CHAPTER IV

HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGES, ITS MEASURES AND RESPONSES

"Extreme poverty and infectious disease are threats in themselves, but they also create environments which make more likely the emergence of other threats, including civil conflict"- Kofi Annan, 2004.

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) in Human Development Report (HDR) issued a definition in its report of human security concept. The concept human security as mentioned in HDR identifies 'safety from invariable threats from hunger, crime, repression and diseases, secondly, 'safety from sudden and hurtful interruption in the daily lives-whether in homes, jobs, community or in environment (United Nations Development Programme , 1993, p. 3). The human security is relevant only when individual or people are safe from chronic diseases, long-term threats and from sudden threats. Human Security is not only about protection from any harm but also need stability, freedom and well being. Individual's needs safety from all kinds of war and the basic human rights must be promoted for the well-being of all individuals. To ensure human security, the societal norms, global factors which contributes insecurity in daily lives, threats to people and communities must be addressed apart from the crises of national security and thereafter if all the basic needs of the people have been fulfilled to all individuals and if one feels that they are free from all kinds of harm, diseases or any kinds threats than only the people can say that they have attained human security (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 7).

Human Security is violent by different factors at which the emerging global norm faces different kinds of threats to the safety and protection of individual or communities. Therefore, human security is mainly worried with the protection of individuals from all kinds of harm. The world has come across different violent conflict even during warfare unlike ethnic cleansing and genocide, sexual violence during armed conflict, child soldier's recruitment are some of the profound threats faced in armed conflict. Terrorism sponsored by non-state actors targeting innocent people is also

violating the norms of human security. The human security may also threatened in severe form by various factors apart from warfare such like – Inadequate access to food, health, economic, environmental degradation, ethnic conflict, women insecurity and etc. which poses challenges to human security in national and global security *(op.cit. p.8).*

The responsibility for protection and promoting of human security in broad sense implies the absence of physical harms, providing basic needs and empowering human security. Human Security today has become an important function to various states policies, nongovernmental and intergovernmental institutions which encompasses several range of problems and issues of human security and examining the underlying issues of politics and governance over human security. The initiatives taken from Canada and Japan explains that the how the states can promote human security, as Canada focused on the elements "freedom from fear" which illustrates protection from physical harm. Japan's policy has put emphasized on "freedom from want" which basically focused on development and adequate living standard (Commision on Human Security, 2003). The human security norm is a harmony, among major groups of various international organizations and states, which people are at liberty to protection from harm and assisting in providing safety as necessary to individuals and communities.

However, to claim that individuals and communities must be protected from all kinds of harm, in fact it is not sufficient, as for instance, whenever large-scale displacement of people occurs due to various conflicts, the governments, non-governmental and international organizations must have to consider themselves how to respond the situation, how to make decision and to what extent the allotted responsibility to various actors has taken into granted. But, the issues of human security are basically ignored instead of addressing and promoting thereof (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 9). This chapter therefore will analyze the threats and challenges of human security and its impact to human populations of global, national and in regional aspects and further the chapter will illustrates the response from different actors.

4.2. HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGES IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

The impact of globalization has made rapid and drastic changes in the world; therefore, this trend has created instabilities and increased many risk factors of which

women are mainly vulnerable. The globalization has heightened the risk and several threats like global crime, hunger, financial instability, chronic diseases, employment problem and conflict in national borders has set challenges of human security in the world. Thus requires international initiatives for addressing the global threats of human security.

The challenge of human security in global aspects sometimes arises because the threats rapidly spill beyond their national frontiers. Environmental threats are one of the examples- deforestation, land degradation and emission of greenhouse gasses affects climate condition across the globe. The drug trade is also a transnational phenomenon drawing millions of people into a cycle of violence. The threats like disparities between countries which encourages people to leave home in search of better life, whether the receiving countries wants them or not, these form of threat also take on global character. The threats like famine, ethnic conflicts, terrorism, social disintegration, pollution and drug trafficking no longer confined within the national borders, but it affects everywhere and anywhere whenever there is a threat of human security and no nation can isolate its life from other countries of the globe. The global human security has extended to the consequences of both prosperity and poverty. The instant communication facilities enable many to participate in the world events. The globalized computer works has made easy to transfer billions of dollars in every minute across the international boundaries at a touch of keyboard. The prosperity may be becoming globalized but, the poverty is also much less fanfare. Millions of people migrate in search of work or better livelihood, Ethnic tensions spill over national boundaries, drug traffickers are becoming well-organized and good international networks. The persons are carrying incurable and spreadable diseases such as AIDS to any corner across the globe. Pollution which does not respect any borders, small nuclear weapons in the hands of international terrorist are the real threat to human security across the globe (UNDP, 1994).

The threats which make human lives vulnerable due to sudden changes because of the impact of globalization undermine the vital core of human's survival and well-being of the people. The impact due to globalization on people's well-being has been added the value of endlessly debate and analyzed about the inequality, hunger, poverty, chronic diseases and the risks of vulnerabilities. The debates have been shifted about the

security and well being of the people rather than the state security. Therefore, some of the global human security threats are discussed under the following dimensions.

4.2.1 HEALTH SECURITY

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 1994 Human Development Report includes threats to good health as important concern among the causes of people's insecurity. The Human Development Report observes that the primary health care is a component of human development. Article 12 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) asserts – the right to enjoyment of highest and fullest attainable standard of mental and physical health. Health Security is basically concerned with the protection of individuals from all forms of sudden chronic health threats and encourages living a healthy life. (UNDP, 1994). *Human Security Now* (2003) reiterates that the health care has to provide with affordable costs (Commission on Human Security, 2003).

Health Security, like other sudden and chronic threats quickly transition from state security to a global health security issue. Health threats issue affects the state's economic and political stability as when they spread throughout the population, the health threat creates the potential for economic loss due to decrease of workforce, loss of tourism income and etc (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, pp. 182-183). The spreadable diseases can travel across the state borders in people, animal and objects and it is not possible to stop even the borders are shutdown. Thus, the health threats one of the global issue and challenges for all state and international actors.

