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## Question

‘The Contemporary promotion of human security demonstrates that the idea represents the culmination of the liberal project of building strong, legitimate, and representative political institutions. It has its roots in Enlightenment ideas of the importance of individual rights a personal freedoms, and is inextricably linked with our modern understanding of the State and of State-society relations’

Critically examine as to whether human security is a paradigm shift or simply transforms realist security concerns for a globalized era in light of the above statement.

## Answer

Many nations focus on the development of better environment to their people. Mainly World Wars, Cold Wars and various other civil wars and conflicts of the world have opened the eyes of the people for the establishment of the human security (McDuie-Ra, 2009). However still it can be seen various challenges for the human security in the world but it can be seen many positive development for the improvement of the human security as well (Owen, 2010). Mainly the nation’s political system and political consideration have a higher level of ability in improving the living conditions of the people of the nation (Kaldor, 2013). However the nations are looking for stability and sustainability in the country. With the globalisation concept all the nations have improved their communicational ability and it allowed the nations to collaborate on achieving various common sustainable objectives (Owen, 2010).

It can be seen various international unions are formed for the improvement of the sustainable development of the world. United Nations can be named as one such international unity of the world which focuses on the common development of all the nations in the world (McIntyre, 2008). Many world organisations strive to keep the world peace and improve positive international relations (Soliz, 2007). The trade activities, modern communication technologies and economic conditions of the world have opened the pathways to the nations to interact with each other. However the individual nations have their own cultural, religious and political considerations which may invite various conflicts during the international relations (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). Such global organisations are focusing on the development of the smooth international relations among the nations while encouraging the nations to focus on positive development concerns of the world with the improvement of the human security. Human rights deliver the background framework for the human security (Becka, Wilfred &

Babić, 2008). With the focus on protecting the human rights, the nation would ensure the positive level of human security with the improvement of positive political and social consideration establishment of the nation (McIntyre, 2008).

With the focus of peace keeping the improvement of the human security it is mainly considered on the individual rights, positive fair practices and individual security through the positive political establishment of the nations (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). It can be said that the globalisation has improved the communication and collaboration of the world and therefore the considerations of world organisations and unities have encouraged the improvement of the human security in the nations (McDuié-Ra, 2009). Even though the globalisation effect has created some encouragement for the improvement of the human security, it can be said that the focus of the nations have individually improved for the positive delivery of human security (Takahashi, 2014).

This attitude or the dire focus on the development of the human security has created a paradigm shifting in the world (Tekles, 2000). Due to many struggles for the freedom and peace many nations have recognised the importance of the human security (MacFarlane & Khong, 2006). It can be said the unity of world organisations have satisfied the need of development of the human security in the nations (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009).

United Nations have established many subsidiary unities such as United Religions Initiative (With a membership of more than 1 million people, United Religions Initiative envisions a world at peace, sustained by interconnected communities committed to build respect for diversity, nonviolent resolution of conflict and social and environmental justice), Mayors for Peace (An international organisation dedicated to the promotion of peace, it was an initiative of Hiroshima's Mayor in 1982 in response of the 140,000 deaths due to the atomic bombing of city (Tekles, 2000). They work for the commencement towards the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2020. They have over 6800 members from 161 countries around the world), Human Rights Watch (Human Rights Watch is one of the most popular organisations around the world that works for peace building (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). It conducts research and advocacy on human rights) and International Peace Bureau (The International Peace Bureau works on building a world without war (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). They believe that reducing the funding for military sector can help save significant amount of money that can be used for fulfilling real human needs) which would ensure the development of the protection of human rights and the improvement of human security (Becka, Wilfred & Babić,

2008). It can be seen many other international organisations which are focusing on the same expectation such as Control Arms Campaign, Code Pink, Flame of Peace, The Asia Foundation, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, and Global Peace Foundation (Takahashi, 2014).

Nations are delivering their dire focus towards improvement of the human security (McIntyre, 2008). Mainly the nations get support and consultations from the global organisations and unities which would develop the background for the improvement of the human security (Tekles, 2000). The globalised effect has some level of improvement of the human security and the creation of louder voice for the human security. However the nations have higher attitudes for the development of the human security (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). The political considerations and policy making of the nations are focused on the improvement of the human security of the nation. Therefore it can be said that the improvement of the human security is a paradigm shift (MacFarlane & Khong, 2006).

