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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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Human Security in Indian Context

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Introduction

Security is not a new concept in social science. In fact, security is the essential ingredient of our international system around which nation states originated and sustained. But modern concept of human security identifies the inherent weakness of this traditional security paradigm which basically focuses on security of the state instead of security of individual. The dominant concept of security, traditionally, was state centric, extending support and legitimacy to instruments of states and upholding the principle of state sovereignty.

The genesis of security can be revisited to the Plato's Ideal state, Aristotle's Statesman, Hobbs 'concept of Leviathan, Machiavelli's Prince and above all Marxian concept of Dictatorship of the proletariat. These philosophers highlight the ultimate goal or end of state as security and protection of individual and community, even though they have different views about the means to attain this goal. But neither these theories gave an independent identity and existence to human security nor did they develop conceptual framework on human security. Instead security was conceived as an integral part of national security which put emphasis on military centric solutions to security related issues. Even though the UN system was established to protect security of the people, UN principle for security was initially focused on ways in which the structures and practices of the modern state might address threats to

its sovereignty.

UNDP's 1994 Global Human Development Report was the first international document which clearly and explicitly defined Human Security as a concept for policy and agenda for action. Closely associated with this idea from the beginning was the former Pakistan Finance Minister, Agha Haque, who was a consultant of UNDP. It is under his leadership that the Human Development Index and Human Security Index was prepared. His paper 'The Concept of Human Security' published in 1994 provided a theoretical explanation of human security and paved the way for its global acceptance. Agha Haque human security is the security of individuals and not nations, that "the world is entering a new era of security in which the entire world will change and change dramatically. The conception security will be the security of individuals, not nations" or, to put it differently, the security of people, not just security of states. More normatively, he writes, "the world is entering a new concept of human security which is reflected in the lives of ordinary people. The weapons of our country are not the weapons of our governments should try to ensure the security, and survival of individuals rather than its territorial integrity. He further widened the issues of north-south divide, the economy of hegemony, the unequal distribution of power, human security. While discussing the concept through which human security, Agha Haque totally deviated from the traditional to one of development oriented radical steps to achieve human development, equity, sustainability; a peace dividend