

The Various Concepts of International Security: A Critical Assessment

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
Article History Published Online: 5 December 2020	<i>Security is a delicate and critical issue which passes on various implications to researchers, examiners, strategy creators and associations across the globe. In a general sense, security has to do with the presence of harmony, wellbeing, energy and the insurance of human and actual assets or nonappearance of emergency or dangers to human respect, all of which encourage improvement and progress of any human culture. The idea of security has become a distraction for the many years following the finish of the Cold War which could likewise be alluded to as milestone for different way of thinking with security contemplates. Security, as an idea, has different measurements. It is suitably utilized in brain science, money, data access, public security, safeguard and military issues. The significance of security is equivocal quick its extension keeps on growing each day. The versatile idea of the idea of security pulls in various implications and various perspectives. Security is a significant idea that each human individual cravings and it has a couple of implications however it opposes exact definition. This paper hence inspects the idea of security taking into insight assorted perspectives on various researchers. It similarly covers the thought of public security, worldwide security and the idea of human security, which is the premise of any remaining types of security.</i>
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Security has to do with the cycle associated with mitigating any sort of danger to individuals and their valuable qualities. This is the reason Buzan declares that security is about independence from danger and capacity of states to keep up free character and their utilitarian respectability against powers of progress, which they see as threatening while its main concern is endurance. From the previous, security is by and large consented to be tied in with sensation of being secure in general, dread, nervousness, abuse, risk, destitution, guard, assurance and safeguarding of fundamental beliefs and danger to those qualities. William similarly presents that security is most usually connected with the easing of dangers to appreciate values, particularly those dangers which undermine the endurance of a specific reference object. Imobighe states that

Security has to do with freedom from danger or threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interest and enhance the well-being of its people. Thus internal security could be seen as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies, which could undermine internal cohesion, and the corporate existence of a country and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives, as well as meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. (Ogaba. 2010, pp.35-36).

It could consequently be surmised that security, be it old style, state-driven and conservative or non-conservative, is about insurance of resources including living and non-living assets against misfortune or harm.

There are two significant Schools of Thought to the idea of security – Traditional and Non – Traditional. Customary School of Thought favors the upkeep of the Cold War

origination of security. This way of thinking characterizes security in this sense to mean wellbeing from threat and from outside assault or penetration. Customary security worldview is a pragmatist develops of security in which the referent article is the state. It compares security with harmony and avoidance of contention through military methods for example discouragement approaches, non-hostile protection and such. This way of thinking is firmly attached to the military and that is the reason Barry Buzan sees security as immature and should have been restored. Nwolise thinks that the Cold War period gave the advanced control to the customary security convention to the degree that security lay on the accept that solitary a military framework can productively discourage assault and danger of power. This likewise counts with Ken Booth position when he declares that,

One of the themes of the new thinking is the idea that security policy should have political accommodation as a primary and persistent aim. The negative effect of identifying security almost exclusively with military was evident throughout the cold war. This approach can be described as strategic reductionism which is conceiving security in a technical and mechanistic military way as manifested in an obsession with military balance and the use of state-of-the-art technology. (Nwolise, 2008, p.349)

The second way of thinking on the conceptualization of security is non-conventional school. This school endeavors to enlarge and develop the meaning of security. It contends that different issues like climate, political, financial and social dangers jeopardizes the lives and properties of individual as opposed to the focus on the endurance of the state. It does suggests that a dominantly military definition doesn't value the way that the best danger to state endurance may not be military however natural, wellbeing, political, social and

monetary. The contemporary thoughts and assessment on security are sweeping as appropriately sees by Sola Ogunsanwo,

Security is more than military security or security from external attacks. For many inhabitants in the developing countries, security is conceived as the basic level of the struggle for survival. Therefore, in order to provide an integrated African Security Assessment, the non – military dimension of security should be added. Henceforth, security as a concept should be applied in its broader sense to include economic security, social security, environmental security, food security, equality of life security and technological security. (Ochoche, 1997, p.27)

In any case, security in this sense is human liberation situated. It implies that individuals/residents should be freed from those difficulties, challenges and limitations that may keep them from completing what uninhibitedly they would decide to do which incorporates scourges, neediness, mistreatment, helpless training, emergencies, etc. Today, governmental issues, biological issues, financial and segment issues which are non-military will in general posture genuine dangers to individual's security. This brings forth the idea of human security which will be talked about consequently in this part.

Barry Buzan gives a hypothetical knowledge to the comprehension of the idea of security and he recognizes three degrees of examination which are the individual level, public level and global level. He is of the assessment that singular security which different researchers called individual security includes those qualities individuals try to make sure about which incorporate life, wellbeing, status, opportunity and abundance. In this way, the idea of human security radiates from the traditional security examines which fixates on the security of the state. Its center is people and its definitive end point is the security of individuals from conventional and non-customary dangers. Focus to this idea is the conviction that human security hardships can undermine harmony and solidness inside and among states. The Commission on Human Security (CHS) in one of its work characterizes human security as,

Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from serious and persistent 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 that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity. (Adedoyin, 2013, p.125)

State that human security covers each region of human requirements. This is the reason it fills in as the premise, all things considered, and classifications of security. Since, human security offers supremacy to individuals and their unpredictable social and financial cooperation's, it gets its persuading quality from the way that depends on the worldwide concern and dangers to human security are not, at this point disconnected issues. It is relevant to express that danger to human security are not difficult to oversee if preventive measures are taken at proper time before it advances to crushing state. Human security is described by seven elements of security. These are,

• **Economic Security:**

This type of security requires an assured basic income for individuals mostly from productive and remunerative work or from a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure and the economic security problem may be more serious in third world countries. Major threats of economic security are poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of income.

