Conceptual Evolution and Fundamental Challenges in Transition from Cold War Security Discourse and Emergence of Human Security Discourse in the Age of Globalization

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A B S T R A C T

It is widely accepted that human security is one of the latest, most critical topics in the political science literature and international relations. This concept proposes that the origin or goal of security provision must be human beings. In fact, human security has the concept of 'the human' embedded at the heart of it. With a more extensive interpretation, human security has extended the scope of security and has assessed social and economic issues within this framework. Understanding human security requires the comprehension of its conceptual evolution process. Therefore, the first question to ask is: what type of changes the concept of human security has undergone in the two periods before and after the Cold War? To realize this issue, we evaluated some of the most important international efforts and documents related to the concept and derived the significant factors and subcategories in two periods. Despite following the evolutionary process of human security and becoming one of the most important security discourses, this concept still deals with serious challenges in conceptual and functional areas. Therefore, the second and main question of the present study was: what is the nature of key challenges of human security discourse at national and international levels? To answer this question, we used the exploratory approach and a descriptive-analytical method to explain the most important challenges facing human security in conceptual and functional dimensions.

Keywords: Human Security, Cold War, Globalization, Conceptual Evolution, Conceptual and functional challenges

INTRODUCTION

Among different factors, security has always been a human innate need and its provision has always been one of the most vital existential philosophy of governments .

In addition to being the most fundamental human need, establishment of security can lead to the provision of basic needs (physiological) and lay the foundation for provision of other needs, such as a sense of belonging and flourishing. Without a doubt, the element of security and providing community peace are the most important factors for

progress, development and evolution, as well as the flourishing of talents, and social development, creativity and value creation are not possible without security. In fact, security is recognized as the prerequisite for a healthy community and a sense of security lays the groundwork for human societies. In addition, the well-being of a community depends on maintaining the security (Mandel, 1994).

Identified as one of the most recently emerging discourses, the concept of human security is philosophically the result of development and deepening of what was formerly recognized as security. It means that new responses were given to main questions that have always been asked about security; questions such as security for whom and what values? Security against which threats and with what measures? The concept of human security was seriously raised in response to these questions in Helsinki Agreements in 1975 for the first time. The following events such as peacekeeping operations and humanitarian interventions played a significant role in the development of human security concept (Kaldor, 2011: 441). A clear representation of these effects was observed in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report in 1996, where Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani theorist and politician and a UNDP consultant, mentioned and indexed the concept of human security.

Following these developments, considerable literature has emerged on human security and a variety of approaches have been proposed, which will be discussed in more detail in the conceptual transformation section. The process of conceptualizing and reinforcing the discourse of human security was the result of changes in international relations and system. The main goal of this conceptualization in the form of a new security paradigm was presenting an analytical and policy-making framework that challenges and replaces the principles, assumptions, and recommendations of the traditional state-centered paradigm. Therefore, the concept of human security, in the sense of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" as defined in the 1994 UNDP report, emphasizes and focuses on human security and civilian threats to ensure its survival and well-being. This concept is ontologically distinct from the concept of traditional security, which emphasizes government as the goal of security and military threats.

The present study aimed to evaluate the conceptual evolution of human security and its challenges. Using descriptive and analytical methods, the current research aimed to realize human security and provide a plausible explanation of its conceptual and functional challenges. As such, in addition to discovering and depicting the nature and status of human security, it was attempted to explain the causes and reasons for these evolutions. In this context, we need a strong argumentative base to explain and justify the reasons that have been provided by searching the most important international documents related to human security. Extensive efforts were dedicated to explaining the most important challenges of human security by relying on the same resources.

2. The Evolution of the Concept of Human Security before and after the End of Cold War

In general, understanding the concept of human security requires the recognition of the historical process of evolution of this concept in two periods, including the Cold War (before 1990) and globalization (after 1990). The classic definition of security and national security left a little space for emergence of concepts such as human security. However, international evolutions in the 1990s led to the provision of a suitable space for strengthening of human security discourse, which is presented below.

