

# ***HUMAN SECURITY AND SOCIETY (A STUDY OF CONCEPTS AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS)<sup>1</sup>***

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## **Abstract**

The study examines the concept of human security and its relationship to society as focused on the concepts. The concept of human security in general focuses on the individual person and not the state as a basic unit of analysis as it was prevalent during the Cold War. It is an attempt to study and clarify the dimensions of the relationship between human security and the human rights system within the framework of society. It examined the concept of human security and the historical dimension of this concept defining the characteristics and axes of human security and its relationship to other concepts and the role of good governance in achieving human security.

***Keywords:*** *Concepts, security, relation, human.*

## **İNSAN GÜVENLİĞİ VE TOPLUM (KAVRAMLAR VE KARŞILIKLI İLİŞKİLER ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA)**

## **Özet**

Çalışma, insani güvenlik kavramını ve toplumla olan ilişkisini kavramlara odaklanarak incelemektedir. Genel olarak insani güvenlik kavramı, Soğuk Savaş sırasında yaygın olduğu gibi temel bir analiz birimi olarak devlete değil, bireylere odaklanır. İnsan güvenliği ile insan hakları

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sistemi arasındaki ilişkinin boyutlarını toplum çerçevesinde inceleme ve netleştirme girişimidir. İnsan güvenliği kavramını ve bu kavramın tarihsel boyutunu inceleyerek, insan güvenliğinin özelliklerini ve eksenlerini ve diğer kavramlarla ilişkisini ve insan güvenliğinin sağlanmasında iyi yönetişimin rolünü tanımlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Kavramlar, güvenlik, ilişki, insan.*

## **Introduction**

Security occupies a prominent place in the international community, especially among decision makers and research centers for its connection to human life, and is a blessing from God almighty who fed them from hunger and safe them from fear, who says the almighty truth in his glorious book, “Elaf Quraysh” to understand the journey of winter and summer.

The concept of human security generally focuses on the individual human being in modern political, security and strategic studies, not the state as a basic unit of analysis as was prevalent in the effects of the Cold War; any strategic, security or political policy should be aimed at achieving the security of individuals besides state security. It is well known that the study of the concept of national security according to security, political and strategic studies focused on threats of a military and security nature to the state, and this continued from the end of the Second World War until the end of the twentieth century, as a series of variables emerged in the 1990s, most notably the emergence of new threats unknown during the Cold War, and the expansion of the field of security threats, which led researchers to focus on a new concept of security called humanitarian security, the threats are no longer limited to the side. The military has even included other threats, including terrorism, ethnic conflicts, economic crises and others.

The emergence of the concept of human security was the result of the nature of the transformations that came after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the collapse of the eastern camp and the end of the cold war, particularly with regard to the nature of the concept of security, the scope of its studies and its threats (the realistic perspective of the cold war is no longer the same, as it is no longer consistent enough to deal with the sources of threat and the security nature of the post-cold war period) (Al-Anzi, 2000, p. 44). The concept of humanitarian security is therefore an important development in the field of political studies, especially security

and strategy, due to the important fact that the citizen represents the central basis of the establishment of the state, which is the focus of the state's policies and objectives, and its security represents the most prominent objectives of the security policies of the state, as the citizen's sense of security represents the main indicator in the evaluation of political and security policies.

The study of humanitarian security is an important issue and an urgent topic for many research centers and universities, as many political systems have sought to make the state safe and stable by taking a limited and narrow security and political vision by making the concept of security in the security of the state or the ruling regime, so that the citizen feels that the policies of security governments are working against him. The imbalance in spending between development allocations and expenditure allocations on armaments is also noted, although there are no clear threats to the national security of the state. Human security does not focus on the absolute concept of the word "security", but takes into account the internationally based sequence of civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights, one of the most prominent strategic objectives of the state and society.

The concept of human security focuses on the idea of upholding human rights to live freely, dignity and safety within society, a life free of poverty, destitution and equal rights for human beings, and the empowerment and development of human capabilities (Mustafa, 2016, p.19), and this study seeks to answer the research questions related to human security:

- What is the concept of human or human security and what is the historical dimension of the concept?
- What are the characteristics and axes of human security within society?
- What does the concept of human security have to do with other concepts?
- What is the role of good governance in achieving the human security of society?

It relied on the descriptive approach, and divided the study into four axes to answer previous research questions:

**The first topic:** the concept of human security and the historical dimension of origin and development.

**The second topic:** the characteristics and axes of human security within the framework of society.

**The third** is the relationship of the concept of human security to other concepts.

**The fourth** is the role of good governance in achieving the human security of society.

### **First research**

#### **The concept of human security and the historical dimension of origin and development**

Since the end of the cold war in the last decade of the last century, new political and security concepts have emerged that are different from those that prevailed, governed and controlled the system of international relations under the bipolar system, the rivalry and the cold war between the Western camps led by the United States and the East, led by the dissolved Soviet Union, most notably globalization, human security, humanitarian intervention and others, although they came in the post-cold war period but have roots in earlier stages. One direction, state security from external aggression and border security, and works to protect national interests (national security of the state), contrary to what came after the end of the Cold War, as the concept of insecurity among some researchers, comes from problems facing citizens as a result of fear of global problems, and that security among others, focuses on protecting human beings from the danger of hunger, disease, unemployment, crime, militia terrorism, environmental hazards, social conflict and political repression, and will be clarified according to the following:

**The first requirement: The evolution of the concept of human security**

**The evolution of the concept of human security will be discussed in this research in two terms as follows:**

**The concept of human security developed during the cold war.**

The term “human security”, although it was recently circulated in the last decade of the last century, was not born during the Post-Cold War period, but extends its roots before that, and its intellectual basis can be observed in many international treaties, most notably the Charter of the United Nations, the International Red Cross Treaty of 1864, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, economic, social and cultural rights and other international documents.

The cold war phase witnessed several attempts to study the concept of human security, most notably the Platz study of 1966, which came with his book marked by human security some reflections, in which he noted that the concept of security is a comprehensive and broad concept that encompasses all social relations that bind groups and communities, and considers that a safe state does not necessarily mean that individuals are safe (Amin, 2009, p. 21).

