Then Goodluck Jonathan took over as President after sad demise of Yar’ Adua in May 2010.
Chapter II

Conceptual Framework of Development and Human Security

2.1 Introduction

DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY ARE THE TWO MOST FREQUENTLY used terms during the last decades of 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century. Since then, both the terms have acquired great significance. These
terms are relevant in the sociological, political, economic, environmental and various other social sciences and related multi-disciplinary studies. Both the terms have undergone changes in particular in the extension and inclusiveness of their meanings. Both the terms indicate a state associated with the well-being of an individual. The individual's well-being is to be set in a well-established social environment and cultural structure. Both the terms have acquired a comprehensiveness that has a humanitarian aspect.

Development means a progressive enhancement. Today, it has a physical and monetary context. The physical enhancement is in the area of physical feature and material resource. The monetary progressive enhancement is connected with economic development. It is related to the far more extended, well- maintained, liberating and energizing territories of cultural and environmental setups. While the term human security means a state of being secure or safe in the physical boundaries. It is being safe in all the aspects of welfare of an individual in the areas of political, economic, environmental, educational, healthcare and infrastructural surroundings. It is required that these are free from corruption as well as pollution. Human Development Index (HDI) is now being considered as the standard of measurement of the development of a country. It is the yardstick of the security of a nation state. Both are connected with the well-being of both the individual and state. Development and human security together will bring all human beings together in a spirit of brotherhood and goodwill and with a sense of sanity and understanding.

Development and human security are interdependent. Without human security, development is impossible. The interlinking of development and human security is almost like the inner and outer cells of an organism. For development, human security is necessary. Similarly for human security, development is essential. The humanitarian, the cultural and the environmental development and human security are emphatically being stressed in the recent decades. Both the terms development and human security – are encapsulated by the notions of the well-being of the individual in a broader framework of socially relevant matrix. The inseparability of development and human security is like

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the inseparability of form and content. Both the terms are engrossed with positive progressive slant. Both strive towards increasing enhancement of the physical, material and human resources.

Human Security for development and development for human security is the underlying connection between the two. Development and human security are concerned with the growth of positive indicators. They mean improvement in literacy, health, income, environmental awareness and cultural well-being. They include the elimination and reduction of negative indicators like disease, pollution, violence, corruption and ignorance. Both development and human security seek to ensure that goodness should prevail. They desire that evils should be eliminated from the conditions of human life on this planet.

An in-depth analysis of the concepts of development and human security is attempted. The concept of human security has changed from strategic security to human security. The notion of development is now a totally integrated process. It examines the interwoven issues of human security and the developmental concerns. It attempts to establish the interlinking of development and human security in Nigeria. The present study aims to concentrate on human security and development in Nigeria. This present chapter has its focus on the conceptual framework of the key terms of development and human security. This would enable us to understand the nature of issues related to human security and development in the Nigerian context.

2.2. Development

Development is an evaluative concept. It implies a progression from one situation to another. This progression is in some ways better or more complete. Development is a user friendly term with definite positive connotations. It is a term that is most frequently used. There are a lot of things which are being done in the name of development. It is for this reason that it is necessary to prepare a conceptual framework of this term. It has a wider currency in recent times all over the world. It is presumed in the concept of development that it assumes progress. It is associated with the notion of modernism.

What is common in the uses of development is that development denotes enhancement. This in turn involves increasing value or desirability. Development is a
standard carried by those who would promote the interests of the rich and the powerful. It includes the efforts to serve the poor and the powerless. It would stress the virtues of entrepreneurship and individualism. Development is closely related with welfare. Development is equated with happiness on the one hand and on the other with fulfillment of desire. It is based on the equality of capabilities. It is meant to raise the standard of living. Society is the institution of co-operation between individuals for their mutual benefit. Society makes possible the implementation of a framework involving property rights. It establishes the organization of both production and consumption. Individuals can not enjoy without society many of the activities that are central to their well being. The institutions of production, consumption and exchange are expected to lead all individuals to gain benefits from mutual co-operation. These meanings of the term development are not simply different. Sometimes, they are almost diametrically opposite. The different interpretations need to be set in order.

2.2.1. Traditionalism and Modernism

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, international development assistance started becoming a major enterprise. It was generally assumed in those decades that traditionalism was the problem. It was then thought that modernization was the solution. During these decades, many Third World countries were emerging out of colonialism. Poverty was being designated as underdevelopment. The inequality in distribution of land resulted in poor land use. It resulted in the concentration of economic power. In some other countries, the farming techniques were traditional. Subsistence farming and handcrafting of consumer goods provided no surplus for investment. The basic elements of infrastructure such as roads, bridges and dams were primitive or even non-existent in some counties. It was the lack of healthcare and education that resulted in low productivity. The obvious solution appeared to be the transplantation of the clearly superior technologies and institutions from the West to the Third World Countries.


Underdevelopment is noticed in spite of rich natural resources, vast manpower and large markets. These natural and manmade resources are not efficiently harnessed for the purposes of economic or social development. Investment in education, health and infrastructure should bring in real advancement. On account of the stagnant and distorted expenditure, underdevelopment remains as it is. Efforts to development will fail to translate in marked improvements, if expenditure is not effectively implemented with due sincerity. Corruption and mismanagement lead to underdevelopment. The short sighted policies bring nothing in return except economic underdevelopment. Environmental degradation and social stagnation invite the conditions of underdevelopment. It is against this background of underdevelopment, the interpretation of development should be taken into consideration.

2.2.2. Western Culture Diffusion

By the 70s and 80s, the thrust of industrialization and the diffusion of "Western" culture brought about dramatic changes. In 1950s, the world’s urban population stood at 28.9 per cent. It rose to 41.2 per cent by 1980. It is expected to reach 65.22 per cent by 2025. Another noticeable change was population explosion owing to the diffusion of modern sanitation and medicine. The growth of population is more than 90 million every year. The social structure is transformed due to the expansion of commerce and the growing middle class. New patterns of trade, new modes of production and increased productivity have transformed the traditional market. It has resulted into the availability of a greater quantity and variety of consumer goods. The diffusion of technology has brought many blessings but all these are mixed blessings. The increase in urbanization is unplanned. The use of technology is half-hearted. The stage of unsteady growth is witnessed.

