

Human Security and Rights in Middle East

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Abstract: *(Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person).* The term Human Security was first popularized by the United Nations Development Program in the early 1990s. It emerged in the post-Cold War era as a way to link various humanitarian, economic, and social issues in order to alleviate human suffering and assure security.

Human security calls for a focus on individuals and communities rather than states and nations, and on social and psychological well-being. It recognizes that individuals and communities are threatened by events that are beyond their control, and requires that such protection be 'institutionalized, not episodic, responsive, not rigid, preventative, and not reactive'.

The impact of conflict on human security is severe, directly affecting all dimensions of human security (economic, financial, food, sanitary, environmental, personal, gender, community and political). Moreover, the resulting indirect consequences of Arab spring can continue to be felt years after the conflict ends.

Thus, the face of violence in the Arab world has changed dramatically over recent decades—becoming dispersed, disfigured, and more fluid. States have struggled to respond effectively to these changes. Increasingly, there is an understanding that the changing nature of violence requires a new response, resulting in a gradual shift from national and international security to human security.

Keywords: Human security, Social Security, International Security.

1. HUMAN SECURITY AND RIGHTS IN MIDDLE EAST

Introduction: (Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality).

Human security reflects the impact of values and norms on international relations. Human security argues that there is an ethical responsibility to reorient security around the individual. Not only the emergence of new threats, which led to international norms and values superseding national ones, but also targets became global.

Although documents asserting individual rights go back to the Magna Carta (1215) and the English Bill of Rights (1689), the idea of human rights, which is closely related to natural rights, were conceptualized by the Enlightenment philosopher and political theorist, John Locke (1632–1704) as natural and inalienable rights given to men by God that government could not take away. Locke advocated the view that men have rights by their nature, and natural rights of the people should be protected by the government. His ideas which are the basis of human rights and classic liberalism are still used to proclaim moral inviolability of men in the face of oppressive government today.

A human world where people can live in security and dignity, free from poverty and despair, is still a dream for many and should be enjoyed by all. In such a world, every individual would be guaranteed freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to fully develop their human potential. Building human security is essential to achieving this goal. In essence, human security means freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety or even their lives.

The emergence of the human security discourse was the product of a convergence of factors at the end of the Cold War. These challenged the dominance of the neorealist paradigm's focus on states, "mutually assured destruction" and military security and briefly enabled a broader concept of security to emerge. The increasingly rapid pace of globalization; the failure of liberal state building through the instruments of the Washington Consensus; the reduced threat of nuclear war between the superpowers, the exponential rise in the spread and consolidation of democratization and international human rights norms opened a space in which both 'development' and concepts of 'security' could be reconsidered.

The Arab people are seeking human Security, rights and democracy that has been lacking for decades. Yet the post-Arab spring developments did not help to change human security conditions. Polarizations in the societies and the violence spreading in the region have further jeopardized human security in the region. The Council of Europe, which is guardian of those rights and developments in the region focusing on the concept of "human security," will be evaluated in order to find an answer to the following question: Is it possible to improve human security conditions by establishing a "Council of ME states" or expanding membership of the Council of Europe to the ME countries? The idea of human rights, which underlay the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789, re-emerged and developed strength after the Second World War following the experiences of Nazism and Fascism. The calls for human rights standards to protect citizens from abuses by their governments gained enormous importance. The International Bill of Human Rights:

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two international covenants, on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are the basic international framework for the protection of human rights declared after the Second World War. The Genocide Convention and the Convention against Torture are other important treaties in terms of human rights and security. Yet committees monitoring their implementation cannot force a state to comply. The 208-page report, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), said water shortages, a lack of representative government, security and rising hunger and malnutrition were key threats to human security in the Arab world.

According to UN estimates, Arab countries will be home to around 395 million people by 2015 compared to about 317 million in 2007 and 150 million in 1980. About 60 per cent of the population is expected less than 25 years old "making this one of the most youthful regions in the world," the report said.

The concept of human security, which was first introduced in the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) 1994 Human Development Report, is closely related to the respect for human rights and for democratization. In contrast to earlier state-centered security understanding, which focuses on protection of the state, the concept of human security emphasizes the protection of individuals. It comprises everything that is "empowering" for individuals: human rights, including economic social and cultural rights, access to education and health care, equal opportunities, good governance, etc.⁹ Extreme poverty, inequalities among and within countries, environmental damage, pandemics, discriminations, and human rights violations, which transcend national frontiers, cannot be handled by traditional military security understanding. Hence, the military conception of security had been superseded by a global conception of the democratic security of populations.

