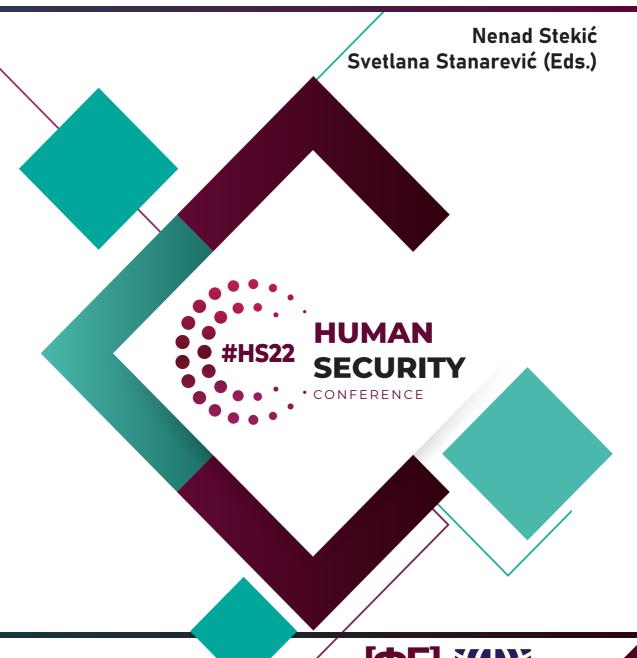**5th International Academic Conference on Human Security**

**INNOVATION, RESEARCH, AND KNOWLEDGE
IN THE (RE)CONFIGURATION OF HUMAN SECURITY**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Nenad Stekić
Svetlana Stanarević (Eds.)**

#HS22

**HUMAN
SECURITY**
· CONFERENCE ·

[ФБ]
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
ФАКУЛТЕТ БЕЗБЕДНОСТИ
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE
FACULTY OF SECURITY STUDIES

IIPE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
5th International Academic Conference on Human Security

INNOVATION, RESEARCH, AND KNOWLEDGE
IN THE (RE)CONFIGURATION OF HUMAN SECURITY

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Innovation, Research, and Knowledge in the (Re)configuration of Human Security

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PREFACE

*Prologue to the thirtieth anniversary of promotion
of the concept of Human Security*

Scholars are eagerly awaiting the 30th anniversary since the UNDP published its first Report on Human Security, which stimulated a wider academic discussion on this concept and made it the subject of broad theoretical reflection, more precisely the level of security studies. Although the concept has experienced concrete and theoretical alterations, it seems that not much has been achieved in practice. Three decades since the emergence of human security, numerous issues from the mid-1990s persist in an even more pronounced form.

Data from academic services indicate a dramatic decline in scholarly interest in human security during the past five years. However, some events, such as the coronavirus pandemic, the supply chain crisis that has shaken global markets, and the increased intensity of armed conflicts across the Eurasian space, have substantially impacted the resurgence of interest in the individual's place in the system of international relations and the antinomies that emerge in the contemporary interaction between the individuum and the system. In addition, the ways in which all these systemic problems manifest themselves have changed, necessitating new approaches in Human Security research projects.

The individual is not only an object of protection and research, but also an entity that can potentially have a harmful effect on global political processes. Such actions can be manifested in different areas of social life, and are present throughout the Anthropocene, which was recognized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in its latest Report on Human Security, published in February 2022. All of these issues highlight the necessity of conducting systematic and in-depth research to understand the security phenomena relating to people, their global impact, and humans' role in contemporary international relations.

The International Academic Conference on Human Security, held biannually since 2004, is a recurring format that contributes to the global scholarly conversation on the most recent developments in the field of Human Security.

This year's event, titled **Innovation, Research, and Knowledge in the (Re)configuration of Human Security**, will feature three themes – **Science and Methodology Innovation**, **Antinomies between Individuality and International Relations**, and **Public Policies in a Post-Pandemic World: the Anthropocene in Focus**. The Faculty of Security Studies of the University of Belgrade is collaborating with the Institute of International Politics and Economics (IIPE) to hold this year's Conference. As the event is being co-organized by two eminent academic institutions in the year when the IIPE celebrates its 75th anniversary, this is an exceptional opportunity for the promotion of the Human Security concept among scholars at home and abroad.

This Book of Abstracts contains 58 abstracts written by 77 authors from 25 countries worldwide,[1] which is a record for the Conference. Given the main themes of the event, the abstracts in this publication are also divided into three subgroups. The organizers are hoping that this event will surpass prior conferences in terms of its quality in honour of the upcoming 30th anniversary of the concept of Human Security. This Book of Abstracts represents a kind of introduction to the Conference Proceedings, where the highest quality peer-reviewed papers presented at the Conference will be published after the event.

In Belgrade,
September 2022

Editors:
Dr Nenad Stekić
Prof. Dr Svetlana Stanarević

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[1] Namely from: Serbia, Türkiye, India, Russian Federation, South Africa, Nigeria, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Kuwait, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Canada, Philippines, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, USA, Japan, Sweden, Spain, France, Germany, and Lithuania.

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

Dr. Heriberto Tapia, UNDP – Research and Strategic Partnership Advisor
Prof. Giorgio Shani, ICU Japan / LSE – Visiting Professor
Prof. Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh, SciencesPo Paris – Professor

NEW THREATS TO HUMAN SECURITY IN THE ANTHROPOCENE: DEMANDING GREATER SOLIDARITY

Dr Heriberto Tapia[2]

Much has changed since its introduction in the *Human Development Report 1994*, but the human security concept remains exceptionally relevant today in the face of new, interlinked threats. People are feeling insecure, as reported by six of seven people around the world even before the Covid-19 pandemic hit. Perceived insecurity was not only high but also growing, even in places with very high human development levels: the paradox of development with insecurity. Across the world, people are experiencing not only a raging pandemic but also increasingly frequent natural hazards, wide-ranging threats to health, the spread of violent conflict beyond so-called fragile contexts, destabilising technological change, and the burdens of inequalities in many aspects of their lives. These threats are unfolding alongside aggregate improvements in well-being at large. Indeed, many of them are by-products of how we have been pursuing development so far. They are further amplified by the conditions of the Anthropocene, where efforts to improve people's well-being are co-producing dangerous planetary change. It is in this context that UNDP's *Special Report on Human Security* offers **a reappraisal of the human security concept**, building on its existing pillars. It reaffirms the centrality of **agency as the central driver of human security**, going beyond well-being achievements. It introduces a **new strategy of solidarity** alongside protection and empowerment, to address the deep interconnectedness between groups of people and between people and the planet. Human insecurity has detrimental effects on people's wellbeing and on our social ability to achieve cooperation in uncertain times, as highlighted by the *Human Development Report 2021/22*. Human insecurity is associated with diminished interpersonal trust and with rising political and social polarization. A breakdown in trust and rising polarization hamper the potential for collective action. Human security is an intrinsic complement to human development in the Anthropocene context. Permanent and universal attention to the next generation of human security can end the development-with-human insecurity pathways. A revised human security framework can act as a policy integrator that addresses new threats, mobilises new agents and leverages new strategies to match the magnitude of today's challenges.

Keywords: human security, human development, capabilities approach, international cooperation

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Heriberto Tapia is the Research and Strategic Partnership Advisor in HDRO, UNDP. Heriberto has been a member of the HDRO writing-research team since 2014, working on the main flagship report and in expanding the office's capacity to develop new knowledge products. Previously, he served in the Executive Office of UNDP (2012-2014) and in the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (1998-2005). He has worked as a consultant to the IMF, UNDP and ECLAC. Furthermore, he has been a Lecturer at Columbia University (New York), University of Chile (Santiago) and University Diego Portales (Santiago). Heriberto holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University, a Master's degree in Economics, and a Commercial Engineering degree from the University of Chile.

RETHINKING HUMAN SECURITY
IN A POST-COVID WORLD

Dr Giorgio Shani[3]

With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, traditional security concerns are back on the agenda of International Relations (IR). However, the long-term effects of the "special military operation" will be felt not only within the theatre of war but outside it in the form of greater human insecurity induced by rising transportation costs, food prices and a global cost of living crisis, which has already translated into political instability in many parts of the world. Tempting as it is to blame the invasion for this worsening of global human insecurity, it should also be situated in the context of a global pandemic which has so far cost more than six million lives and led to unprecedented economic hardship including food insecurity. Far less attention, however, has been focused on how COVID-19 has fundamentally transformed human relationships in an increasingly de-globalised world. For Giorgio Agamben, the virus has led to the erasure of 'our fellow humans.' Humans are seen as potential carriers of the virus, 'an invisible enemy that can nestle in any other human being.' Since the 'enemy isn't somewhere outside, it's inside us', our common humanity intrinsically constitutes a security threat. This inverts the logic of security premised on the protection of human life from outside threats, whether these are posed by other states or existential threats such as hunger and disease. Furthermore, this also calls into question what it is to be human in a post-Anthropocentric world. In my keynote, I will argue that our concept of security needs to be expanded to focus not only on individual human beings but also on that which permits us to be human. This includes culture, religion, identity and the environment, without which greater solidarity in the Anthropocene is impossible.

Keywords: human security, COVID-19, Anthropocene, religion, identity, cosmology

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Giorgio Shani (London) is Professor of Politics and International Relations at International Christian University (ICU), Japan. He served as Chair of the Department of Politics and International Studies and Director of the ICU Rotary Peace Center from 2017 to 2021. From 2016 to 2017, he was Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for International Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He has also served as President of the Asia-Pacific region and Chair of the Global Development Section of the International Studies Association (ISA). His main research interests focus on Religion and Nationalism; Human Security; and "Post-Western" International Relations Theory with reference to South Asia and Japan. He is author of Sikh Nationalism and Identity in a Global Age (Routledge, 2008) and Religion, Identity and Human Security (Routledge, 2014); co-author of Sikh Nationalism (Cambridge University Press, 2022); and co-editor of Protecting Human Security in a Post 9/11 World (Palgrave, 2007), Religion and Nationalism in Asia (Routledge, 2019) and Rethinking Peace (Rowman and Littlefield, 2019). As of October 2022, Giorgio Shani is going to be a visiting professor at the London School of Economics (LSE) Department of International Relations.

FROM SECURITY BY AND FOR PEOPLE TO SECURITY FROM PEOPLE: DOES THE RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF HUMAN SECURITY IN THE ANTHROPOCENE ADD TO ITS APPEAL?

Dr Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh[4]

The concept of Human Security has courted controversy in the political and academic world ever since its introduction in UNDP's 1994 *Human Development Report*. Easily confused with the Responsibility to Protect norm, the concept was churned by many G77 countries, and adopted only as a foreign policy tool or as a rationale for development assistance by some middle power countries. Despite its universality, no country adopted it as the overarching principle for domestic policies, even during times of multi-dimensional crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic. Within academia, debates have raged between those accepting the broad definition of freedom from fear, want and indignities, those preferring a narrow focus on fears, and those rejecting it outright as no paradigm shift in security studies. While some academic institutions have proposed their own versions of a Human Security Index, consensus has not been reached about a universal way to measure a concept that prides itself on being specific to the context and subjective in its core. Yet the premise of the concept, simple and commonsensical as it may be, has always been innovative, going against silo approaches that shun interdisciplinarity. By 2012, after 18 years of polarizing debate, a United Nations General Assembly Resolution proposed it finally as an approach, defining it through the three freedoms and calling on people-centered and multidimension policies that protect and empower people in order to alleviate insecurities. In 2022, with the publication of a Special Edition on Human Security, UNDP proposed to revise the concept to recognize not only the interconnectiveness of threats to people in the era of the Anthropocene, but also the interdependence between people and the planet/the natural system. It added the notion of agency and solidarity to the dual framework of protection and empowerment. Does this proposed revision, that looks not only at threats to people but threats by people, respond adequately to the concerns of the academic and policy-making communities that were trying to mainstream the concept? The paper critically examines the trajectory of the HS approach between 1994 and 2022, highlighting the conceptual, political, measurement and operational challenges that have been raised by critiques and counter-critiques, before turning to the revision proposed by the UNDP Report. The speech asks whether framing people as both threatened and threatening in an interconnected world helps advance concerns with the human security approach, or whether it may broaden the gap even further and end up doing harm to the credibility of a noble concept whose potential has not been explored enough.

