EXPLORING HUMAN SECURITY AND RELATED FACTORS OF NATIONAL SECURITY FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: *Human rights and national security are two significant dimensions of society, yet often competing values in any society. The intersection between human rights and national security is an important area of inquiry, as these values are essential for ensuring the protection and stability of society. While human rights guarantee individual freedom and dignity, national security processes are necessary for safeguarding national sovereignty and citizens from potential threats. However, attaining a balance between these values may be difficult in practice, as national security measures may sometimes infringe upon human rights. This thematic research paper explores the relationship between human rights, national security, and political science theories. The paper addresses the following research questions: 1) How do human security, human rights, and political science theories intersect with national security? 2) Is security a necessary precondition for the existence of society? The paper argues that human rights and national security are complementary values that should be optimally balanced to ensure a secure society. Using a review of related literature, the paper examines challenges of balancing human rights and national security in practice. The paper also highlights importance of promoting democracy, accountability, and respect for human rights in enhancing national security while also protecting individual freedoms and dignity. Finally, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between human rights, national security, and political science theories.*

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Introduction

Human rights are crucial principles that ensure individuals are treated fairly, with respect and equality. They are fundamental for establishing an equitable society and are essential for maintaining peace, security, and stability. The importance of human rights lies in their capacity to protect individuals and groups from abuse, discrimination, and oppression. Human rights serve as a framework for governments to uphold and safeguard rights of their citizens, guaranteeing that everyone has access to basic necessities such as food, water, healthcare, and education. They are also essential for promoting social justice, democracy, and the rule of law. Human rights provide a mechanism for holding governments and individuals accountable for their actions and ensuring that justice is served when human rights are violated. Furthermore, human rights promote cultural diversity, tolerance, and mutual respect, helping to create a sense of community and promote understanding between people of different backgrounds and cultures. The importance of human rights cannot be overstated, as they are vital for establishing a society that provides equal opportunities, full participation, and protection of rights.

The relationship between human rights and national security is a complex and questioned issue. On the one hand, protecting human rights can be viewed as essential for maintaining national security. By safeguarding the rights of citizens, such as the freedom of speech, association, and assembly, social unrest and instability can be prevented, which can threaten national security. Respecting human rights can also promote trust and cooperation between citizens and state, thereby improving security by encouraging citizens to work with law enforcement and other government agencies. On the other hand, some researchers argue that national security considerations may sometimes require restricting or even violating human rights. For example, measures such as surveillance, detention, and even torture may be justified as necessary to prevent terrorism or other security threats. Critics argue that such measures not only violate human rights, but can also undermine national security by fuelling resentment, mistrust, and radicalization among citizens.

Policymakers may carefully consider both human rights and national security when making decisions related to security. Protecting human rights can enhance national security by promoting stability, trust, and cooperation between citizens and state. However, national security measures that violate human rights can undermine trust and cooperation, posing additional security risks in the long run. Some research scholars, such as Borell and D'Souza (2021), argue that national security concerns may be used to justify limitations on human rights, leading to a trade-off between security and rights. Others, like Van Der Mei and Van Aaken (2018), suggest that it is possible to reconcile the two, and that respecting human rights may contribute to long-term national security. The relationship between national security and human rights is context-specific and requires a measured approach that considers the unique circumstances and context.

The explanations of the key concepts

Human rights: The concept of human rights refers to the basic rights and freedoms that are inherent to all human beings, regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, religion, or any other status. These rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to the freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and the right to health. The idea of human rights has its roots in the Enlightenment era of the 18th century, when philosophers such as John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that individuals have natural rights that cannot be taken away by state. The concept was further developed in the aftermath of World War II, with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948. Since then, the idea of human rights has become a cornerstone of international law and has been enshrined in numerous treaties and agreements, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

National security: The concept of national security refers to measures and strategies that a government takes to protect sovereignty, territorial integrity, and stability of state from internal and external threats (Buzan, 1983, 1998; Mearsheimer, 2011; Walt, 2005). National security can encompass a wide range of issues, including military defense, intelligence gathering, law enforcement, economic stability, and cybersecurity. The concept of national security has evolved over time, influenced by changing global and internal contexts, such as the Cold War, terrorism, and the rise of cyber threats. National security strategies vary among countries and depend on their unique circumstances and challenges.