Thus, one can clearly argue that, the face of violence in the Arab world has changed dramatically over recent decades—becoming dispersed, disfigured, and more fluid. States have struggled to respond effectively to these changes. Increasingly, there is an understanding that the changing nature of violence requires a new response, resulting in a gradual shift from national and international security to human security. Human security grew out of dissatisfaction with state centered approaches to security, which emphasizes the integrity of state boundaries and the importance of military force. Human security offers a multifaceted and integrative approach to human development, human needs, and human rights, within a discourse that places individuals and communities at the center of analysis and prioritizes non military mechanisms as a means of achieving security. The people centered approach of human security recognizes that peace and social justice will not be realized unless people are protected from threats to their rights and basic needs. The Middle East is currently a geopolitical fulcrum of conflict, and Turkey is at risk of being drawn into the mix. Both domestically and regionally, Turkey faces major challenges, and it is important to map out the potential human security policies that may be undertaken in response to these challenges. Civil society has the opportunity to foster strategic alliances, engage minorities, and elevate the voices of those actors advocating for a human security centered approach to peace. Adopting a human security prism in response to the crises facing the Middle East offers an opportunity for peace building and

Development that prioritizes the well being of people. Top down nation building in the Middle East has thus far failed to incorporate human needs, and continues to suffer a deficit of democratic, inclusive politics. A wave of popular uprisings is demonstrative of the peoples' dissatisfaction with current policies.

However, the transition from a security that has been identified solely with defense issues to a multidimensional human security based on the respect for all human rights and democratic principles has been realized. Some steps were decided to be taken for contributing to sustainable development and especially to the eradication of extreme poverty, which is a denial of all human rights in the Arab world. Furthermore, steps for reinforcing prevention at the root of different forms of violence, discrimination, conflict and internal strife, mainly on civilian populations in all regions of the world were taken.

As a result of these developments, forms of government, human rights gender equality have all become international issues. Democracy is no longer an issue confined to territorially enclosed communities. The human needs and rights that comprise human security are slowly becoming part of decision-making relating to security. People's awareness and expectations of rights has an impact. Similarly, people's expectations and attitudes toward governance and authority have evolved. The first two conceptions of human security related to basic human rights and their deprivations in the (ME) region, particularly focusing on the post-Arab spring developments, will be evaluated.

The Concept of Human Security and its Added Value:

The Commission on Human Security defines human security as 'protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human fulfillment, protecting vital freedoms – fundamental to human existence and development. Human security means protecting people from severe and pervasive threats, both natural and societal, and empowering individuals and communities to develop the capabilities for making informed choices and acting on their own behalf

The idea of human rights, which underlay the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789, re-emerged and developed strength after the Second World War following the experiences of Nazism and Fascism. The calls or human rights standards to protect citizens from abuses by their governments gained enormous importance. The International Bill of Human Rights: the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two international covenants, on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are the basic international framework for the protection of human rights declared after the Second World War. The Genocide Convention and the Convention against Torture are other important treaties in terms of human rights. Yet committees monitoring their implementation cannot force a state to comply. The Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerability whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security, by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state. However, the Social security implicitly covers all the risks involved in the loss of means of subsistence for reasons beyond a person's control. Human security holds that a people-centered, multi-disciplinary understanding of security involving a number of research fields, including development, international studies, strategic studies and human rights as well. Commission on Human Security (CHS): The CHS was established in 2001 to help place human security in the mainstream of UN activities. The Commission on Human Security (CHS), was established in 2001 to help place human security in the mainstream of UN activities.

As argued by the Commission on Human Security (CHS). It is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) 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." (CHS: 2003: 4). Human Security focuses primarily on protecting people while promoting peace and assuring sustainable continuous development. It emphasizes aiding individuals by using a people-centered approach for resolving inequalities that affect security. One of the major failings of Human Security, according to its critics, is that it is too all encompassing and that it fails to achieve its ambitious goals for improving the human condition. Still, the relevance of this concept for addressing the world's most pressing issues seems clear. Security has gone global. It is no longer simply related to the security of nation states. The security of the individual now directly impacts the security of the state and vice versa.