Keywords: Human Security, operationalizing Human Security, measuring Human Security, paradigm shift, concepts in IR

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Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh is a researcher, university lecturer, and consultant based in Paris who has been teaching Master's level courses on Human Security (since 2004) and on Violent Extremism (since 2018) at Sciences Po (Institute of Political Studies) in Paris. She has also taught at Columbia University, Georgetown University and has been a visiting professor at universities in Tehran, Kabul, New Delhi, Pretoria, Moscow and Dushanbe. She is the author of dozens of publications on Human Security, peacebuilding and radicalization, including *Human Security: Concepts and Implications* (with Anuradha Chenoy) (Routledge, 2007), *Rethinking the Liberal Peace: External Models and Local Alternatives* (Routledge, 2011) (editor), and *A Rock Between Hard Places; Afghanistan in its Regional Security Complexes* (with Kristian P. Harpviken) (Oxford University Press/Hurst Publishers, 2016). In addition to academia, Dr Tadjbakhsh has also had an extensive career with the United Nations, both as staff and as a consultant. She worked at the Human Development Report Office at UNDP Headquarters in New York where she set up the National Human Development Report (NHDR) Unit in 2000. Since then, she has contributed to the preparation of dozens of NHDRs, including on the theme of Human Security, prepared strategies for governments and the UN, and conducted evaluations of projects on Human Security and on the Prevention of Violent Extremism. Furthermore, she has been collaborating extensively with the Human Security Unit at the UN, for which she prepared a training manual for operationalizing the human security concept, and contributed to the Reports of the UN Secretary General on Human Security which led to a General Assembly Resolution in 2012.

Science
and Methodology Innovation

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HUMAN SECURITY AS A FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE AND POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY

Dr Svetlana Stanarević[5]

The concept of human security has not only shifted the focus of thinking about security from the state-centric approach to the importance of protecting people but has also placed people as individuals at the centre of responses to insecurity. The contemporary society, like many others that preceded it, is fraught with "uncertainties, fragilities and concerns", which is why it is interesting and challenging to re-examine the role of the individual, who, as a result of general uncertainties, weak institutions and growing risks and threats, feels insecure, unprotected and powerless, but also ready to fight for his/her own dignified life or that of another individual or community. This paper seeks to prove that if the individual wants to put up this kind of fight, he/she needs to have knowledge and developed life skills and competences, which is of vital importance to human security. An individual equipped with adequate knowledge has the freedom of choice and the ability to realise all his/her potential, but also to contribute to the social emancipation and liberation of others for the sake of improving human security. It has long been known that knowledge equals power, so in order to wield power through knowledge, the individual must also exercise influence, possess the ability to bring about change and be supportive of others. That means that the individual must also possess a set of skills by which he/she will change his/her everyday reality and the circumstances in which he/she lives. What are the prerequisites for all the above-mentioned? Certainly that the individual fully understands the context of his/her surroundings, history, socio-political conditions, his/her own cultural background and the perception of security and insecurity. A contextualized basis for the production of knowledge and scientific achievements both suggest the rejection of a meta-narrative and a totalizing perspective, particularly that which speaks in the name of objectivity and neutrality. The refutation of universal claims about truth thus gives voice to the marginalized "others", those who are traditionally oppressed and excluded from (Western) intellectual and political practices. Donna Haraway has clearly presented this in many of her works as situational knowledge, raising the question of the hierarchy of knowledge and power between global (scientific) and local knowledges discussed by Clifford Geertz, whose proponent can also be the individual.

Keywords: human security, situational knowledge, local knowledge, individual, community

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THE ROLE OF VALUES
IN CONCEPTUALIZATION OF HUMAN SECURITY

Dr Aliaksandr Novikau[6]

Conceptualization, or giving theoretical definitions, is extremely important for communication about human security. Without a clear concept, human security would be an extremely vague term for theoretical debates and public policy making. Indeed, if we cannot name it, can we hope to achieve it? The problem is that human security is always context-dependent – it means different things to different people at different times and in different situations. Therefore, the concept of human security would be highly ambiguous if used without specification: security for whom, from what threats, for which values, and by what means? In addition, there is an increasing interest in how human security could be operationalized or, in other words, measured. That has resulted in several indicators and indexes of human security and, consequently, in debates about the right way to measure it. Values play a crucial role in agenda-setting and policy formulation by guiding policymakers about what is important or desirable. Since societal resources are scarce, personal and public policy choices are always concerned with allocating available resources and, therefore, shaped by trade-offs among different personal values in a society. Since values constitute the underlying principles for the individual's formation of political preferences, it is not surprising that values have a central place in most theories about human security policy processes. Since all costs are essentially value-laden, future security research has to include the assessment of not only concepts and indicators but also personal values and objectives. A good concept of human security should thus be built around them.

Keywords: values, human security, conceptualization, operationalization

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HUMAN SECURITY NETWORK REVISITED

Dr Bülent Sarper Ağir[7]
Dr Bariş Gürsoy[8]
Orçun Mutlu[9]

The end of the Cold War provided a favourable environment for normative thoughts and ideals in the security realm and thus led to the broadening and deepening of the security conception. Thereby, some states have been relatively stripped of the traditional security conception and have focused on the "human security" concept. Accordingly, achievements such as the defining of the concept of human security in the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report in 1994 and the signing of both the Ottawa Agreement for the prohibition of anti-personnel mines in 1997 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998 have revealed the idea that common ground could be established for later steps in the respect of human security. In line with this belief, the Human Security Network (HSN) was launched under the leadership of Norway and Canada in the normative milieu of the 1990s. This study intends to analyse whether the HSN, which includes 12 states that will act in line with common values and goals in the context of human security, has reached the desired results and goals since its establishment. In this respect, this study also aims to examine the challenges to the HSN in the 21st century and its organizational deficiencies. Moreover, recommendations will be made on how the HSN can play a stronger and more active role in current security issues around the world. For this purpose, the actions, policy objectives and documents of the component states of the HSN will be examined in the context of human security.

Keywords: human security, Human Security Network, state security, challenges and risks

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CONVERGENCE OF SPATIALLY-ORIENTED SCIENCES AND NEW INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL SPATIAL DESIGN AND RESEARCH: BUILDING DIGITAL SPACE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES AND CONCRETE ACTIONS – SPATIAL/ARCHITECTURAL INSIGHTS FOR SECURITY STUDIES

Dr Dragana Ćirić[10]

Starting from the paradigm of convergence of spatially oriented sciences and integration of spatial research and design in such a context, the paper leads major topics towards the explanation of digital environments and systems as instruments for spatial investigative procedures, tools for achieving hybrid intelligence, and sources capable of providing the necessary proofs and reliable material for scientific argumentation, spatial action, and intervention. At the first level, it has been assumed that previously established spatially grounded cross-disciplinary relations could be reinvestigated in the light of more recent technological and scientific innovations, as well as new disciplinary connectivities and potential applications, particularly the links between spatial/urban/architectural and security studies. At the second level, a more precise definition of new research methodologies based on specific interchangeability between physical and digital environments (spatial information, intelligence, design, and communication they entail and activate) emerges as a result, complementing a broader field of research methodologies. With respect to both, digital spatial information and intelligence systems, or digital investigative environments that have been devised by spatial/architectural design and research along with adjacent research areas, have been proposed as forms and formats offering new insights for security studies and their investigative, analytical, and problem-solving methodologies, strategies, and tactics. The ways in which new relationships between physical and digital environments and new technologies enable spatial intelligence operations, space monitoring, spatial recording and analysis, spatial situations and events reconstruction, predictive analytics, architectural forensics, simulation, and design have been put at the centre of interest and examination.

Keywords: convergence of spatial sciences, design and research methodologies, digital spatial design and research, spatial investigative procedures, spatial information, intelligence systems

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CONTEMPORARY YOUTH IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: ATTITUDES ABOUT RADICALIZATION AND EXTREMISM

Dr Adnan Pečković[11]
Jasmin Jašarević[12]

In recent years, the political spectrum in Europe and the rest of the world has turned to the right and numerous religious and nationally-oriented radical groups have entered the scene, causing feelings of fear and insecurity among citizens in world capitals through targeted terrorist attacks. Terrorist attacks have taken place in all leading countries in Europe and around the world. Attacks have been carried out in several German cities, France, Turkey, Belgium, Mexico, Iraq and many other countries where these groups have considered it necessary. What all extremist groups we hear about in the media on a daily basis have in common is their conviction in the righteousness of the ideologies they represent. At the same time, they believe that phenomena such as multiculturalism, democracy, tolerance and inclusive societies are phenomena that need to be changed, by force. The research "Contemporary Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Attitudes about Radicalization and Extremism" will deal with the causes of radicalization and extremism among young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The article will discuss what social and psychological factors contribute to the radicalization of Bosnian youth and how the Bosnian society has been dealing with it. In order to find out about Bosnian youth attitudes about radicalization and extremism, qualitative and quantitative research methods will be used. Online questionnaires with semi-open questions will be administered to over 500 young people (aged 15 to 30) from different local communities (in both entities) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. By participating, they will share their views and potential experience with extremism and radicalism, but also their experience with the hate speech they witness in different kinds of media.

Keywords: youth, Bosnia and Herzegovina, radicalization, extremism

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A NEW GENERATION OF THREATS TO HUMAN SECURITY: DIGITAL RACISM

Dr Aysegul Bostan[13]

Although it was supposed that racism had perished in the globalized world, this concept has been transformed and it has re-emerged as a type of newly generated discrimination by means of new technology. Recently, we have witnessed the emergence of a new generation of threats to human security: digital racism. This paper deals with the concept of digital racism and the tools needed to determine how racism discourse could spread in the digital era. Several distinct examples will be given and explained for the reproduction of racism discourse against asylum seekers on examples of asylum seekers in some European Union countries in the digital era. Literature provides vague definitions of the concept and its complexity has covered this threat as a cloak. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to give a clear definition of digital racism and to reveal the tools to identify it in digital media. The importance of this study is to attempt to give some guidelines on how to combat digital racism against asylum seekers.