2.1 Evolution of Human Security Concept in the Cold War Era (before 1990)

While several different definitions have been provided for human security, the commonalities between the definitions are considerable. In general, the traditional definitions given before the Cold War focused more on objective security threats such as land mines, small weapons, violence, and conflict. In this framework, little to no attention was paid to issues such poverty and environment. In the old approach to human security, which mostly dates back to the period before the Cold War, the goal of human security was protecting human beings' lives against

traditional threats in a way that it complied to the long-term excellence and flourishing of mankind (Brown, 1983: 281). Another important issue in the period before the Cold War was higher importance of national security over human security that addressed the basic human needs for life. (Ibid)

In the traditional concept of security and human security, most attention is paid to the use of military forces and threat-centeredness (Romm, 1993: 122). Meanwhile, in today's critical and holistic security studies, social groups can be threatened by both military instruments and environmental and economic factors that can threat the security of a country themselves. During the Cold War, the majority of theorists and schools attempting to define this concept believed that security is weak in a conceptual sense and vague in the sense of meaning but powerful in terms of political issues. Therefore, national security was the basis of all efforts in the Cold War era, and this situation would be established when there is security in human, political, economic, social, military, and environmental aspects (Ullman, 1983: 123). Some of the most important elements existing in human security concept before the Cold War include:

Protection

Defined as safeguarding, guaranteeing, and protecting, this element refers to maintaining and protecting something. Accordingly, human beings face significant risks and threats and must be protected against them. Risks can be natural causes such as floods, earthquakes, and storms, and might be out of political and economic control such as poverty, chronic deprivation, terrorist attacks, wars, and conflicts. In addition, they can be controlled but be out of one's will such as lack of drinking water, lack of sanitation and clean water, AIDS, and infectious diseases (Brower & Chalk, 2003: 2-6). Therefore, human security involves preventive and flexible measures in a structured and institutionalized manner, not passive action and in the form of following the occurrence of accidents in a defensive and temporary manner.

Life

This element refers to the limitation of human security area and does not include all essential and profound aspects of human life. Accordingly, liberation of the repressive structures of power at different levels is a necessity for human security, and the mentioned concept is strongly related to democracy in all its dimensions (Thomas, 2000: 11-18).

All Human Beings

Human security focuses on individuals, people, and other characteristics within the framework of national security. In fact, the center of attention of human security is different from the goal followed up by states in the 19th and 20th centuries, which involved the protection of their territory. Therefore, it is normal to mainly focus on the development of human rights in the international arena. In this respect, human development considered in human security area regards human beings as the end and not a means of economic productivity (Ibid: 62-67).

Common and Important Threats

In traditional view of security, threats are defined based on their relationship with the core of human survival and activities, and their commonness means that risk and threat are at the macro level and threat can be repeated multiple times and is not a random, abnormal accident. While risks might occur suddenly and fast, these characteristics are not related to the importance of threats, and the depth and volume of a phenomenon are the main indicators of level of risk. Based on their mechanism of action, threats are often divided into two direct and indirect categories (Liotta et Al, 2008: 40). Threats such as war and massacre are direct, whereas threats such as excessive investment in military affairs (or other specific issues) and lack of investment required in other sections (e.g., education and health) are indirect.

Human flourishing and perfection in long term

Human security does not just observe the current status and does not just involve protection and support of the current level of security. In fact, human security deals with compatibility, protection, and support of human rights for the long term. In this area, processes such as governance, participation, transparency, capacity building, and institutionalization are of paramount importance.

Nevertheless, attention to future does not mean forgetting the present since the priority of human security is supporting and protecting human beings in the world of science and not in thoughts and intentions.