Human Security Unit, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) The Human Security Unit (HSU) is part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) since 2004. It manages the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) and supports ongoing discussions at the General Assembly. Its objectives are:

- 1- Underscore the importance of human security for all.
- 2- Respond to different situations of human security.
- 3- Develop practical tools.
- 4- Disseminate lessons learned and foster collaboration.

In describing what Human Security is, former Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan writes in the Foreword to Human Security and the New Diplomacy:

“During the cold war, security tended to be defined almost entirely in terms of military might and the balance of terror. Today, we know that ‘security’ means far more than the absence of conflict. We also have a greater appreciation for nonmilitary sources of conflict. We know that lasting peace requires a broader vision encompassing areas such as education and health, democracy and human rights, protection against environmental degradation, and the proliferation of deadly weapons. We know that we cannot be secure amidst starvation, that we cannot build peace without alleviating poverty, and that we cannot build freedom on foundations of injustice. These pillars of what we now understand as the people-centered concept of ‘human security’ are interrelated and mutually reinforcing.”

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals, passed in 2000, were one attempt to codify the scope of Human Security and make it measurable. Now, Human Security has entered the daily vocabulary of government officials, military and non-government personnel, humanitarian aid workers, and policymakers. The relevance of protecting human beings for international security has now been recognized, but it is the implementation that is proving difficult. (CHS), states that health is not just the absence of disease, but also a state of complete mental, physical, and social well-being, with good health being intrinsic to human security since security is about protecting human lives. Not all health issues, however, are related to human security. The final CHS report in 2003, Human Security Now, named four conditions significantly linked with human security:

- (1) Scale of disease burden, now and into the future.
- (2) Urgency of need for action.
- (3) Depth and extent of impact on society.
- (4) Externalities that can exert ripple effects beyond particular diseases, persons, or locations of many health problems, those considered most germane to human security are:

- (1) Global infectious disease.
- (2) Conflict and humanitarian emergencies.
- (3) Impoverishment and inequity.

The Program of the 1994 for the Human Development Report. (HDR) is considered a milestone publication in the field of human security, with its argument that insuring freedom from necessity “and “freedom from apprehension” for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity. A new era of increased openness has prompted OHCHR to adapt its work in the Middle East (ME) region, in view of opportunities and challenges to promote and protect human security and rights. A lack of freedoms, social justice and democratic participation has been central to the uprisings witnessed since late 2010. In several countries, protests culminated in the departure of long-standing leaders. These countries are now engaging in far-reaching and promising political, legal and institutional reforms. Smaller-scale protests demanding political change and improved socio-economic conditions have been witnessed elsewhere. The region is also affected by long-standing conflicts/disputes, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Further, significant numbers of migrants and stateless persons face discrimination in many countries. Discrimination of women is a long-standing and urgent concern. Inequalities throughout the region, in terms of economic and social human rights, require effective responses. Against this backdrop, OHCHR’s strategy will be implemented with due regard for the specific human rights situation and needs in each particular national context.

However in broad fact that, The principal possible indicators of movement toward an individualized conception of security lies in the first place in the evolution of international society's consideration of rights of individuals in the face of potential threats from states. The most obvious foci of analysis here are the UN Charter, the UN DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, (1948), and its associated covenants (1966), and conventions related to particular crimes, like genocide, and the rights of particular groups, like women, racial groups, and refugees.

Following the conclusion of the activities of the CHS and as per its recommendations, the Advisory Board on Human Security (ABHS) was created as an advisory body to the Secretary General and to follow-up the policy recommendations of the CHS. In specific, the ABHS has undertaken the role to:

- (i) Advise the UN Secretary-General on issues relating to the management of the UNTFHS.
- (ii) Further promote the human security concept.
- (iii) Increase the impact of human security projects funded by the Trust Fund.

The ABHS has been instrumental in the establishment, in 2004, of the Human Security Unit (HSU) at the UN Secretariat. The overall objective of the Unit is twofold: (i) management of the UNTFHS and (ii) the development of the Trust Fund into a major vehicle for the acceptance and advancement of human security within and outside the UN. Since its establishment in 1999, the UNTFHS has funded more than 175 projects in approximately 70 countries.