The outbreak of Ebola in 2014, the Zika virus epidemic in 2015-2016 and the ongoing malaria, posses challenges to the global stability, where a large portion of population is affected and when cross-border economic and political relations become jeopardized as a result of the outbreak and the state lacks in eliminating the outbreak (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018). The outbreaks of infectious disease like H5N1 (avian flu), Cholera, Ebola and Zika virus became the headlines of global news media which is triggering fear in a globalized world and at which state threatens to affect the citizens and stability of another (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 179).

In developing countries, around 17 million people die due to infectious diseases and parasitic disease; this includes 6.5 million people die from respiratory infections,

4.5 million from diarrheal, and 3.5 million people from tuberculosis. Most of the death is related because of unsafe environment particularly contaminated water and poor nutrition (UNDP, 1994). Another source of health threat is the spread of HIV and AIDS, Approximately 18 million people are believed to be having HIV positive cases where mostly are young and adolescent and they do not receive antiretroviral treatment, where young women ages 15-24 are at higher risk of HIV infection (UNDP, 2016). Non-communicable diseases lead to 38 million people deaths annually, where 28 million people are from middle and low income countries, 8.2 million people death a year due to cancer, where 5.7 million are form developing nations (UNDP, 2016). Thus, it can be noted that health is a human security issue, where the lives of the individuals well being and ability are being threaten. A health threat does not respect any national borders in fact easily travels across the globe and increasingly becomes a global issue.

4.2.2   FOOD SECURITY

Food is essential for human being to live, without food or insufficient nutrition an individual cannot participate in social and political life, losses the ability to work, learn, diseases occurs and etc (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 233). Human Security is relevant across the globe whether the state may be poor or nations, the threat to security definitely occurs but the threats to security may differ from country to country, say as hunger and disease for poor nations and drug and crime in rich nations. The UNDP therefore included the threats of hunger faced by individuals and communities across the globe, the threats are increasing and are real (UNDP, 1994).

Food Security means that all individuals ensure to have both physical and economic access to basic food. The world has no problem with the availability of food even in the developing countries, there is enough food to offer everyone to have basic calories, but despite its availability, everyone cannot access food to eat because of lack of purchasing power and poor distribution of food. Thus people still live starving even there is enough food to access (UNDP, 1994).

The developed and rich nation like United States of America (USA) even faced food insecurity as report by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that 12.7% of American household were facing food insecurity problem temporarily in 2015 (Coleman-Jensen, 2016). In 2018, FAO estimates that 821 million people, one out of

every nine people in the world are undernourished and this severe food insecurity and undernourishment are increasing in many regions of Africa, South America and in most of Asia (Food and Agricultutre Organization, 2018). The United Nations report says that Global hunger continues to rise where 151 million children aged about 5 year fall short in height because of malnutrition in 2017 compared 165 million in 2012. 38.3 million (5.6%) of children fewer than 5 are overweight, 32.8% of women of reproductive age are affected by anemia, 672 million that is 1 in 8 adult people are obese (World Health Organization, 2018). The Global Report on Food Crises, 2018 estimates that 124 million people are facing from food crises in 51 countries, where 74 million people need urgent assistance of food (World Food Programme, 2018) So, this food insecurity shifts to human security problem to state and global security problem. The challenges of food security are being responded by the agencies like Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), these three agencies of the United Nations are the key responders of hunger and food insecurity. The global goals are being focused to eradicate hunger, poverty by 2030 and which has been articulated in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). So, the challenge of food security threatens the lives of individuals and communities in various dimensions where the world continues to suffer because of insecurity becomes a challenge of state and international policy.

4.2.3 ECONOMIC SECURITY

Economic Security refers to assuring basic income may be from productive or remunerative work and being financially secure. But at present the world's people are less economically secure, many rich nations today are feeling insecure as the jobs are difficult to find, many young people are likely to be unemployed, many jobs are temporary where people find insecure because they could not find full time employment. The problems in developing nations are even greater than that of developed countries in respect of unemployment and poverty (UNDP, 1994).

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) estimate, in 2017 the unemployment rate is 5.5 percent at the global level and now at present about 190 million people are unemployment worldwide (United Nations, 2019) . An estimate stated that at present more than 700 million people are living in extreme poverty at

$1.90 per day worldwide of which more than fifty percent are from Sub-Saharan Africa (United Nations, 2019). The people living in extreme poverty has experiencing insecurity and vulnerable life, apart from that there are also people who does not live below poverty feeling very insecure and vulnerable. Those people are the people in spite of having jobs, they cannot afford for standard living, cannot afford necessary items for their children for school education (Commission on Human Security, 2003). Women and children are mostly affected because of poverty, at present around 36 percent of children from developed countries are under poverty line (UNDP, 2016). In case of income across the globe, the income inequality has been widening (UNDP, 2016), as reported by World Bank, income gaps between 2008 to 2013 has been widened in 34 of the 83 nations and income has grown for the wealthiest 60 percent of income distribution than of the poorest 40 percent (Clemens & Kremer, 2016).

Thus, it can be said that the economic security has been threatened in the global perspective, where the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) had also a projection that more than 7 percent of global population will remain in poverty line by 2030, where 30 percent will remain in Africa with extreme poverty (United Nations, 2019). Despite the 2030 Agenda focuses to create decent living and working condition, increasing of employment opportunities and also the provision of safe working environment (United Nations, 2019). Therefore, these kinds of aspects become challenges for the policy makers for development and for ensuring economic security.