2.2.3. Urbanization

Urbanization is the result of the modernization. Urbanization is equated with development. Urbanization has made possible the provision of electricity, running water and service institutions such as hospitals and schools. Gains in education as also in health have been impressive. The population explosion has resulted in the rise of well-

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fed and literate persons. It has equally resulted in the rise in the number of hungry and illiterate. Urbanization has spread the communication network. Pollution too has grown due to urbanization. Changes in social organization have weakened the constraints imposed by family and community. The economic development strategy thus brought in urbanization and catered to the middle and upper classes. It led to inflation on the economic front and to frustration on the social dimension.\textsuperscript{52} It makes its substantial contribution to the climate of crisis. It thus proved to be a mixed blessing. Urbanization is another cause of unsteady growth

\textbf{2.2.4. Modernization}

A few countries have experienced rapid growth and economic transformation due to modernization. For the majority of nations, however, modernization has been accompanied by different negative factors. It has brought with it unemployment, inflation, debt trap, environmental degradation and dependency. In the case of dependency, political ties have remained intact. While economic ties have been diversified. Subsistence farming is to go the way of subsistence hunting and fishing. Handicrafts are virtually dependent.\textsuperscript{53} Old occupations are defunct. New occupations are still emerging. Life in modern times has become fast, risky and therefore unsteady.

\textbf{2.2.5. Top-down Process of Development}

The process of development is treated as a top-down process for development. That implies control of decision making by the centers of established power. The diffusion of technology and other attributes of modernization are from these established centers to the other areas. It is assumed that trickledown of material benefits from these would profit those who are the neediest. The goal is to enhance productivity which is taken as the avoidance of development. Productivity is measured in terms of the currency values of goods and services. The tendency to measure value in monetary terms was prevalent during the first development decade of 1961–71. More productivity does not guarantee development because the gains of productivity don’t filter down to


the bottom of social structure.\textsuperscript{54} Gains in income too ought to be spread over the entire spectrum of social setup.

### 2.2.6. Development of Human Resources

During the second development decade from 1971 to 1981, it was concluded that material product is the wrong goal and the wrong measure. The developmental change should be nurturing, liberating and energizing to the poor and the powerless. The developmental change should be noticed on the animate rather than the inanimate. It should be on the human resources rather than material resources. The measure of enhanced value should be in the quality of life including productive comforts, creative capacity, self-reliance and capacity to interact effectively with one’s physical and social environment. This view has completely changed the biased growth approach. What is needed is the well-balanced equitable distribution of sustainable parameters of social well-being. Survival is not enough, sustainable survival is needed.

### 2.2.7. Empowerment

In the 1980s, the bottom up approach is designated as empowerment. It calls for attention to health, education and to more effective problem-solving techniques. This approach encompasses the promotion of community development through self help. Enough emphasis has been given on the sustainability of the process. It is expected that the process will enable collective decision making and collective action. In this approach the role of the development practitioner is that of a catalyst and information broker rather than the decision maker or information giver. He is expected to promote self-reliance rather than dependency. This is a difficult role and not an easy one. They have to swim upstream. The Third World countries are getting attracted to modern ways and modern equipment. This is becoming a powerful current for the process of development to flourish. Empowering people to lead sustainable life is what can be called "development."

### 2.2.8. Models of Development – Two Broad Categories

The models of development do overlap and underlap. Their margins are still intermixed. In place of the territorial approaches like the First World or Third World perspectives, the advanced models have emerged. These categories are concentrational and redistributive. The classification in elitist and egalitarian may be used. It is necessary to separate developmental models and approaches in two very broad categories.

The two categories are (i) models and approaches assuming harmonic interests and (ii) models and approaches assuming discordant interests. Both the categories have the common assumption that progress or development is possible and desirable. The difference between the two is in their views about the economic interests of nations and classes. The models and approaches assume into harmonic interests view that the economic interests of nations and classes are in harmony. Those models and approaches assuming discordant interests consider that the economic interests of nations and classes are in conflict. Those states that promote the view of harmonious interests have been expanding their economic horizons and penetrating markets. It has often been noticed that pragmatism is placed above principle, as in the case of the call for “free trade” being substituted by a call for “fair trade.”\(^\text{55}\) These days there is a demand for fair practice in trade. The utilitarian approach is replaced by humanitarian view.

2.2.8.1 Four Models and Approaches Assuming Harmonic Interests

There are four models and approaches assuming harmonic interests which can be listed as (i) Liberal International School of Adam Smith and David Ricardo (ii) Development and Modernization Theory by Walt Rostow and other theorists (iii) Cultural Causation by Samuel Huntington and (iv) Interdependence Theory by Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye.

2.2.8.2. The Liberal International School of Smith and Ricardo

The Liberal International School was developed as a reaction to mercantilism by Adam Smith in The Wealth of Nations.\(^\text{56}\) It advocated the maximization of a nation’s wealth through the minimization of government interference. There should no


intervention in the control of international trade, investment and other economic activities and transactions. Liberalization held that states had a common interest in the free flow of goods, services and capital across national borders. Smith’s free trade principle was reinforced by David Ricardo’s theory of comparative advantage. The theory emphasized the need of specialization in goods. Goods could be produced most efficiently in a country. These could be traded in exchange of goods in which other states had the advantage. The liberalization of economy is the outcome of this theory. 57

2.2.8.3. Walt Rostow’s Development and Modernization Theory

Walt Rostow is the proponent of the development and modernization theory in which he outlined the theory in The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto’s.58 The approach stated that Third World countries willing to eliminate trade barriers and other obstacles would find trade advantages. These countries are willing to welcome investment and technological transfers from industrialized countries that would enable to accelerate the development process. Those that stressed the economic perspective defined development in terms of economic growth. They measured development in terms of GNP or per capita income. The other social sciences stressed the beneficial effects of the spread of education and communication. The revolution of rising expectations is expected to accelerate the social mobility.

2.2.8.4. Samuels Huntington’s Cultural Causation Approach

Cultural Causation emphasizes the power of culture as an independent variable. Samuels Huntington has presented the approach in his works- "Political Order in Changing Societies (1968)"59 and "Understanding Political Development (1987)."60 He notes that the concepts of modernization and westernization are closely related. Aspirations to wealth, equity, democracy, stability and autonomy emerge from Western experience.