2. UNDP'S. (UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME'S.) 1994 DEFINITION

The global attention the concept of human security in the Programs 1994, Human Development Report sought to influence the UN's 1995, World summit, (social development in Copenhagen). The UNDP's 1994 definition of human security argues that the scope of global security should be expanded to include threats in seven areas:

1- Economic security: Economic security or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future. It includes: probable continued solvency. Predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity, such as a country. Economic security is composed of basic social security, defined by access to basic needs infrastructure pertaining to health, education, dwelling, information, and social protection, as well as work-related security. More over the income security and voice representation security. Basic security means limiting the impact of uncertainties and risks people face daily while providing a social environment in which people can belong to a range of communities, have a fair opportunity to pursue a chosen occupation and develop their capacities by decent work.

The main pillars or dimensions for the basic human security:

Income security: Which denotes adequate actual, perceived and expected income, either earned or in the form of social security and other benefits. It encompasses the level of income (absolute and relative to needs), assurance of receipt, and expectation of current and future income, both during working life and in old age or disability retirement. Classic income security protection mechanisms include a minimum wage machinery, wage indexation, comprehensive social security, and progressive taxation.

Representation security: Which refers to both individual representation and collective representation? Individual representation is about individual rights enshrined in laws as well as the individuals' access to institutions. Collective representation means the right of any individual or group to be represented by a body that can bargain on their behalf and which is sufficiently large, sufficiently independent and sufficiently competent to do so. Independent trade unions with the right to collectively bargain over wages, benefits, and working conditions as well as to monitor working practices and strike have been typical forms of granting representation security.

Labor market security: this kind arises when there are ample opportunities for adequate income-earning activities. It has a structural component, in that it represents the types and quantity of opportunities. Furthermore, it has a cognitive side, as it also features expectations that opportunities are or will become adequate. Policies aimed at enhancing this form of security have included full-employment oriented macro-economic policies, the creation of employment agencies, and other placing services.

Employment security: It is the protection against loss of income-earning work. For wage and salary workers, employment security exists in organizations and countries, in which there is strong protection against unfair or arbitrary dismissal and where workers can redress unfair dismissal. For the self employed, it means protection against sudden loss

of independent work, or business failure. Typical forms of enhancing employment security have been protection against arbitrary dismissal, regulations on hiring and firing, and imposition of costs on employers for failing to adhere to rules.

Job security: this signifies the presence of niches in organizations and across labour markets allowing the workers some control over the content of a job and the opportunity to build a career. Whereas employment security refers to the opportunity of a worker to continue working in an enterprise, job security refers to the worker's ability to pursue a line of work in conjunction with his or her interests, training and skills. Protection mechanisms have consisted of barriers to skill dilution such as craft boundaries, job qualifications, restrictive practices, craft unions, etc.

Work security: It denotes working conditions in organizations that are safe and promote workers' well being. Classic "occupational health and safety" provisions shielding workers from occupational hazards, diseases, and injuries are an integral part. Work security goes beyond this, though, in addressing the modern scourges of stress, overwork, absenteeism, and harassment. Protection devices for work security include provisions and insurance against accidents and illness at work, and limits on working time.

Skill reproduction security: This point denotes workers' access to basic education as well as vocational training to develop capacities and acquire the qualifications needed for socially and economically valuable occupations. Ways to further skill reproduction security include policies to generate widespread opportunities to gain and retain skills through education, apprenticeships, and employment training

Economic security requires an assured and secures the basic income for individuals all over the world, usually from productive and remunerative work or, as a last resort, from a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure. While the economic security problem may be more serious in developing, concern also arises in developed countries as well. Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and venous violence.

Food security: The Food security requires that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. It is the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. According to the UN, the overall availability of food is not a problem; rather the problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power. In the past, food security problems have been dealt with at both national and global levels. However, their impacts are limited. According to UN, the key is to tackle the problems relating to access to assets, work and assured income (related to economic security). 1996 World Food Summit: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

"Food security in the dictionary of World Health Organization (WHO):

All people at all times have both physical and economic access to enough food for an active, healthy life. The ways in which food is produced and distributed are respectful of the natural processes of the earth and thus sustainable both the consumption and production of food are governed by social values that are just and equitable as well as moral and ethical.