Keywords: digital racism, digital media, human security, digital discourse, asylum seekers

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SOCIETAL RESILIENCE AS AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEALING WITH HUMAN SECURITY ISSUES

Nevena Stanković[14]
Dr Milan Lipovac[15]

In the past 15 years resilience researchers, philanthropists, and policymakers have been busy designing, testing, and evaluating how best to measure resilience. A multitude of frameworks, assessment tools, resilience indexes, and resilience programs have emerged since then to capture the progress in and measurement of increased resilience. But despite the growth and investments in resilience efforts, resilience science and measurement still lag behind resilience practice. In addition, while science has developed steadily through the decades and provided many different, complementary perspectives, theories and models for national, community, organizational and other aspects of resilience, the research on the human aspect of resilience is less mature. In the belief that it is completely unfounded to equate individual resilience with the human aspect of resilience, and bearing in mind the contents of the (re)conceptualization and operationalization of human security, the initial hypothesis of this paper is that societal resilience appears as the most adequate conceptual and analytical framework for dealing with human security. The notion of societal resilience suggests an expansion of the more established discourse of societal safety and security, but in such a way that the individual represents its central element. Furthermore, it will allow reaching out to a broader audience and communicating with a broader research community, addressing development trends with significance for socio-economic/ political/ecological/technological resilience. In other words, the paper starts from the hypothesis that building societal resilience is an imperative for reaching the optimal level of human security in any society. In this regard, the paper addresses a major societal challenge that impinges on two inter-related research questions: What are the conceptual and methodological complexities that underpin human security in context of societal resilience? How can knowledge on societal resilience be translated into action which will raise the level of human security on the local, community and national scale?

Keywords: societal resilience, human security, conceptualization, methodology

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PARADOXES OF WAR ON DRUGS – EXAMPLE OF SERBIA

Dr Aleksandra Ilić[16]

The war on drugs is a decades-long instrument of manipulation of public opinion on a global scale, established in the political speeches of American presidents since the 70s of the last century. It does not seem to lose its relevance even at the present moment, considering the potential to cause a strong emotional reaction of the public. Although the war on drugs should basically mean the war on organized crime, somehow that basic thread often dissapear from sight. Usually the story boils down to drugs removal from the streets, parks, around schools, in a way that involves the arrest of petty dealers or, more often, ordinary users who have nothing to do with organized crime. Ordinary citizens are concerned about the problem of drug addiction, so they are particularly interested in various activities that should reduce the presence of drugs around facilities where young people gather. The problem is that there is no enough awareness in public that drugs are one of the main objects of trade of organized crime groups and that the key of suppressing the drug problem is the fight against organized crime. The war against drugs is essentially a war against organized crime, but it remains unrecognizable because the attention is focused on the consequences. One of the consequences is high prevalence of drug addiction among youth which paradoxaly leads to mass arrests for possession of drugs for personal use and unfortunately a lot of drug addicts in prisons. Further consequence is spreading addiction in prison facilities which means closed circle. War on drugs can be considered as manifestation of „risk society" concept and high moralised approach of „zero tolerance" which represent consumers in a bad manner so they very often become the main acters of moral panic process. Finally, the constant expansion of the list of prohibited substances increases the number of potential "drug addicts" and, in connection with that, possible arrests, which further contributes to the deviation from the basic course of the fight against organized crime. All mentioned aspects will be considered on the example of Serbia.

Key words: paradoxes, war on drugs, organized crime, drug addicts, moral panic

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INTEGRATING THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO HUMAN SECURITY ANALYSES: RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

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The world is becoming a complex environment characterized by severe threats to human security, such as an increase in natural disasters, economic hardship, energy scarcity, specific risks caused by the Forth Industrial Revolution, and the questionable use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI has been hailed as revolutionary and world-changing, but it is not without drawbacks. Those threats lead to the feeling of human insecurity and thus to a lack of appropriate public policy. In theory and in practice, it is clear that human security is the basic responsibility of the state. In that process, the duty of the state is to respect all human rights and to protect individuals from any party that might threaten their human rights or their quality of life. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the area of security has surged in recent years and is believed to have significant potential for increasing the efficiency of the security sector's work. This paper provides an overview of the recent and current uses of AI in areas of security through mixed-methods research and highlights their possible risks. The article identifies areas in need of further attention and examines the possibilities that combine to create adequate human security policies, improving security measures based on AI that respects human rights and increasing transparency. Although the application of AI in the area of security is not entirely new, terrorist threats and migrant crises appear to be the drivers of its wider application. The results show that a wide range of research is conducted on AI in secure areas in many countries all over the world. A limited number of communication channels and policymakers stand behind a significant part of the reviewed documents. The research addresses several risks of AI application, with emphasis on quantitatively based subfields of autonomous weapons and vehicles. Future research should focus on developing public policy related to the use of AI in the area of human security, which would enable the society to move from ambition to practice. The obtained results are useful for shaping the road map of the future development and implementation of AI in the Serbian human security context.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, human security, human rights, autonomous weapons, autonomous vehicles

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HUMAN SECURITY – A NEW FRAMEWORK OF UNDERSTANDING SOVEREIGNTY

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After the end of the Cold War, the reframing the anatomy of conflict (from inter- to intrastate) and the need to safeguard the human in the equation of security led to the definition of the concept of human security as a way to surpass the classical state-centric approaches. In terms of the responsibility to protect, human security could be a new way of understanding sovereignty that does not exclude the state but links the concepts that traditionally divide the international community and the sovereign state; the new notion of sovereignty becomes a mechanism of mitigating/eliminating the arbitrary power of the state (reflecting state control and the freedom from any interference) through the accountability of its actions (reflecting a better way to balance order and justice). The study underscores that human security could be an alternative (not necessarily a divergent one) for the realist orthodoxy by creating the premises for a more sophisticated meaning of sovereignty.

Keywords: state (security), globalization, human security, responsibility (to protect), sovereignty

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HYBRID SECURITY ARCHITECTURE FOR THE OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPT

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The implementation of the human security concept entails the operationalization of theoretical postulates in order to mitigate or reduce the intensity of threats that jeopardize individuals and communities. The implementation of state policies and strategies that affect the level of human security is based on the top-down principle. On the other hand, the operationalization, i.e. implementation, of citizen-related security activities requires bottom-up implementation in order for the response to be as quick as possible. The disadvantage of the described situation is that state strategies rarely change and are often inconsistent with altered circumstances at lower levels. At the strategic level, the state, as an inert structure, is slow to respond to the requirements of the situation in order to protect the interests of citizens. In practice, this leads to problems in the efficiency of the implementation of activities that affect the state of citizens' security at the local level. The delay and mismatch between the strategic level (changing the national strategy and its operationalization) and the level of meeting the needs of citizens require the introduction of new elements of the institutional structure to bridge the gap between the strategic and operational levels. This approach can be called security system hybridization, conceptually realized in the appropriate form of the Hybrid Security Architecture – HySec. Hybridization, in this context, involves upgrading the political system and reforming the security sector with the appropriate use of ICT. Conceptually and functionally, the HySec structure can be realized in the form of the so-called hybrid model, which has Knowledge-driven and Data-driven components. The operating results of both components are superimposed and used for integral control as well as for the prediction of the possible future HS status. In this way, the harmonization between state and non-state actors in the field of security is achieved through the implementation of policy-making activities and the development of operational programs in order to raise the level of security and the realization of human rights at the level of local communities. The hybridization of the security system in the infrastructure form of a decentralized computer network, based on hybrid cloud architecture with multiple access levels, can encourage citizen participation and thus contribute to the achievement of HS goals.

Keywords: human security, operationalization, hybridization, security architecture, cloud architecture

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EVOLUTION AND TRANSFORMATION
OF THE SECURITY CONCEPT AS A CHALLENGE
FOR THE TRADITIONAL METHODOLOGY

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If the 20th century was characterized by the traditional meaning of security, after 9/11 the whole paradigm that involved traditional security had to be reassessed and new features and actors were introduced. According to its classical definition, security was strictly concerned with the use of the military – as deterrence; war – as defense; the balance of power; and alliance-building. In the traditional methodological framework for research on security, the state is the main actor and the institutions of the state are its extensions. In this new approach to the security concept, we find that the state has lost its main position and other actors, such as corporations, NGOs, and individuals that play a key role in addressing new threats by category and specifics, are involved. The new security concept takes into consideration more than just classical military threats, covering a broad range of security issues, such as infectious diseases, asymmetrical threats (terrorism, in all its forms), hunger, immigration, climate change, shortages of food and resources, transnational crime, and human and drug trafficking. The old alliance-building has evolved into cooperation, weather regional or global. It is essential when addressing modern threats to national security, especially nowadays, when old Europe is once again facing war and the consequences are dire. What can make the security concept evolve once again are the changes that are happening. The majority of International Relations experts agree that this conflict will produce shifts in the post-9/11 balance of power. This paper is going to research in detail how the traditional methodology has changed in the past two decades, what it involves, what the new concept requires from the actors involved and how it is shaping the international relations system.

Keywords: global security framework, geopolitics, cooperation

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CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE STATUS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDPS) AND THE INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

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Protracted displacement, characterised by long duration and lack of prospects for achieving durable solutions (return, integration and resettlement), has become one of the most prevalent types of internal displacement and is, as such, an important source of global human security concerns. Its distinctive features are typically the consequence of a stalemate in negotiations and the implementation of peace agreements and/or of a situation in which the state, which bears primary responsibility for protecting and assisting those displaced within its borders, does not have effective control over the part of its territory from which the IDPs have fled. However, no systematic inquiry into the way in which the criteria for the duration of displacement could be adapted to the distinct features of protracted displacement has been undertaken so far. The question of when internal displacement ends has therefore remained the subject of differing interpretations of scholars and practitioners and the answer often determined by political considerations which do not reflect the specific human rights needs of internally displaced persons. To address the challenges of protracted displacement, forced migration theory needs to further articulate the criteria for determining when a person is no longer in need of protection as an IDP. The first step in this direction is certainly to map the gaps in the existing soft and hard law legal regulation. With that aim, the authors use the doctrinal legal approach combined with the "law in context" approach and analyse international soft law and hard law instruments, the relevant case law of international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies and the documents produced by leading UN agencies active in the field of IDP protection.

Keywords: internally displaced persons (IDPs), protracted displacement, IDP status, criteria for duration of internal displacement

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OUTLINING AN INDEX
OF HUMAN VULNERABILITIES

Anders Troedsson[25]

The paper summarizes a subchapter from an upcoming thesis on human vulnerability modelling with several empirical and conceptual applications. The thesis argues for a four-tiered model of human vulnerabilities (physiological, physical, existential, social) as useful common grounds for conceptual scrutiny into human security, human rights, and conflict management/enactment, and also proposes a preliminary human vulnerability index (humvix). The thesis modelling lays the ground for a four-tiered index but given the richness of factors in each of the four realms, as well the interrelatedness within and between them, each realm is divided into two sectors, resulting in 4x2 sectors: physical, legal, political, ideological, work/education, social protection, preventive health, curative health. Furthermore, each of the eight sectors reaches into the centre of the model, which represents the notion of a home anchoring all the sectors of the proposed construct. The empirical data are based on a careful use of existing relevant indexes with country-level data. The outcomes in the eight equally weighted sectors are graded A-E, with E signifying the highest level of vulnerability exposure, or the lowest degree of resilience, and A signifying the opposite. A rough summary measure would be the average of the outcome in all eight sectors. A better measure is the average between the two sectors in each of the four realms. In this way, overall outcomes can be expressed as a four-letter combination.