58 Ibid ., also see Walt.Rostow(1960),"The Stage of Economic Growth :A Non- Communist Manifesto,(London :Cambridge University Press)
59 Jankingppes Black (1999),"Development in Theory and Practice (Bridging the Gap)",op.Cit.p.25,also see Samuels Huntington (1968)"Political Order in Changing Societies",(New Heaven :Yale University press)
60 Samuels Huntington (1987), "Understanding Political Development", (Myron Weiner)
2.2.8.5. The Interdependence Approach of Keohane and Nye

The interdependence approach appears to contain the tempered contemporary current in the harmonic interest theories. Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye deal with relations among industrialized states in the process of economic integration. The model is known as "transnational relations complex interdependence" is expanded in “Power and Interdependence: "World Politics in Transition (1977)". The non-state actors such as multinational corporations and transitional banks have become important along with the state.

2.2. 9. Models and Approaches Assuming Discordant Interests

The models and approaches dependent on discordant interests are (i) Marxism and Marxism-Leninism (ii) Dependency Theory and (iii) The Centre – Periphery Model and (iv) World Systems Theory.

2.2.9.1. Marx and Lenin’s Communist Approach

Karl Marx called for attention to social injustice due to the class conflict in modern times. The conflict is between the “bourgeoisie” and the “proletariat” – the capitalists and the workers. Vladimir I. Lenin believed that it was the responsibility of a "vanguard of professional revolutionaries to educate and organize the proletariat and to lead them in the assumption of their historic role." "Marx’s Capital (1978)" and "The Communist Manifesto and Lenin’s Imperialism: The Latest Stage in the "Development of Capitalism (1919) have outlined the Marxist Communist approach.

2.2.9.2. Dependency Theory by Latin American Theorists

Dependency theory examines the relationship between unequal bargaining and multi-layered exploitation means. Dependency theorists have seen such diffusion of technology as an impediment to development. Dependency theory represents the coming

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of age of a social science paradigm by and for the Third World. Raul Prebisch, the Argentinean economist and the Brazilians Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Teotonio dos Santos and Chilean Osvaldo Sunkel have further elaborated this theory. It states that development will not take place through the trickle-down of wealth or through the gradual diffusion of modern attitudes and modern technology.

2.2. 9.3. Johan Galtung’s Centre Periphery Model

The Centre-periphery model has been presented by Norwegian Scholar Johan Galtung. The center draws from the periphery. The capital city rises in power and wealth depending on the bounties and taxes from the peripheral areas surrounding them. The metropolitan centre exploits and suppresses the peripheral population.

2.2.9.4. Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory

World Systems Theory is pioneered by Immanuel Wallerstein in “The Politics of the World – Economy.” He views the world economy as segmented into core and periphery areas. This approach calls attention to the transnational interactions of non-state actors like MNCs, NGOs and Banks. Wallerstein sees the ideas of dependentist as generally falling within the world systems perspectives. The essential struggle is not between rich and poor states but rather between rich and poor classes in a global society. These four theories are oriented by discordant views.

2.2.10. International Political Economy (IPE)

The new field of international political economy (IPE) is said to constitute a synthesis of modernization and dependency approaches. It is accepted by IPE that development follows pre-fixed sequence of stages. It considers that both state and market have important roles to play and that on some occasion they are mutually reinforcing.

2.2.11. Hirschman’s Dynamics of Development

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64 Jankingppes Black (1999), Op.Cit; p.28
The concept of empowerment, which has gained popularity, applies primarily to a strategy rather than to a theoretical model. Albert O. Hirschman, one of the major theoreticians of development has focused on process at the grass roots level. He has made a number of observations that could be useful to understand the dynamics of development (i) Social energy may be conserved and transformed. (ii) Social action projects having only economic goals may give rise to political activism. (iii) A cooperative must break even in order to survive. (iv) There is no preordained sequence in development. (v) Grassroots development does not necessarily require the prior seizure of the central power of the state. (vi) Authoritarian or elitists rule requires that the subjects concern themselves exclusively with their own welfare. Thus, empowerment is grass roots development. It is by nature collective or communal. The concept of development as empowerment has been expressed as the goal of international organizations. The World Bank and the United Nations promoted the integrated development approach. This approach has called for comprehensive interrelated actions on various fronts: Community organization, education, curative and preventive medicine, innovation in irrigation and water purification and enhanced agricultural productivity. Empowerment has been the motivating vision of many great organizations.  

2.2.12. Means of Measuring Development

Just as there are no universally accepted means of defining or explaining development, there are no value neutral means of measuring it. The Aggregate Data and the Law of Instrument are the means of measuring development indicators.

2.2.13. Aggregate Data, PQIL, HDI and Others

There are several precautions that need to be taken in relying on aggregate data. The aggregate data based on GNP is an essential tool but the number is susceptible to human and machine error and subject to manipulation. The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQIL) is an index that has proved useful. It combines in a single number life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy. UNDP human development index uses a combination of criteria to measure the quality of people’s lives. The diffusion of

Western Culture in the expansion of literacy, education and access to the communications media is also a mixed bag. 68

2.3. Human Security

Traditionally, the concept of security has been interpreted as “security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of a nuclear holocaust. It has been related more to nation-states then to people.”69 Unlike traditional concepts of security,70 human security is concerned with the security of individuals. Traditional security policy emphasizes the use of military forces for reducing the risks of war and for prevailing if the deterrent measures have failed. The proponents of human security while not giving up the use of force have focused to a much greater degree on non-violent approaches. These range from preventive diplomacy, conflict management and post-conflict peace building, to addressing the root causes of conflict by building state capacity and promoting equitable economic development.71 In the modern world, the whole concept of security has changed fast due to both manmade causes and natural disasters. In the aftermath of tsunami and earthquake in Asia, people are increasingly realizing that human security cannot be safeguarded by huge armies, or by nuclear weapons.72

The catch phrases of human security are “Freedom from fear” and “Freedom from want”. It is “people-centred security”. It is “security with a human face”. Human security places human beings – rather than states – at the focal point of security considerations.73 Human security emphasizes the complex relationships and often-ignored linkages between poverty, human rights, and development. Today, all security

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68 Ibid. p. 31
70 Traditional security is about a state’s ability to defend itself against external threats. Traditional security (often referred to as national security or state security) describes the philosophy of international security predominance since the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 and the rise of the nation-states. While international relations theory includes many variants of traditional security, from realism to idealism, the fundamental trait that these schools share is their focus on the primacy of the nation-state.
72 Mahbub ul Haq, "Human Development in South Asia "(Report-2005), (Human Development Centre), (Oxford University Pres), p. 7
discussions demand incorporation of the human dimension. The gradual evolution of the definition of human security is traced below:

2.3.1. The Evolution of the Definition of Human Security

Human security redirects attention from the national or state level to human beings. It is an approach that treats men as the potential victims. It expands beyond physical violence. It is the only relevant threat. It goes beyond physical harm as the only relevant damage. ‘Human security’ is discussed at different scales with reference to threats of varying scope. The definition of human security moves on the scale from broad to narrow. Firstly, it can be treated as the security of the human species. Secondly, it is the security of human individuals. Thirdly, its focus is on severe priority threats to individuals, judged by mortality ratios and the degree of felt disquiet as an important variable. Fourthly, the severe priority threats may be limited to ‘freedom from want’ and ‘freedom from fear’. In a narrow sense, fifthly security threats tend to become only threats to individuals that are brought through violence, or sixthly by organised intentional violence. Seventhly, the narrowest conception is that security threats come down to only the threats to physical survival brought about through organised intentional violence.