- The ability to acquire food is ensured.
- The food itself is nutritionally adequate and personally and culturally acceptable.
- The food is obtained in a manner that upholds human dignity."

Health security: The WHO, established in 1948, is a specialized agency of the UN system that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. It defined "global public health security" as "the activities required, both proactive and reactive, to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that endanger the collective health of populations living across geographical regions and international boundaries". Two WHO reports, World Health Day 2007 and World Health Report 2007, have listed several issues pertaining to health security. It aims to guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy synonyms. In developing countries, the major causes of death traditionally were infectious and parasitic diseases, whereas in industrialized countries, the major killers were diseases of the circulatory system. Today, lifestyle-related chronic diseases are leading killers worldwide, with 80 percent of deaths from chronic diseases occurring in low- and middle-income countries. However the UN, in both developing and industrial countries, threats to health security are usually greater for poor people in rural areas, particularly children. This is due to lack of proper nutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities.

Environmental security: Environmental security is the relative public safety from environmental dangers caused by natural or human processes due to ignorance, accident, mismanagement or design and originating within or across national borders. Environmental security aims to protect people from the short- and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment. In developing countries, lack of access to clean water resources is one of the greatest environmental threats. In industrial countries, one of the major threats is air pollution, Global warming which caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, is another big environmental security issue. The relevant international organizations have not created a definition to guide policy. For example, the United Nations Environment Program and the World Health Organization do not have definitions for environmental security and the United Nations Development Program only refers to it briefly in its 1994 annual report on human development on page 28: "Environmental threats countries are facing are a combination of the degradation of local ecosystems and that of the global system. These comprise threats to environmental security." NATO. The 1997 NATO science program priority areas included "scientific problems related to environmental security including the reclamation of contaminated military sites, regional environmental problems and natural and man-made disasters; affordable cleanup technologies are of particular interest.

Personal security: Personal security aims to protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults. For many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime. Moreover, Personal security is a general condition that occurs after adequate efforts are taken to deter, delay, and provide warning before possible crime, if such warning occurs, to summon assistance, and prepare for the possibility of crime in a constructive manner. To human development's objective of 'growth with equity', human security adds the important dimension of 'downturn with security'. Human security acknowledges that as a result of downturns such as conflicts, economic and financial crises, ill health, and natural disasters, people are faced with sudden insecurities and deprivations. These not only undo years of development but also generate conditions within which grievances can lead to growing tensions. Therefore, in addition to its emphasis on human well-being, human security is driven by values relating to security, stability and sustainability of development gains.

Community security: Community security aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationship and 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 strife. The United Nations declared 1993 the Year of Indigenous People to highlight the continuing vulnerability of the 300 million aboriginal people in 70 countries as they face a widening spiral of violence.

In broad terms the Community Safety or Community Security (CS) is, according to the UNDP, a concept that seeks to operationalize human security, human development and state-building paradigms at the local level. The contemporary concept of community security, narrowly defined, includes both group and personal security. The approach focuses on ensuring that communities and their members are "free from fear". Yet, a broader contemporary definition also includes action on a wider range of social issues to ensure "freedom from want". Like community safety and citizen security, it promotes a multi-stakeholder approach that is driven by an analysis of local needs. By emphasizing the "community" aspect the concept seeks to embrace both cultures and contexts that are "individual-oriented", including many in Latin America, and cultures and contexts that are "group oriented", as are many in Africa and South Asia. The customization of CS programs depends on the specific context, but a core characteristic of the approach is a bottom-up focus on security creation and stabilization. As an approach, CS is not dealing with security creation on a national level, for instance through top-down legislation or peace agreements on a government level. Instead it focuses on short- and long term solutions to security problems in specific communities.

Therefore the "Community" does not just refer to individual community members, but refers to all actors, groups and institutions within the specific geographic space. It therefore also includes civil society organizations, the police and the local authorities that are responsible for delivering security and other services in that area. Examples of agencies working with a Community Safety approach are Safe world, Danish Demining Group. and the Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. (DCAF).

Political security: Political security is concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. According to a survey conducted by Amnesty, political repression, systematic torture, ill treatment or disappearance was still practised in 110 countries. Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political

unrest. Along with repressing individuals and groups, governments may try to exercise control over ideas and information.