4.2.4 COMMUNITY SECURITY

Community Security is also one of the dimension of human security highlighted in the Human Development Report, 1994 (UNDP, 1994). Community Security refers to the security of all communities, individuals or peoples of the societies from the loss of traditional values, norms and relationship, protection from genocide and ethnic conflict or cleansing. The people in community who are member of a group- a family, a community, a racial or ethnic group, an organization derive security which can assure cultural identity and set of values and those groups in exchange offers practical support each other in need (UNDP, 1994). But, the values and norms of society has been diminishing has a threat to human security and moreover inter ethnic conflict or cleansing also poses a threat to human security.

The traditional communities may also do some objectionable and oppressive practices like engagement of bonded labour and slaves, inequality among men and women where women are being deprived and dominated particularly. As per report, thousands of girls in Africa suffer from genital mutilation every year as the society practice female circumcision (UNDP, 1994). But these kinds of traditional practice are decreasing because of the modernization and many of these objectionable practices are being fought by people's organization and by legal action (UNDP, 1994).

The traditional communities basically the ethnic groups come under direct attack. Many sizeable numbers of ethnic group's faces discrimination and in several nations, ethnic tensions are on rise, often limited to access the opportunities whether may be in respect of social services or in jobs from markets. As a result, the world experiences inter ethnic clashes and this becomes serious where this conflict becomes rivalry among the nation-states (UNDP, 1994). The ethnic clashes which have brutal results, in Sri Lanka, 1983 where 14000 people have died in the conflict between Tamil and Sinhalese, in 1993 at Somalia where the casualties went up to 10000, where two-thirds are women and children (UNDP, 1994). In many developed and developing countries, the status of ethnic minorities are mostly associated with low opportunities, where more than 250 million people face discrimination worldwide on the basis of this inherited status (UNDP, 2016). The indigenous people having distinct cultures, and close relationship with the land inhabit continue facing vulnerability of more than 370 million aboriginal people of 70 countries. These groups often loss their traditional freedom of movements (UNDP, 1994). Indigenous people faces deprivation in the various factors of social, economic and political, often faces exclusion (UNDP, 2016).

In our societies, the gender inequality has posed challenges to human security, where deprivation of women by men in community is becoming barrier in global progress of human development (UNDP, 2016). Women and Girls in many countries cannot live to their full potential, where women are being excluded from community decision-making and are embedded in social norms. Discrimination in allocation of resources in families, early marriage of girls, which limits the long term potentialities of girl child has becoming one of the challenges of community security (UNDP, 2016). 15 million girls, marry every year in the developing countries before the attainment of 18

years (UNDP, 2016) . Thus, the violence against women in our society whether in home, education, jobs, early marriage and many other brutal forms of violence exist in our community or society which is extremely a challenges of community security.

4.2.5 PERSONAL SECURITY

Personal Security means protection and safety of people from all kinds of physical violence, torture, war, ethnic tensions, crime, street violence, rape, domestic violence, child abuse, use of drugs etc (UNDP, 1994). But this kind of threat is very much relevant and at greater risk for all human kinds-whether it may be poor or rich countries, the unexpected and sudden violence threatened the lives of human beings.

The physical violence on women is significant in worldwide, the report developed by states that overall 35 % of women in the world have experienced physical or sexual violence either by non-partner or intimate partner violence. Globally, estimates stats that 38% of murders of women are committed by intimate partners; and 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by non-partners (World Health Organization;London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ; South African Medical Research Council, 2013). As per the report of United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the adolescent girls aged between 15-19 years worldwide estimates about 15 million have experienced forced sex at some point of their life (UNICEF, 2017). The early marriage of women and girls is also relevant worldwide, as per estimate, 650 million of women and girls are married before the attainment of age 18 and often this child marriage results a victim of limits in opportunities, experiencing domestic violence and social isolation (UNICEF, 2018).

The widespread conflict and violent extremism has also becoming a challenge of human security today. In recent years, the violent extremism has taken many lives of the innocent people of different race, religion and nationalities (UNDP, 2016). Since 21st century, there has wide increase of violent extremism and terrorism where there has been more than nine-fold increase in number of deaths from 3329 in 2000 to 32685 in 2014 (Institute For Economics & Peace, 2015). In 2016 to 2017, death toll has decreased by 27 percent to 18814 deaths from terrorism where 94 countries have improved in Global Terrorism Index (GTI) scores. Afghanistan overtakes Iraq in death toll caused by terrorism than any other country in 2017, and overall Islamic state

remained deadliest terror group in the world in 2017. Egypt and Somalia also increased in deaths because of terrorist activities by 123 percent and 93 percent respectively. In 2017, the deadliest attack was carried out by Al-Shabaab which killed 587 people and in Egypt; Islamic State Sinai Province also had a deadliest second attack which took 311 lives of the people. But, the European nations had a fall of death toll by 75 percent, France, Belgium and Germany similarly recorded the same which recorded an improvement year (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2018). Thus it can be said that the violent extremism has threatened the lives of individuals in many countries, the activities carried out by the terrorist remains same.

The conflict in South Sudan has taken the lives of many people more than 2 million people are refugees and many as 2 million displaced in 2017, the UN also described as one of the world's dangerous place to South Sudan for aid workers (World Report, 2018). The Syrian civil war despite there is cease-fire agreements, the agreements could not stop the violence which led the several people wounded, displaced and have been killed. In 2016, it is estimated that four million have left the country and millions were internally displaced further 470000 approx were death directly or indirectly by the war. In between 2013 to 2016 at Iraq more than 50000 additional civilians were murdered by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL also called ISIS or killed in between clash of ISIL and government forces of Iraq (Ray, 2019). Thus, from the above report it can be stated that conflict and violent extremism has posed a serious threat to the lives of many innocent peoples and that affects human security.

4.2.6   ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

The environment and human security is mostly pronounced in the areas of human dependence on access to the natural resources (Commission on Human Security, 2003). But the intensive industrialization and rapid growth of population had played a critical part for the livelihoods of many people as the resources are threatened because of the environmental change or climate change (Commission on Human Security, 2003).