The emerging or the developing paradigm of human security is focusing on the understanding of global vulnerabilities for the peace or security keeping. Mainly it was focused on the individuals of the state rather than the state as a whole (McDuie-Ra, 2009). It is a people centred concept and it allows to understand various multi disciplines of the security concerns to the human (Abass, 2014). The area can be named as still developing paradigm and it can be seen various number of fields are focused by the paradigm such as development studies, international relations, strategic studies, and human rights (Owen, 2010). The UN considerations for the human security has improved due to the United Nations Development Programme's 1994 Human Development Report. Under the Human Development Report it was mainly focused on the improvement of the main arguments, namely "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear" for all the individuals to ensure the best level of human security to everyone (Owen, 2010).

However it can be seen many arguments in the context and many critics define that the concept of Human security is going beyond many considerations as earlier (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). Mainly the centre focus should be delivered to the development and security of the human under the considerations of the human security (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). When it comes to the human security it is essential to improve or broaden the focus on various security perspectives (McIntyre, 2008). Many scholars are delivering their focus on the improvement of the military security to the people because the military activities have a major threat towards

the human security. However the concept has much broadened during the time and it can be seen many policy makers and political ideologies are improving their focus towards the human security in various aspects (MacFarlane & Khong, 2006). Human security has gone beyond the normal security measurements and it allows the policy makers to consider the improvement of the living conditions of the people with a safe environments which ensure the protection of human rights (Tekles, 2000).

In order for human security to challenge global inequalities, there has to be cooperation between a country's foreign policy and its approach to global health (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). However, the interest of the state has continued to overshadow the interest of the people. The national focus has improved for the improvement of the human security and mainly it can be seen various policies and procedures are made for the long lasting sustainability of the people (Tekles, 2000). Mainly the demand for the human rights have occurred from the people themselves. When the political considerations and practices are ensuring the human rights and deliver the positive living features to the people it can be seen a higher level of appreciation from the people towards the state (Soliz, 2007). Therefore from the people side it can be seen much higher expectations towards the human security and the people have improved their living considerations according to the concerns of the human security (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008).

Freedom from Fear vs Freedom from Want and beyond show major considerations under the scope of human security (McDuie-Ra, 2009). Freedom from Fear can be named as the initial consideration of the human security (Kaldor, 2013). Mainly it delivers the freedom to the people from various negative conflicts accordingly. Poverty, lack of considerations, and various other inequalities of the society create various conflicts while improving the dangers to the people (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). The policy makers and political considerations are focusing on that and it can be seen they focus on resolving the conflicts through various ways and ensure the reference of lessons learned during the time when developing future human security expectations (Soliz, 2007). However comparatively narrow and active considerations of the human security is addressed under this consideration.

Freedom from Want defines a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity (Owen, 2010). Not limited to that it can be seen such consideration would take the human lives more than the war

and other civil conflicts (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). This view encourage the world to view the human security in much improved and beyond viewpoint which would help the world to become a much better place to the humans. Therefore mainly it can be seen that the nations are focusing on the delivery of much better living considerations to the people (Soliz, 2007).

Not like earlier days, people have much understanding and focus towards the protection of the human rights. Mainly they would not bear the unfair and justice from any party (McIntyre, 2008). The freedom of speaking and thinking have improved much more comparing to the earlier days of the humanity (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). Various discriminative social considerations are avoided under the human rights protection and it can be seen that many nations are focusing on the improvement of the equality in the state. However it can be seen various conflict when it comes to the establishment of equality and protection of human rights (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). But the focus and encouragement for the improvement of the protection of the human rights and equality are high in the state. Such focused approach defined that the society is expecting such living considerations accordingly (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). However it can be said that the development of the globalisation considerations had supported the communication and establishment of proper human rights concerns (Battersby & Siracusa, 2009). Mainly it allowed people and nations to be more collaborated during the time and work towards the development of the human security accordingly (Soliz, 2007).

The traditional security concerns have improved the focus towards the development of the human security (Takahashi, 2014). However due to the demands and expectations of the people it can be seen that the concept of human security has created much vast considerations and it would not be limited to traditional protection to the people (Tekles, 2000). This has created the paradigm shift to the human kind and their focus for sustainable development has improved accordingly. Many international organisations and unities are focusing on the improvement of the human security in the world and it is supportive to development of the frameworks for the policy making under the considerations of the human security (Becka, Wilfred & Babić, 2008). The attentiveness of the people for the human security has improved and their dire considerations are given to the assessment of the political practices of the nation to ensure the achievement of human rights (MacFarlane & Khong, 2006). The people have created their own voice during the paradigm shifting with the human security and it can be seen that the considerations of the human security are further development to ensure the equality and sustainability to the world and humans.

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