power, in principle, by means of a revolution;
  - ✓ the existence of a single political party and repressive structures (like security) called to find those who disagree with the policy of the party or not its members – *In the Socialist Republic of Romania leading political force of the whole society is the Romanian Communist Party. All the strength in R.S.R. belongs to the people, free and master of his fate. Power to the people is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class - the ruling class in society, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the other categories of working people, irrespective of nationality, build socialist system, creating the transition to communism.*
  - ✓ the absence of a genuine separation of powers, both members of the legislative power (Members of the Grand National Assembly) and of the executive (consisting of the Council of Ministers and the President) and those in the judiciary (judges and prosecutors) are members of the party unique and therefore required to follow and comply with the Party and not of the laws (which are all creations Party).
  - ✓ the absence of civil rights, a free media and free from any form of censorship, access to leadership positions without fulfilling even one of the two major conditions required to promote: party membership and membership repressive structures and by destroying all forms of religion, the demolition of churches, condemning priests and falsification of history of the nation.

Today dictatorial regimes appear as fascist or neo-fascist regimes, of the communist and those that are found in some countries in the Arab world. Indicating that the population views / perceptions are divided as to Romania 21 years after the Revolution of 1989, opinions about Nicolae Ceausescu are contradictory, as evidenced by the following comments posted, anonymously on a Evenimentul Zilei newspaper website in 2006:

"I do not see anything wrong" by Calin (c. .... n@yahoo.com) 2006-12-21 22:42:37 *"I see nothing wrong with the sprijinii Ceausescu after 17 years of theft, lies and humiliation all covered by the mantle of democracy and capitalism. At that time at least I was not on the list of countries indebted, were independent, we could plan our future was shortage of food, but it was not hunger, the value was better rewarded, children can play quietly on the street, myriad resort rest was full, home was not a problem. "*

Unlike "Life Under Ceausescu" by vlad I () 2006-12-21 23:20:57 *"Who lived Ceausescu remembers a life of poverty, especially in the last years before the revolution. Lacked almost everything on the card had bread, oil, flour, cornmeal, rice. I stood in line for almost anything, potatoes, onions, meat, eggs, cheese, butter, coffee, toilet paper, light bulbs, and batteries. A part of the population endures long cold winter houses, and power in the province stopped several hours a day. On TV showed aberrations of our lives super (working with happy people gain) and the gains of socialism "*

Or The Seven Wonders of Communism:

1. Everybody had a job.
2. Although everyone had work, no one working.
3. While no one worked, the plan was made 100%.
4. Although the plan was made, you could not buy anything.
5. Although it found nothing, everyone had everything.
6. Although everyone had everything, all were stealing.
7. Although all stealing, never missing anything!

### **3. Romanian leaders.**

History of Romanian monarchs they dominated the family of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, starting from 1866 when, after the abdication of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Romania's throne brought a foreign prince, according to an old desire of ad hoc Divans (Radulescu, 2013).

The first king of Romania is Carol I (Karl Eitel Friedrich Ludwig von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 1839-1914) who reigned from 1866 to 1914, was crowned King of Romania in 1881.

King Carol I was married, in 1869 with Queen Elizabeth (Pauline Elisabeth Ottilie Luise zu Wied, known as Carmen Silva, 1843-1916) which had a child who dies early on, so that the Romanian throne following the second born male line, his brother, Ferdinand. King Ferdinand (Ferdinand Viktor Albert Meinrad von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 1865-1927) was King of Romania from 1914 to 1927, was crowned in 1922 and married in 1892, the Queen Mary (Marie Alexandra Victoria of Saxe-Coburg House and Gotha, 1875-1938), with whom he had 6 children.

His first born, Carol von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Caraiman (1893-1953), was crowned King Carol II of Romania between 1930-1940 and was married 3 times (in addition to numerous other media and contemporary adventures and attributed them), but only the second marriage ended in Athens, Greece, in 1921 (and which lasted until 1928), with Regina (Mother) Elena (1896-1982), Princess of Greece and Denmark was accepted by the Romanian royal house. In fact the only child resulting from the marriage, Michael, was his successor to the throne of Romania.

Carol II, known especially for highly turbulent love life, he married the first time in Odessa in Ukraine today, in 1918, Maria Valentina Ioana (Zizi) Rangabe-Lambrino from a Byzantine dynasty, (daughter of a Romanian general) but the marriage was annulled in 1919 by royal decree (after the Church and the Court of Appeal refused this), that complies with the rules of succession has not had the Romanian royal family.

From this marriage resulted in a son, Carol Mircea Grigore Lambrino, called himself Prince Carol of Romania (1920-2006) and led a "struggle" for recognition prolonged court belonging to the Hohenzollern family, receiving the right to use that name in 2003, without you recognize the "*right of succession*", he is not considered the legal heir to the throne of Romania.

Lambrino Carol was married 3 times and had 2 children, the first born Paul Philip Lambrino, also known as Paul of Romania (b. 1948, Paris, France) continue the "fight" his father recognition belonging to the family Romanian royal.

Last marriage of King Carol II (nicknamed King "Playboy" takes place in 1947 with Elena Lupescu (known as "Magda Lupescu" 1895-1977), daughter of Nicolas Grünberg (a pharmacist Jew who adopted the name Nicolae Lupescu), a controversial figure of his time. After his death in Portugal (the country of "adoption") in 1953, Charles II was brought to Curtea de Arges (after the Revolution of 1989, in 2003), where the Romanian royal family tombs.