The climate changes also affects the other dimensions of human security which interact each other and this also effects in global and national security. The climate change and global warming has already contributed in rising sea level, water patterns

has shifted, extreme weather, famine, displacement and other public health concerns (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018). The fact as stated by climate scientists is that the warning of climate change trend throughout the past century is linked to human activity and now it is a threat to society (NASA, 2019). If the states are not willing or not able to adapt the problems of climate change and growth of populations, the global community may face serious security threats in years to come (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned that climate shifting in long-term will affect the individual well-being and individual security through the affect in changes to economy, loss of traditional culture, knowledge and belief, scarcity in resource and migration (Adger et al. 2014). The climate change may serve to durable and serious security threats, worsen of human security, if the problems of climate change may left unchecked and will remain as state and global security concern (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018).

The climate change is mostly visible especially in the low-lying areas of large states, island notions, drought-prone areas, and the Arctic region. The extreme weather like flood and hurricanes force the communities to displace and the insufficient rainfall, droughts reduces the availability to access food and safe drinking water in those affected regions. The rise in sea level forces people to abandon from coastal regions, the melting of ice in Arctic regions also force the indigenous people to move away as the landscape changes (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, Human Security; Theory and Actions, 2018). In 2017, Famine Early Warning Systems Network of Food and Agriculture Organization estimated that 6.2 million in Somalia were in need of humanitarian assistance because the poor rainfall in the region for two seasons has led to insufficient water supply for livestock and corps and for which the region fall shortage of food and financial instability for the people and prior to that in 2011, Somalia has experienced worst famine in 21st Century with loss of more than quarter million lives (UN News, 2017). The famine in Somalia has posed insecurity in the region and this has caused due to the factors of drought, political instability, armed conflict and poverty (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018). Similarly, the factors like tsunamis, tropical storms, floods and other natural dissaters may damaged severly in agriculture sector and thus alter in price of foods and availiability which is contributing ecoomic instability and insecurity of food around the world (Food and Agriculture

Organizations of the United Nations, 2015). The people living in coastal communities are at higher risks of displacement as the entire communities are forced to live inland because of rising tides which jeopardize the livilihoods, financial stability and traditional culture, knowledge and belief (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018).

The consumption of fossil fuels has also polluting over the cities of the world, the unchecked pollution across the globe has caused severe health realted issues like premature deaths on a massive scale (Commission on Human Security, 2003). In developing countries, it is estimated that more than 1.9 million people die annualy because of high concentration of small particulate matter in indoor air basically in rural areas and around 500000 people die annualy because of outdoor exposure effects to sulphur dioxide (WHO, 1999).

The major traceable environment problem is also caused due to land degradation, which includes salinaization from poorly planned irrigation systems, deforestation which also caused erosion etc. This degradation and pollution of land has extensively had impact on health and on the people's ability to grow more food (UNEP, 1992). The sacrcity of water is also a major problem across the globe where more than 1.7 million people die every year from illness because of poor water and sanitation (WHO, 2002). It is estimated that 785 million people lack of basic drinking water service including the people who dependent on surface water estimating 144 million people. At least 2 billion people use contaminated water drinking source and this water transmit diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typoid and polio at which it is estimated that 485000 diarrhoeal deaths annually (WHO, 2019).

Several states have come together and ratified an agreement to address and solve the problems related to environment or climate change. Some of the key agreements are **Montreal Protocol**, a treaty adopted on August, 1987 by 46 states to focus on the protection of ozone layer. The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** adopted at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or the Earth Submit on June, 1992 and effected from March 21, 1994 by 197 parties to address the factors which contribute to climate change. The **Kyoto Protocol** which followed UNFCCC was signed on 11 February, 1997 at Kyoto, Japan and came into force on 16 February, 2005 ratified by 192 parties has taken responsibility for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The **Paris Agreement,** the

most recent agreement which came into force on November 4, 2016 has 195 signatories' aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, pursue clean and renewable energy sources and to mitigate the effects of climate change. Further, the protocol aims to limit the global limit of global warming below 2 degrees Celsius. By taking all into account, the collective efforts to address the problems has been undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce global warming and also to solve the issue of climate change (Andersen-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018). Despite all the approches, the hard fought agreement still continues to be face challenges in implementing the policy in the respective states.

4.2.7 POLITICAL SECURITY

Political Security means the security from the threats of state sponsored violations like human rights violation and abuses, military dictatorship, political repression, freedom of expression and justice, ill treatment, tortures or disappearance and any other political detention and imprisonment. One of the aspects of human security is that the people should be able to live with dignity and honour in the society. Though there is considerable progress in securing basic human rights, yet there is long way to go in safeguarding the people against the state repression. In 1993, the Amnesty International surveyed regarding the state repression, torture, ill treatment or disappearance which states that there is still 110 countries that practiced this kind of act (UNDP, 1994).

The gross human rights violations can be seen that people in South Sudan are being "denied right to life, justice and the right to freedom of expression and opinion – rights which is not luxuries but are important and essential for maintaining peace" stated by Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, UN High Commissioner. The report of human rights violation identifies 60 verified incident of killing, arbitrary arrest and detention, suspension of newspaper and website blocking between the period of July 2016 to December, 2019 and it is also found that the Government security forces which also include National Security Service, Sudan People's Liberation Army and South Sudan National Police Service were being responsible for violations of human rights for two-thirds of verified cases. Many victims have not lodge the complaints because of fear and lack of trust in institutions and the judiciary (UN News, 2018)

In 2017, millions of people were experiencing the bitter fruits of rising politics of demonization. The ethnic cleansing by Myanmar military against the Rohingya people in Myanmar which caused exodus of 650000 people into neighboring Bangladesh becoming fastest growing refugees crisis in 2017 and this has remained a horrific military campaign against the Rohingya people by Myanmar military. (Amnesty International, 2018)

4.3. HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGES - SOUTH ASIA SCENARIO

The notion of human security is largely significant for developing nations of South Asia because they are still combating with post-industrial political-institutional issues like nation-state structure whereas the developed nations have succeeded in conquering their extensive periods of political advancement. After socialism became invalidated as an economic philosophy, the apparently mouth-watering move towards economic globalization and liberalization has materialized which presented new challenges for human security in South Asia (Chari & Gupta, 2003). The risks to human and state security concerning are fetching less agreeable in South Asia due to the expansion of sub-national and transnational challenges to its state management authority. It is to be worth mentioning that the erosion of human security emerges from large-scale factors like environment degradation; hence, 'the prospect of conflict is high as the resources are needed to support yet the existing populations are rapidly becoming inadequate. Water tables are losing ground, forests are declining, the land for farming are becoming non-farm areas, fish stocks getting reduced, and populations are increasing at large (Hassan, 2000).