For independent organizations and committees, the Brand Commission, formed in 1977 by Philly Brand, played a prominent role in defining the concept of security, whose vision focused on addressing North and South issues and issued its report in 1980, in which it explained that the problems facing the world were no longer limited to traditional problems of peace and war, as there were other more dangerous patterns such as hunger, poverty and terrorism, which the international community must address and overcome the growing gaps between the world and the growing gaps between peace and war.

The external military threat has not been the only source of state security and being, but other sources, including poverty, hunger and disease, as well as the transformation of conflicts from external to internal conflicts between individuals and groups, not between States. According to the researcher, most countries did not seek to expand the concept of human security before the end of the Cold War, but focused only on the sources of the threat to national security, especially border security, so we find that humanitarian security is raised in the context of its relationship with the concept of national security, and to what extent they complement each other, and that most countries believe that the security of the individual lies within the framework of state security, which takes the military side only.

## **The development of the concept of security after the end of the Cold War**

After the end of the cold war and the emergence of the United States of America as the single pole in international relations, new security concepts emerged in substance that left a significant difference from traditional concepts of security, and the most prominent variables in the security environment and in international relations are the emergence of new phenomena within the framework of security and political studies, the state is no longer the only actor at the level of national security of states but has added new variables and factors, such as governmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals, the regional system and the international system. The most notable feature of the post-Cold War period and the collapse of the Soviet Union is the increased conflicts, particularly in developing third world countries, most of which have been characterized by internal conflicts within state borders, not conflicts between states.

The concept of security is no longer limited to the security-military aspect, but also guarantees the economic, social, political, environmental, psychological and other aspects that have greatly affected its composition. Borders (Amin, 2009, p 13) *The concept of human security was introduced through the 1994 Un Development Agenda human development report, adopted by some countries such as Japan and Canada as one of its foreign policy instruments, as well as the European Union, which issued the European Strategic Document for Humanitarian Security issued by the European Union in 2004, which takes the human individual as the main unit in the analysis, which indicates that state security - national security - is no longer guaranteed to achieve the security of individuals* (Al-Anzi, 2000, p. 5).

In essence, humanitarian security aims to end all threats to the security of the individual human being in all areas of political, economic, social, environmental, cultural, health and other life, by establishing new security institutions that are appropriate to international situations and developments, reforming existing security institutions, and reforming the international system with its many institutions.

## **The second requirement: the concept of human security**

The jurists did not agree on a specific definition, or an agreed upon formula for the concept of human security, that concept that began to be widely circulated after the end of the Cold War in security and political studies, with the aim of reviewing security concepts in light of international developments, and this does not mean that it is the result of this stage, but rather has roots we can find it within the framework of other concepts such as human rights, collective security, development and others. The term human security has taken crystallization as a new concept within the framework of the concepts of international relations, (it began to be used in the nineties of the last century by a number of countries and governmental and non-governmental organizations) (Moses, 2008, p. 11), and that the concept of human security revolves around ensuring the security of individuals, to include, in addition to traditional security perceptions, other aspects centered within the security of the individual and in a broader framework represented by his state or society (Croaz, 2008, p. 69). Human security is a newly emerging term that crystallized more clearly within the framework of the United Nations, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Eastern camp and the end of the Cold War. The Nobel Prize in Economics is Amartya Sen, who clarified in the Human Development Report of 1994, issued by the United Nations Development Program, which is the first official document that adopted the concept of human security within the conceptual framework of the organization, that the axis of security must include the security of individuals from ensuring the number of risks Such as diseases, terrorism, poverty and drugs, and the existence of an unfair world order, through achieving sustainable development and reforming international institutions such as the United Nations and global economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Development, 2010 (Muhammad Ali, through the realization of good and global partnership 2010). , p. 58). The report also indicated that the new threats to human security require those concerned to find effective mechanisms to address them, and that the concept of security must change from security that includes state security only, to expand security that includes individuals and achieve through sustainable development and others, not through armaments and building Military and security capabilities that deplete the state budget (UNDP Report, 1994,

p. 12). And that it is based on ensuring the ability of individuals to enjoy the results of human development in a safe environment and improving human life (Musa, 2008, p. 12).

As for the International Committee on Intervention and State Sovereignty, human security is defined as “the security of people, their physical safety, their economic and social well-being, respect for their dignity and capabilities as human beings, and the protection of human rights granted to them and their fundamental freedoms,” (December 2001) defined as international security. Human security from fear - oppression, violence, marginalization - and need - and lack of social empowerment) (Al-Hamidi, 2017, p. 44). After the Cold War, some security studies attempted to put forward the concept of human security, to deepen and expand the concept of national security by adding individuals as units of analysis as an alternative to the state. Two concepts of human security emerged:

**The first:** The narrow concept whose basis is traditional security, which is limited to a specific type of humanitarian threat, except the military aspect, and aims to protect humans from external threats, within the framework of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. The narrow concept of human security also focuses on the political dimension of human security after freedom from fear, by focusing on protecting individuals during armed conflicts and wars without focusing on other dimensions. )) (Al-Hamidi, 2017, p. 45).

**The second:** The broad concept that calls for the expansion and development of the concept, so that it includes everything that affects the security of the state and human dignity, and not just maintaining the military aspect of security. This concept was adopted by the United Nations within the United Nations Humanitarian Program in 1994, which includes the inclusion of human security factors other than security that threaten human life, survival and human dignity. Seven factors threaten human security in the economic, food, health, environmental, personal and societal fields. and political. This means a shift from the protection of state security “national security” to the security of individuals, in the sense of focusing on individuals and groups instead of states, it is based on protecting individuals by working to achieve well-being and a good quality of life under the protection of the state as a unified political unit. “Human security is the protection of the vital essence of the life of all human beings in self-enhancing ways. It includes the human being, good

governance, access to education, health care, and ensuring the availability of opportunities and options for each individual to achieve the realization and realization steps towards achievement and achievement. Freedom from want, and the freedom of generations to inherit a healthy environment, and they are the interconnected building blocks of human security” (Deber, 2004, p. 80).