2.2 The Evolution of the Concept of Human Security in the Age of Globalization (after 1990)

Expenditure on military security worldwide is as much as 49% of the world's total income. Accordingly, a large part of scientific activities in the world are dedicated to presenting and implementing foreign policy analysis. Unfortunately, the number of direct or indirect casualties of military conflicts increased every year at least until the early 1980s despite the relative increase of security in single countries and gradual decline of military conflicts, which shows more threats to human security (UNDP, 1994: Figure 3.1, p48).

After this period, researchers and policymakers realized that the successful guarantee of territorial security does not guarantee human security. This reality has been confirmed by examples of North Korea and Rwanda. In agreement with Robert McNamara (1968), analysts have marked that threats such as environmental destruction (Brown, 1977) and natural disasters (e.g., communicable diseases, floods, earthquakes, and famine) endanger human security as much as man-made military threats (Ullman, 1993). Phenomena such as the collapse of the Soviet Union, reduced military threat of major powers, and relative establishment of peace in the world have raised widespread discussions about the concept of security, providing areas to expand new meanings of human security (Jessica Mathews, 1989).

Therefore, in the period before the Cold War, the concept of human security would be mainly comprehended in dealing with the concept of national security and its military concept. Accordingly, the lack of military conflicts and tensions in a region would be interpreted as peace in the area. This traditional view to human security concept continued until the development of the human security doctrine by the UNDP, which was provided simultaneously with the provision of the good governance doctrine by the world bank in

1989 (Claude, 2001: 353). The globalization growth led to the realization that human beings must be prioritized over governments in security research, and civilian threats must be considered in addition to military threats (Palme Commission on Peace and Disarmament).

In general, human security in the period of globalization has experienced the following developments:

Conceptual Development of Human Security in International Organizations and Governments

A human security development pioneer, UNDP, provides a very simple definition of human security: "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" (National Research Council, 2010: 389). The following reports of the UNDP were made in an attempt to present specific criteria and a clear meaning of the term. While criticizing the use of the term exclusively in military affairs in the past, we refer to seven components that are derived from the term. These components include economic security (freedom from poverty), food security (food availability), health security (access to health care and patient support), environmental security (protection against pollutions), personal security (physical protection against torture, war, and criminal attacks), community security (maintenance of traditional cultures), and political security (political freedoms) (Human Development Report, 1993, 1994, 1999). These brief definitions became the basis for research and indexing of many researchers including the activities of Mahbub ul Haq, which were important developments in human security (Chen, 1995). Shortly after these developments, the concept of human security quickly became the focus of foreign and even national policy debates. In June 1999, the G8 foreign ministers said that they are determined to fight the underlying multiple threats to human security (Loyd, 1999). In its 2003 report, the United Nations Commission on Human Security also endorsed the definition of human security as the genuine and fundamental protection of all human beings in a way that leads to the full achievement of human freedoms.

The Emergence of New Approaches to Human Security

With the development of human security issues, new theories and analyses have emerged and, according to experts, the two schools of the United Nations (UNs) and Canada have been formed in the field of human security. The views of the UN in the field of human security were created by professor Mahbub ul Haq. On the other hand, the beliefs of the Canada School were mostly presented by Layd Anworthy, the foreign minister of Canada, and were approved in the middle powers conference along with the Norwegian beliefs. Despite fundamental similarities, the two views have some differences. For instance, they have different interpretations of threats. Their most important comments in response to the fundamental questions of human security studies are:

- Audiences: security is first prioritized for individuals (UNs). However, the national security (Canada) is important as well.

- Values: Security focuses on personal safety and welfare as well as individual freedom (Canada and the UNs).

- Threats: the main emphasis is on indirect violence, especially economic and environmental factors (UNs). In addition, the direct violence is emphasized at two national/social and international/global levels (Canada).

- Measures: it is intended to strengthen and advance human development by providing essential necessities in addition to equality, sustainability, democratization, and greater participation at all levels of the world community (UNDP) and to promote political development by means of global norms and institutions, plus the use of a combination of force and sanctions are used when necessary (Canada) (Aldire. P. 36).

