# World Peace and Contemporary Security Issues: An Outlook

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## Abstract

World peace is endangered by increasing terroristic activities in the whole world. People feel insecure every time. There was a time when people lived without scaring but now human beings are being intimidated by terrorizing human beings. In the Modern time the world has turned to be known as global village but it has indeed turned into an object of fragile insecurities. There are innumerable threats looming large on human beings every time. Almost all walks of life human beings are subject to serious insecurities and life is becoming more and more insecure day by day. To bring out prominent fields of concern in contemporary world, a study from tradition to modernity is inevitable. A traditional definition of the state, given by Max Weber, called as an imperative condition the effective monopoly on the use or licensing of violence within a given land. The security of countries was threatened heavily by various changes in the concern and commitment of the people. So it has threatened the existence of human beings. In many times it is through external invasion or internal rebellion. Since 1945, in contrast, the most significant threats to state security have been internal rather than external. It means a shift which has only accelerated and which may have profound consequences for the conduct of international relations. It is a matter to be grieved about.

**Keywords-** *Internal, External, Security, World Peace, Terrorism*

## Introduction

As a matter of reality the predominant and wide accepted concerns of security strategists have been changed by various innovations in  the field  of  science  and  technology.  There has also been  a more basic  and fundamental rethinking  of  the terribly framework  of  state security.  If many of  the newly created  states  of  the formerly colonized world are still  quite weak, perhaps the security of the state apparatus--which may, after all, be the oppressive tool

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of elite--ought not to be as vital a concern, a unique idea, at times given the name of "human security," has been suggested to express the need of people for safety in different areas of basic need--access to clean food and water, environmental and energy security, freedom from economic exploitation, protection from arbitrary violence by the police, gangs, or domestic partners, robberies etc. However, while this concept may be useful in indicating the variety of human needs that must be satisfied, it is way too expansive to be an effective policy goal, and doesn't offer an appealing alternative to traditional conceptions of security.

Out of all the factors and agencies, the need for a new understanding of security is displayed by the changing nature of war over the last 300 years. In the 18th and 19th centuries, wars were generally short, lasting only two years or so between the declaration of war and the signing of the peace treaty. Since the holocaust of the two World Wars, however, the nature of conflict has changed. Cross-border war has become a primarily "small- or medium-power activity," and thus the attention of great mighty powers has been focused on other types of issues. In the Third World, the security threats to the state machinery are far more frequently internal than external, especially given that many decolonized nations were formed containing huge linguistic, cultural, or ethnic minorities with few ties to the state.

The humanity has witnessed a lot of wars, therefore, the questions of national liberation, unification, or secession--questions "of statehood and the nature of community within states" are always there. These "people's wars" often make no distinctions between soldiers and civilians, and thus consequent in amazing high civilian death tolls. Moreover, because they are not conducted by states which have limited aims and a strong interest in self-satisfaction as an organized group, the "ordinary cost-benefit analyses that underlie wars as a 'continuation of politics by other means' no longer apply." In some areas, the breakdown in order has been so drastic as to create conflicts reminiscent of the Thirty Years' War, when "warfare seemed to escape from political control; to cease indeed to be 'war' in the sense of politically-motivated use of force by generally recognized authorities, and to degenerate instead into universal, anarchic, and self-perpetuating violence." (Stephen E. Sachs)

In the changing scenario, life went on and as such the shift in the nature of conflict has also forced states to consider new ways of protecting their monopoly on violence. The most prominent example is the effort to prevent the proliferation of conventional and unconventional weapons. Almost all States have few resources to defend against the catastrophic delivery of weapons of mass destruction, such as via small airplanes, ballistic missiles, or advanced "reconnaissance strikes." The growing reach and sophistication of international terrorism poses a further threat of intra-state violence that cannot easily be countered by traditional military organizations.

Traditionally over a long period of time, security strategy has often been focused on external threats, and more specifically external *military* threats (which therefore require a military response. Yet the nature of future conflicts may require that those concerned with

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preserving the state's monopoly on force look beyond such traditional categories as "material capabilities and the use and control of military force by states." Instead, planners must address problems such as "environmental pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, global warming, and massive migrations of unwanted refugees." These issues may only infrequently become the direct cause of conflict (as in the case of wars over scarce resources, such as water), but could easily produce conflicts through the mechanisms of economic decline and political instability. People are of different opinions in what should be the factors included in the umbrella of security issue. However, it is important to note that such a focus is not as radical as it might seem. A new goal such as preventing the proliferation of biological weapons is still ultimately designed to prevent the non-state-sanctioned use of violence within a given territory. Given that sophisticated health care is expensive, any system that unjustly reduces the resources available to one group will result in a decline in the group's life expectancy from what it would otherwise have been. As a matter of fact, there is a significant danger in defining security as including everything that's good in life--or everything that's considered 'necessary.' If it were so defined, it would be impossible for there to be tradeoffs between security and other values, and policies could only represent choices for one type of security as opposed to another. One of the serious concerns have been the health and insecurities related to it. Research and in-depth studies have found that food insecurity has been associated with health problems for children that may hinder their ability to function normally and participate fully in school activities and other adventures of childhood. Children who are food insecure and have food scarcity are more likely to require hospitalization.

Children who are subjects of food insecurity must be at greater risk for chronic health conditions, such as anemia and asthma. Food insecurity among young children is associated with poor physical quality of life and poor appetite, which may prevent them from fully engaging in daily activities such as school and social interaction with peers, intimacy with parents and interests in academics. Children who experience food insecurity may be at higher risk for behavioral issues and social difficulties. Similarly, the Food insecure children may be at greater risk of truancy and school tardiness and even open-day laziness. Once they reach school, children who are food insecure may experience an increase in an array of behavior problems including: Fighting, hyperactivity, evils, thefts, aggression, anxiety, mood swings and bullying. Food accessibility and sufficiency, education and provisions of community resources bring action around food insecurity and are vital for improving childhood nutrition. What can help is starting a local food policy council that brings community stakeholders together to address food access, education and resources and is surely one way a community can address food insecurity and improve childhood nutrition.

In last many years society has experienced and witnessed an escalation of natural disasters that threats human lives as well as the existence of States. For instance, sea-level

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rise poses a great risk for several financial centre's as wells as insular nations and its people; likewise, severe droughts force entire communities to migrate to different regions or countries and may be called negative social mobility; earthquakes and tsunamis cause the destruction of many cities and disrupt entire economic systems. More recently, the scientific community reached a relevant consensus arguing that anthropogenic action is, in great part, responsible for intensifying those environmental risks (IPCC, 2013). These emerging threats are a new challenge for scholars, especially in the field of security studies. Different schools of thought have proposed different interpretations and normative guidelines to address environmental threats. The traditional realist approach, also known as the "degradation-conflict thesis", perceives the new environmental threats as a main cause for increasing conflicts. Theses security issues along with showers of others issues are telling a heavy toll upon the people and humanity at large has to be united to overcome them. The world would be a good place to live in, if we start building security levels unto our citizens of the state.

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