Political science: Political science is a social science that focuses on the study of political institutions, processes, and behavior. It involves analyzing political systems, ideologies, and policies, as well as the distribution of power and resources within societies. The field of political science encompasses a wide range of topics, including political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, and political economy. Political scientists use various research methods, such as surveys, experiments, and case studies, to better understand the complex dynamics of politics and society.

The theories of political science related to national security

There are several political science theories related to national security. *Realism* is a prevailing theory in the field of international relations and political science, which emphasizes the importance of power and national interest in shaping the behavior of states and other international actors. Realists argue that the ultimate goal of any nation is to maintain its security, which can only be achieved through an accumulation of power and pursuit of strategic interests. The theory of political science rea-

lism has had a significant impact on the study of international relations, shaping debates about the nature of international politics, the role of power, and self-interest in shaping state behavior, and the prospects for cooperation and conflict in international system.

Many researchers have contributed to the development and implementation of realism in political science and international relations, such as Hans Morgenthau (1948), Kenneth Waltz (1979), and John Mearsheimer (2001). Their works have been widely influential, and their theories have shaped debates about behavior of states and other international actors. For instance, Morgenthau's work on the role of power in international politics has been instrumental in shaping the debate about the use of force in international relations. Similarly, Waltz's theory of international politics has been central to the understanding of the anarchic structure of the international system, and Mearsheimer's theory of offensive realism has contributed significantly to the study of great power politics.

Overall, the realism theory has facilitated to frame the study of international relations and political science, emphasizing the importance of power and national interest in shaping behavior of states and other international actors. It has also led to the development of various subfields within international relations and political science, such as security studies, balance of power theory, and international political economy. The theory of political science realism remains relevant today, shaping debates about the behavior of states and other international actors, as well as prospects for cooperation and conflict in the international system.

Liberalism: Liberalism is a theory that emphasizes the importance of cooperation and interdependence in international relations. According to liberals, the best way to achieve national security is through cooperation with other nations and promotion of free trade and democratic institutions. Liberalism is one of the dominant theories in political science that emphasizes the importance of individual freedom, democracy, and the rule of law.

The research work of Locke (1690), Mill (1859), Kant (1795), Doyle (1986), Keohane and Nye (1977) have all had a significant impact on the field of political science and international relations, particularly in the area of liberalism. Locke's Two Treatises of Government is a seminal work that argues for the importance of individual rights and limited government. Similarly, Mill's On Liberty emphasizes the need to limit state power and protect individual freedom. Kant's essay, Perpetual Peace, argues that democratic states are less likely to wage war with each other, and the spread of democracy may lead to a more peaceful international order. Doyle's book, Ways of War and Peace, also argues that liberal democracies are less likely to wage war with each other, and the spread of democracy can promote a more peaceful international order. Keohane and Nye's Power and Interdependence argue that international cooperation and institutions are crucial for achieving liberal goals, such as democracy and human rights. These works have shaped the field of political science and international relations, and continue to influence debates about the nature of liberalism and its implications for global politics.

Overall, the theory of political science liberalism has had a significant impact on the study of political institutions, democracy, and international relations, and continues to shape debates about the role of state and individual rights.

Constructivism: Some notable scholars, who have contributed to the development of constructivism in political science and international relations, include Alexander Wendt, John Ruggie, and Martha Finnemore. Wendt's book "Social Theory of International Politics" (1999) is considered a seminal work in constructivist theory, where the authors argue that the nature of international relations is determined by shared ideas and social structures of states. Ruggie's article "Territoriality and Beyond: Problematizing Modernity in International Relations" (1993) has also contributed to the development of constructivism, by challenging the conventional understanding of territoriality and sovereignty in international relations. Fennimore's book "National Interests in International Society" (1996) examines the role of norms and socialization in shaping states' national interests and behavior in the international system.

Marxism: Marxism is a theory that emphasizes the importance of economic factors in international relations. According to Marxists, the pursuit of national security is ultimately driven by economic interests, and is often in conflict with interests of other nations.

Feminism: Feminism is a theory that emphasizes the importance of gender and power relations in international relations. According to feminists, the concept of national security is often defined in ways that prioritize interests of men over those of women, and female experiences of conflict and insecurity are often overlooked in traditional approaches to national security.

The relationship between human rights and national security

The relationship between human rights and national security is complex, and there are different perspectives on the nature of this relationship. Some argue that the promotion and protection of human rights are necessary for national security, while others argue that national security concerns may require limitations on human rights.