Security-Development Connection.
The idea of human security has connected two areas of development and security. Human security link to human development is specifically considered in military security and foreign policy, as well as economic and political resources. The success of efforts to ban landmines in war has reinforced international efforts to provide human security (not territorial security) by reducing war casualties (www.icbl.org, Retrieved December 5, 2019).

Human Security-Foreign Policy Connection
Canada, Norway, and Japan have taken the lead in their official foreign policy more than others by taking into account human security indicators. The politicians and decision-makers of other countries have carried out similar acts. These efforts have been associated with unclear visions and contradictory definitions. For instance, Canada defined human security as "safety of people against violent and non-violent threats," a more sophisticated definition of the UNDP. Australia, Chile, Ireland, Jordan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, and Norway have also followed the same limited agenda for human security. The political authorities of Japan have defined their foreign policy based on the fundamental role of human security (Obuchi, 1999). However, their definition of human security is more comprehensive than the Canadian definition. In fact, the ministry of foreign affairs of Japan defines human security as being far from all threats that endanger human survival, daily life, and personality (www.un.org, Retrieved August 7, 2019). These threats include environmental degradation, human rights violations, organized international crime, drug trafficking, displacement, poverty, landmines, and AIDS. Moreover, a sustained and serious effort to combat these threats is part of the human security process (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 1999). Heads of the G8 countries have also put human security at the forefront of their work. The group's foreign ministers issued a statement in June 1999 that put human security on the agenda of all of these countries (Ibid).

The Human Rights Plan as a Complement to Human Security
Given the different aspects of human security for each person, various rules have been adjusted in the human rights documents to ensure human security based on different financial and spiritual effects. For instance, we refer to the Article 5 in global announcement of human rights, Article 20 in Islamic announcement of human rights (The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam Annex to Res. No. 49/19-p), Article 7 in International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 3 in Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1950, 213 UNTS 222 (1950), and specifically, Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984.GA Res.39/46 GAOR Supp.NO.51 at 197, UN DOC, A/39/51(1985), all of which have been approved to establish human security. Therefore, numerous provisions have been adopted in support of other aspects of human security at various international, regional, and national levels.

Challenges and Issues of Human Security
Despite the conceptual and political developments of human security, this discourse faces several challenges:

Conceptual Challenge
Increased attention of scientific and political communities to human security not only created confusion in solving some conceptual similarities and conflicts, but also has resulted in the formation of multiple definitions. For instance, one of the important conceptual challenges in the field of human security is its similarity with human rights. In fact, most indexes presented in human security are the same indexes pointed out in human rights. The domain of standards in the area of human security is based on human rights (Ramcharan, 2004: 39-46). However, it should be noted that human security is not the same as human rights since they have separate ideas and functions. Nonetheless, a legal and conceptual relationship can be created and evaluated between human security and human rights. While the core subject of human security comes from human rights, one of the most important differences between the two models is related to their approach to threats that endanger humans' life and dignity (Bolye & Simonsen, 2004: 5). The framework of human rights adopts a legal approach, whereas the framework of human security provides a flexible and specific approach by unifying different aspects of factors, which can be used at various local, national, or international levels (Ibid).

Realization Challenge
Multiple high standards of human security have made it difficult for many developing countries to reach the right level. This has led to the emergence of realization challenge as one of the most serious challenges on the path of achieving human security. Two categories of strategies have been presented to solve this challenge:

Supportive and Protective Strategies
The main goal of designers and founders of this strategy is dealing with threats and risks. In this context, human security has a protective and supportive form as it is based on the school of thought that people and societies are exposed to risks such as terrorism, lack of investment in health issues, environmental pollution, and nuclear explosions that are out of their control. Human rights and freedoms must first be affirmed and upheld in order to protect human security. In order to reach this point, there needs to be a concentrated effort to create norms and rules, procedures and processes, as well as national and international institutions so that these institutions and rules systematically, comprehensively, and preventively address and eliminate insecurities (Aldire, Op. cit: 11).