The political aspect of security has been offered by Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, Jaap de Wilde as an important component of national security, Political security is about the stability of the social order. Closely allied to military security and societal security, other components proposed in a framework for national security in their book "Security: a new framework for analysis", it specifically addresses threats to sovereignty. System referent objects are defined, such as nation –states, nations, transnational groups of political importance including tribes, minorities, some religious organisations, systems of states such as the European Union and the United Nations, besides others. Diplomacy, negotiation and other interactions form the means of interaction between the objects.

Since then, human security has been receiving more attention from the key global development institutions, such as the World Bank. The evolution of human security in international organizations, concluding that the concept has been manipulated and transformed considerably since 1994 to fit organizational interests.

Human security is indebted to the human rights tradition (the ideas of natural law and natural rights). The development of the human security model can be seen to have drawn upon ideas and concepts fundamental to the human rights tradition. Both approaches use the individual as the main referent and both argue that a wide range of issues, civil rights, cultural identity, access to education and healthcare are fundamental to human dignity. A major difference between the two models is in their approach to addressing threats to human dignity and survival. Whilst the human rights framework takes a legalistic approach, the human security framework, by utilizing a diverse range of actors, adopts flexible and issue-specific approaches, which can operate at local, national or international levels.

The nature of the relationship between human security and human rights is contested among human security advocates. Some human security advocates argue that the goal of human security should be to build upon and strengthen the existing global human rights legal framework. However, other advocates view the human rights legal framework as part of the global insecurity problem and believe that a human security approach should propel us to move above and beyond this legalistic approach to get at the underlying sources of inequality and violence which are the root causes of insecurity in today's world. However, in several senses there is a natural fit between human security concepts and humanitarian principles. The concern with the protection of people or individuals is a core humanitarian value as well as of human security. In this sense it shares human security's merging of development and security and the casting of the protection of life as the referent object.

Even though, Human security and humanitarian action also shared a similar process of evolution. The rise of the human security discourse in the 1990s paralleled an equally rapid expansion in humanitarian roles and a broadening in the objectives of humanitarianism that was labeled the 'new humanitarianism'. Humanitarian assistance, once encompassing a narrow set of emergency based life saving interventions conducted by a small group of relatively independent actors, became 'an organizing principle for intervention in internal conflicts, a tool for peace building and the starting-point for addressing poverty, as well as a palliative in times of conflict and crisis.' It also merged with development concerns such as the promotion of social justice and societal cohesion.

The application of human security is highly relevant within the area of humanitarian intervention, as it focuses on addressing the deep rooted and multi-factorial problems inherent in humanitarian crises, and offers more long term resolutions. In general, the term humanitarian intervention generally applies to when a state uses force against another state in order to alleviate suffering in the latter state.

The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). Produced the "The Responsibility to protect, a comprehensive report detailing how the "right of humanitarian intervention" could be exercised. It was considered a triumph for the human security approach as it emphasized and gathered much needed attention to some of its main principles:

The protection of individual welfare is more important than the state. If the security of individuals is threatened internally by the state or externally by other states, state authority can be overridden.

Addressing the root causes of humanitarian crises, economic, political or social instability is a more effective way to solve problems and protect the long-term security of individuals.

Prevention is the best solution. A collective understanding of the deeper social issues along with a desire to work together is necessary to prevent humanitarian crises, thereby preventing a widespread absence of human security within a population (which may mean investing more in development projects).

The success of humanitarian intervention in international affairs is varied; humanitarian intervention is a contentious issue. Examples of humanitarian intervention illustrate that in some cases intervention can lead to disastrous results, as in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya. In other cases, a lack of clarity as to the rules of when intervention can occur has resulted in tragic inaction, as was witnessed in the Syrian crisis and Yemen crisis as well. The traditional security priorities, but also helped in nation building projects, coordinated humanitarian aid and civil rehabilitation, illustrating not only a successful humanitarian intervention but also an effective application of human security principles.

3. THE ARAB SPRING AND HUMAN SECURITY

The Arab Spring was ignited by the human security goal of achieving freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to live in dignity. People deprived of human rights and freedoms demonstrated against their authoritarian regimes to change their human rights and security conditions, which were undermined by their former regimes.