• **Food Security:**

Food security demands that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. Major threats to this include hunger, famines and the lack of physical and economic access to basic food. Though United Nations maintain that the overall availability of food is not a problem; rather the problem often is the poor distribution of food and lack of money/purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited.

• **Health Security:**

This tends to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy daily life. In less - developed countries, the major causes of death traditionally were infectious and diseases, inadequate health care, new and recurrent diseases including epidemics and pandemics, poor nutrition and unsafe environment and unsafe lifestyles; whereas in develop countries, the major killers are diseases of the circulatory system. In both developing and industrial countries, threats to health security are usually greater for poor people in local areas, particularly children. This is as a result of poor or bad nutrition and inadequate access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities.

• **Environmental Security:**

The primary goal of this is to protect people from the short and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. In the third world countries, lack of access to clean water resources is one of the greatest environmental threats while the major threats in industrial countries are air pollution and global warming which are caused by the emission of greenhouse gases.

• **Personal Security:**

This is all about the protection of individuals and people from physical violence either from the state or outside the state. It could be from violent individuals, sub-state actors and from domestic abuse. Hence, the greater and the common threat to personal security from the state, other states, groups of people, individuals or gangs, industrial, workplace or traffic accidents. The security threats and risks on persons and often families are many and vary from place to place and also from time to time.

• **Community Security:**

Community security aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships, values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional communities, particularly minority ethnic groups are often threatened. About half of the world's states have experienced some inter-ethnic rivalry. Threats to community security are usually from the group, between groups, from dominant groups.

• Political Security:

This grasps assurance and insurance of basic common liberties of populace. It is worried about whether individuals live in a general public that respects their essential opportunities. Some of dangers joined to these are political or state suppression, including torment, vanishing, basic freedoms infringement, detainment and detainment. Common liberties infringement is regular during times of political distress and by security organizations in the underdeveloped nations.

In this way, Nations of the world organize the wellbeing of its regional respectability, assets and its whole populace. This illuminates the conviction that public security is the protection of freedom and power of a country state. In actuality, each nation has an enormous number of interests to ensure. These interest set up comprise the public interest which begins from values, great administration and assurance of social and financial prosperity of the whole populace. In light of this, one may depict public security as the assurance and upkeep of public interest of a state or country. This compares with Harold Brown's discernment when he characterizes public security as the capacity to safeguard the country's actual trustworthiness and domain; to keep up its monetary relations with the remainder of the world on sensible footing; to protect it nature, organizations and administration from interruption from outside and to control its boundaries. The new school has moved public security past military domain to incorporate non-military variables. It keeps up that outdated origination of security can't catch current security dangers like yearning, joblessness, neediness, ecological embarrassment, etc. This educated McNamara when he alerts that;

Any society that seeks to attain adequate military security against the background of acute paucity of food, population explosion, low level of production, low per capital income, low technological development, inadequate and insufficient public utilities and chronic problem of unemployment has a false sense of security. (Nwolise, 2008, p.350)

This showcases the significance of contemporary thinking about national security and this informed the thinking of Nwolise when he postulates that,

A country may have the best armed forces in terms of training and equipment, the most efficient police force, the most efficient custom men, the most active secret agents and best quality prisons, but yet be the most insecure nation in the world as a result of defence and security problems within bad governments, alienated and suffering masses, ignorance, hunger, unemployment or even activities foreign residents or companies. (Abolurin, 2011, p.184)

To Professor Charles Maier of Harvard University, public security is the ability to control those homegrown and unfamiliar conditions that the popular assessment of a given society accept are important for it to make the most of its own self-assurance or self-rule flourishing and prosperity. From the prior, public security can be viewed as the entirety of a country's push to ensure and save the express, its foundations, lives and property and the prosperity of its whole populace. In

aggregate, the idea on current security demonstrates that the idea goes past the safeguard of the domain yet in addition perceives the different segments and organizations of express that have a lot of duty in guaranteeing security of a state since no nation will permit itself to endure inside or outer danger. Clearly public security isn't the sole duty of the military alone yet in addition the populace, Customs, Prison, Immigration, Police, Civil Defense and other private inner security associations.

Along these lines, International security is portrayed as the endeavors and measures taken by countries, local and global associations to guarantee common endurance and wellbeing using tact and military activities. As per Ogaba, the idea of security at the global level is based on state - driven origination of security. Worldwide security is consequently inseparable from a worldwide political situation which characterizing trait is the dissemination of force in the global framework. Worldwide security is in this way the public security or state security in worldwide field. Buzan sees the investigation of worldwide security as in excess of an investigation of danger yet additionally an investigation of which dangers can be endured and which requests prompt activity. He sees the idea of security as not either force or harmony however something in the middle. Joined Nations Development Program (UNDP) Report of 1994 characterizes worldwide security as independence from dread and independence from need. The report sees that security must be guaranteed from two purposes of perspectives. To start with, is the security of the weak individuals and gatherings in various piece of the world from rough clashes brought about by highway and intrastate emergencies and war. The subsequent view is the wellbeing of the individuals from neediness, craving, joblessness and different sorts of social, monetary and political hardships. Worldwide security can likewise be called worldwide security and a few measurements which incorporate; human, ecological, public, transnational, and trans-social security.

To close I might want to state that, the idea of global security entertainer has been extended from people, gatherings, and countries, administrative and non-legislative associations. Worldwide associations like United Nations and other mainland cum sub – provincial associations are working indefatigably to advance and keep up world harmony as it comprises the apt target of these associations.

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