The South Asia region is considered as the poorest region and backward region next to Africa in the world. South Asia is the region which is still remaining uncaring in changes at the global level. The traditional notion of security still dominates the thinking of security and policy of the region. The growing conflict between India and Pakistan over the issue of Kashmir, their strong arms race, mainly after the nuclearisation and Kargil Conflict pointed towards this trend of traditional security

(Sabur, 1999). The similar evidence is also considered the same. The Global military operating expense has declined by 37 percent during the period 1987-94, whereas the South Asia increased by 12 percent. At the same period, the standing armies at global has reduced by 17 percent, but in South Asia, the same has increased by 7.5 percent. Likewise, the military holdings declined by 14.5 percent at global, but it has been enlarged by 43 percent in South Asia (World Development Report, 1994, p. 80). The two nations in South Asia-India and Pakistan are mostly responsible for total militarization in the South Asia region. The total military expenditure of Pakistan and India share 93 percent and total armed forces is 87 percent in South Asia. India maintains the fourth largest army in the world and Pakistan the eight largest (World Development Report, 1994, p. 81).

It is indeed clear that the inter-state conflict in South Asia region held in numerous extents, which has caused a stern implication of security in the region. South Asia, which is considered as one of the most unsafe place on the world has a vital need to overcome the bitter tradition of the history to facilitate peace and harmony in the region. In reality, the security in South Asian region is challenged by interaction of numerous factors working at three different levels- global, regional and domestic (Lodhi, 2001). The South Asia nations especially India and Pakistan has given much importance and basically emphasized on national security over the human security in last five decades has severely worsen the situation in region and at which the security concerns has significantly increased and more importantly this has turned the region as most deprived region in the world (Chari & Gupta, 2003, pp. 45-46).

The South Asia region stands as the poorest region in the world in terms of per capita income. The South Asia region covers a total of 22 percent of the world population, whereas, the region produce only 1.3 percent of world's income. Almost 40 percent of the world's unconditional poor numbering 500 million in 1993 live in South Asian region (World Development Report, 1994, pp. 1-26). It is estimated that the half of the world's illiterate population is in South Asia. The region has witnessed many children who remain out of school in South Asia comparing to the rest of the world and at which two-thirds are female. In a remarkable distinction to common perceptions that the children in Sub-Saharan African is not only with 30 percent underweight, nevertheless it is the South Asia with more or less half its children being underweight

and for which the region remains world's most malnourished (World Development Report, 1994, p. 46). In South Asia region, almost 260 million people are lacking in access of health facilities, about 337 million have no safe drinking water facilities, with more than 830 million people have no basic sanitation facilities (World Development Report, 1994, pp. 80-81). Therefore, it is to be understood that the South Asia region has also a serious threats to human security which thus needs proper attention.

4.4. HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGES IN INDIA

The image of India in global politics as powerful player and a challenger to super power status is boosted by its explosive economic growth and demographic trends. Whereas in one side, the country have paid less attention in receiving human security, however, if the nation focus only on developments and underestimates the challenges of human security may fail to recognize the threats prevalent in the country and the survival of millions of Indian citizens (Kolas & Miklian, 2014, p. 227). India no doubt is world's largest democratic country despite that it is also one of the world's most violent countries where large scales of human insecurities exist (Kolas & Miklian, 2014, *op.cit*. p. 228). The politically motivated conflict, rape, violence against women and children, poverty, food insecurities, economic insecurity, health issues and many other large scale of gross human rights violence are notable human insecurities in India. Seven elements of human security challenges are being discussed below.

4.4.1. FOOD SECURITY

Food Security means ensuring enough food supply to people basically to those who cannot access basic nutrition. The matter of food insecurity in India is becoming one of the major concerns. The United Nations (UN) in India states - that with 195 million people are starved where India shares quarter the global famine burden. In India about 47 million or we can say 4 children out of 10 cannot meet their full human latent due to chronic under nutrition. The starving consequences are because of its low capacity of learning, pitiable school performance, increasing of chronic diseases whereas the earning conditions have been reduced (United Nations). Thus, the famine is persistent in the history of India, especially during the period of British rule (Bhatia,

1991). The famine which occurred in Bengal in 1943 was the major where nearly 3 million people perished (Sen, 1981). Ever since, the nation has come across various threats of famine in Bihar (1967), Maharashtra (1973), West Bengal (1979), Gujarat (1987), however this doesn't match with the scale of 1943 famine because of government intervention in the matter (Dreze & Sen, 1989, p. 8). However, the recent case states that the press reports in the matter of tragic death through starvation in some of the remote place of country which have brought in forefront 'silent emergency' of chronic famine and malnutrition in remote areas of India (Banik, 2007). Media report also reveals that the food grains kept in stock for subsidization got rotten in the government granaries of Food Corporation of India (FCI) which is suppose to reach the families facing from starvation.