Keywords: human vulnerability, resilience, index, realms, notion of home

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Antinomies between
Individuality and International Relations

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HUMAN SECURITY ITS PASTS, ITS UNDERWAY EVOLUTION AND A NECESSARY FUTURE

Dr David Harries[26]
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Dr Marta Nešković[28]

Human Security has had a checkered history since its formal announcement in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report. The paper argues that current and foreseeable events and circumstances should be exploited to recontextualize security to more completely acknowledge planetary realities with the goal of intensifying engagement globally. Humans' security is only one of three fields of *planetary* security, with states' security and biodiversity's security. A brief overview of the history of Human Security notes two high points, titled HS1 and HS2 – the first in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and the latter provoked by the 2013 launch of the Human Security First campaign. Reasons for the failure to gain and hold traction for more than a scattered community of activists are described for each time frame. Four suggestions for achieving the necessary reconceptualization of security in doable, usable and useful ways are offered: the universal deployment of strategic foresight for all policy-design activity to promote better preparation for an uncertain future; the establishment of a new UN Under-Secretary-General to provide leadership and impose oversight of action on the 17 SDGs; a 21st century version of 'security sector reform' based on a protocol of enlightened interoperability that acknowledges inevitable global diversity while promoting harmonious relationships; the adoption of the concept of 'leadingship' to exploit the fact that every human being is capable of contributing to leading, if enabled. The paper concludes with advice derived from the Russell-Einstein Manifesto: "Remember your humanity and forget the rest."

Keywords: security, humanity, biodiversity, foresight, SDGs, interoperability, leadingship

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TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED VISION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dr Mohamed Badry Eid[29]

The post-Cold War period has seen an increase in the role of the individual as a non-State actor in the field of international relations. Since then, the relationship between individuality and international relations has been a thorny issue in the field of global politics in general and humanitarian security in particular. This research paper seeks to determine the reasons that have contributed to the growing phenomenon of individuality in international relations, and the manifestations of this increasing role. It also presents models of the individual's role as a central actor in international relations, the methods of studying individuality within the framework of international relations, and the straining of the relationship between the two sides. This research paper also attempts to present a new vision that will help bridge the gap between the phenomenon of the individual and the collective nature of international relations.

Keywords: individualism, international relations, non-state actors

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INDIVIDUAL VS. COMMUNITY (IN)SECURITY: CHALLENGES FOR/OF SOVEREIGNTY

Dr Maria Bakalova[30]

Ever since the 1994 UNDP document defining human security through the delineation of a wide range of threats to people, there appeared to form a tension between the essence of the human security concept centered on the individual and community security related to the protection of people from the loss of traditional relationships and values. This tension can be traced back to the well-known individual-vs-group/collective rights and universalist-vs-particularist perspectives. The paper seeks to explore this (alleged) opposition between the individual and the collective level of human security by addressing it against the background of changing concepts of state sovereignty. It is argued that the interplay between the individual and the community security both affects and is affected by aspects of sovereignty.

Keywords: individual human security, community security, sovereignty

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THE STATE OF HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SCENARIO FORECASTING OF GLOBAL DYSFUNCTIONALITY

Dr Konstantin N. Lobanov[31]
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The local armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine is dynamically transforming into a large-scale confrontation between Russia and the Collective West. More and more countries located in different geographical regions are becoming involved directly or indirectly in the conflict, making this Russia-Ukraine clash a concept of global concern. Since any conflict including an armed conflict is inherently dysfunctional, the associated violation of global community regulation will multiplicatively increase and seize larger territories. The destabilization of the social system entails a decrease in the manner of an individual's life and effects a reduction in the limits of his or her security. The parameters of the compression of the human security zone will largely depend on the choice of the model of confrontation that the parties to the globalizing conflict will adhere to. The confrontational models of interaction between Russia and the Collective West will, in turn, differ from each other in the degree of radicalization of the actions of the parties to the conflict during the period of acute confrontation and the intensity of the development of the bifurcation processes after that. Using the scenario forecasting methodology, the authors will endeavor to assess the state of human security and identify the dimension of human existence functioning in each of the predicted models of the growing global conflict.

Keywords: Russia, the Collective West, global conflict, model of confrontational interaction, social dysfunction, human security

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PSYCHO-SOCIAL, MORAL, SECURITY AND COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES DURING CRISIS AND THEIR RELATION TO PERSONAL SECURITY, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND THE RIGHT TO CHOICE

Dr Miroslav Pendaroski[33]
Sofija Angelovska[34]

Living in a time of long-lasting crisis is an existential and psycho-emotional systemic phenomenon that is no less dramatic than living in a time of seeming peace. The quality of the drama and the psychosocial, moral and communication phenomena of existence, as well as the feeling of personal security and well-being are what differentiates the two. Like life, science, which is only a scientifically and expertly based analysis of life, is also under the scrutiny of pandemic change. In psychological science and its practice, professionals face a multitude of challenges that test their scientific and professional prowess in dealing with a sense of personal security, subjective well-being, and psychosocial, ethical, and communication challenges in times of crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, with particular emphasis on the importance of personal choice and responsibility. This paper will theoretically consider these aspects of psychological science and practice in times of such uncertain crises. Emphasis will be placed on presenting some psychological, social, existential, moral, communication and security phenomena through the prism of the authors' professional experience.

Keywords: psychological, social, existential, communication, crisis

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BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: POST HUMAN RIGHTS

Dr Aşkın İnci Sökmen Alaca[35]

Transhumanism is, essentially, the advanced tech-art of improving both physical and mental capacities of human beings with the aid of existing and emerging 21st-century technologies in the Bio, Info and Nano (BIN) spheres. At present, transhumanism is fast becoming an international, intellectual and cultural movement supporting the use of science and technology to improve human mental and physical characteristics and capacities. In other words, it is related to "human enhancement". Usually, transhumanism is referred to as posthumanism. Advances in biotechnology not only enhance our natural abilities, but also design us as new human beings. This new human design, the post-human, brings new rights to the fore. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), claiming the existence of the right to have a disease-free child, has included the use of genetic screening techniques into rights. Eugenics is therefore to be a part of developed human nature. This is a trans-human right. The Transhumanist Bill of Rights is a crowdsourced document that conveys rights and laws to humans and all sapient entities while specifically targeting future scenarios of humanity. The most current version of the Transhumanist Bill of Rights focuses on protecting the rights of: human beings; genetically modified humans beings; cyborgs; digital intelligences; intellectually enhanced, previously non-sapient animals; any species of plant or animal which has been enhanced to possess the capacity for intelligent thought; and other advanced sapient life forms. This statement is based on the latest version of the Transhumanist Declaration of Rights (Transhumanist Bill of Rights - Version 3.0, 2018) announced by the United States Transhumanist Party, and the Transhumanist Declaration prepared by the non-governmental organization *Humanity+*. The article will discuss how it can shape society in the light of these documents.

Keywords: biotechnology, post-human rights, transhumanism

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SECURITISATION OF PROTEST IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN: IMPLICATIONS FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Cláudia Araújo[36]

This paper draws from a protest event dataset featuring over 8000 protest events in Portugal and Spain between 2000 and 2020. It presents a preliminary analysis of the evolution of protest policing in both countries, followed by a critical discourse analysis of the dynamics of securitisation of protest that took place on both sides of the border across that timeline. It will demonstrate how these two phenomena are actively shrinking the public sphere in both countries (although with higher intensity in Spain) and discuss the implications this has for the full enjoyment of civic and political rights. It will also seek to uncover how the concept of security is shifting in both countries and how this is increasingly used to control protest and dissent.

Keywords: protest, securitization, Portugal, Spain, public sphere

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ANALYSIS OF COLD WAR SANCTIONS ON EGYPT: FOUCAULT IN ACTION

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Sanctions have long been a part of International Relations as well as disciplinary literature. They tend to be problematic mechanisms, not only because the target can find allies, but also because there are third parties that are willing to circumvent sanctions or are hurt by the measures implemented. In addition, global flows of finance and the increase in cross-border mergers makes it difficult to separate "our" corporations from "theirs," creating the problem of how to enforce the measures. Despite all, sanctions are still used as popular tools. This research will look at a case of Cold War-period political disagreement that reflects the post-Cold War pattern. Analyzing the dispute over the construction of the Aswan Dam, this research will argue that sanctions are employed for the Foucauldian disciplinary power they embed. For disciplinary power to be there, the deviant needs to be identified – here, the securitization discourse of constructivist theories comes into play. The conclusion reached is that for constructivism to take place and for disciplinary power to be exercised, a division between "us" and "them" is necessary. This process of otherization helps us understand why these measures are still resorted to by the West against the East.

Keywords: area studies, constructivism, Foucault, sanctions, Middle East

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HUMAN SECURITY WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS? *SINICISATION* OF THE CONCEPT

Dr Nenad Stekić[38]

In nearly three decades of its existence, the theory underlying the concept of human security has undergone minimal theoretical adjustments. The concept has frequently been criticized for being overly abstract and "alienated" from reality. Furthermore, the concept's components have been examined in the context of several existing theoretical frameworks within the field of international relations, which both aided and hindered the integration of human security into predominately Western scholarly narratives. Counterintuitively, certain academic works, particularly those which did not *a priori* embrace the theoretical investigations of Western-centric authors, only needed around ten years to grasp the significance of this notion and its postulates in other regions of the world. In China, for example, the country's particular polity has recently finished a large process of opening up to the outside world while preserving a strong sense of responsibility for its own population in a Sinocentric manner. Chinese President Xi Jinping's philosophy, communism with Chinese characteristics, prioritizes the person over the benefits that the state as a whole may offer (among other things). This paper is an attempt to demonstrate the distinctiveness of the application of the idea of human security in the Chinese context – its so-called *Sinicisation*. The discussion is centered on the inconsistencies that arise in the definition (but also in the application) of the postulate of human security and the explanation provided by the Chinese school of political science regarding the function of the individual in maintaining security. The final objective of the article is to ascertain how personal and national security are related under centralized political systems.

Keywords: reconfiguration of human security, human security in China, individuum, China, Xi Jinping thought

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WEBERIAN POLITICAL ORDER, HUMAN INSECURITY AND STATE MAKING IN AFRICA: THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EXPERIENCE

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Blessing Eneh Yusuf[41]

Human insecurity occasioned by state fragmentation and contested authorities has remained one of the greatest challenges confronting developing nations, especially in Africa. Despite a series of policies aimed at addressing this problem, several African countries have remained entrapped in a vicious circle of conflict, leading to human insecurity. Existing research on Africa has largely focused on state fragmentation, contested authorities, ungoverned spaces, and weapon proliferation as causes of human insecurity. Nonetheless, recent events indicate that these factors are insufficient to explain the obstinate and protracted African conflicts witnessed in recent times. Deploying the Weberian Political Order framework and secondary data, this study interrogates the nature, trends, dynamics, and consequences of the ongoing conflict in the Central African Republic and its impact on human, regional, and global insecurity. Borrowing from the Weberian postulates, this study argues that several African nations, especially the Central African Republic, lack the foundational elements and principles of a state, and this explains why conflict has remained protracted and obstinate, with grave consequences for human, regional and global security. This has been worsened by the nature of conflict in the post-cold war era, which has led to intrastate violence and prioritization of state security over human security. It concludes that the Central African Republic's existence is jeopardised by the multiplicity of states, non-state actors, contested authorities, ungoverned spaces, a lack of central political command, and general uncertainty.