**The third requirement: Some countries’ vision of the concept of human security:**

Some countries, including Japan and Canada, have adopted the concept of human security, which has been introduced as part of their foreign policy, especially in programs related to foreign aid and aid, within the framework of projects to build individual capacities and local communities to provide human security, with a reflection on the quality of life. The vision of some countries about the concept of human security differed, and despite that, the concept was supported at the level of countries, especially Japan, Canada and the European Union, each one having its own vision different from the other:

**First:** The Japanese vision of the concept of human security:

The Japanese vision of the concept of human security is based mainly on the idea of freedom from poverty, which is an expanded vision similar to the vision of the United Nations contained in the Human Development Report of Six 1994 AD, issued by the United Nations Development Program, which explained that the main goal is to achieve and secure the basic economic, social, health and food needs of the human being. Human security according to the perspective of the Japanese government is based on protecting the lives and dignity of individuals and is achieved by guaranteeing freedom from poverty. Based on this vision, the Japanese government launched many international initiatives, within the framework of achieving the concept of human security, most notably led to the establishment of the Human Security Committee in 1999 AD, and it was adopting a foreign policy based on material support for the purpose of achieving human security, especially in times of wars and crises.

**Second:** The Canadian vision of the concept of human security:

The Canadian vision is embodied in the person being free from fear of terrorist threats, crime, drug trafficking and other threats to his security,

and the need for the state to enjoy permanent stability, in order to be able to protect people from violent threats to their rights and safety. Freedom from fear and limiting the use of force and violence by combating the spread of landmines, stopping the recruitment of children in wars, encouraging the role of international humanitarian law, combating the proliferation of small arms, and reforming security sectors are the most prominent features of the Canadian vision of human security. This perception, which is a narrow one, focuses in general on five axes: protecting civilians, participating in peacekeeping, working to prevent conflicts, creating mechanisms for good governance, and finally accountability and achieving security (Croaz, 2008, p. 72). The international initiative came through Canada's launch of an initiative in 1999, which resulted in the establishment of the Human Security Network, which included a group of countries with the aim of working to reach understandings and a common vision of human security (Croaz, 2008, p. 73).

**Third:** The vision of the European Union countries for the concept of human security:

The vision of some European countries through the vision of the European Union indicates that human security is one of the main axes of the Union's foreign and security policy, as it does not aim to achieve political stability only, but also aims to integrate concepts related to human rights and human development, as it is an effective way to bridge the gap between security concepts The traditional and modern ones that came after the end of the Cold War, and in line with the European Union's foreign and security policy. This matter came within the folds of the European strategy to achieve human security in 2004 AD, which was developed by the European Union, to form a more secure and stable world. It referred to the insecurity in specific regions of the world caused by the violation of basic human rights, especially since this strategy focuses on the issue of international intervention. humanitarian. Achieving human security falls within the framework of the social and economic policy of the European Union, which leads to ensuring respect for human rights, creating political pluralism, decision-making and containing crises (Youssef, 2012, p. 532). Thus, the concept of human security has come to mean everything that could threaten the lives of human beings and humanitarian groups, and in areas identified by the report issued by the 1994 humanitarian program, mentioned above.

## **The second topic**

### **Themes and characteristics of human security within the framework of society**

In this topic, we will discuss the axes and the characteristics and characteristics of human security according to the following:

#### **The first requirement: the axes of human security**

The Pakistani Mahbub al-Haq and the Indian Amartya San, in the Human Development Report for the year 1994 AD, defined the concept of human security and identified the foundations of human security in it, which depends on seven main axes, namely (United Nations Development Program Report, 1994, p. 22):

##### **1. The Economic Security Axis:**

It means providing the individual with a guaranteed income from productive, rewarding and permanent work in the light of a comfortable economic life, meaning that individuals have a job opportunity commensurate with their efficiency and capabilities that secure for them a remunerative basic income commensurate with their needs, and in a manner that secures them an adequate housing and a decent life, living normally, and ensuring that they achieve Social justice in the equitable distribution of resources and revenues. The lack of security in the economic aspect is one of the pressing issues in human life, and the most prominent of its basic problems, which constitute continuous inflation, the spread of unemployment among young people and market mechanisms that exacerbate these problems.

Linked to the problem of unemployment is an important issue of instability at work, or what is called temporary employment. These problems and other factors inevitably lead to political tension and instability in some countries (UNDP Report, 1994, p. 24).

##### **2. Food Security Axis:**

It means securing the basic needs of food at a minimum level for all citizens at all times, and ensuring its easy and easy access, in a way that keeps it away from the specter of hunger, and that all human beings have the purchasing power to obtain food, with the need to find national ways to achieve self-sufficiency. Hunger and the food crisis are the most prominent

threats to political systems, especially in developing countries, and the lack of adequate food for immigrants or for certain ethnic groups is one of the problems in developed countries.

### **3. The focus of individual or personal security:**

Personal security is one of the most important dimensions of human security, and it means protecting people from all threats to the lives of individuals emanating from some private and security state agencies that may expose him to physical or psychological abuse during investigation procedures, or mass arrests; to get information from them. As well as everything related to human safety directly from physical violence by the government or by individuals and foreign countries or non-state actors such as armed militias and criminal gangs, especially during sectarian, religious and ethnic tension. Meaning protecting people from violent sources, whether they are issued by state security and partisan institutions or by individuals, especially if they are directed against groups most at risk, such as women, children and minorities. Below are the most important elements or threats to personal security, especially in poor third world countries, which take different forms, such as:

- Threats from government security agencies, such as physical torture and political persecution. Threats emanating from armed groups and militias charged with sectarian and ethnic tension. Threats against women and children, such as rape and domestic violence.

### **4. Political Security Axis:**

In the context of the study of political security in the concept of human security, the issue of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is raised, as political security in which human rights and basic freedoms are preserved, and guarantees living in a society that guarantees and promotes human rights and freedoms and protects it from oppression and persecution, and respects the legitimate rights of individuals to express their opinions are within fair legal frameworks and regulations applicable to all. The issue of violating human rights has become one of the issues that have been raised against some countries in recent times, and has become the subject of criticism of governments for their lack of interest in human rights (Al-Sawy, 1995, pg. 60). Providing aid to it or refusing to include it in international or regional organizations as a form of exclusion and punishment.

## **5. Health Security Axis:**

It is to ensure the availability of the minimum level of health and treatment services for each individual through the provision of medicine and the guarantee of an effective health care system at reasonable prices for the citizen. The provision of appropriate, necessary and basic health care for all individuals is one of the basics of life that the government must provide to sectors of the people and protect them from preventable diseases. As well as taking preventive measures to reduce the spread of diseases and epidemics. It also means living in a healthy environment far from diseases and risks related to poverty and health deprivation resulting from violence. Therefore, efforts are being made to provide systems, prevention and treatment (Al-Ajmi, 2011, p. 81).