2.3.2. UNDP Human Development Report of Human Security 1994

Mahbub ul Haq first drew global attention to the concept of human security in the 1994 UNDP’s *Human Development Report.* This report is of vital significance that sought to influence the United Nations (UN) 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen. The 1994 UNDP’s human development report brings out the definition of human security. It has defined human security as “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. Human security is protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life. It is an assurance of protection in jobs, in homes, or in communities.”75 It is argued that the scope of global security should be expanded to include threats in seven areas:

Economic Security: The real security issue is economy. On economy, depend livelihoods. Economic security requires an assured basic income for individuals. This income should come usually from productive and remunerative work. It is expected that the government should form a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world’s people are presently economically secure. The economic security problem is indeed more serious in developing countries. The concern for economic security arises in developed countries as well. Weak economy causes unemployment. That ultimately leads to political tensions and ethnic violence. Today, unemployment is the biggest threat. Creating job prospects will bring in real economic security.

Food Security: Food security assures that all people at all times have access to food. People should have both physical and economic access to basic requirements of food. According to the United Nations, the overall availability of food is not a problem. The main problem often is the poor public distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with both at national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited. According to UN, the key is to tackle the problems relating to access to assets, work and assured income which is related to economic security. The key to food security lies in economic security.  

Health Security: Health security aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. In developing countries, the major causes of death are infectious and parasitic diseases. These kill approximately 17 million people annually. In an industrialized country, the major killers are diseases of the circulatory system, killing 5.5 million every year. The United Nations report shows that in both developing and developed countries, threats to health security are usually greater for poor people in rural areas, particularly children. The causes of ill-health are malnutrition and insufficient supply of medicine, lack of clean water or other necessary factors that are conducive to sound health. 

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77 Ibid.
- **Environmental Security**: Environmental security aims to protect people from the short and long-term ravages of nature. Pollution is caused by man-made threats in nature. Pollution results from degradation of the natural environment. In developing countries, lack of access to clean drinking water resources is the greatest of all environmental threats. In industrially developed countries, major threat is air pollution. Global warming, caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, is another environmental security issue. Efforts are being made all over the globe to secure the planet from pollution.  

78 Ibid. pp.23.26

- **Personal Security**: Personal security aims to protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states. It protects them from violent individuals and sub-state actors. It is necessary to protect the young and the female from domestic abuse, and the young in particular from predatory adults. For many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime. Industrialization and urbanization have led to the increase in violent criminal activities in many ways.  

79 Ibid

- **Community Security**: The aim of community security is to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values. It is to protect people from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic groups, are often threatened. Fifty per cent of the countries of the world’s states have experienced some inter-ethnic strife. The United Nations declared 1993 as the Year of Indigenous People. The aim was to highlight the continuing vulnerability of the 300 million aboriginal people in 70 countries. Most of these groups face a widening spate of violence.  


- **Political Security**: Political security is concerned with whether people live in a society that honours their basic human rights. The recent survey conducted by Amnesty International points out political repression, systematic torture, ill treatment or disappearance is still practised in 110 countries. Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political unrest. These violations continue repressing individuals and groups. It has been observed that
governments too try to exercise control over ideas and information. Terrorism has assumed global proportions in the recent decades.\textsuperscript{81} These seven core areas of security merge into two categories of freedom: freedom from fear and freedom from Want. Food, health, pollution, free atmosphere are the wants of humanity. Violence against individuals and groups form different forces, disparity and organized crime and violence are the fears from which namely needs to be liberate. In an ideal world, each of the UNDP’s seven categories of threats would receive adequate global attention and resources. Yet attempts to implement this human security agenda have led to the emergence of two major schools of thought on how to best practice human security – “Freedom from Fear” and “Freedom from Want”. The UNDP 1994 report has originally argued that human security requires attention to both freedoms from fear and freedom from want. Recently, divisions have gradually emerged over the proper scope of that protection. The differences are mainly over what threats from which individuals should be protected, and over which are the appropriate mechanisms for responding to these threats. What is needed is security of people not of territory. Security of individuals and not just of the state is the need.

i. **Freedom from Fear:** This school seeks to limit the practice of human security to protecting individuals from violent conflicts while recognizing that these violent threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and other forms of inequities.\textsuperscript{82} This approach argues that limiting the focus to violence is a realistic and manageable approach towards human security. Emergency assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building are the main concerns of this approach. Canada, for example, was a critical player in the efforts to ban landmines. At the national level, Canada has incorporated the “Freedom from Fear” agenda as a primary component in its own foreign policy. However, whether such “narrow” approach can truly serve its purpose in guaranteeing more fruitful results remains to be an issue. For instance, the conflicts in Darfur are often used in questioning the effectiveness of the “Responsibility to Protect”, a key component of the Freedom from Fear agenda.

\textsuperscript{81} Ibid.
ii. **Freedom from Want**: This school advocates a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters. The threats to hunger, diseases and natural disaster are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity. They kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined. Different from “Freedom from Fear”, it expands the focus beyond violence with emphasis on development and security goals.