Keywords: Weberian political order, human security, state making, Central African Republic, armed, violence

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ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY IN INDIA

Dr Puneet Pandey[42]

The notion of security and national interests within the discipline of International Relations, deeply influenced by the classical realist school of thought, witnessed a change in the last decades of the twentieth century. The release of Human Development Report (HDR) in 1994 by the UNDP has challenged the traditionally accepted view of security which was comprehended as protecting the state borders from external threats, whereas the state actors were solely responsible for its defence, by adding a new dimension, i.e. 'Human Security', which is a more human-centred approach to security. There are numerous threats to human life, which are not essentially from outside, but can be within the state. India, a postcolonial democracy is not immune to these threats, either. In this paper, I briefly discuss the adverse effects of these new threats on India and how the state (India in this case) responded to them in past, and I also try to explain succinctly how the non-state actors, in collaboration with the state actors, mitigate the sufferings of the people from the non-conventional threats. Finally, this paper highlights the importance of a required shift in policy making which has helped the state to minimize the collective dilemma, which has become inevitable in this globalized world.

Keywords: Human Security, state actors, non-state actors, non-conventional threats, policy making, sovereignty

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WHEN HUMAN SECURITY REASONS PROVOQUE HUMAN INSECURITY: STATE PRACTICES DURING THE PANDEMIC AND THE RISE OF EXTREMISM IN SERBIA

Dr Marija Popović Mančević[43]

Since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, it has been clear that states and people have been confronted with a crisis no one was prepared for. The absence of specific and accurate information about the threat, its repercussions and the actions to be taken sparked widespread panic mixed with fear, doubt and mistrust. More than two years later, the crisis continues to impact all the states and people to varying degrees of scale, scope, and intensity. Although the long-term effects of Covid-19 measures are difficult to predict, the short and medium-term effects of disturbances in daily life are already evident. In the short term, the states' most essential responsibility was to save lives and stabilize the healthcare system, which required many constraints that people were unfamiliar with and clashed with their past experiences of liberty. Health security concerns necessitated restrictive government measures that citizens perceived widely as infringement of their individual rights and liberties, leading to skewed narratives, conspiracy theories, disinformation and consequently the rise of extremist postures and ideas. This paper seeks to explore whether grievances sparked by the government's Covid-19 policies fuelled anti-government sentiment and the rise of right-wing extremism. The paper provides an empirical analysis of public reactions to media content related to government Covid-19 measures. The article builds upon a qualitative content analysis of all the articles addressing government measures and restrictions published on the websites of three national daily newspapers between March 2020 and December 2021 in order to show that health security concerns generated individual insecurity and juxtaposed two important human security dimensions.

Keywords: pandemic, human security, government measures, extremism

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THE HUMAN SECURITY DIMENSION
OF ENERGY SECURITY

Dr Aliaksandr Novikau[44]

Historically, energy security has focused mainly on the supply side of energy because, as several energy crises have demonstrated, the energy supply disruption and price increases have dire consequences for national security. Not surprisingly, the earliest definitions of energy security were mainly concerned about the supply side of energy, such as reliable energy supplies at reasonable prices and in ways that did not jeopardize central national values and objectives. Recently, the focus of energy security has shifted from the energy security for a nation as a whole to end-users, because the ultimate purpose of the energy system is to provide useful energy services to end-users. At the same time, although energy security is also equal to security of supply for end-users, the national energy security is usually insufficient to guarantee the well-being of individuals because it ignores inadequate access to energy services on an individual level, or energy poverty. In addition, environmental issues caused by energy use involve both state and non-state actors. Therefore, it would be easier to understand, prevent, and mitigate such issues using the human security concept rather than the traditional form of a state-centric perspective on energy security. Thus, energy security should include a human security dimension to ensure that individuals have access to reliable energy supplies at reasonable prices and in ways that do not jeopardize their values and objectives.

Keywords: energy security, energy poverty, security of supply, human security

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ENERGY POVERTY AND HUMAN SECURITY NEXUS: THE EU CASE STUDY

Dr Nevena Šekarić Stojanović[45]

The phenomenon of energy poverty influences everyday life across the globe. Often described as an inability of individuals or households to provide needed energy services at affordable costs, it tackles many dimensions, such as health, gender, and environmental issues. In a word, it affects the well-being of many vulnerable groups, which makes it one of the biggest contemporary societal challenges. The phenomenon of energy poverty has a spillover effect, thus negatively affecting economic, social, and cultural development of a society. It has become one of the most important issues in the age of energy uncertainty – energy resources scarcity, uneven distribution of key energy resources, their strategic importance in national (security) policies and energy transition dynamics in the XXI century have shown that energy issues have wider economic and political causes that are manifested at the individual level. The fact that almost 50 million people in the EU are affected by energy poverty, in the context of some of the latest energy crises across the European continent, has set the phenomenon of the energy poverty very high at the EU agenda. Clear connection of this issue with some of the sustainable development goals and human security concept renders justifiable the analysis of the phenomenon of energy poverty. Hence, the goal of this paper is to highlight the energy poverty effects on some key human security dimensions, such are human well-being and health issues. The review of the significant academic knowledge base on this phenomenon, secondary data analysis from the last four European Quality of Life Surveys (2003, 2007, 2012, 2016) and the analysis of adequate EU policies and practices combating energy poverty will serve to outline the state of play when it comes to the energy poverty and human security nexus at the EU level. Temporal continuum and findings from cross-sectional data should be helpful in drawing some concluding remarks when considering energy poverty phenomenon within the European countries.

Keywords: energy poverty, human security, well-being, health, the European Union

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HYBRID TACTICS FROM A HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Julie Celine Bergaust[46]

Hybrid warfare and the concept's equivalent under the threshold of armed conflict, hybrid interference, have become important subjects of study in efforts to understand contemporary geopolitics. The literature on hybrid activities is large, and since the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, it has been growing. Yet, the research on hybrid activities' effects on population and on individual level seems scarce. The human security lens provides an opportunity to further develop our understanding of hybrid activities and how to counter such activities. The importance of human security has also been recognised by NATO, and, in 2019, NATO Leaders agreed to step up NATO's role in this area. Despite this, the use of the human security concept within the literature on hybrid activities appears to be close to non-existent. To date, no one has undertaken a review of this literature in a human security manner. Therefore, this work presents a systematic review of the literature with an aim to investigate the extent to which human security has been part of the literature on hybrid warfare and hybrid interference. This will not only identify a blind spot within the hybrid literature to date, but also contribute to a new understanding of how hybrid activities may cause harm on the individual level. The paper will therefore become the building block for further research, as well as policy, on aspects of hybrid warfare and hybrid interference that yet have to be revealed.

Keywords: hybrid war, hybrid threats, hybrid interference, human security

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ANALYSIS OF OECD'S RECOMMENDATION FOR COMPANIES ENGAGED IN AI DIFFUSION PROCESS

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The paper focuses on potential human rights impacts of AI and how companies developing and using AI can apply OECD guidance on human rights due diligence. It also examines how existing legislation, both on human rights and on AI, deals with the ethical challenge for human security. In November 2020, the OECD Centre for Responsible Business Conduct published a stocktaking of relevant national, international, and business-led initiatives, standards, and regulation on digitalisation and RBC, with a specific focus on social media platforms and artificial intelligence. The dominant paper's focus dealing with AI in relation to RBC includes competition issues, human rights, including privacy and discrimination in the workplace, labour market impacts, specifically on the future of work and consumer protection. As billions of smartphones, laptops, cameras, and other devices collect data and analyse it using increasingly powerful and sophisticated software, users of that data are able to build more accurate profiles of individuals, that can be monetised, used to track and predict movements and purchases, or ultimately used to manipulate the individual. Much of the privacy-sensitive data analysis, such as search algorithms, recommendation engines, and advertising software, is driven by AI. While existing consumer privacy and consent laws restrict access to some information, AI powered analysis can still create highly accurate behaviour predictions based on the existing publicly available data. While the benefits and opportunities of AI seem boundless, certain applications of AI risk causing intentional or unintentional harm. It is critical to ground conversations on AI development in international standards on responsible business conduct, a foundation of sustainable economic development. International standards set out recommendations to help companies identify and address the negative impact their operations and products may have on people and the environment.

Keywords: AI, OECD, AI diffusion, legal norms

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POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE HUMAN SECURITY IN NAGORNO KARABAKH: BAYRAKTAR TB2 SUPREMACY OR THE LACK OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE?

Nikola Rajić[48]

The science of international relations considers frozen conflicts to be the situations in which, after the end of the war, either a satisfactory peace agreement is not reached or the conflicting parties remain in their own political positions, diametrically opposed in interpreting legal acts contributing to the cessation of fighting. Nagorno Karabakh, an Armenian-populated enclave, formally a part of Azerbaijan, is one of those frozen conflicts, which dates back to 1988, and which has resulted in the deterioration of human security of the region. After the conflict broke out, Russia mediated and a ceasefire was reached, but as what is frozen can be unfrozen, in September 2020 a new-old war continued, lasting six weeks, until a new ceasefire was signed, on November 9th. The paper takes a look at how the war was developing and what the deciding factor was, in what basically was a co-allied Azerbaijan-Turkey victory over Armenia (and the Republic of Artsakh). Furthermore, the paper puts on trial Turkey's Bayraktar TB2 and checks whether they were legitimately supreme or the turning point was a weak or non-existent Armenia-NK anti-aircraft defence. This paper also takes a look at the political aspect of the human security in the enclave of Nagorno Karabakh, particularly the state of human rights and repression, whether and how the conditions worsened during and after and war.

Keywords: Nagorno Karabakh, human security, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bayraktar TB2, anti-aircraft defence, Turkey

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MACRO-LEVEL SECURITIZATION OF MICRO-INTEGRATED THREAT PERCEPTIONS IN EUROPE: CASE STUDY OF SYRIAN REFUGEES (TURKEY, GREECE, GERMANY)

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Before politicians used refugees as a tool of interstate relations, refugees and asylum seekers had been perceived only as a symbolic or realist threat by a society. With the use of refugees as a tool by international politics, the phenomenon of threat felt in the society has deepened with securitization and started to pose threats to human security. This dialectical relationship between society and the state has also changed and transformed the direction and form of the threat. This study investigates how the symbolic or realistic threat perceptions by the public have evolved into securitization by governments, how these two phenomena feed each other and what they mean in terms of human security. Quantitative data to be used in this study will be explained by integrated threat and securitization theories. In this study, the differences in threat perceptions arising from refugees in Europe will be discussed and these differences will be surveyed within the framework of integrated threat theory. In this study, some questions will be answered, e.g. "What threats does the phenomenon of refugees and asylum seekers make visible in European countries?", "What are the underlying reasons for the differentiation of the threats?", "How does the differentiation in threat perception felt in each country affect national and regional migration governance?". This piece will focus on the Syrian Refugee Crisis and will examine the cases of Turkey, Greece, and Germany, which are mainly on the refugee transit route and host the most significant number of refugees in Europe. To understand which threat perception has a decisive impact on Europe, the sixth wave (2010-2014) and the seventh wave (2017-2020) datasets provided by the "World Values Survey (WVS)" between 2010 and 2022 will be examined. The cases of Germany, Turkey, and Greece in these datasets will be the focus of the study.