## **6. Environmental Security Axis:**

The environment represents one of the concerns and fears at the global and regional levels related to the lack of natural resources or environmental degradation in general. Therefore, human security considers the issue of the environment as a fundamental issue not only at the local level, but also at the regional and international level. Environmental security means that people live in a safe and clean environment and be protected from natural disasters, and environmental damage caused by wrong practices carried out by the person himself or by the state, and the preservation of environmental resources (Mustafa K., 2007, p. 77), and that there be Strategies at the national, regional and international levels to preserve the environment in order to achieve human environmental security within the framework of human security.

## **7. Societal Security Axis:**

Societal security, within the perspective of human security, means the individual's sense of belonging to the community and ensuring the continuity of normal social relations, by ensuring the integrity of social relations and protection from fanaticism, violence, and national, ethnic, religious or sectarian conflict. We may find many conflicts between groups over resources and opportunities, or they may be the result of intolerance and national, religious or sectarian extremism and marginalization within a single state, which leads to many victims, as well as includes protection from threats directed towards social life, especially those seeking to

dismantle the social fabric, and broadcast the division between the people of the same country, and within this framework the cultural security of the community. Achieving societal security means living safely within the framework of the group in a society where human security is achieved.

### **The second requirement: the characteristics of human security**

The concept of human security or human security as a broad concept is based on freedom from fear, freedom from want (need), and living in dignity. The Human Development Report of 1994 issued by the United Nations Development Program identified the characteristics of human security, which are (UNDP Report, 1994, p. 23):

#### **1. The human being is the focus of human security:**

Human security makes the human being the center and focus of analysis, and it is related to the quality of life of people everywhere. It aims at improving the quality of human life and ensuring its security by providing the conditions for eliminating all threats to which it is exposed, human survival and achieving safety of life.

#### **2. Human security is a universal and comprehensive concept:**

Human security is of a global and comprehensive nature, because security threats can be spread easily, and global and comprehensiveness emerge through the fact that threats to human security include all countries of the world with all their capabilities. It is also comprehensive because it meets with other approaches such as human rights and human development. The existence of common cross-border threats, such as environmental disasters, organized crime, terrorism, and others, affects people wherever they are. Therefore, achieving human security requires a global vision and joint cooperation to confront these threats.

#### **3. The components of human security are integrated and multiple:**

Multidimensional human security seeks to protect multiple aspects of human life, which are complementary and interdependent dimensions, meaning that each of them depends on the other. Insecurity includes everything that threatens human survival and dignity, just as achieving dimensions of human security depends on realizing other dimensions. Violent conflicts lead to deprivation and poverty, which lead to conflicts, depletion of resources, increase in diseases and inability to provide

education and services.

#### **4. Sustainable development is the effective tool in achieving human security:**

The effective tool in achieving security is the so-called soft power represented in achieving sustainable human development and the application of human rights requirements, instead of the hard power represented by the military aspect, meaning the possibility of achieving human security through the structural and institutional change of the state in thought and behavior instead of military force.

#### **5. Achieving human security is through early prevention:**

Human security can be achieved through the slogan of early prevention is better than treatment, and it is easier than subsequent intervention after the exacerbation of crises. Therefore, states, the international community and international organizations must work to avoid the occurrence of problems and solve them before they exacerbate in countries, especially developing countries, and then avoid conflicts between individuals in one community

#### **The third requirement: the basic elements of human security**

The international policy literature, in defining the concept of human security, indicates that there is agreement on two important and basic matters: First, protection related to the protection of individuals and societies from dangers threatening their lives. And that human protection lies in the necessity of recognizing basic human rights, and addressing threats to human security through the efforts of national institutions. The second, is empowerment, and it means empowering individuals and developing their capabilities, by providing education, freedom of access to information, building democracy and respecting human rights and freedoms such as freedom of the press, organization and party work, the right to political participation, free elections, and equal opportunities to work and live in a normal and humane manner. The empowered individual can claim his rights, respect his dignity, and achieve his security. The report of the United Nations Development Program in 1994, between the basic elements of human security, two visions: freedom from fear and freedom from need, which must be addressed according to scientific bases. In developed countries, it is an important matter, as individuals see that the threats to their security are crime, drug war, the spread of acquired

immunodeficiency virus, and high levels of pollution. In poor countries, people need freedom from the threat posed by hunger, disease, poverty and lack of shelter and housing.

As for freedom from fear: this vision means focusing on providing human security by protecting individuals and their future from oppression, violence, exclusion and marginalization, injustice, enslavement, armed conflict, civil wars, internal and external terrorism, and achieving peace and disarmament are the most important pillars for providing human security. Freedom from want (deprivation): it focuses on issues such as hunger, diseases and epidemics, and natural disasters, which may cause large numbers of deaths, perhaps more than wars (Al-Hajjar, 2018, p. 55). Deprivation is a broad concept that is included in all fields, including depriving a person from obtaining the most basic of his rights that make him live his life in safety and stability.

The effective and effective treatment for the causes of loss of human security, according to what was stated in the report of the United Nations Development Program for the year 1994 AD, is empowerment, which is based on giving people equal opportunities when they enjoy human rights and freedoms and according to their abilities and energies. Some rights and freedoms require certain specifications and conditions that must be met by the individual. These conditions are available to some people and not available to others.

### **The third topic**

#### **The relationship of the concept of human security with other concepts.**

The concept of human security is related to several concepts that will be addressed according to the two demands:

#### **The first requirement: the relationship of human security to development**

The relationship between security and development is one of the old and modern topics that preoccupied researchers and the interests of the international community - states and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Security and development are inevitable in order for people to live in security and prosperity, and they are two demands that a person aspires to achieve. (Human security and human development

are two issues that reinforce one of them. The other, undoubtedly, provides the context in which individuals can expand their choices and freedoms while focusing on the individual as the means and the end of development) (Mustafa A., 2016, p. 32).