Despite their differences, these two approaches to human security can be considered complementary rather than contradictory. Expressions to this effect include: Franklin D. Roosevelt’s famous Four Freedoms speech of 1941, in which “Freedom from Want” is characterized as the third and “Freedom from Fear” is the fourth such fundamental universal freedom. The Government of Japan also considers Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want to be equal in developing Japan’s foreign policy. As Japan’s Director-General, Yukio Takasu, in his speech at the International Conference on Human Security in a Globalized World in Ulaanbaatar on 8 May 2000 stated that “There are two basic aspects to human security – freedom from fear and freedom from want... We believe that freedom from want is no less critical than freedom from fear. So long as its objectives are to ensure the survival and dignity of

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85 Ibid
86 In his annual address to Congress on 6 January 1941, Franklin Roosevelt presented his reasons for American involvement in the World War II, making the case for continued aid to Great Britain and greater production of war industries at home. In helping Britain, President Roosevelt stated, the United States was fighting for the universal freedoms that all people possessed. As America entered the war these “four freedoms” – the freedom of speech, the freedom of worship, the freedom from want, and the freedom from fear – symbolized America’s war aims and gave hope in the following years to a war-weary people because they knew they were fighting for freedom. “Four essential human freedoms” that he pointed out in his address are: “The first is freedom of speech and expression-everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way – everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want – which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants-everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear – which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor-—anywhere in the world.” (Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, “Our Documents: Franklin Roosevelt’s Annual Address to Congress – The “Four Freedoms” January 6, 1941,” New York, [available at http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/od4freed.html.
individuals as human beings, it is necessary to go beyond thinking of human security solely in terms of protecting human life in conflict situations.”

The report also identified the following four essential characteristics of human security:

- Human security is a universal concern. It is relevant to people everywhere, in rich nations and poor;
- The components of human security are interdependent;
- Human security is easier to ensure through early prevention than later intervention. It is less costly to meet these threats upstream than downstream; and
- Human security is people centred. It is concerned with how people live and breathe in a society, how freely they exercise their many choices, how much access they have to market and social opportunities – and whether they live in conflict or in peace.

The key premises of the 1994 UNDP’s human development report are a) its joint focus on “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want”, and b) its four emphases on universality, interdependence, prevention, and people centeredness. These formed, and continue to shape, human security discussions. For example, Kofi Annan, the then UN Secretary General, in his address entitled “Secretary General Salutes International Workshop on Human Security in Mongolia” at Ulaanbaatar in 2000 has presented a broad definition of human security:

“Human security, in its broadest sense, embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfil his or her potential. Every step in this direction is also a step towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth and preventing conflict. Freedom from want, freedom from fear, and

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the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment – these are the interrelated building blocks of human – and therefore national – security”.

2.3.3. UNHDP Report on Globalisation 1999

The 1999 UNDP Human Development Report on Globalisation returned to the theme of human security. It was in the context of the 1998 Asian financial crisis. The report argued for deliberate actions to provide human security during economic crises. It demanded appropriate steps to reduce the causes of human insecurity. The causes of insecurity are global crime, environmental degradation, and communication that threaten cultural diversity. It called for a strengthening of the United Nations System, “giving it greater coherence to respond to broader needs of human security.” Since the 1994 UNDP report, human security has also been receiving more attention from the key global development institutions, such as the World Bank. S. Tadjbakhsh has traced the evolution of human security in international organizations. He concludes that the concept has been manipulated and transformed considerably since 1994 to fit organizational interests.

2.3.4. World Bank World Development Report (WDR) on Poverty

The World Bank has produced a very constructive contribution to the human security debate. It uses the term security rather than human security. The World Bank’s World Development Report 2000-2001 on Poverty identifies three pillars of poverty reduction efforts such as (i) facilitating empowerment, (ii) enhancing security, and (iii) promoting opportunities. The “security” pillar is described as “Reducing vulnerability – to economic shocks, natural disasters, ill health, disability, and personal violence. It is an intrinsic part of enhancing wellbeing. It encourages investment in human capital and in higher-risk, higher-return activities.” In substance, the report uses security to refer to economic security for vulnerable populations. It refers to conflict prevention and resolution. It identifies priority areas for international cooperation, which include

international financial stability. Other priority areas for cooperation are eradication of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The areas like agricultural advances and environmental protection need international cooperation. All nations are required to come together and attempts for a reduction in arms trade, and post-conflict reconstruction.93

The organic fusion of disparate areas of study is the key contribution of this perspective. It focuses attention on risks and vulnerabilities including natural disasters, health threats, violence, safety nets, economic, political and environmental risks. It emphasizes the risk management strategies such as prevention, mitigation and coping. It brings together the studies that recognize distinct strategies depending upon the size and nature of the affected community. The strategies work from the level of the individual household to the international community and planet. The “security” emphasis has arisen independently. It has an associated interest in resource mobilization. It underscores the coherence and relevance of this “poverty-conflict” nexus of concerns.

2.3.5. The World Bank and Voices of the Poor 2000-2001

The awareness about human security has arisen repeatedly from listening to people talk about security. In a special survey undertaken by UNDP people’s definitions of security included various different responses. These included the absence of war, the liberty to pray, safety from rape, “enough for the children to eat,” and even marriage itself.94 The intensity and diversity of security concerns also emerged in Voices of the Poor, a World Bank study that accompanied the WDR 2000/1. In this significant study, the focus groups commented on their interpretations of insecurity. Insecurity meant malaria. It meant poor health and sanitation. It meant police violence. It meant the fear of disability. It meant chronic illness. It meant domestic violence. It meant the unemployment. It meant inflation.95 Curiosity about people’s views, and commitments to listening to them, is not only a recent phenomenon. “The cultural heritage of East Asia includes numerous stories of rulers disguising themselves and mixing with the

95 Deepa Narayan(2000), et al., "Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?" (New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank,)
populace so that they could listen to them and act with greater wisdom.” These exercises reveal the disparate and far-ranging concerns that people have. These concerns are those that challenge narrowly materialistic understandings of security.

2.3.6. The Commission on Human Security 2003

The Commission on Human Security (CHS), co-chaired by Amartya Sen and Sadako Ogata clarified the concept of human security. It was convened to identify a concrete programme of action. It was required to communicate these findings widely. They defined human security as the protection of “the vital core of all human lives in a way that enhance human freedoms and fulfilment”. The report elaborated the definition of human security as protecting fundamental freedoms. It means protecting people from critical threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems. It means giving people the building blocks for survival, livelihood and dignity. The report further pointed out that human security is far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights. It includes good governance. It gives access to economic opportunity. It brings to all education and health care. It is a concept that comprehensively addresses both “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want”, rather then choosing one out of the two.

To attain the goals of human security, the Commission proposed a framework based on the protection and empowerment of people.