Keywords: securitization, threat perception, human security, refugees

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THE RISKY NATURE OF STABILITOCRACY: HUMAN SECURITY AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Dr Konrad Pawłowski[51]

The great number and intensity of the social protests that have taken place in the Balkan countries in recent years justify the conclusion that the WB6 region is still characterized by a potential political instability. The protests, which were sometimes emotionally labeled as the Balkan Spring, seemed to represent a struggle for 'Balkan normality.' Although it is certainly difficult to ignore the political context of these demonstrations, there are arguments to see them primarily as a collective protest against commonly recognized limitations of the Western Balkan 'hybrid democracies,' destructive political and economic effects of 'state capture', low level of social security and unsatisfactory standard of living. It seems right to say that these protests reflect a growing disappointment and impatience of ordinary Balkan citizens, deprived of the expected influence on public affairs and credible prospects for the broadly defined improvement. The demonstrations that have taken place in recent years in the WB6 countries have not removed the causes of social discontent that have mobilized tens of thousands to take to the streets. It seems justified to say that for a part of citizens the declaratively pro-European local political elites are in fact responsible for a number of abuses of democracy, they block the actual democratization processes and – as stated by one of the representatives of the protesting opposition – represent '[...] a part of the problems, facing the countries in the [WB6] region.' Moreover, subsequent social protests in the WB6 region reflect the increasing political polarization and persistent social distrust. This tendency may have potentially dangerous consequences for political stability of some Western Balkan countries. The above concerns are reflected by the indicator of the broadly defined state stability, i.e. Fragile States Index. It shows that in 2021, most countries of the region were classified as states with a potential for political and social instability

Keywords: social protests, stabilitocracy, political stability, Western Balkans, grass roots Europeanization

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NORTH MACEDONIA'S NATO MEMBERSHIP: HUMAN SECURITY BENEFITS OR *STATUS QUO*

Dr Mitko Arnaudov[52]

The essential goal of this paper is to explain the human security benefits of small states membership in NATO in contemporary international relations based on a study case of North Macedonia. It is a country which became a member on the North Atlantic Alliance at the peak of Covid-19 pandemic. In that period, when NATO proclaimed itself an organisation which would help its allies in the fight against pandemic by ensuring medical equipment, financial support, medicaments and other necessities, North Macedonia's citizens were faced with enormous difficulties. It was a consequence of weak national medical system, as well as of the unpreparedness of national authorities to create national strategy for facing the ongoing challenges, at the same time relying their country and citizens on international organisations and institutions support. The case of full-integration of North Macedonia in NATO in the period when global pandemic was absolutely endangering the world health system and created huge obstacles to ensuring human security sustainability at different levels will be presented in this paper. It will lead us to the research thesis about how certain international security organisations, in this case NATO, are not able to provide adequate support to its allies, which in certain moments are exclusively dependent on foreign support. Paper's contribution from theoretical point of view would be the confirmation of a realistic approach which says that national interests always prevail in international relations and that small states cannot always rely on their allies' solidarity when facing the same or similar challenges as big countries, especially when those are focused on resolving their internal all-pervading problems.

Keywords: North Macedonia, Covid-19, human security challenges, realism, national interests

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RISE OF THE CHILD SOLDIER:
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS IN SYRIA, ARMENIA, AND UKRAINE

Tanja Milošević[53]

It is believed that, since the beginning of the 21st century, about 100,000 children have been recruited and used by different parties within conflict zones. It is evident that ongoing conflicts serve as a fertile ground for the abuse of human rights, and thus the abuse of children's rights, notably through recruitment and use of children as soldiers. In this context, it is worth noting that the international community has in recent years witnessed a number of conflicts – the second war in Nagorno-Karabakh in 2020, the continuing presence and regrouping of the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq since 2021, as well as the launching of the Russian military intervention in Ukraine in 2022. All these warzones serve as good examples of child recruitment. Having all this in mind, in this paper, the author will present a comparative analysis of the use of child soldiers in warzones in Syria, Armenia and Ukraine. The paper will consist of two segments: the first will provide a comprehensive description and explanation of the phenomenon of child soldiers, whilst the second will focus solely on depicting current state of the use of child soldiers in the mentioned regions. With the use of methods of content analysis and case studies, the author will also provide a comparison of current practices present in the previously defined warzones, as well as future perspectives and recommendations regarding prevention of child recruitment in ongoing conflicts.

Keywords: child soldier, warzone, Syria, Armenia, Ukraine

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Public Policies in a Post-Pandemic World: the Anthropocene in Focus

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RETHINKING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND/AS HUMAN SECURITY FOR THE ANTHROPOCENE – AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNDP TRILOGY OF REPORTS 2020-2022

Dr Des Gasper[54]

Three recent reports from the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office constitute a reconsideration of human development thinking and a revival of UN human security thinking: 1) the 2020 Human Development Report ("The Next Frontier – Human Development and the Anthropocene", 2) the 2022 Special Report "New Threats to Human Security in the Anthropocene", and 3) the 2021/22 Human Development Report ("Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives"). All are oriented to challenges summed up by the notion of 'the Anthropocene'. The trilogy forms an overdue but welcome return to human security concerns and (sometimes) formulations. This paper analyses and assesses the set. It views them in terms of required transitions within the era of the Anthropocene, during which threats and consequent crises will grow. The 2020 HDR provides new thinking, relevant to rescuing a sense of common human fate, as underlies the notion of the Anthropocene. In parts though, it retains limitations in regard to i) mechanistic understandings of social and policy processes; ii) one-sided emphasis on agency and freedoms and iii) lack of a notion of enough, related to iv) a limited understanding of needs theory and leading to v) an unbalanced rendition of drivers of change. These limitations can be responded to in part by human security ideas at various levels. Transitions require changes in vision and values as well as in methodologies and tools for analysis and planning. Human security ideas can contribute at each of these levels, to understand and cope better with the normality of crises in a world in transition. The 2022 Special Report has added two major features: a diagnostic stress on growing subjective insecurities and a prescriptive stress on solidarity. Solidarity—recognition of shared fate, mutual concern, and mutual obligations—is added to the established UN headline strategies for advancing human security goals (protection and empowerment). It is presented as a required commitment to others, globally; as implication of interconnectedness; and as a required response to uncertainty. While the SR provides a welcome opening of doors, it does not theorize solidarity far, nor connect much to relevant literatures, nor explore implications in detail. It is not yet related to past generations of solidarity thinking and practice nor to present-day streams. The 2021/22 HDR, published in September 2022, explores the second major new emphasis: escalating felt insecurities, and their drivers and some possible responses. It closely partners the other two reports. Having analysed those previous reports in earlier papers, I aim here to consider the three as a set, and their possible contributions and limitations.

Key words: Anthropocene, UN, solidarity, felt insecurities

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DOES THE DAWN OF ROBOTS BRING
THE DAY OF NEW HUMAN INSECURITIES?

Dr Srđan T. Korać[55]

The presentation examines how major breakthroughs in robotisation and artificial intelligence (AI) might generate new human insecurities in the realm of human–robot interactions in not so distant future. The author hypothesises robots' potential to undermine security of individuals and their achieved empowerment by weaknesses of artificial intelligence technologies or their malicious use. The dispersed nature of new plausible threats to safety and the well-being of individual persons stems from less visible (or invisible) psychological and emotional manipulation of humans by robots that are inherently social in design or functionally enhanced through social interaction. As robotisation approaches autonomy creating more sophisticated interactions, humans become more vulnerable because of our tendency to form robust emotional attachments to artificial entities that stimulate us to use social routines intrinsic to human–human interactions. The author argues that the human security approach parallels anticipated robot sociability to the point that fundamental set of human capabilities related to survival, livelihood and dignity – that is to be secured when robots enter society in large numbers – has to include human agency, which is the capacity to act independently and to make one's own free choices. Being a performance of intentional actions and, as such, a bedrock of moral behaviour, the agency in this analysis is examined as a core value in the context of the human security as a humanist project with emancipatory and empowering qualities. The idea of human security itself is profoundly connected to the notion of empathy and solidarity, which lie at the very centre of the psychological basis of morality. The author concludes that not only the robots must be programmed to behave in a humane way, but also the embeddedness of moral reasoning ought to be a constitutive element of human–robot interaction aimed at safeguarding human security in the coming age of social robots.

Keywords: human security, social robots, artificial intelligence, robotisation, robot ethics

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CORPORATE PROFITS AND WEAKENING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR IN THE COVID-19 CRISIS MANAGAMENT

Dr Nada M. Sekulić[56]

During the global health emergency caused by COVID-19 pandemic, corporate profiteers undermined, marginalized and overlooked that the right to health is a human right, recognized by the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During the pandemic, the pharmaceutics industry employed the regulatory that enriched their profits, favouring the most profitable medicines research, neglecting less financially interesting measures and taking control over vaccine prices, vaccine access and medical protocols related to COVID-19 management. During the pandemic, European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA) lobbied against the measure designed to provide equal access and prices for pandemic treatments in Europe, giving opportunity to corporate sector to increase prices and boost competition among states, with no transparency about what was paid by each country. In addition, wild competition pushed countries into signing agreements for medicines that might not prove successful. Some countries accepted to cover liability costs for corporations if something went wrong with vaccines, without making public such agreements, as it would undermine public trust in vaccines. Internet and media protocols favoured such approach censoring public criticism, and ignoring and diminishing the profiteering logic of crisis management. While companies, such as Pfizer, almost doubled their sales during the pandemic, which put some of them at the top of the Forbes list, the COVID-19 pandemic has raised global inequality, both within and between countries, setting back and weakening public health care almost everywhere in the world, with no prospect of a recovery.

Keywords: COVID-19 crisis management, corporate profits, public health

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INFODEMICS AND HEALTH SECURITY: FIGHT AGAINST DISINFORMATION AND MISINFORMATION DURING PANDEMICS

Dr Ivan R. Dimitrijević[57]   Dr Vladimir Ajzenhamer[58]   Dr Vanja Rokvić[59]

The rise of online disinformation and misinformation campaigns throughout the last decade has been one of the most challenging human security threats in the 21st century. Its primary battleground comprises major social media platforms that have evolved rapidly during this period, especially in the context of increased number of users combined with the accelerated spread of inaccurate information. The sources of misinformation can be created by political elites, intended for domestic or foreign political use, or by virtually networked citizens, deprived of conventional power but capable of having a horizontal influence on other social media users through the virality of content they create and share. Hence, the main feature of modern disinformation campaigns is their multi-vector character – they can be operational on a top-down, bottom-up and/or horizontal basis. Therefore, capabilities for effective prevention of spreading fake news through social media platforms have failed to cope with it in the real-time manner, thus providing a non-controllable arena for malicious acts. A major outburst of online fake news campaigns happened during the COVID-19 pandemic in such a dramatic fashion that it triggered the use of a specific term – infodemic. If we define infodemic as an "excessive amount of information about a problem that is typically unreliable, spreads rapidly, and makes a solution more difficult to achieve" (Oxford Dictionary), then the impact of such campaigns on human security, and specifically on health security as one of its dimensions, is more than worrying. This is especially concerning when we consider the implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically good health and well-being, but others as well. The spread of fake news and other disinformation and misinformation efforts reached their peak when the vaccination against COVID-19 began, causing seriously low vaccination rates within many countries. Taking into account the fact that such an endeavour had a direct impact on health security through disruption of health systems worldwide, we consider infodemic a security threat which requires reaction on all levels – international, national, and individual. The aim of the paper is to present currently available strategies and means of prevention and reaction to infodemic, from general education to concrete initiatives. We will provide a map of key sources (relevant databases), major international and national fact-checking initiatives, as well as some examples of successful reactions to infodemic on national and international levels.