In order to analysis of the relationship between the rise of human security and the fall of dictator regimes must start with a discussion of key dilemma inherent in the idea of security, or the prioritization of the security of the individual versus the security of the collective. The contradiction between the two is clearly expressed in the opposition between the human security idea and the traditional concept of state or national security. This chapter charts the development of the discipline of security studies through the analysis of its dominant theoretical perspectives in order to assess the growing prominence and influence of human security issues.

We shall refer to the causes of the wave of popular protests, uprisings, civil wars, and regime change that began sweeping the Arab countries of the Middle East region in late 2010? Therefore, we have acknowledged that the question initially looked absurd. Surely myriad long- and short-term social, economic, political, and religious drivers of anger and dissent lay at the root of the unrest regarding the Human security.

The Human Security of the people has always been under contest from various age old violent and non violent threats: hate crime, disease, natural disasters, poverty, human rights abuses. But the new idea of human security is not simply to re-instate that fact but to fundamentally change the priority of collectives' security, and de-organized it around prioritizing the security of the individual, even if that clashes with the priorities of traditional state security. In this light, Human security today puts people first and recognizes that their safety is integral to the promotion and maintenance of international security.

While the focusing on how the human security concept is better suited to explain the initiation of the Arab Spring and the eventual downfall of the regimes than the state security concerns of the regimes developed along traditional realist paradigm. It will first discuss how human security has emerged more recently on the basis of a rising human centered political thinking, starting with the adoption of an international human rights regime since the end of the Cold War and finishing with the challenge the traditional security thinking and associated state sovereignty.

Yet democratic transition efforts that will guarantee the security of all have failed. The actors defined their own security in the light of their respective position, interests and concerns with only little regard for their counterparts, disappointed popular expectations and weakened state capacity for improving human rights and security. Hence, the goal of achieving human security could not be realized in the ME region in the post-Arab Spring era. The negative citizen-state relationship that leads to human rights abuses not only damaged the human security but also the state itself, since states, for ensuring their own legitimacy and state security, need human security as well. Some potential models on the way of achieving this goal should be considered. The first is to initiate the establishment of a Council of ME, which will become the protector/guardian of human rights in the ME region. While the attempts to establish a human rights regime in the ME region. The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, which was adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1990, and The Arab Charter on Human Rights adopted by the League of Arab States in 2004, is examples of those attempts. Yet these initiatives are criticized as introducing discrimination against both non-Muslims and women; threatening intercultural consensus; containing restrictive character in regard to certain fundamental rights and freedoms; being below the legal standards in effect in a number of Muslim countries; and its confirmation under Sharia law of the legitimacy of practices such as corporal punishment that attack the dignity of the human being. The second model might be extending geographic areas of the existing Council of Europe to the countries of the ME region, by accepting them as

new members of the Council of Europe. Widening of the membership of the Council of Europe to the countries of the south and the east of the Mediterranean, which might help to build a basis of shared values through the progressive implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights and security, which have been voiced in some Platforms. However, no concrete step has been taken in this respect, at least up to now. Therefore, the accession of the countries of the ME region, their citizens would be able to petition the European Court of Human Rights directly. In other words, membership of the ME countries in the Council of Europe gives their citizens who believe their rights. In many Middle East countries, there has been marked progress in the realm of social rights. Education and health care have expanded rapidly. Housing, nutrition, access to clean water, and the like has improved also. Even women's rights, where the region has an especially bad record, have probably improved, at least on a formal level. But civil and political rights have almost certainly gotten worse. If the Middle East today appears to have a uniquely bleak human rights record, though, the evidence from elsewhere in the world suggests otherwise.

In this light we find an answer to whom should provide human security one is again turned to the state as the primary provider. Indeed some scholar's claims that the security role of the state does not diminish with the practice of human security as the threats posed to human can affect the security of the state. Accordingly the state is, 'the main organ with the capacity to provide the necessary institutions for realizing human security', through the recognition of human rights.

Furthermore the concept of human security does not promote the exclusion of the state because of the state's role in its implementation. States that do not implement these rights can themselves pose a threat to human security; a threat can emerge through two scenarios. Firstly the state may simply be too weak in terms of political stability, wealth etc, to provide the promised security. More relevant to this study.