Michael von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. 1921) became King of Romania, in two stages (taking advantage of the waiver to the throne of his father in 1925 and in 1940) between 1927 and 1930 (under the regency consists of Patriarch Miron Cristea, Prince Nicholas and Gheorghe Buzdugan, President of the Court of Cassation, because he was a minor) and from 1940 until 1947 when the communists forced him to abdicate the throne of Romania and leave the country, exiling himself in Versoix, Switzerland, from where he will return to Romania in 1997. King Michael is married, in 1948, with Anne of Bourbon-Parma (b. 1923), with which it has with 5 girls, of which only 4 are eligible to the throne of Romania.

Princess Margaret (born 1949, Lausanne, Switzerland) is married to actor Radu Duda 1996 (now Special Representative of the Romanian Government) and graduated from Edinburgh University with majors in medical sociology and health policy. Until 1989 he worked in institutions coordinated by WHO and the UN, for then to establish a foundation which aims to help children and the elderly.

Princess Elena (b. 1950) was married from 1983-1991 to Robin Leslie doctor Medforth-Mills, with whom he had two children: Nicholas Michael and Elizabeth Karina. Elena remarried in 1998, with Alexander Philips Nixon McAteer.

Princess Irene (born 1953) married with John Krueger, whom he divorced after having two children: Michael Torsten and Angelica Margareta Bianca.

Princess Sofia (born 1957, born in Greece) was married, and later divorced, and have a daughter, Elizabeth, Maria Bianca Elena.

Princess Maria (b. 1964), is no longer eligible because between 1995 and 2003 was married, with a Polish Roman Catholic, Casimir Mystkowski, even had no children.

As the leaders after the abdication of King Michael of Romania they were

Constantin Ion Parhon (1874-1969), Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of Romanian People's Republic between 1948 and 1952. Petru Groza (1884-1958), Chairman of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Romanian People's Republic between 1952 and 1958 and prime minister in the first communist government between 1945 and 1952.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer (1902-2000), Chairman of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Romanian People's Republic from 1958 to 1961 and Prime Minister between 1961 and 1974.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej (1901-1965), Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party from 1944 to 1965, President of the State Council of the Romanian People's Republic between 1961 and 1965 and Prime Minister from 1952 to 1955.

Chivu Stoica (1908-1975), President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic from 1965 to 1967 and Prime Minister between 1955 and 1961.

Nicolae Ceausescu (1918-1989), Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party from 1965 to 1989 and Chairman of the State Council of Romanian Socialist Republic of 1967 to 1974, because that year to establish the position of President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the function which will occupy almost to his death in 1989.

Ion Iliescu (born 1930), Chairman (NSF) Romania mandates (1989-1990/1990-1992), 1992-1996 and 2000-2004.

Emil Constantinescu (b. 1939), President of Romania for a period between 1996 and 2000.

Traian Băsescu (born 1951), President of Romania for 2 terms (2004-2009) and from 2009 to present (next election to be held in 2014), indicating that the period when he was suspended between April 20, 2007 and 23 May 2007 state leadership was provided by Nicolae Vacaroiu (b. 1943, Prime Minister between 1992 and 1996) as Interim President.

During the period when he was suspended a second time between 10 July 2012 and 27 August 2012 the state leadership was provided by George Crin Laurentiu Antonescu (b. 1959)

#### **4. Conclusions**

Do not forget that all these changes would not have happened if the man had not been aware of its role in society and even the universe, if it had not understood the immense responsibility that weigh on his shoulders.

In the "*Treaty of tolerance*" Voltaire wrote, "*O thou God of all beings, of all the worlds and all times, do (...) that small differences between our garments among our inadequate languages among our ridiculous customs, between our laws imperfect, between our views with respect between our conditions, so disproportionate to our*

*eyes and so perfect in your eyes, so do all the little nuances that distinguish atoms called people do not become exhortations to hatred and persecution. "*

Since then more than two hundred years, but the prayer of the philosopher of the Enlightenment never lost throughout human history, none of its actuality (Mayor, 1995). Although mankind has gone through two world wars very destructive (as shown in The Convention started in London because of "prejudice against democratic ideals of dignity, equality and respect of the human person and the willingness to substitute, exploiting the ignorance and prejudice, dogma breeds inequality and people ") more strongly feel temptations closure itself, the forms of rejection, exclusion and other individual existence (" every man for himself ") far more than the Christian ideal of love others and the idea of responsibility.

More wind of freedom that struck in 1989 leading to the overthrow of the dictatorial regimes in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Berlin Wall has brought, as everyone hopes, a redefinition of man to learn to live in harmony, but also exacerbation nationalism, racial prejudices escalate renaissance revival of anti-Semitism and hatred of others. The idea that there are equal rights for all human beings and freedoms for all is ultimately an idea of modern times.

Today, all over the planet, whatever the characteristics of each culture, human rights are part of the common heritage of humanity and the foundation of solidarity is a prerequisite for achieving individual destiny in accordance with the needs of others, of those disadvantaged populations lack of rural opportunities and resources of larger cities or and especially women who are often subject to discrimination and intolerable upon whom the burden of secular traditions.

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