The nation has witnessed enormous scale of malnutrition with larger part of chronic hunger and malnutrition, as per the latest report revealed in the data of Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), more than 230 million people live in starvation which is approximately 25 percent of world's living hungry at which India is recorded a nation with a person living in chronic starvation. India ranked 67th among the 81 countries with respect to food security as per the latest Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2011 report by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (IFPRI, 2011). Therefore, it can be observed that India as a nation, the largest democracy in the world is severely facing challenges in feeding the rapid growing population in the country. In India the existence of enough supply of food and the famine reveals that only increasing in the production of food is not adequate in order to attain food security at individual or domestic levels. In fact, as stated by Cullather 'paradox of plenty' represents 'the myth of addressing famine is basically a problem of supply-side (Cullather, 2010, p. 266). Amartya Sen argued in *Poverty and Famines* that the grave consequences on the capability of individual and domestic households to access food or to have entitlement of it.

The government of India has taken large initiative by conducting various programs like food security and anti-poverty programmes but there is gap in inclusion and exclusion, where women and girls are underprivileged. The Parliament of India has enacted a law in 12 September, 2013 in order to provide subsidized food grains to two-thirds of Indian citizens knows as National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 also called Right to Food Act. This act became legal entitlements of food security programmes for

the Government of India which includes- Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Public Distribution System (PDS). This scheme also entitled to maternity, pregnant women and to the children who needs daily cereals for those who are eligible for the scheme.

The Government of India in order to provide poor families and households self sufficient and to improve food security certain welfare measures have taken initiatives and implemented number of employment schemes like- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), and National Food for Work Programme (NFWP). The Government of India in 2005 has enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) which entitled every unemployed person of rural areas guarantee jobs. Currently this act covers in all states and district of the country and for which this act is world's largest employment guarantee programme. The programme aims for rural development and employment of rural populations (Ramachandran, 2015). As a part of fundamental human need and basic human right, the food takes a prominent part in state policies, since independence. Despite the intervention of state, the basic rights of food security have not been achieved and for which the problem of hunger remains a severe challenges in the country.

4.4.2. HEALTH SECURITY

India has faced a severe health related issues, where the child health in the country is one of the most lagging indicators for country's development. In fact there is reductions in infant and child mortality but the present level of these indicators in many rural parts of the country are still splendidly very high which often cause 80 deaths per 1000 births which is approximately 2.5 million deaths per year. The rural Indian people have long been considered to be one of the unluckiest places for a child to be born (Eble, 2015, p. 168). However, the government of India has introduced the national program, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which has new tier of Village Health Workers (VHW), the ASHA in many as more than 670000 plus villages of India. The main responsibility of ASHA workers is to reduce the levels of mortality. Despite the government initiatives, the NRHM in order to combat all these problems in rural region fell short up to the mark (Eble, 2015, *op.cit.* p. 169).

As the case of communicable diseases in India is concerned, Malaria has been the problem for centuries as reported in 2017 that maximum case of malaria in Odisha with 352140 cases and number of deaths with 29 in maximum have been reported in West Bengal. Every year, Dengue and Chikungunya are also affected to thousands of individuals which are a matter of concern and contributed to the burden of health care in India. In India, 63679 cases of Chikungunya were reported in 2017. Chicken pox is also a matter of concern where 74035 and 92 of cases and death respectively have been reported in 2017 with maximum case in Kerela and of 30941 and maximum death with 246 in West Bengal. It is also reported that due to Encephalitis 12485 number of cases and 626 deaths have been recorded in 2017 (Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, 2018, p. 44). While in India the cases of HIV and AIDS are also a great concern. According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) there were 21.40 lakh peoples living with HIV in India. NACO estimated that 87000 new HIV infections and over 69000 AIDS related deaths (ARD's) have been reported in India, further NACO revealed that it won't be easy to end AIDS by 2030 in India (The Hindu, 2018). The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) estimated that about 3500 death have been recorded in India because of tobacco use where 26.7 crores (28.6%) persons aged above 15 years in India are tobacco users.

It is observed from the above that there is severe insecurity in respect of health in India despite the government initiatives in order to boost health care opportunities. Some of the government funding programs are National Rural Health Mission(NRHM), National Viral Hepatitis Control Program(NVHCP), National AIDS Control Programme(NACP), Pulse Polio Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme(NLEP) are some of the Communicable disease programme. And the programme for Non-Communicable Programs are National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), National Mental Health Programme, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke (NPCDCS) and etc. are notable programmes and missions implemented by the Government of India so as to provide basic healthcare facilities or to access medical facilities.

4.4.3. ECONOMIC SECURITY

India is the sixth world's economy and second largest population world with GDP of $2.6 trillion in 2017 and is projected to be 7.5% in 2019 as India continues to be global economic growth (World Economic Forum, 2019). The United Nations reported that in between 2006 and 2016, India had lifted about 271 million people out of poverty recording fastest reductions in poverty index values in the areas of "assets, nutrition, cooking fuel and sanitation". India had reduced deprivation in the areas of nutrition from 44.3% in 2005-06 to 21.2% in 2015-16, cooking fuel deprivation reduced from 52.9% to 26.2%, child mortality dropped to 2.2% from 4.5%, sanitation deprivation people reduced to 24.6% from 50.4% and the people who deprived from drinking water reduced to 6.2% from 16.6%. Further, people deprived to access electricity reduced 8.6% from 29.1%, in housing 23.6% from 44.9% and assets deprivation reduced to 9.5% from 37.6%. Therefore the country has shown tremendous progress in the above areas in respect of poverty reductions (The Hindu, 2019).