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97 Commission on Human Security (CHS), "Human Security Now", New York: Commission on Human Security, 2003, p. 4. Alternate phrasings of this definition include: i) The objective of human security is to protect the vital core of all human lives. (instead of protect: shield, guarantee, defend, maintain, uphold, preserve, secure, safeguard, ensure that...are shielded); ii) The objective of human security is to protect the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats in a way that is consistent with long-term human fulfilment. (initial definition was this); iii) The objective of human security is to guarantee a set of vital rights and freedoms to all people, without unduly compromising their ability to pursue other goals; iv) The objective of human security is to create political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental conditions in which people live knowing that their vital rights and freedoms are secure; and v) The objective of human security is to keep critical pervasive threats from invading the vital core of human lives. Sabina Alkire, “Conceptual Framework for Human Security”, 16 February 2002, available at http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/activities/outreach/frame.pdf.[16 February 2002] 98 Ibid.
Empowerment implies a bottom up approach. It aims at developing the capabilities of individuals and communities. It enables them to make informed choices and to act on their own behalf.

Protection refers to the norms, processes and institutions. These will have to shield people from critical and pervasive threats. It implies a “top-down” approach. States have the primary responsibility to implement such a protective structure. However, international and regional organizations will have to carry it out. The enlightened, the civil society and the active non-governmental actors will put it in place. The private sector will play a pivotal role in shielding people from menaces. Neither protection nor empowerment can be dealt with in isolation as they are mutually reinforcing. 99

Thus, the Commission’s approach was innovative on two fronts. First, it explicitly recognised what was ‘vital’. It recognised what was of utmost priority. It found what would vary in different circumstances. The commission listed the elements of human security. Then the Commission argued for a dynamic concept. Second, it focused on the process by which human security is realised. How can we enhance people’s capabilities to act on their own behalf? Protection strategies set up by states, international agencies, NGOs and the private sector, shield people from menaces. Empowerment strategies enable people to develop their resilience to difficult conditions. Both are required in nearly all forms of human insecurity. Though, their form and balance will vary tremendously. 100

2.3.7. Rothschild: Historicizing and Focusing Human Security

Emma Rothschild's in her paper published in Daedalus entitled “What is Security? shares how the newer approach to security has extended to national security concept in four directions: (1) from the security of nations to the security of groups and individuals. It is extended downwards from nations to individuals. (2) from the security of nations to the security of the international environment: It is extended upwards from


100 Ibid.
the nations to the biosphere. (3) Horizontally, the concept of security is extended from military to political, economic, social, environment or ‘human’ security. (4) Political responsibility for ensuring security is itself extended: it is diffused in all directions from national states, including upwards to international institutions, downwards to regional or local government, and sideways to nongovernmental organizations, to public opinion and the press and to the abstract forces of nature or of the market. She also attempts to present an approach of historical analysis and makes the concept of human security less inclusive.

2.3.8. Roland Paris on Security Matrix

Roland Paris argues that Human Security can be identified as a broad category of research on military and non-military threats to societies, groups and individuals. He classifies security studies in a two by two matrix. There is one axis that distinguishes studies concerned exclusively with military threats from studies of non-military security threats. The non–military security threats are economic deprivation or environmental crises. The other axis distinguishes studies that conceive of the state as the appropriate unit of analysis for security studies from studies of security for societies, groups, and individuals. (See Table-2.1) He makes human security a category of research and presents a two by two matrix to illustrate the security studies field.

Table -2.1: Sources of Security Threats

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The security threats are not just the military threats. There are other threats which are non-military threats such as poverty, disease pollution and illiteracy. These also include economic, health, environment and social threats. These threats need to be eliminated for the survival purposes. In addition to survival, well-being of every individual and the entire community is at stake because of these threats. These threats cause and increase insecurity of all types.

It helps to orient human security in relation to the traditional security studies as well as to the wider security agendas. These are ‘comprehensive,’ ‘common,’ and ‘global’ which are still state-focused. It points out that the four cells are not mutually exclusive: by definition, the ‘military’ columns single out a key subset of ‘both’ column. There will be significant overlap between threats that affect states and those that affect individuals and groups. Ronald Paris’ work is useful, for his important survey. His recognition that multiple definitions of human security will and should persist makes a significant advance. It is remarkable for his accurate delineation of human security research needs.103

2.3.9. Sabina Alkire Framework

Sabina Alkire differs from these approaches. Sabina Alkire seeks to narrow down and specify the objective of human security. Sabina Alkire pushes the idea of a step further as “to safeguard the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive

threats, without impeding long-term human fulfilment”. 104 She also suggests that the “vital core” cover a minimal or basic or fundamental set of functions. This set of functions is related to survival, livelihood and dignity. It is suggested that all institutions should at least and necessarily protect the core from any intervention.

2.3.10. King and C. Murray Rethinking on Human Security

G. King and C. Murray try to narrow down the human security definition to one’s “expectation of years of life without experiencing the state of generalized poverty”. In their definition, the “generalized poverty” means “falling below critical thresholds in any domain of well-being”. In the same article, they briefly review and classify categories of “Domains of Well-being”. This set of definition is similar with “freedom from want” but more concretely focused on some value system. 105

2.3.11. Caroline Thomas Framework

Caroline Thomas writes that human security involves basic material needs for human dignity and democracy. Human security describes a condition of existence in which basic material needs are met and in which human dignity, including meaningful participation on the life of the community can be met. Human security is oriented towards an active and substantive notion of democracy and is directly engaged with dimensions of democracy at all levels from the local to the global. 106

2.4. Human Securities as Comprehensive Approach

Human security approach also covers many things from other approaches. Conflict resolution perspectives focus on politics and humanitarian relief. The poverty eradication framework focuses on economic and social areas. The human rights framework focuses on denials of human dignity. This adopting of human security framework of analysis provides that security comprise of collective security. The integrating of a nation depends on making secure all components and ensuring for all. 107


Therefore, one has to take the holistic view of the security. Both military and non-military threats have to be addressed by the state. One cannot be sacrificed for the other. National security, therefore, requires political, economic, and military capabilities. These should be complemented by societal, technological and environmental strands. Barry Buzan calls for the incorporation of political, economic, environmental, societal, and, of course, military issues on the security agenda. He further appeals that international relations should be concerned with more broadly defined threats to security of human collectivists.