Empowerment Strategies
In this context, increasing the ability of human beings to help others or themselves is the key factor for the establishment of human security (Ogata & Cels, 2003: 273-274). Creation of this ability means that human security could be separate from the government security. Empowered people can respond and claim their rights and dignity when their rights and freedoms are violated, or their dignity is impaired. However, support and empowerment strategies are not in conflict and can empower each other. The supported people have more diverse choices, and capable people can avoid threats, convey their voices and desires to the authorities, and use local facilities to provide mutual support. Therefore, human security ensures the training of a capable, informed, and empowered human being.

Dominance of National Security Discourse in the National and International Arena
Despite the considerable growth of human security discourse at the national and international levels in the past three decades, the national security discourse is still the world's foremost discourse. However, the issue is not the level of importance of national security but rather the prevalence of the false assumption that "human security might or can

be in conflict with national security". Changing the perceptions of the political elites ruling the countries is crucial for solving this problem based on the idea that human security is not in competition or conflict with the national security, but rather completes it. By strengthening human security, the government can further strengthen the foundations of national security. Some of the public sector organizations, such as education or media that are mainly monopolized or under government control, play a considerable role in this regard (Ravaillon, 1997).

The Crisis of the Legitimacy of Human Security Support Missions

Humanitarian interventions are among the most important examples of actions performed in line with human security, where support of people is prioritized over the governance of states. For instance, the representative of Canadian government regarded the NATO military intervention in Kosovo carried out an operation with the intention of providing human security. In addition, this intervention was recognized as an important step taken toward the excellence of human security as a value for global acts. Meanwhile, lack of intervention is the principle in the traditional security paradigm, and humanitarian intervention is illegitimate due to its conflict with governance (Glušac, 2010: 82). This conflict has led to a crisis of legitimacy for UNs' peacekeeping missions and was even reflected in the report by Kofi Annan, the former secretary-general of the UNs, and in some cases such as Rwanda and Srebrenica (Seppä, 2011: 21). However, the "responsibility to protect" was emphasized in the 2001 report of the International Commission on Governance and Intervention, and international responsibility would replace the non-interference principle if the government was unable to meet this responsibility. Nonetheless, such an interpretation has not been accepted by many countries (ICISS, 2001: xi-xiii).

Globalization, Fluidity, and Transformation

One of the challenges of human security must be recognized as being constantly exposed to fluidity and transformation due to focusing on promoting the quantity and quality of human life and has evolved along with global developments (Ajdari & Asgharpour, 2011: 41). From one hand, security

patterns evolved concomitant with the collapse of the Communist Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War that led to strategic changes in global power equations. This was mainly due to the fact that the former coalitions and alliances designed to prevent threats suddenly lost their function. Therefore, facing the crises and conflicts ahead required a new security geometry on a different nature, especially since technological evolutions and the emergence of political-social processes caused by globalization added to this necessity. On the other hand, the emergence and expansion of new non-governmental actors such as multinational companies and international organizations has contributed to the identification and reinforcement of new parameters in the field of globalization, including immigration, global citizenship, and global cities in the field of international security (Dutt & Mukhopadhyay, 2009). The development of global communications has resulted in the formation of new parameters in affecting the foreign policy decision-makers of governments and other players of the international system, providing a new condition for global transactions. In this context, several foundations of the paradigm that governs international relations, especially state-centeredness, have been challenged. Therefore, a group of people has attempted to take control over events despite the maintaining of legal governance by states. New players will soon be classified in different thematic fields and will be connected to each other and governments.