Keywords: infodemic, health security, pandemic, fake news, fact-checking

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MAPPING SYSTEMS OF HUMAN INSECURITY AS A TOOL TO ADDRESS THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC IN CITIES

Alexandra Abello Colak[60]

The Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated people's exposure to multidimensional threats to their lives and wellbeing. For some of the most vulnerable urban communities, already affected by poverty, marginalisation and historical inequalities, the disruptions to daily life and the socio-economic problems created or aggravated by the pandemic have led to localised human security crises that can fuel urban violence (Abello Colak 2021). In this context and using the evidence collected in Medellin, Colombia's second biggest city, this paper advances the notion of *systems of human insecurity* to better understand the way multiple security threats manifest in the daily lives of people and affect their exposure to violence after the pandemic. By using systems thinking to map the interlocking and mutually reinforcing forms of human insecurity affecting residents of vulnerable communities and analysing the way these relate to dynamics of urban violence, the paper argues for analytical approaches that capture the complexity of people's experiences of human insecurity on the ground. Acknowledging and unpacking this contextualised complexity is vital for the development of effective policies and interventions capable of addressing the pandemic's destabilising effects, especially in the global south, and for demonstrating the relevance and applicability of human security as an analytical and practical approach to addressing key global challenges.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, systems of human insecurity, urban violence

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CHOLERA PANDEMIC IN YEMEN AND THE NEED FOR AN INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR HEALTH SECURITY

Dr Murat Necip Arman[61]
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Yemen is the poorest country in the Arabian Peninsula. In September 2014, the Shiite Houthi movement in the country's north sparked an insurrection that spread across the country. The Houthis, who live in Yemen's northern region and account for around 35-40% of the population, had had previous disputes with the central government. The Houthi-Yemeni central government conflict, which was primarily an internal struggle until the Arab Spring, became one of the most prominent items on the regional and international agenda after 2011. In addition, the Houthis, who were aided by the troops loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, quickly seized control of nearly the whole country. By the end of 2014, the revolt had grown to the point where it reached the capital, Sana'a. The Houthis, who took control of the capital, asserted that they had assassinated President Abdurrabu Mansur Hadi, disbanded parliament, and formed a "Revolution Committee" under their leadership. President Hadi then fled to Saudi Arabia for safety. With the feeble central authority collapsing, southern tribes took up arms and joined the fight, while terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS, established bases in the country's inland areas. Moreover, almost 21 million people in Yemen required humanitarian assistance, with over 3 million people internally displaced and 7,600 people killed as a result of the civil war. The health system in the country also failed as a result of the failed state administration, and the cholera epidemic became uncontrollable. Cholera has been added to all of these humanitarian disasters. According to WHO and UNICEF, 14.5 million people in the country lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation. As of 2022, 2.5 million cases have been documented in the country, with over 4,000 people have died as a result of the cholera pandemic. As a result, it has been recognized that health security can be attained through strategies that are integrated with all other categories of human security.

Keywords: Yemen, Cholera pandemic, health security, civil war, Arab Spring

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TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN SECURITY DURING PANDEMIC ERA IN INDIA

Rakshit Kweera[63]

The UNDP 1994 report defined Human Security as not only 'freedom from fear' but also 'freedom from want'. The Covid-19 pandemic is one of the biggest threats to human security in the history of mankind, and it is more severe in countries like India. We saw that Indian government imposed one of the most stringent lockdowns in this pandemic with the rationale of protecting human lives and introduced a plethora of technological solutions for the same. These measures have proved to be strictly infringing the freedom of movement, and liberty of the individuals, but the state had to trade off one over the other in this pandemic. Many states in India came up with different technological solutions to enforce the rules during the pandemic. These included health application for access and movement, drones for heat mapping and social distancing, upgraded CCTV cameras for facial recognition, for identifying mask violators, etc. Apart from this, the pandemic severely affected poverty, and unemployment, i.e., freedom from want. In response to this, the Indian Government is running one of the most extensive free ration delivery services for more than half of the population, and also, many state governments have upgraded their technological service delivery mechanism to address these issues. In this article, I will be discussing the technological provisions introduced by the Central Government and State Governments in India, which have implications for Human Security. Then I would be posing the questions if these technological interventions within the Covid-19 management policy framework safeguarded the right to life and liberty of the individual, or if they posed a threat to Human Security.

Keywords: pandemic, Human Security, facial recognition, Covid-19

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PROTECTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE
IN A POST-PANDEMIC HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM

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The paper discusses the impact that the pandemic has produced on the global humanitarian system and the roles of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in assisting vulnerable people in facing crises and conflicts. It is argued that civil society organisations have complemented governmental responses by mitigating their inconsistency and inhuman character. Apart from providing assistance to vulnerable people, NGOs are experimenting with new public spaces, opened by the pandemic, to promote policy debates and reforms, other than fighting against illiberal practices. The paper is divided into three parts. Firstly, an overview of the main COVID-19 effects on humanitarian crises and on the condition of migrants and refugees is provided. Secondly, old and new roles of NGOs in coping with such effects are deepened. Thirdly, the ways NGOs are influencing public spaces for rethinking migration and refugees' policies and practices are considered. The research is conducted within MORDOR, a K220 project focusing on Mapping and organizing research on dictatorship.

Keywords: humanitarian, vulnerability, NGOs, conflicts

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ANALYZING HUMAN SECURITY IN INDIA DURING THE 'NEW' PANDEMIC

Dr Divya Anand[65]
Dr Devi Roy[66]

The concept of 'human security' emerged as a new aspect of security in the academic and political community in the 1990s. It has developed beyond the traditional concept, i.e. national GDPS and growth rates and has come to include human rights and democracy in world politics. Therefore, human security has challenged the paradigm of national security, i.e. focus on the state and its interests in the political sphere. The impact of COVID-19 is fundamental, changing not only the way we live, the way we communicate with each other, but also our perception of the world. It is not just a health system crisis, but also a political and security challenge. A new type of global solidarity – more equitable, just and with widest participation and stronger leadership of the UN – is needed this time. The shattering events over the last few months – infection, death, lockdowns, hunger, and economic meltdown, have tested the traditional concept of national security implying that people are secure when states have military, political, and economic power. The crisis has proved that existing security structures cannot protect citizens against a rare threat that transcends borders, devastates countries, and disrupts lives. However, the underlying importance of the state in providing security to its citizens cannot be undermined. The study proposes ways to understand the gap which exists in the Human Security approach which emphasises the importance of individuals, even transcending boundaries, and to understand the current COVID-19 crisis and its implications for the Indian context.

Keywords: human security, COVID-19, state, national security, human rights

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS A GLOBAL SECURITY PHENOMENON DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19: WHEN A HOUSE IS NOT A HOME

Dr Danijela Spasić[67]

Violence against women is a social phenomenon present in all historical epochs, in all areas and in all forms of organization of social communities. Violence against women is a frequent accompaniment to economic crises, and may reach enormous proportions and have serious consequences in times of global recessions. Public health crises, such as pandemics, are characterised by a state of emergency, chaos and government instability, creating an environment that makes women and girls particularly vulnerable. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States, Spain, Italy, France, Germany and the United Kingdom were ranked top six in the number of coronavirus cases. And it is in these countries that a sudden increase in violence against women has been recorded since the beginning of the pandemic. From December 2019 until the end of April 2020, a total of 2,343,272 people in the world became ill with coronavirus, and 136,320 people lost their lives. According to the United Nations, in the last 12 months, 243,000,000 women and girls aged 15 to 49 have survived sexual or physical violence by an intimate partner, and in 2020, 87,000 cases of femicide were recorded. The state of emergency, restriction of movement during the pandemic, and isolation of the victim in the same family environment with the perpetrator endanger her personal safety, further complicate her position and reduce the victim's ability to protect herself, report violence and leave the perpetrator. The presented facts defined the subject of this human security research. Its hypothetical basis and goal focus on the COVID-19 pandemic during 2019 and 2020 and its impact on the scale and specifics of violence against women in the world and in Serbia.

Keywords: violence against women, pandemic, COVID-19, state of emergency

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FUTURE SECURITY RISKS AND THREATS
AS THE RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC

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The state can contribute to the reduction of material damage and human casualties caused by a pandemic only if its actions are aimed at successfully managing risks before they occur, rather than managing this type of pandemic after its onset. Therefore, emphasis should be put on preventing new risks and reducing the present ones. The primary responsibility of all institutions should therefore be to prevent natural risks, threats, and pandemics. Prevention should be based on two pillars: identifying the danger (i.e., the actual threats that the community is facing) and assessing the vulnerability (i.e., the risk and the capacity of the community to deal with the consequences of this type of pandemic). In accordance with the contemporary challenges and developments, major focus is placed on the prevention of risks caused by climate change, as well as unplanned and rapid urbanisation, poor land management, demographic changes, poor institutional commitment, citizens' lack of information, limited access to technology, unsustainable use of natural resources, etc. The government, which has the key role in leading and coordinating the process, should involve all stakeholders, women, children, people with disabilities, people from the lower social strata, and senior citizens in the creation and implementation of policies, strategies, and action plans. Public and private sectors, civil society organisations, academic, scientific, and research institutions and the business sector should also integrate pandemic prevention into their management. For better prevention, risk assessment and preparedness for effective response to pandemics, it is crucial to understand all dimensions and characteristics of risks, as well as the vulnerability and exposure of people and property. In order to better understand risks, it is necessary to collect, analyse and use relevant data and practical information at national and local levels, as well as to appropriately share, disseminate, and distribute it to different categories of citizens and institutions. This information should be made available and accessible in real time. A common, coordinated, adaptive approach is needed, in which responsibility for crises and reparations is shared among all state sectors, including individuals, families, community groups, businesses, etc**.**

Keywords: crisis, human life, pandemic, risks, security

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM

Dr Marija Đorić[69]

This paper explores the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the security segment of the society, with a special emphasis on the right-wing extremism. The main goal of the author is to research the modalities of the impact the pandemic had on the extreme right-wing in Serbia and worldwide. On the basis of this comparative analysis, the author will provide an assessment of similarities and differences between the domestic and foreign right-wing scene, as well as present the new trends in this field. A special part of the paper will be dedicated to the online recruitment and novelties used by these extremists for the radicalisation of new members. Apart from the previously known impact of the WPM (White Power Music), it is noticeable that fight clubs and online propaganda have a prominent role in the recruitment of new members. Given that the pandemic caused a forced physical distancing among people, the work of the extremists intensified online, within which an extremely great role of Telegram app was detected. Due to the encryption of messages, Telegram is quite interesting not only to the right-wing, but to all other extremists as well. A crucial role in the spread of the right-wing propaganda was especially given to blogs, such as 4chan, 8chan, 8kun, ShitChan, NeinChan, which are specific due to the fact that they are mostly used by the extreme right-wing, given that they do not forbid hate speech. Apart from the document analysis, the author will use the comparative method and secondary sources of quantitative and qualitative research (questionnaires and in-depth interviews). The conclusion is that the value system of the extreme right-wing has remained the same, but the action, as well as the recruitment methods, have indeed changed.