2.5. Human Security as Concept of Development

The concept of development was mainly associated with just economic growth emphasizing on National Income growth. Pursuing this old fashioned development, traditional security concept was suitable. But after 1970, it was observed by development thinkers that only growing national income can not bring prosperity to all citizens with equity and justice. It is now widely acknowledged that this is a very inadequate characterization of development. As long noted, average per capita incomes are one important means to achieve such progress, but not the only one. Not only does average income fail to capture distribution across households, but it also may not be a good indicator of many important aspects of human well-being, such as people’s health, education or their security. A series of alternative objectives have been put forward, one of the earliest being the PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index). Prof. Amartya Sen has suggested that the development objective should be the enhancement of people’s capabilities, or the opportunities open to people of being and doing a variety of things. UNDP’s Human Development Report defined the objective succinctly as enlarging people’s choices in a way which enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives.

Chen, Sakiko Fukuda-Parr and Ellen Seidensticker (2003), (Toronto: Global Equity Initiative Asia Center Harvard University) p.12

108 Barry Buzan (1991), "People, State and Fear", (Boulder: Lynne Rienner)
110 The first UNDP Human Development Report stated that "The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy, and creative and defined human
These are important advances, but do not explicitly incorporate security as an aspect of development. People may have the potential to do and be many things, yet this potential may be cut off, or people’s sense of well-being may be adversely affected with high levels of insecurity. Such insecurity includes the possibility of economic vicissitudes, health crises, and injury or death as a result of criminal or political violence. Sustained political violence may lead to the break-up of communities and families, forced migration and the need to re-establish lives in strange and alien environments, or even a suspended existence in refugee camps. There is no question that if such events are widespread, they have a serious negative impact on lives of many people and, therefore, adversely affect the achievement of development.

Therefore, there is need for humanistic approach to development. The human security approach not only focuses on equitable and pro-poor economic growth but also highlights the importance of human rights and the provision of adequate social services that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity. The demands of human security are only partly addressed by improving economic growth, which usually benefits the most able or the better placed. People who cannot achieve the lowest level of security are the ones who survive in abject poverty, who fall victim to sudden crisis, or who are caught in the middle of violent conflicts. For these reasons, they are excluded from development. The losses of human capital to these horrible situations are increasing at alarming speed.111

In the post-Cold War period, however, it has become increasingly evident that “security” involves far more than matters of national defence. Non-military threats such as poverty, hunger, disease, and environmental degradation, among others, know no borders and can affect people in all nations. In recent years, therefore, the concept of “human security” has attracted attention as a means to understand global problems. The UNDP developed the concept of ‘human security’ to encompass not just the achievement of minimal levels of material needs, but also the absence of severe threats to them of an economic or political kind: “Job security, income security, health security,

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environmental security, security from crime – these are the emerging concerns of security all over the world”. In its most basic form, human security represents “freedom from fear and freedom from want”. Moreover, the new security threats require coherent policy responses that bridge security and development. Already, the development community is moving away from a growth maximization agenda towards poverty reduction and enhanced freedoms for individuals and groups. Aid policy is being adapted to the new realities of frail governance and insecure operating environments. Beyond aid, policy coherence for development is drawing attention to the need for new global norms in trade, investment, knowledge, migration, and the environment – and also security. New partnerships are being forged to reflect the advent of a global civil society, the rising influence of multinational corporations, and the need for more effective delivery systems for global public goods, including security.

According to Amartya Sen, “Human security is concerned with reducing and – when possible – removing the insecurities that plague human lives”. The definition has been expanded by the Commission on Human Security as:

Human security in its broadest sense embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care, and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfil his or her own potential… Freedom from want, freedom from fear and the freedom of the future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment – these are the interrelated building blocks of human and therefore national security.

This definition of security covers much of what is normally included in human development, i.e., levels of achievement as well as risks, and also economic sources of insecurity as well as those arising from violence. Achievement of the development objective defined as the enlargement of human choices is adversely affected by such individual or community insecurity because it cuts life short and thwarts the use of human potential. Moreover, if one takes a more utilitarian approach to the definition of development – that it furthers human happiness – insecurity has severe adverse effects.

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113 The Millennium Development Goals, endorsed by all members of the UN, are described [at http://www.developmentgoals.org]
In consultations with poor people, the need for security comes up as one of their foremost priorities, even in peaceful societies.\textsuperscript{117} No such consultations have taken place during high-levels of conflict, but retrospective analysis produces similar answers, as one would expect. Thus, individual and community security are an important dimension of development. Their absence – even if progress is being made on all other aspects of development would seriously detract from development achievements.

Therefore, security facilitates development and insecurity reduces growth, exports, consumption, calorie consumption, government revenue, and the propensity to invest. On the other hand, development helps to achieve security. Even during conflict, there are some specific things that aid and development policy can do to protect people. Civil strife and conflict are associated with decline and stagnation in per capita incomes, low life expectancy, horizontal inequality, vertical inequality, poverty, reduced government revenue, cuts in social spending, lack of political participation, weak oversight over natural resources, and tolerance of illegal activities. The causal links are complex and hard to disentangle at both the micro and macro levels. The numerous feedback loops create vicious and sometimes virtuous cycles. Links exist at both ends of the results chain: development and security are inputs as well as outputs.\textsuperscript{118} Thus, mastering the challenges of integrating security and development concerns at the national level requires an “all-of-government” approach aimed at policy coherence.

2.6. Merger of Human Security and Human Development

In the Past, embracing liberal market economics was considered to be universal path for economic growth. It included development for all humanity. Yet, continuing conflict and human rights abuses followed the end of the Cold War. It is a fact that two-thirds of the global population have gained little from the economic gains of globalization. This in turn led to fundamental questions about the way development was practised. Accordingly, human development has emerged in 1990s to challenge the dominant paradigm of liberal economy in the development community. Human development proponents argue that economic growth is insufficient to expand people’s

choice or capabilities. They argue that areas such as health, education, technology, environment, and employment should not be neglected. Human security could be said to further enlarge the scope for examining the causes and consequences of underdevelopment, by seeking to bridge the divide between development and security. Too often, militaries did not address the underlying causes of violence and insecurity while development workers often underplayed the vulnerability of development models to violent conflict. Human security springs from a growing consensus that these two fields’ of security and development need to be more fully integrated in order to enhance security for all.

The paper entitled "Development and Security" by Frances Stewart argues that security and development are deeply interconnected.

- Human security forms an important part of people’s well-being, and is, therefore, an objective of development. An objective of development is “the enlargement of human choices”. Insecurity cuts life short and thwarts the use of human potential, thereby affecting the reaching of this objective.