Transnationalism

As one of the key features of the globalization era, internationalism can be both a challenge and an opportunity. In the challenge dimension, threats to human security take on an international dimension and spread rapidly due to internationalism. An obvious manifestation of such threats is the spread of terrorism from local and national levels to international and global levels (Moore, 2015: 395). In contrast, internationalism can be an opportunity, in ways that it could facilitate countering threats for the international community. Using communication facilities such as the Internet, international units and institutions have provided the opportunity to deal with human security threats on a broader level. Transnationalism has several capacities in the political, economic, and cultural spheres that can play an effective role in promoting human security.

Peacebuilding Problems

The concept of peace in contemporary political literature has gone far beyond its traditional definition. In fact, it is the counterpoint of war (the absence of war) and involves a wide range of unilateral military actions, including genocide and hegemonic tendency of some systems and governments around the world. In this regard, other issues include poverty and hunger, lack of equitable distribution of human life opportunities among nations, illiteracy, and lack of access to the knowledge needed to properly deal with events in social life.

According to the conceptual scope of peace and its deep semantic relevance to human security, the status of peace must be sought at the central axis of the normative system known as international law. This is in preference to looking at peace and human security as a phenomenon between groups and communities.

Meanwhile, there is a lack of understanding of the contexts and factors leading to peace crises, as well as the duties and functions of governments and other actors of the international community. This issue not only makes it impossible to respond to these phenomena in the human collective zone, but also focuses on the "effects" instead of recognizing the "causes". In addition, it leads to lack of understanding of the damage caused by the current and prevailing situation and ultimately results in hiding the efforts and contexts for preventing such crises (Dudouetand Schmelzle, 2010: 53-55).

Poverty Challenge

Similar to many other social phenomena, the concept of poverty and deprivation has time and place validity and is different in each social situation. In fact, poverty is one of the most serious and difficult challenges in the path of human security development. In other words, poverty is a function of the supply and demand equation, and wherever demand for a product exceeds its supply, the value of the product naturally increases (Babones & Vonda, 2009). In this respect, deprivation will be more likely if the balance to obtain that product is lost for any reason. In this case, a small number of people can achieve it and a large number of individuals are deprived of it, which is interpreted as the emergence of poverty. The actions of world economic powers in the form of the world trade organization and the international

monetary fund to deal with this challenge not only have not eliminated poverty, but also have increased international injustice and poverty in other countries, laying the groundwork for the rise of terrorist movements with the outbreak of civil or international wars (Ibid).

Food Security

Food security was introduced for the first time in the international relations literature in the mid-1980s as a response to the global food crisis. Nevertheless, this concept is still one of the serious challenges in the provision of human security (Graham, 2016: 3). Food security focuses primarily on the problems of food supply, food availability, and price at national and international levels (United Nations, 1975). The dimensions, elements, and accuracy of the definitions of food security show that food security seeks human rights realization identified in human rights documents as the "right to food". Food security is the fundamental right of any person, the right to freedom from hunger, and sustainable access to adequate food that is qualitatively and quantitatively meet the nutritional needs of a human being (Maxwell, 1996).

Environmental Security

In recent decades, considerations related to rapid population growth, decrease of environmental resources, and uncontrollable expansion of industrial and mineral pollutions have attracted attention to the field of human security. At the end of the 1980s, environmental debates began to emerge as a security issue and have become a prominent security issue over time (Watts, 2019). During this time, environment was recognized as the central focus of concern and potential cause of political conflicts, and international consequences of environmental erosion and destruction found a special place in the review of the concept of human security. Environmental threats can be divided into two natural and man-made groups (Ibid). However, the issues placed on the agenda of environmental security are related to the second group of threats that are formed in the course of the evolution of the civilization process as a result of human manipulation of nature. In this regard, destruction of the environment is considered to be a security problem since it adversely affects human health and welfare, thereby recognized as direct existential

threats against humans in different dimensions. This issue creates and reinforces a mentality that human health and natural systems are highly interconnected (Dalby, 2002: 133).