However, is the suggestion that undemocratic states 'often threaten their own citizens not only by making arbitrary, harmful decisions (like going to war or allowing pollution), but also directly prosecuting them, detaining them or murdering them. Such actions by the authoritarian state are often carried out in the name of the undemocratic regime's sovereignty, using force to suppress popular resistance internally and maintain their authority. Some regimes in Middle East often justified such suppression of internal dissent with the traditional realist security requirement to fight a foreign enemy such as the state of Israel or Islamists, apparently at the cost of the basic rights of their citizens which can damage the state's legitimacy and therefore its security. Human security challenges this requirement for state security by placing the security of the individuals it represses above it. Thus the Security policy requires a holistic approach that views human security as a critical linchpin to building state capacity and legitimacy.

More than anything else, the human rights and Human security record of the Middle East in recent times are influenced by war. States at war have special motivations and excuses to impose censorship and tight security, and root out traitors. Wars kills and displaces people. Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Palestine are the state's most affected today by wartime repression. Over a longer period, the state of war between Israel and the Palestinians and the Arab states has caused or excused much of the repression in the region. Furthermore in Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran the Kurds crisis which remains as critical issue in this regard which is unsolved? Finally, there has a Islamic state militias which has led to the most frightful epidemic of kidnapping, killing and displacement in the whole region.

In broad terms the outbreaks of clan, community, sectarian and street fighting in Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya and Yemen, which led to an increasing number of refugees lacking humanitarian conditions, Islamic radicalization and terrorism, sectarian conflicts, polarization of societies as secular versus Islamist, Salafist versus Sufi, Muslims versus Christians, discrimination against women and minorities, which all represent principal threats to human security, became prevalent instead of the realization of pluralistic representative democracies in the ME region. Contrary to the expectations of the people, post- Arab Spring developments did not help to change human security conditions. Moreover, increasing polarization in the societies and the violence spread in the region have further jeopardized human security in the ME region.

4. CONCLUSION

Most of the human rights scholars agree that rights are not universal and abstract, but rather embedded in human culture and history. Every society has developed some shared sense of behavior, of proper relations between individuals and between them and the state. "Rights" are what people demand of political authority. The bourgeois revolutions in the West produced the idea of "inalienable" individual rights, but they drew on prior sources. Individual rights had been protected by religious doctrines, by customs and by ancient laws. All societies also had means to tell the virtuous king from the cruel tyrant. The specifics vary from one time and place to another, but a sense of what was just and fair

remained. Throughout history rights have often been taken away, but commitment to defend them has fueled many an insurrection and revolutionary struggle. The expanding consensus on human rights and human security have not corresponded to an expansion of practice in many states. It would be difficult to tally victories and setbacks, since both have been plentiful. One of the biggest barriers has been nationalism. An international rights movement challenges loyalty, sovereignty, national security and other dogmas underlying the modern state system. While the concept of security is undoubtedly changing. Therefore we had explored how the traditional concept of state security from external threats by military means was relevant and justifiable in the global political context of the political regimes in Middle East. The study also shed some light upon the post-colonial Cold War period it remained, to some extent, relevant to the developed Western and non-Western states as both embarked on new political projects – whether as losing imperial power or gaining independence, or establishing a new global role, as was the case with the US. For all of them the concept of sovereignty and independence from one another was crucial and realist security supplied the additional ideological and policy tool for this.

However the failure of this model when applied to the states faced with post-colonial state building and intrastate wars throws into question the utility of the traditional concept of security in the modern world. The discussion in this study demonstrated that the suitability of the traditional realist paradigm to the practice of politics can be questioned, whereas the relevance of the human security paradigm should receive more attention. Not only has a failure to provide human security been recognized to contribute to wider international security concerns, importantly the study of the Arab Spring and the importance of human security to that of the state. Just as the protection of the state has been seen as the best way to protect other referent objects such as individuals, this study shows that providing human security can be vital to the protection of the state.

Moreover, the pursuit of state/regime security against internal threat through violent means remained ignorant to the human security concerns surrounding their citizens; an ignorance that ultimately led to the downfall of the state under those regimes, as their citizens overthrew them. For many decades states which abuse their citizens have, through humanitarian intervention and lobbying by human rights organizations, been pressured into acknowledging the needs of their citizens. However the Arab Spring should show the importance of placing human security into the forefront of the new era of government's security policies and importantly, those of the international community as it witnesses the consequences of ignoring it.

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