Many researchers in economics focused in their writings and opinions on development on the development of capital, which is the main driver of development, and on the economic models of industry, which changes and affects the nature of the social structure according to their view, especially in developing countries. When putting development programs into practice and practical application in the field, a set of issues, negatives and many problems emerged in some countries, which prompted some researchers to say the need to take into account the social, cultural, political and humanitarian aspects when implementing development programs, so some put a new approach to development that they called development Social and political development, which is considered a new entry point for comprehensive human development (Masika, 2015, p. 87).

The interest in the concept of human or human development emerged, as a reaction to the interest of most development efforts in the economic aspect without paying attention to the human aspect, which led to the transformation of development thought from developing the economy only to a development with a human dimension, in which the human being is a means and a target for development. The human perspective of development has made the human being the central focus of development based primarily on basic human needs, leading to achieving human security, and providing the means, material conditions and guarantees for human empowerment. It does not mean that development should be limited to a time period, but rather another concept, sustainable development, which emerged in the political and economic literature at the end of the last decade of the twentieth century as a result of the exacerbation of environmental deterioration, and the intersection between the demands of environmental protection and the demands of development.

The term human or human development emerged in the early nineties of the last century, within the framework of the Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Program in 1990 AD, which made the human being the main focus in the efforts and goals that development seeks to achieve, through the development of comprehensive sustainable development strategies that enable Societies, especially in

developing countries, seek to develop, grow, build and raise the economic, social, cultural, political and environmental level of human beings, and achieve human rights and human security (Al-Tabi'i, 2001, p. 7). Human or human development is not just adding social and human dimensions to the process of economic development, but rather it is a new and alternative approach and a comprehensive process for all aspects of life, aiming to achieve continuous progress and human well-being through the contributions of all members of society in it and on the basis of equitable distribution of development outcomes.

The United Nations and international organizations played a major role in maximizing the interest in the subject of human development, so the United Nations established the Independent National Committee for International Development Issues in 1977 AD, based on the idea of international cooperation for development between North and South, and this Committee emphasized that the gap between North and South is based on injustice in distribution and inequality before the law and in all areas, noting that hunger constitutes a threat that outweighs military threats (Al-Tabi'i, 2001, p. 34).

The most prominent indication of the relationship between development and security is what the United Nations Secretary-General's Committee on Threats and Limitations referred to in its report "A Safer World, Shared Responsibility 2004", which focused on the changing nature of threats, and how to find alternative strategies to mitigate insecurity and that development be the first line of defense for a collective security system, as fighting poverty will not only save the lives of millions, but will also enhance the state's capabilities to combat terrorism and organized crime and its spread (Mesika, 2015, p. 86).

There is an overlap between the concepts of human development and human security, because they are related to the same dimensions, as the vision of some researchers indicates that the two concepts are synonymous or two sides of the same coin. Especially as they were presented within the human development reports issued by the United Nations Development Program, and the similarity between the two concepts is through the human dimension that the human being is the central focus of security and development at the same time, and the seven dimensions of human security that were mentioned in the Human Development Report issued

by the United Nations Development Program for the year 1994 AD are the same as the seven dimensions of human development.

The dialectical relationship between human security and development is demonstrated by the perception that progress in one field enhances progress in the other. Human development is a broader concept, as it means the process of expanding the choices of individuals over generations, while security means that they are able to exercise their choices in security and freedom. And that the failure of human development leads to accumulations of deprivation that take the form of poverty, hunger, disease and inequality in order to reach a developed economy and lead a stable and secure life. This, in turn, can lead to violence. Therefore, security and development are an unattainable equation in an international environment shared by contradictory principles and international interests.

The most prominent risk of human development is the risk of not being sustainable in achieving its goals, and meeting the development needs of the current generation with future horizons and future generations, which prejudices the role of development in achieving human security, and requires crystallizing the concept of sustainable human development.

The relationship of human security with human development according to the vision of Mahboub al-Haq, who put his ideas and vision in the report of the United Nations Development Program for the year 1994 AD, which played an important role in clarifying and building human development. Mahboub al-Haq's approach answered the question posed by the security program for whom? Security, according to Mahboub's vision, is not related to the state and governments, but to individuals and the people. This new conception of security he called human security, which is not the concept of traditional security. Human security is a contemporary political revolution that embodied a major change in the concept of security. Traditional security, and thus, Mahboub al-Haq put the difference between national security, state armament, and people's security, which is not only border protection, but also the need to affect the lives of people. Human security means achieving happiness by making the individual the best he is. He has the right to a home, continuous work, environmental safety, and others. The dangers facing the individual from drugs, terrorism and poverty must be addressed. Security is achieved according to the beloved of the right through achieving equality in human development and expanding

Participation, peace and the establishment of states on the basis of justice and good democratic governance.

The Canadian vision about the relationship between development and human security is embodied in the economic empowerment of the individual and the quality of life that he must live, and the guarantee of basic human rights. As a result, security is for the benefit of individuals because it is the basis and goal of security. And that the minimum level for achieving human security is the provision of basic needs, development, application of human rights and basic freedoms, social equality, application of just law, and good governance (Al-Tarrah and Hamza, 2003, p. 13).

The achievement of human security within the borders of the state depends on the state's capabilities to achieve the requirements of the people, and to achieve reconciliation between the requirements of human security and state security, given that achieving either of them cannot be achieved in isolation from the other (Amin, 2009, p. 3), and despite the fact that the call for achieving a balance in spending the Human Development Report of 2001 indicated a decrease in spending, for example, on health and education compared to military spending as a percentage of GDP in some countries (Amin, 2009, pg. 5). Here, the state must work within the framework of development and economic reform.