Personal Security

The general definition of personal security somehow involves the entire human rights and is interpreted as human security (Dedring, 2008: 605). The specific meaning of personal security also comes from Article 5 of the Covenant on Political Rights, entitled "The Right to Freedom and Personal Security". Evaluation of international documents has revealed that "freedom and personal security" is a concept that embodies the mentioned meaning. Since personal freedom is a prerequisite for the existence of human beings and is the favorable end for human community as an innate right, personal freedom must be respected and not avoided by all people (Ibid). Personal security involves multiple dimensions, presented here before introducing the components of each dimension:

- Equality before the law: this principle does not mean equality of all members of society with respect to the principle of liberty, but rather that the state apparatus and law enforcement agencies should have the same behavior with all people. Therefore, natural inequality between individuals should not result in discriminatory behavior between them.

- Release from torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment: Article 4 (2) of the Convention against Torture has addressed this issue and stated what it meant about the concept. The United Nations Convention in Resolution 3452 (XXX) approved in 1975 considered torture "an intensified and deliberate form of cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment."

- Equality and non-discrimination: according to the Human Rights Commission, discrimination is "the exercise of any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference on any grounds such as race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, property, birth, or other attitudes, and its purpose or effect is to disrupt and destroy the recognition, exploitation

and exercise of all rights and freedoms in equal conditions for all human beings." (Land & Human Rights Standards and Applications, 2015). The principle of non-discrimination is of such fundamental importance that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides equal opportunities for men and women to enjoy the rights set forth in the Covenant in its Article 3. Therefore, when it allows measures to be taken outside the requirements of the Covenant in exceptional circumstances and under certain circumstances in Article 7 (1), it stipulates that such measures shall not include exclusively racial discrimination based on color, gender, language, and religious and social origin (Human Rights Committee General Comment 18, Para 1 & 6 & 7).

- Personal freedom: the right to personal freedom is a fundamental human right that governments have always used its various forms of deprivation, such as imprisonment, as a deterrent to crime and, as a result, to establish national security. "Freedom" involves a wide conceptual score and encompasses civil and political freedoms as well as economic, social, and cultural freedoms.

Health Security

The concept of "health security" was first introduced by the UNs for the first time in 1994 and its purpose was "to ensure protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles" (UNDP, 1994). Following this invention, many references have used this concept to depict health issues that have a major impact on human security. This type of security deals with the insecurities that arise as a result of the spread of contagious and parasitic diseases in vulnerable areas or as a result of the widespread consequences of countries' industrialization. In other words, health security refers to people's freedom from a variety of diseases and their access to health care (Ibid).

3. Conclusion

The emergence of the concept of human security is attributable to the target audience or to the owners of security as human beings for whom security must be provided. In addition to the conceptual transition from state-centered security to human security in two periods before and after the Cold War, the most important indicators of evolution were evaluated in

the present study. The driving force or center of gravity of the evolution of the concept of human security in recent decades relies on the growth of globalization and its key element, transnationalism. Transnationalism, which focuses on the system of communication more broadly than the traditional view of relations between states, extends to interactions beyond diplomatic relations and non-state actors such as individuals with individuals, individuals with organizations, and individuals in the form of political and social organizations and movements. This notion of transnationalism doubles the importance of the issue of human security since many transnational currents and movements are mobilized in relation to human problems and global problems semantically, which are seen as environmental responses to environmental insecurity such as environmental movements, peaceful movements, and anti-war movements. On the other hand, given that most social movements have become transnational in nature as a result of the expansion of transnational communication, they are therefore more likely to transcend national insecurity beyond national borders. This evolution clearly shows the internationality of human security. While this internationality may be a positive feature in the problem-solving process, it may be a threat in the aftermath of the crisis. For instance, the issue of international migration or environmental threats has characteristics such as international expansion that need international efforts to address. These efforts should focus on the most fundamental challenges facing human security such as peacebuilding, poverty, food crisis, environmental threats, and health.

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