- Lack of human security has adverse consequences on economic growth, and, therefore, development. Some development costs are obvious. For example, in wars, people who join the army or flee can no longer work productively. Also, destroying infrastructure reduces the productive capacity of the economy. In recent times, terrorism has been a stumbling block in the path of development.

- Imbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities is an important source of conflict. Therefore, vicious cycles of lack of development which leads to conflict, then again to lack of development, can readily emerge. Likewise, virtuous cycles are possible, with high levels of security leading to development, which further promotes security in return. 119

- Further, it could also be said that the practice of human development and human security share three fundamental elements:

  - First, human security and human development are both people-centred. They challenge the orthodox approach to security and development i.e. state security

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and liberal economic growth respectively. Both emphasize that people are to be the ultimate ends but not means. Both treat humans as agents and should be empowered to participate in due course.

- Second, both perspectives are multidimensional. Both address people’s dignity as well as their material and physical concerns.
- Third, both schools of thought consider poverty and inequality as the root causes of individual vulnerability.\(^{120}\)

Despite these similarities, the relationship with development is one of the most contested areas of human security. “Freedom from fear” advocates, such as Andrew Mack, argue that human security should focus on the achievable goals of decreasing individual vulnerability to violent conflict, rather than broadly defined goals of economic and social development. Others, such as Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and M. Anuradha Chenoy, argue that human development and human security are inextricably linked since progress in one enhances the chances of progress in another, while failure in one increases the risk of failure of another.\(^{121}\)

The following table is adopted from Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh\(^ {122}\) to help clarify the relationship between these two concepts. (Table No: 2.2)

Table- 2.2: The Relationships between Human Development and Human Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Human Development</th>
<th>Human Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Well-being.</td>
<td>Security, stability, sustainability of development gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Moves forward, is progressive and aggregate: “Together we rise”</td>
<td>Looks at who was left behind at the individual level: “Divided we fall”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Frame</td>
<td>Long term</td>
<td>Combines short-term measures to deal with risks with long term prevention efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General objectives</td>
<td>Growth with equity. Expanding the choices and opportunities of people to lead lives they value.</td>
<td>“Insuring” downturns with security. Identification of risks, prevention to avoid them through dealing with root causes, preparation to mitigate them, and cushioning when disaster strikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy goals</td>
<td>Empowerment, sustainability, equity and productivity.</td>
<td>Protection and promotion of human survival (freedom from fear), daily life (freedom from want), and the avoidance of indignities (life of dignity).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The human security, therefore, is concerned with protecting people from various threats in social, economic, and political life, as well as threats from natural disasters. The human development concept, on the other hand, empowers people so that they do not fall into a difficult situation. If they do, they are able to get out of it with minimum damage done to their ability to get back on their feet. Both of these concepts focus on people and their lives. Security aims to protect them. Development aims to empower them. Each concept is dependent on the other. Both of them together can bring about a sustained improvement in human lives.123

The human development concept is concerned first with building human capabilities. For this, it makes investment in people. Secondly, it uses those capabilities fully through an enabling environment for growth and employment. Mahbub ul Haq asserted that for human development to take place, economic growth is essential. More

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important is that equal attention must be given to the quality of economic growth and its distribution. The links between growth and human development have to be created. These will be established through investment in education, health, skill development, job creation, women’s empowerment, and an equitable distribution of assets. These links will be strengthened through social safety nets and political and cultural freedom. All these components of human development reduce people’s deprivation. They enhance their capability and opportunity in society. The last three – social safety nets, and political and cultural freedom – have the additional advantage of protecting people from 'downside risks'. This is now critical connection between the concepts of human development and human security.\textsuperscript{124}

A humane world where people can live in security and dignity free from poverty and despair is still a dream for many and should be enjoyed by all. In such a world, every individual would be guaranteed “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want”, with an equal opportunity to fully develop their human potential. Building human security is essential to achieving this goal. In essence, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people’s rights, their safety or even their lives. Human security has become both a new measure of global security and a new agenda for global action. Safety is the hallmark of freedom from fear, while well-being is the target of freedom from want. Human security and human development are, thus, two sides of the same coin, mutually reinforcing and leading to a conducive environment for each other.\textsuperscript{125}

**Summary**

Development is an evaluative concept. It implies a progression. It has a definite positive connotation. It is enhancement, progress value addition and welfare. Rapid growth and economic transformation is due to modernization and urbanization. The developmental change is nurturing, liberating and energizing. It should be noticed on the animate rather than the inanimate.

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\textsuperscript{124} Ibid

Two models of development are broadly categorized as one the models and approaches with harmonic interests and (two) the other models and approaches with discordant interests.

- Harmonic interest – oriented models and approaches are:
  a. Adam Smith (Wealth of Nations) and David Ricardo supported Liberal International school.
  b. Walt Rostow’s Development and Modernization Theory.
  c. Samuel Huntington’s Cultural Causation Theory.
  d. Keohane and Nye’s Interdependence Theory.
    These emphasize the free trade modernization, culture, transition and interdependence and the forces promoting development.
- Discordant interests oriented models and approaches are:
  b. Johan Galtung’s Centre Periphery Model
  c. Dependency theory of the Latin Americans.

- Human security and development are the most frequently used terms of the contemporary times.
- Human security and development are interdependent. Without human security development is impossible. In the same manner for human security, development is essential.
  - The interconnected concept of human security and development has undergone changes in meaning through the extension and comprehensive inclusion.
  - The concept of security was introduced as security of territory from external aggressions. It was a protection of national interests. It was more related to the nation.
  - Human security is concerned with the security of individuals.
  - Human security is concerned with the two catch phrases "Freedom from fear" and "Freedom from want". It is a people centered security. It is security with a human face.
Human security moves from broad to narrow scales. It comprehensively encompasses all the types of security.

Seven core areas of human security have been identified such as: (a) Economic security (b) Food security (c) Health security (d) Environmental security (e) Personal security (f) Community security (g) Political security.

The key premises of the 1994 HDR and (i) its joint focus on "Freedom from Fear" and "Freedom from want" and (ii) its emphasis of the four essentials such as universality, interdependence, prevention and people centeredness.

Human security encompasses human rights good, governance, access to education and healthcare. It is therefore appropriate to take a holistic view of the notion of human security.

The interlinking of human security and development is stressed because:

a. Both are people centered.
b. Both are multi-dimensional.
c. Both have orientation towards progress.
d. Both are concerned with human welfare, protection and dignity.
e. Both strive to empower men.
f. Both make Human Development the target.
g. Both human security and development merge into a single whole as a goal to be pursued.