Despite all the considerable progress in some areas, still India is lagging far behind in economic inequality and growth. The World Bank has reported that 27 crore Indian people are poor where 1 people in every 5 Indians is poor and 80% of India's poor live in rural areas. And it is also mentioned that 43% poor belongs to Scheduled Tribes(ST's) which is highest in poverty, 29% poor belongs to Scheduled Caste (SC) people, 21% poor belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) and 12% poor belongs to other sections of the people. Amongst the poor, casual labor is the main source of income and basically this poor people spend their income on food, fuel and light. And this poor people have lower access to basic services in case of latrines, electricity and tap water (The World Bank, 2016). India since 1991 has pursued free market liberalization, greater openness in trade and investments in infrastructure have helped economy to achieve rapid economic growth and development. Despite, the Indian economy still faces challenges and various problems like corruption, lack of infrastructure, and poverty in rural areas. The unemployment problem in both urban and rural areas is still an issue as in 2018; India had 31 million jobless people where this unemployment people live in dire poverty. Economic inequality has also risen instead of decreasing, where many of India's rural people are yet to receive any essential benefit

from the economic growth. 268 million population of the country live on less than 1$ per day and more than 78 million households are living without electricity (Pettinger, 2017). The Indian Government has taken initiatives to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of guaranteed employment in every household to do some manual labour launched in 2nd February, 2006 known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). However, this has also received several criticisms as lot of money disbursed by government is taken by the middlemen. Despite economic growth has been taken place, India still believes to be far lagging in poverty and unemployment in aspects of economic security.

4.4.4. COMMUNITY SECURITY

The communal insecurities or violence in India has a long history and still at present also there is relevance of various religious and ethnic conflict is evident. India no doubt is secular country and the constitution itself provides freedom of religion but this in real is not always in practice. On April 11, 2017 Pew Research Centre stated that India ranked fourth worst religious intolerance in the world out of 198 countries. Pew analyzed that the violence involved mob violence, hate crimes, communal violence, force to use to prevent religious practice, practice of religion related terror, conforming to religious dress code and violence over conversion are some of the cases as stated by Pew in study. The history of tensions between Hindu and Muslims is also long divided India as in 2015, Muslims were experienced attacks by Hindus because of slaughtering of cows and where Hindus were also sometimes targeted by Muslims as well. The Hindus were also harassed in 18 different countries by some other groups. The author also noted that Dalits formerly known as untouchable, the lower caste Hindus in India were ill-treated in Indian society, they were often discriminated in getting basic education facilities and also in health care too. National Crime Statistics in India indicated that in comparison with other caste, Dalit are more vulnerable, the Dalit women often become the subject of rape (Bhattacharya, 2017). The Dalit were also being killed because of falling in love or marrying upper caste Hindus in India. In India, most families still prefer marriages within their caste and religion and the marriages outside their caste may lead to honor killings or being murdered. According to India Human Development Report only around 5% of marriages are inter-caste in India at

which the inter-caste marriages in India are very uncommon (BBC News, 2019). It is also observed that in India the use of forced because of religious bindings are also very much evident even in the dress code.

The ethnic violence is also evident in India and which remains very serious concerned in the democratic country like India. The notable incidents like Hindu-Muslims violence in recent times, the Mumbai riots in 1992-1993 and the Gujarat riot in 2002 are some of the incidents inspired by the ideology of Hindutva (Crowne, 2013). The ethnic tension in North east India is also being witnessed at large scale, the conflicts between Bodo-Adivasi in 1996, 1998 and 2014 clashes between Nagas-Kukis during 1992-1996, Kuki-paite duing 1997-1999, Dimasas and Karbis in 2005, Hmar versus Dimasa in 2003, Dimasa and Zemi Nagas in 2009, Bodo and Muslims in 1993, 2008 and 2012 are some of the conflict witnessed in India. While some conflict in North East India are within tribal groups and some others are tribal and non-tribal communities (De, 2013, p. 4). Therefore from above it can be analyzed that India despite being secular country and despite being provided with constitutional provision for the protection of community with equal rights and freedom to propagate any religion, India still does not practice the so-called secular in real at which India still continues to insecure.

4.4.5. ENVIRONMENT SECURITY

In India, the issues of environment are becoming serious day by day where the major issues like forest and agricultural land degradation are rapidly increasing. Further, the rapid growth of population, industrialization and economic development are leading to environmental issues in India and also leads to serious environmental calamities as these put much pressure on land degradation, forests, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity (Yadav, 2013, pp. 949-954). It is estimated that 60% of cultivated lands in India mostly suffers because of soil erosion, salinity and water logging and where about annually 4.7 to 12 billion tons of top soil lost from soil erosion. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute estimates that about 3°C raise in temperature has resulted 15 to 20% of loss in wheat yield annually (Yadav, 2013, *op.cit*. pp. 949-954). The forests in India are experiencing declining because of harvesting for expanding agricultural lands and for fuel woods.

Above all, air pollution and water pollution are also serious issues of environment in India. As reported by Global Burden of Disease 2017, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh recorded highest child mortality rate because of toxic air. In India 195546 children have lost their lives in 2017 because of air pollution related diseases, where Rajasthan recorded maximum number of death, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Down to Earth, 2019). In India, water pollution is also a serious concern of environmental issues and the largest source for contributing water pollution is untreated sewage. In India it is estimated that around 70% of water surface is unfit for consumption as the water bodies are getting toxic where almost 40 million liters of wastewater everyday enters rivers and water bodies and out of which only tiny fraction are treated. It is estimated that INR 3.75 trillion annually is the cost for environmental degradation and health cost related to water pollution estimates about INR 470 – 610 billion alone (World Economic Forum, 2019). The water pollution related disease has caused mostly diarrheal and morbidity of children of below five and apart from the above, lack of water sanitation and lack of hygiene has result to the loss of around 4 lakh lives annually in India. Thus, it is evident that the country is facing serious environmental challenges in all aspects.

The Government of India has passed legislation and enacted Act to protect environment in India like Environmental Protection Act, Forest and Wildlife Protection Act and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. Further, the fundamental duties in Article 51 A 2(g) states "To protect the natural environment including forest, rivers, lakes and wildlife and have concern for all the living creatures" are some of the concern shown to protect and promote environmental protection in India and some of the programs like Swachh Bharat and Campaign against Plastic are also few initiatives taken by the present Government of India to protect environment. Despite the interest shown by the Government there are many serious environmental challenges in India.