Sustainable human development is a broad and comprehensive concept that lies in expanding opportunities and options for individuals so that people live a long and healthy life within a clean environment, have access to education, enjoy a decent standard of living, and basic freedoms and human rights internationally guaranteed, because they have absorbed many changes in society that have contributed. In its success in all its dimensions, therefore, the approach to human development must be characterized by great flexibility, renewable and permanent. Sustainable human development is certainly development that must be under a democratic system that aims to build a just society and develop human capabilities by empowering citizens, expanding their options, and increasing the opportunities available to them that guarantee freedom, gain knowledge and skills, and develop the institutional framework. The United Nations has set five basic indicators for sustainable human development: Empowerment: by expanding human capabilities and diversifying the options before them so that they can effectively participate in decisions that concern their present and future lives, and cooperation: it is the joint

interaction necessary for national unity and social integration, and personal security: which includes the human right to a free and dignified life far from the threats it faces in the present and the future, and sustainability: which requires the authorities' ability to meet the needs of present and future generations, without negatively affecting the lives of future generations. And justice in distribution: It means justice in the distribution of income, possibilities and opportunities among all citizens without discrimination and discrimination (Al-Tabi'i, 2001, pg. 44)

For this reason, the main goal of development is the human being, as he is the means of development and its goals, and the concept of human development shares with the concept of human security in the basic unit of analysis, not the human being, as he is the center and goal of development, and the achievement of security in its economic, political and security dimensions, they complement each other because they aim to achieve the same goals, but they differ in terms of the method and how to achieve those goals. Human development focuses on providing the basic needs of the human being and expanding the options in front of him, while the concept of human security focuses on institutional reform and finding institutions capable of maintaining the security of individuals and making them able to deal with dangers. that threaten their security.

### **The second requirement: the relationship of human security with human rights**

The essential difference between the concept of human security and the concept of human rights is that, although they refer to the necessity of having a minimum level of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for individuals, regardless of religion, sect, gender, or gender, human security calls for reforming state institutions, especially security, which affects the life of the individual person, and the creation of practical and implementation plans according to the priorities of the set of human rights and the state's need for them in accordance with the conditions that prevail in the state, while the concept of human rights is based mainly on the demand for the achievement of the aforementioned set of rights. On the other hand, the concept of human security can be viewed as being It is more comprehensive and broader than the concept of human rights, because the concept of human rights includes the demand for the necessity of providing legislation and procedures that guarantee human rights and freedoms, such as agreements protecting the rights of women and children,

refugee rights, guaranteeing political freedoms and improving working conditions and others. However, the concept of human security is broader than that calling for institutional reform. For the existing institutions concerned with achieving the security of individuals or establishing new ones that would support this matter (Al-Suwaiti, 2013, p. 65). Perhaps the importance of this development towards institutional reform is due to the proven ineffectiveness of legal rules alone to ensure respect for the rights of individuals. The importance of institutional reform is highlighted by focusing on setting new legal rules to deal with the sources of threats to human security.

### **The fourth topic**

#### **The role of good governance in achieving human security for society**

The most prominent solutions to achieve human security are to find a clear and appropriate mechanism to meet the challenges of human security, which requires dealing with its problems through good governance of a human nature, which is a system of governance that takes into account humanitarian considerations, and works on developing effective mechanisms to achieve it in all its details of human safety and prosperity. It should also focus on finding a set of rules, laws and regulations that deal with human security issues that are embodied in protection, and facing threats that threaten individuals such as conflicts, terrorist acts, diseases and poor levels of basic services, which requires the establishment and development of state institutions, including security, and international cooperation to address these threats in a comprehensive and preventive manner. Empowering individuals and providing them with the skills and ability to act and plan, and the ability to claim their rights and freedoms and to address problems and find solutions to them. Achieving human security does not include mere protection from threats to his life and dignity. Rather, it is necessary to empower humans and societies with human capabilities to satisfy all human needs, and therefore protecting and empowering them is the outcome of the role that sustainable human development can play, and this can only be done through during good governance.

The concept of good governance means that it is a system of governance based on taking into account humanitarian considerations, which is represented by the relationship between the two concepts. While the concept of human security focuses on achieving conditions of human

safety and prosperity, we find that the concept of good human governance focuses on finding a set of general rules that deal with human security issues in This connection.

The term good governance appeared at the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth century, in the literature of political, development and economic sciences, in order to give a value judgment to the ruling systems and their authorities in managing the state and society towards the development, progress and development of society and the achievement of its human security. Thus, good governance has become an expression of the successful management of the state and society, especially when the authority links political, administrative and economic matters, work on administrative and financial reform, reduce the waste of public money by governments, encourage decentralization in state administration at the level of regions and governorates, and give a wide role to civil society organizations. The concept of good governance is a concept invented by international institutions to run the affairs of societies worldwide, in a way that secures a free and dignified life for the citizen in economic, political and social terms.

The demands of the United Nations to seek and implement good governance, in order for countries to develop through a clear vision of the state and government, based on comprehensive sustainable development, investing in the state's human and natural resources, and most importantly, governments' realization that good governance requires the presence of a strategy for the decision maker stemming from the reality of the state and its economic, social and cultural data, it takes into account the culture of the society, especially the religious and national ones, which ultimately leads to agreement on single options for the country's future, its path and its renaissance, and the achievement of human security for all.

The concept of good governance is one of the topics subject to controversy in many matters, especially in terms of its application, standards and outputs, and the first to use this term is international financial institutions. New actors influential in international relations above states, such as international organizations and multinational companies, who spread the term widely. As a result of the modernity of the concept, defining its content, analyzing its vocabulary and defining it is still a matter of contention, as we have indicated, between some institutions such as the World Bank and

the United Nations, and academic institutions such as universities and research centers, scientific periodicals and general encyclopedias.

The World Bank defines the first institution to use the term “good governance” in 1989, that good governance is “the method, method, or set of rules and institutions by which the authority is exercised in managing the state’s economic and social resources in order to achieve development and the public interest” (Ibradsheh, 2014). page 79). This definition includes the process of selecting those in authority, monitoring their activity and replacing them, and the ability of governments to manage human and economic resources and implement sound policies effectively, as well as the respect of both citizens and the state for the institutions that govern the economic and social interactions among them. From the perspective of sustainable human development, it is the governance that enhances and supports human security, preserves human well-being, and expands individuals’ capabilities, choices, and economic, social and political freedoms.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has also given the concept of good governance a more general and comprehensive definition as it is based on the concept of empowerment; He defined it as “the exercise of administrative, economic and political authority to manage state affairs at all levels, and it includes the mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups express their interests and choices with their legal rights, fulfill their obligations and accept mediation to resolve their differences” (Ibradsheh, 2014, p. 76). According to this definition, the administration of the state and society includes three interrelated and integrated dimensions that complement each other: the first: the administrative (institutional) dimension, which includes the nature, effectiveness and efficiency of public administration, and the second dimension: economic and social, related to the nature of public policies for these two sectors in society, and the extent of the impact and development of life Citizens for the better through sustainable human development, which also means the nature and development of civil society institutions, building their independent entity from government institutions and maximizing their role in political, economic and social activities, and finally the third dimension: the political, which relates to the nature of the political system, which must be democratic, the political authority is legitimate and compatible with the legal and political environment and the

requirements for development in the mechanisms of political development, especially in the popular participation in political matters.