Research has explored the relationship between human rights and national security. Such a study is David Luban's article "Human Rights and National Security: The Moral and Legal Challenges of Terrorism" (2007), which analyses the tension between human rights and national security in the context of counter-terrorism policies. Luban argues that human rights have to be regarded as a fundamental component of national security. Aisling Swaine's book "Human Rights, National Security and Counter-Terrorism" (2010) examines the impact of counter-terrorism measures on human rights and asserts that a human rights-based approach to national security is both effective and morally justifiable. The report "National Security and Human Rights" by Amnesty International (2014) provides an overview of human rights implications of national security policies and argues that human rights violations can harm national security in the long term. Cathryn Cluver's article

"Human Rights and National Security: The United States' Response to Terrorism" (2016) explores how the United States has balanced national security concerns with human rights protection in response to the threat of terrorism. Finally, Margaret Satterthwaite's article "Human Rights and National Security: The Intersection of Torture, Rendition and Due Process" (2007) examines how torture, rendition, and denial of due process may undermine both human rights and national security. These studies provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between human rights and national security, highlighting the importance of balancing the two in the context of counter-terrorism policies.

These research papers validate that the relationship between human rights and national security is complex and that there are challenges that have to be directed in order to achieve a balance between these two important concerns.

The relationship between political science and human rights

Political science and human rights are closely linked fields, as political scientists study the structures and processes of political systems that are responsible for upholding and promoting human rights. The study of political science can help us understand how political institutions, policies, and ideologies can either promote or undermine human rights. Political scientists also play a role in analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of human rights policies and international human rights agreements. They may provide insights into factors that influence the implementation and enforcement of human rights norms, such as the role of national and international institutions, public opinion, and civil society. In turn, the study of human rights may inform political science research by highlighting the importance of individual freedoms and rights in political systems. Human rights considerations are often central to political science debates on the issues such as democracy, justice, equality, and power.

The intersection of political science and human rights is essential for promoting a better understanding of how political systems can work to protect and promote human rights, and how we can create more just and equitable societies.

The criticism of the human rights approach towards national security

The human rights approach towards national security has been voraciously voiced in the literature. Williams (2017), Levitt (2014), and McDougal and Lasswell (1988) are among prominent scholars who have expressed concerns about this approach. One criticism is that the focus on human rights may hinder states from effectively addressing security threats. This is because human rights obligations, such as protecting the freedom of speech and association, may conflict with security measures like surveillance and detention of suspected terrorists. Another criticism is

that the human rights approach gives priority to individual rights over collective security of nation. In this perspective, protecting security of state is crucial to ensuring safety and well-being of its citizens, and human rights may have to be restricted or suspended in order to do so.

Finally, some critics argue that the human rights approach is too idealistic and does not account for the realities of global politics. They argue that international community is not always willing or can enforce human rights norms, and that states may prioritize their national interests over the protection of human rights. It is important to note that these criticisms are not universally accepted, and that there are many advocates who argue that protecting human rights is essential to promoting long-term stability and security.

Human security and national security

Human security and national security are two distinct concepts that are related to different aspects of security. Human security is concerned with the protection of individuals and communities from threats to their lives, livelihoods, and dignity, including natural disasters, disease outbreaks, armed conflict, poverty, and human rights abuses (Marks & Burroughs, 2018). It aims to ensure that people have access to basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare, as well as the protection of their human rights and freedoms (Heyns, 2014). On the other hand, national security pertains to safeguarding nation state's interests and sovereignty against both external and internal threats, including terrorism, espionage, military aggression, and economic competition (Williams, 2017). National security aims to ensure that country's political and economic institutions are secure and that it has the capability to defend itself against threats to its territorial integrity. Although human security and national security are distinct concepts, they are often interdependent, and their objectives may overlap (Levitt, 2014). For example, addressing poverty and inequality may contribute to national security by reducing the likelihood of social unrest and conflict (Duffield, 2007). Conversely, protecting national security may sometimes require the protection of human rights and the provision of humanitarian aid (McDougal & Lasswell, 1988). Nevertheless, there are several challenges that hinder the effective implementation of human security policies and programs, including political will, inadequate resources, and the lack of coordination among different actors (Commission on Human Security, 2003; UNDP, 1994; Jones & Glover, 2016). Some of these challenges include:

• The lack of political will: Human security policies and programs require political will and support from governments, which may be difficult to obtain in cases where other priorities, such as economic development or national security, are set.

• Funding constraints: Human security programs often require significant funding to implement, and resource constraints may limit the ability of governments and organizations to adequately address the full range of threats to human security.