Keywords: right-wing extremism, COVID-19 pandemic, violent radicalisation, violent extremism, WPM

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THE GLOBAL HEALTH FOR PEACE INITIATIVE – A NEW CHANCE FOR A CHANGE

Jovana Blešić[70]

"There cannot be peace without health and health without peace" are the words of World Health Organization (WHO) Director, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. With this, he declared new initiative under the auspices of the WHO – The Global Health for Peace Initiative. The goal of this initiative is to develop new ways of addressing conflict situations and to (re)build peaceful relations among every participant in the international community. The Global Health for Peace Initiative is WHO's contribution to the already existing link between humanitarian assistance, long-term sustainable development, and peacebuilding. Even though the idea of the nexus between health and peacebuilding is not new, it is the experience gathered during the COVID-19 pandemic that is innovation this time. The goal of this paper is to explain and show what the goal of The Global Health for Peace Initiative is and to see if it will make difference in the global context.

Keywords: WHO, Global Health for Peace Initiative, pandemic, peace, security

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THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL INSECURITIES ON THE CHURCH IN THE POST-CORONA WORLD: A CASE STUDY OF THE CHURCH IN AFRICA

Dr Jones Segun Jesutunwase[71]

This paper is on "The effect of global insecurities on the Church in the post-corona world: a study case of the Church in Africa". Wuhan, China was where the pandemic started in December 2019. The pandemic spread to all the nations of the world. Consequentially, it has caused human deaths, disrupted health security and social life, hindered African cultural security, caused economic down tone, and plagued religious congregational meetings leading to a decline in the Church's income, etc. in Africa. Obviously, the world has not overcome the negative psychological and economic shock caused by this deadly disease. Yet, an increase in the global insecurities from other agents of insecurities in the post-corona world has been recorded. The world, contextually, the Church in Africa is plagued by the rise of insecurities that have made development unattainable. Today, Africa is faced with many challenges, which have adverse effects on the Church and holistic growth. Terrorism, conflict, border closures, health challenges, economic crises, political uproar, etc. have great negative influence on the Church in Africa and on other sectors of the nations of the world. The paper investigates into the pre-security challenges Era of the Church in Africa. Moreover, the paper investigates how the Church in Africa has deviated from its fundamental Christian cultural originality as a consequence of the post-corona effects and negative influence of the other agents of insecurity on the Church in Africa. The concomitant effect of the aforementioned agents of insecurity on the Church and the general societies in Africa are examined. Furthermore, this paper hopes to give some suggestive panaceas to ameliorate effects of the agents of insecurities on the Church in Africa. The research methods utilized in this paper consist of the socio-historical, internet explorations, interviews and analytical approaches.

Keywords: insecurities, Africa, development, government, the Church

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND THE ETHICAL CHALLENGES

Iga Kleszczynska[72]

The purpose of this paper is to present how new technologies and AI innovations affect the political persuasion process that poses a threat to human security today. The research area includes issues related to the identification of the field of influence of artificial intelligence on political persuasion, individual tools of influence, and their effects on the international community. The considerations will be presented through the prism of the Science and Technological Studies approach. The United States has been the undisputed ruler of the world's military power for several decades. Nevertheless, there are real limitations to the use of hard power. Therefore, as Nye defined it, there is another side to the power – soft power, which is "getting others to get the results you want." According to Nye, "soft power" "coops people, not forces them", which is manifested in the mode of functioning of social media, such as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram, which use tools such as Deep Text, Deep Face, Flow, which are based on Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision and the Internet of Things. Constantly forced to outperform their competitors, social media platforms rely on the latest advances in neuroscience to implement increasingly compelling and addictive techniques to expand geographically their spheres of influence and expand their global user base. In this way, social media influences our perceptions of reality, our choices and behaviours in a powerful and yet completely unregulated form of soft force associated with social media and AI technologies. The new technologies of the information age were proclaimed as invaluable instruments of democratization. But in a few short years, the technologies that once offered a way to overthrow tyranny have become tools for the destruction of democracy. The paper allows us to define how the development of artificial intelligence and its global use are a constitutive type of power that enables effective political persuasion, in a non-compulsory manner, influencing the specific behaviour of actors, and even their subjective perception of their own interests, constituting an ethical challenge and a threat to human security. In this sense, one can therefore speak of a 'political project' of digital social media empires, connected with a constant pursuit of profit and unregulated by law.

Keywords: social media, AI, Facebook, Twitter, Deep Face

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ICERD GENERAL RECOMMENDATION NO. 36 (2020) ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING THE PRACTICE OF RACIAL PROFILING BY POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE GERMAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Dr Ekkehard Strauss[73]

Background: Freedom from racial discrimination is an important element of human security. Court decisions on the practice of racial profiling have been the subject of discussion in the international legal literature for several years. On the one hand, the discussion reviews how standard police measures, especially identity checks, can be carried out without violating the prohibition of racial discrimination. On the other hand, changes in the law up to and including the deletion of the concept of race in e.g. Article 3 III of the German Basic Law are also considered. The genesis and content of General Recommendation No. 36 offers the opportunity to place the state of the German discussion in the international context and to critically question the role of international human rights protection in the German application of the law on racial discrimination with regard to human security.

Methodology: General Recommendation No. 36 has been the subject of very limited academic discussions. The fundamental rights issues of racial profiling have been dealt with in journal articles following court decisions. The legal and practical solutions to prevent racial profiling by the police are controversial. In a further connection with combating racial discrimination, proposals are being developed on how Article 3 III of the Basic Law can be reworded with regard to the criterion of race, which have been included in the coalition agreement for the new federal government with the aim of amending the constitution. This material will be reviewed according to legal methodologies, including comparative constitutional law.

Results: Dissemination of the content of ICERD General Recommendation No. 36; Examination of the special significance of protection against racial discrimination for human security; Classification of General Recommendations of UN treaty monitoring bodies for the protection of human rights in the German application of law.

Keywords: ICERD, racial profiling, racial discrimination, international human rights law, constitutional law

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MIGRATION CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Jana Marković[74]
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Due to human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels, the entire living world on earth is facing a trend of rising temperatures. However, the rise in temperature is only an overture to climate change and its consequences such as water shortages and intense droughts, fires, melting ice, floods or storms. Climate change has a negative impact on overall biodiversity, and in particular on people and their health, the possibility of growing or supplying food, healthy environment, housing, work, and human security in general. These effects of climate change can generate or deepen problems such as poverty, instability, violence or armed conflict. Unfavourable living conditions create the need in human beings, and sometimes even the necessity, to leave their habitats in search of capacities that will enable them to perform life activities. To make matters worse, the effects of climate change can not only directly or indirectly lead to migration, but also present an additional threat to displaced persons and refugees. On the other hand, migration itself, whatever its cause, including climate change, can worsen the existing security problems. Migrations caused by climate change are the subject of this paper, with a special focus on the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on them. The central assumption is that the crisis caused by this pandemic has had the negative effects on migration, and its resolution will require overcoming the framework used so far. The purpose of this paper is to review and analyse the content of scientific and professional literature, including documents of international organisations, to explain migration caused by climate and climate change, and then present them in light of the problems created by the pandemic.

Keywords: climate change, human security, migration, Covid-19

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THE SECURITIZATION OF COVID-19 IN SERBIA DURING   THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN DURING THE PERIOD
MARCH – MAY 2020

Dr Ana Stevanović[76]

In December 2019, the first case of infection with the new SARS virus - Cov-2 was registered in the city of Wuhan in the People's Republic of China. The emergence of a new virus and disease called COVID -19 shackled the world into a pandemic unseen in recent history, causing disruptions in almost all spheres of society from economy to security and politics. For security theorists, the pandemic crisis is a challenge to security policy, and some authors (Jović, 2020: 495) point out that it has confirmed the usefulness of the idea of securitization by providing security theories to affirm certain parts. The analytical framework of this paper is the theory of securitization and we will present the elements of the classical theory of securitization as exemplified by the securitization of the COVID-19 disease in the Republic of Serbia. The paper should answer the question of whether the securitization of COVID-19 in Serbia was successful or not, as well as whether it was misused for the benefit of the election campaign in June 2020. In the first part, we will analyse the National Security Strategies, then we will deal with the concept of securitization focusing on conditions that, if met, would testify to a successful securitization, while the third part is dedicated to COVID-19 in Serbia and the introduction of emergency measures. In order to assess the success of the securitization of COVID-19, we will analyse whether the speech act follows the grammar of security, i.e. whether the threat is existential, alarming and threatens survival. The next condition refers to the social capital of the securitizing actors.

Keywords: securitization theory, COVID-19, election, security theory

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UNDERSTANDING FEU POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERAS DURING OPERATIONS

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Aiken Centino[78]
Ashley Cristobal[79]

The discourse of implementation of police body-worn cameras in the Philippines was established to address the ill-treatment and abuse of civilians by the police force and vice versa, during drug on war operations. Several studies are deemed to acknowledge the notions from law enforcers with less from citizens' perception. In the Philippines, increasing number of cases of detrimental usage of power from extrajudicial killings (the unique ground of this study), is recognized as no study done in the Philippines; and either subjecting political science students perceptions that are considered non-biased as be further shown in this research paper. There are possibilities for biases to occur when it solely delimits the knowledge of BWCs on the part of law enforcers. Hence, this study utilized mixed evidence on perceived perceptions of students on police BWCs. The data from the perceptions of FEU Political Science Students is analysed and based on exploratory data analysis (EDA) in which the factors that shape the overall perception of students on BWCs, perceived positive effects and drawbacks, and students' suggestions on the implementation are explored by the study and are recommended to policy makers. Finally, it is confirmed that the use of police body-worn cameras indicates transparency and accountability, and suggests positive attitudes by university students. However, hesitation towards the use of police body-worn cameras still showed particularly on privacy matters and on the tampering of evidence, the loss of trust is mostly found from the responses brought by the justice system that is perceived as vulnerable as where manipulation of power is extended from those with authority.

Keywords: body-worn cameras, law enforcers, university student, perception, extrajudicial killing, implementation

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION IN INDIA SINCE 2014: IMPLICATIONS ON HUMAN SECURITY

Aditi Basu[80]

Natural calamities have always been responsible for the displacement and migration of a population. Certain developmental works in the form of construction of dams, bridges, roads and bridges, especially in the high terrain areas and coastal areas, are also responsible for causing climate imbalance in India. The cyclones Amphan and Nisarga that hit India and Bangladesh in May 2021 have warned everyone of the dire consequences of climate change. The tragic consequences of climate change in India and its neighbouring countries have compelled millions of Indians and refugees living in climate-sensitive regions to migrate to urban areas. The sea coasts and the hilly areas are prone to climate disasters in the form of cyclones, landslide, cloud bursts and earthquakes. Countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, southern Nepal, Myanmar and northern territories lying in the Himalayan mountain range have been experiencing frequent and severe natural disasters at an increasingly alarming rate. These calamities result in migration both on national and international scales that create several long lasting impacts. The displacement has pressurised the Indian agriculture, thereby, affecting livelihood, habitat and assets, societal conditions and has degenerated the biodiversity, too. Rising crime rates due to unemployment, impoverishment, lack of housing facilities and various security instability issues are some of the after-effects of migration. The paper seeks to focus and compare the statistics of internal and foreign migration in India since 2014 due to climate change. It will also delve into the socio-economic impacts on Indian society, thereby leading to security problems due to migration and the policies of Indian government taken to tackle this. Special attention shall be paid to the impacts of natural hazards on people living in climate-sensitive zones in both India and neighbouring countries. Finally, it will focus on security issues following the Covid-19 pandemic caused by migration due to natural calamities.

Keywords: Covid-19, cyclones, poverty, trafficking, unemployment

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