In summation of the aforementioned or not mentioned definitions, the good governance is carried out by elected political leaders who take over the administration of the state, and administrative cadres that secure and work to maximize and develop society's economic and social resources, and achieve tangible development to include all state institutions, legislative, executive and judicial, civil society institutions and the sector the private sector in accordance with long-term strategic plans, providing integrity and accountability, respecting and preserving the public interest, and working to improve the lives of citizens and achieve their well-being. Therefore, despite the multiplicity of definitions, they implicitly agree that the ultimate goal and objectives of good governance are to achieve stability and human security, enhance human rights, and expand the capabilities of peoples through sustainable human development.

Good governance, or what is called governance in some sources, has multiple facets or dimensions (Al-Tabi'i, 2001, p. 58).

- The economic and social dimension of good governance or economic governance: it refers to the economic decision-making processes that directly or indirectly affect the economic activities in the country. It is represented in the processes of planning, selection and comparison between alternatives, and decision-making in issues that would develop and diversify the economic activity of the state, in order to achieve well-being and a better life for the human being. It is also related to economic relations with other countries related to the distribution of production, goods and services to members of society and the nature of public policies in the economic and social fields and their impact on citizens in terms of poverty and quality of life from a second angle.

This dimension includes the factors that affect the social aspect, such as fighting poverty, improving life, achieving social justice, and increasing the speed of social and economic development to reach the ranks of developed countries.

The political dimension of good governance or political governance:

This dimension is related to the nature of political authority and the legitimacy of its representation, and is related to drawing up the general

policy of the state and its internal and external relations, as well as in the field of mechanisms for making and implementing political decisions and enacting laws and legislation in the state in order to achieve stability, human security and development. This dimension requires that the political system be a genuine democratic system. The condition of democracy is one of the most prominent and most important conditions for good governance, as it works to conduct and organize free, fair and open elections in which all citizens participate so that citizens can elect their representatives freely and form a responsible parliamentary body with the ability to enact laws for the benefit of the people, with an independent executive authority capable of The law is to be applied and enforced for everyone, and a judicial authority that enjoys independence from the executive and the legislature.

The administrative dimension of good governance or administrative governance: It is a system for implementing agreed and decreed state policies through governmental public sector institutions related to the executive aspects of everything related to economic, political and development life, human rights and dignity and human security. These policies must be characterized by transparency, independence, efficiency and accountability. The essence of guidance in the administrative aspect is based on two important elements: first: administrative guidance, so that the administration is independent of political and financial authority, and second: public employment so that their selection is in accordance with the criterion of efficiency and integrity far from quotas and favoritism, and that employees are subject only to the law and special instructions with their job duties. The administrative dimension is linked to the technical aspect, which constitutes an important factor for the work of the public administration and its efficiency.

The comprehensive dimension or comprehensive governance: the concept of good governance was associated in its beginnings with the term “state and community management” and everything related to the administrative and economic aspects of the concept and the political aspect related to the democratic values prevailing in Western countries. A better life for all members of society, freedom and human security, and an environment that guarantees a high level of health services and the activation of important values such as integrity, control, accountability and transparency. It also contains the processes that direct political, social, and economic relations to protect cultural, religious, and social beliefs.

Likewise, good governance has mechanisms, processes, institutions and standards that vary according to different parties and interests. The World Bank focuses on what stimulates economic growth and openness, while the United Nations Development Program focuses on political openness. In general, the most prominent of these mechanisms can be identified as follows (Al-Sayed, 2016, p. 116):

1. Participation: It means creating appropriate ways and mechanisms for citizen participation, individually or as groups, in public affairs of interest to society, and contributing to decision-making and decision-making processes, especially those decisions that concern their lives, either directly or through elected councils.

Participation includes enabling individuals to participate in the political process by nomination and to vote in elections freely and safely, and to choose representatives, whether councils at the local level or at the country level. Participation also guarantees an effective role for civil society organizations and guarantees the freedom to form trade unions, associations and political parties, and activate them within democratic frameworks. And that participation be open to all, without distinction as to race, sect, social or financial status, those matters that are important to achieving human security.

Participation requires the availability of just laws that guarantee freedom of association and the formation of associations and political parties, freedom of expression and participation in public life. As well as the existence of frameworks and institutions that work to develop the capabilities of citizens to participate constructively in building society and achieving human security. Also, within the framework of popular participation, there must be consensus and consensus for all citizens of different cultures, meaning that the interests related to society may be the subject of disagreement among the members of society, so collective opinion must prevail in order to achieve the public benefit. Broader consensus in the public interest.

2. Sovereignty and the rule of law: The state of good governance should be a state of law and institutions characterized by the rule of law and the rule of law that applies justice, equality and equal opportunities for all, so that the judicial system is transparent and impartial, achieving equality between people before the law and ensuring everyone has his right. In the sense that everyone, rulers and ruled, are subject to the rule of law, and nothing

is superior to the law, and achieving equality before the law includes the reference of laws that must be characterized by justice and its powers over everyone without exception or discrimination and prejudice based on religion, sect, race, social or political status or standard of living. And that these laws comply with international standards and the International Bill of Human Rights, and the rule of law also means the existence of a transparent and impartial judicial system that is not affected by any pressures from any party, and there is no authority over the judiciary except the law, and that is through working on the independence of the judiciary and monitoring of achievement, and that Legal principles are respected with the need to establish the rules of justice and the right to litigation for all citizens, to activate mechanisms for resolving disputes through legal means, and for cases to be heard by an independent court operating within the framework of what is specified by law.

3. Transparency: Transparency is one of the most important characteristics of good governance and includes: the free flow of political, economic, cultural and social information in a timely manner, the right to access it easily and easily from individuals, institutions and all concerned parties, and that information on public accounts is available and directly available to those concerned and interested as well as the ability to monitor the implementation of development projects, and transparency is achieved by announcing all activities, their objectives and their sources of financing.

4. Effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness: Institutions work to achieve results that guarantee the needs of citizens and the best use of resources, and to invest the material and human resources available in the state with high efficiency to achieve comprehensive sustainable development throughout the country and achieve the public interest. Efficiency, effectiveness and scientific management of public institutions and civil society institutions ensure the continuity of achieving progress, sustainable development, human security and the proper utilization of national resources. It includes the ability to implement strategic projects related to the lives of citizens through optimal and effective use of economic and human resources. And the establishment of performance standards that take into account everything related to joint work, especially with civil society organizations, respect for volunteer work and the initiatives of these organizations, as well as the private sector and maximizing its role in society.

5. Accountability and accountability: that good governance be characterized by transparency, accountability and accountability, including the existence of frameworks and mechanisms for accountability and accountability, and accountability and accountability of all those who tamper and steal public money, illegitimate gain, and exploitation of public office for their own benefit, fighting financial and administrative corruption, dealing honestly with public money and ensuring its preservation. By taking the necessary measures to ensure the good behavior of all heads and subordinates in the public and private sector departments in accordance with the laws.

Decision-makers, especially in the government, must be subject to accountability and accountability, and all public and private institutions and civil society institutions should be subject to these mechanisms that would hold those responsible for what they do accountable, meaning that all officials and rulers are subject to the principle of accountability before public opinion and through legal means.

6 . Strategic vision: for good governance to have an ambitious strategic vision for the development of society in the present and the future, and that its work should be in accordance with well-studied, scientific, strategic development plans that are clearly defined and flexible in application, and within specific periods of time, and the ability to correct the paths of their implementation and address any deviations that may appear during implementation and according to the capabilities of the state Material and human. Leaders and citizens must also possess a broad vision and perspective of good governance, so that there is a long-term view of human development and its requirements aimed at the development of society that are based on a clear understanding of the historical context of the cultural, social and economic conditions and data and an agreed future option. According to the concept of good governance, the common vision of the concept of sustainable human development is determined according to the partnership between state institutions and the private sector and in cooperation with civil society organizations, through long-term plans, taking into account the internal and external conditions and variables, studying the risks and threats facing the development process, and trying to develop solutions to the dilemmas facing them.

7 . Decentralization in State Administration: The need for good governance to work in accordance with the principle of distributing powers and authorities to regions and governorates, according to the geographical

division of the state, and managing the affairs of the regions by their people to make them aware that they are the decision-makers in that. The distribution of powers over the regions deepens the feeling of national unity, achieve social integration, enhances the principle of equality, and banishes the specter of discrimination and marginalization.

8 . Equality and social integration: This principle is one of the important principles in good governance, as it is the right of all individuals to access opportunities for social development and advancement and aspiration to improve their conditions, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, achieve their social security and work to provide for their basic needs, welfare and protection without discrimination on the basis of gender or color or religion, ethnic origin or social origin, and that citizens are equal in rights and duties. Respecting the principle of equality and social integration requires the purification and purification of laws from all impurities of discrimination, and the enactment of laws in accordance with the values of justice and equal opportunities, and achieving social justice is a guarantee for achieving human security within the state and society.

Therefore, in order to establish a rational system of governance, the presence of a conscious national civil political leadership that studies the reality of society in a deep scientific study that diagnoses the dilemmas, problems and needs of society in order to build a developed society and achieve human security, and is able to draw up and implement correct policies in all areas, and develop clear strategies and integrated plans to achieve sustainable human development. And that the system of good governance pays attention to education in all its stages and makes it available to all. Through education, a person capable of achieving development in society is built. Building a scientific and knowledge system enhances building the modern state and the political system and arranging its priority, not to mention building a strong independent judiciary that is not affected by political and societal forces. And for good governance to distance itself from the manifestations of militarism and the bearing of arms, and for everyone to realize and feel that the homeland is the homeland of everyone in which they live in safety and security, and to renounce sectarianism, racism, factionalism, hatred and hatred, and to emphasize the unifying national identity. Ensuring freedom of belief, avoiding regional and international conflicts, giving priority to the national interest, giving appropriate opportunities for the work of civil society institutions and

playing their role in pivotal issues, and being a supportive tool for the government in order to strengthen the rule of law and build democracy and good governance through the implementation of awareness campaigns to enhance cooperation and interaction between state institutions and members of society to achieve human security.

## **Conclusion**

The concept of human security as a term has been defined by many different definitions according to the visions of institutions and researchers, but most opinions have common points that emphasize similar and homogeneous contents and goals to a large extent. Democracy is also one of the most prominent and most important foundations for achieving human security within the framework of good governance compatible with the nature of a society that believes in sustainable human development, progress and reform, and that there are real leaders and national parties that believe in democracy and a network of effective civil society organizations, and that they work hard to achieve human security in accordance with the principle of equality. and rule of law. Despite the efforts made to achieve human security, the issue is still facing resistance and regression due to the escalating challenges such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, inter-ethnic and sectarian conflicts, the spread of dangerous diseases, poverty and environmental destruction.

It appears unequivocally that the main problem that human security focuses on is bridging the widening gap between the human being and his basic needs and the institutional performance that suffers from a clear shortcoming in solving the problems that the person suffers from and providing him with the simplest necessities of living in order to live without fear and from Not deprived.

This study attempted to present a comprehensive view of the concept of human security with its multiple dimensions to get out of the narrow meaning associated with national security that prevailed throughout the duration of the Cold War, which focused on the military and political dimension that was no longer so after its end, as it took a broader scope to include the branches of economic, social, cultural and other life. It is in addition to protecting individuals and society from internal and external threats, and thus it can be said that the shift in the international arena and the concepts that were prevalent, has witnessed the focus on the security

of the citizen instead of the security of the state and from external threats to internal threats, so human security came to focus on giving priority In protecting from threats and dealing comprehensively and complementary to achieve basic needs and respect for their rights, and access to freedom from fear and need, which is the essence of human security that is achieved through good governance.

Good governance that works to achieve human security must have a clear, integrated and effective strategy to achieve development, and work to achieve effective participation for all based on the principle of citizenship, in all fields of political, economic, social and cultural life, in addition to activating civil society institutions and forming political parties in accordance with National foundations far from ethnic, religious, sectarian, regional and clan based, and the application of the rule of law.

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