• The lack of coordination: The effective implementation of human security policies and programs requires coordination between various actors, including governments, civil society organizations, and international organizations. However, the lack of coordination can lead to duplicative efforts, gaps in coverage, and confusion among stakeholders.

• The complexity of threats: Threats to human security are often complex and interrelated, requiring multifaceted solutions that can be difficult to implement and coordinate. Addressing these complex issues requires a long-term approach and sustained commitment from stakeholders.

• Power imbalances: Power imbalances may limit the ability of certain groups, such as women, minorities, and marginalized communities, to access and benefit from human security policies and programs. Addressing these power imbalances requires the focus on social justice and human rights.

Addressing these challenges requires a sustained commitment to promoting human security, as well as the recognition of complex and interrelated nature of threats to human security.

The intersection between human security, human rights, and political science theories with national security

According to Rotimi & Abimbola (2019), human security, human rights, and political science theories intersect with national security in several ways. National security is concerned with protecting state and its citizens from external and internal threats, while human security and human rights focus on protecting the individual and ensuring their well-being. Political science theories examine how states operate and how they interact with each other. An area of intersection is the protection of human rights within national security policies. National security measures should not violate human rights or undermine individual freedoms. Political science theories may inform policymakers on how to strike a balance between national security needs and individual rights. Another area of intersection is the concept of human security. Human security is a broader concept that encompasses the protection of individuals from a range of threats, including poverty, disease, environmental degradation, and political violence. National security policies that promote human security may enhance the overall security and stability of nation. Political science theories may also inform national security policies by providing insights into the causes of conflicts and threats to national security. Understanding political, social, and economic factors that may contribute to instability may help policymakers develop more effective strategies for promoting national security. In summary, the intersection of human security, human rights, and political science theories with national security highlights the importance of protecting individuals, promoting stability and well-being, and understanding the underlying causes of conflicts and threats. A comprehensive and balanced approach that considers these different factors may lead to more effective and sustainable national security policies.

According to Annan, Kilcullen, and Exum (2018), the question of whether security is a necessary precondition for the existence of society is a matter of debate among scholars and experts. Some argue that security is a fundamental condition for society to exist, as it provides necessary stability and protection for individuals to pursue their goals and aspirations. Without security, individuals may be subject to violence, crime, or other forms of harm, which could hinder the development of society. Others, however, argue that security is not necessarily a precondition for the existence of society and point to examples of societies that have existed in the past or present that may not have had strong security institutions or systems, yet still managed to function and thrive. These societies may have relied on other factors, such as strong social bonds, cultural norms, or economic systems, to maintain social order and stability. Ultimately, the answer to this question may depend on how one defines society and security. While security may not be a necessary precondition for the existence of society in some cases, it is generally agreed upon that security is an important factor in maintaining social stability and protecting individuals' rights and freedoms.

Recommendations

Amongst others, recommendations to improve national security from the human rights and political science approach may include the following:

• Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are consistent with human rights: Governments should ensure that counter-terrorism measures, such as surveillance, arrests, and detentions, are consistent with human rights standards. This includes ensuring that individuals are not subject to arbitrary detention, torture, or other forms of mistreatment.

• Promote democratic governance: Democratically governed societies are generally more stable and secure. Governments should promote democracy and ensure that civil and political rights are respected, such as the right to free speech, assembly, and association.

• Address economic and social inequalities: Addressing economic and social inequalities can reduce likelihood of social unrest and political instability, which can threaten national security. Governments should promote economic and social policies that ensure fair and equal opportunities for all citizens.

• Strengthen the rule of law: Strong and independent legal systems may help to prevent human rights abuses and promote stability and security. Governments should ensure that the rule of law is upheld, and that there is equal access to justice for all citizens.

• Build strong and accountable security institutions: Effective and accountable security institutions can help prevent human rights abuses and promote stability and security. Governments should invest in training and resources to build strong and professional security institutions that respect human rights.

From a research perspective, further investigation is necessary to assess effectiveness of the human rights approach to improving national security. The future research could examine case studies of countries that have implemented the human

rights-based approaches to national security and assess impact on both national security and human rights outcomes. Additionally, longitudinal studies could be conducted to track changes in national security and human rights indicators over time in countries that have adopted such approaches. Such research could provide valuable insights into potential benefits and limitations of adopting the human rights-based approach to national security, and inform policymakers and practitioners in their efforts to balance security and human rights concerns.

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