4.4.6. PERSONAL SECURITY

Personal security refers to the protection from harm of all individuals but it is observed that the country is facing several kinds of personal threats and which is becoming a serious challenges in India. In 2016, a total of 8,97,171 cases were being reported in India affecting human body and maximum number of cases were being

reported in Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Several cases of murder, kidnapping and abduction were also reported at large scale in 2016 where a total of 30,450 cases of murder were being reported having highest in Uttar Pradesh with 4,889 cases followed by Bihar with 2,581 case and Maharashtra with 2,299 cases. No doubt, the cases of murder is declining from 2014-16 which shows that in 2014 with 33,981 cases and in 2015 with 31,127 which shows declining of 5.2% over 2015. The kidnapping and abduction cases estimating a total of 88,008 cases were reported in 2016 which is increasing of 6.0% over 2015 with 82,999 cases. Uttar Pradesh with 15,898 cases is being reported with highest case followed by Maharashtra with 9,333 cases and Bihar with 7,324 cases during 2016 (National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2016, pp. xvii-xviii).

Again, the crime against women and children are also a serious issue in India. In 2016, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reported 3,38,954 cases of crime against women at which the crime involves cruelty by husband or relatives, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and kidnapping and abduction of women. The crime against women is being reported from Uttar Pradesh with 49,262 followed by West Bengal with 32,513 cases and Delhi reported with highest crime rate compared to national average of 55.2. Furthermore, the crime against children in 2016 reported of 1, 06,958 with 13.6% increase over 2015; the crime against children involves kidnapping and abduction, cases under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 including child rape. Maximum crime against children is reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (National Crime Records Bureau, 2016, *op.cit*. pp. xix-xx).

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SC's) and Scheduled Tribes (ST's) were also reported at huge in number. In 2016, NCRB reported the case of 40,801 crime against SC's increasing 5.5% over 2015 where Uttar Pradesh is highest in this case followed by Bihar and Rajasthan. The crime against SC's including assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and followed by rape were the highest cases reported. The ST's are also subject of atrocities where 6,568 cases with increase of 4.7% over 2015 is being reported accounting with Madhya Pradesh with highest case followed by Rajasthan and Odisha. The maximum crime includes rape followed by

assault on women and kidnapping and abduction cases (National Crime Records Bureau, 2016, *op.cit.* pp. xx-xxi). Above all, there are several cases like crime against Senior Citizens, Economic offences, Cyber Crimes, Missing persons, Missing children, Narcotic drugs and etc. Thus, it can be analyzed that the personal threats is also one of the serious challenges of human security in India.

4.4.7. POLITICAL SECURITY

One of the important aspects of human security is that people should be able to live in a society that provides basic human rights. But, the society where we live is evident of various gross human rights violations and political repression. The World Report stated that there were series of allegations of violence made by the government forces in Jammu and Kashmir at the time security operations. There was increased of violence in 2018 involving militants which is attributed to political failures in ensuring accountability for abuses (World Report, 2019). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) released its report on human rights which described that lack of access to justice, impunity for human rights violations, Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA) impede hinders accountability for human rights violations in the region. The AFSPA is also one of the forces in some of the northeast regions of India which repeatedly involved in human rights violations. In Uttar Pradesh 63 people were died because of alleged extrajudicial killings by state government police in between March 2017 and August 2018 and at which the NHRC and the Supreme Court of India sought responses from the concerned government. Therefore, this killing is highlighted as the lack of accountability for police abuses and needed from police reform (World Report, 2019, *op.cit.*). The report also state that the people belong to dalits, tribal groups and religious minorities are also vulnerable and marginalized where it is evident that there is increased of violence against those groups. In April, 2018 nine people belong to Dalit groups were killed in clashes with police forces across the north Indian states after their protest against ruling to amend Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Therefore a complaint against these kinds of atrocities was alleged for the misuse of law for conduct of official inquiry (World Report, 2019, *op.cit.*). Thus, the wide range of human rights violations is relevant in India where people fall in prey because of government's misuse of power.

While the India is known as the largest democratic country in the world with guaranteed constitutional provision of Freedom of speech and Expression, but people of these country is evident of enjoying full freedom of speech and expression. Journalist even faced with increased pressure to self-censor because of threat of legal action, smear campaigns and various threats on social media with even threats of physical attack. Furthermore, in respect of civil society and freedom of association, the government also uses their Unlawful Activities Prevention Act in order to target civil rights activists and human rights activists and it is evident that some of the civil rights activists, writers and lawyers around 10 people have been arrested and detained in Maharashtra accusing of being members of banned Maoist group and being responsible for funding and instigating castes based violence which occurred on January 1, 2018. Some of them are sending to jail and some was under house arrest. At which the fact finding committee stated that the police targeted the activists because of pressure from the governments (World Report, 2019, *op.cit.*) From above it is understand that the political insecurity is also one of the challenges of human security in India as several people remain with fear whether they be able to access basic human rights or not, whether justice be given equally or not, whether the provision guaranteed by the constitution such like freedom of speech, expression, belief, right to form association and etc will be secure or not, all these makes people insecure and makes little faith on the systems.

4.5. HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGES - THE NORTHEAST INDIA

Northeast India is a zone of conflict, which has a history of armed rebellion from the days of colonial period. In the post-independence episode, the major challenges came from North-East India, which is a region of seven states currently eight predominantly inhabited by tribal people with more than 200 ethnic groups having diverse cultures and distinct language. The Northeast states includes- Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and now Sikkim has been included within the northeast region (Mahanta, 2001, p. 57).

It can be stated that a large section of people living in North East India are living in a web of insecurities where the conditions are not created among themselves in fact one could ascertain that this is largely a failure of state. Some of the most apparent indicators of human securities in the region are unemployment and poverty, infant mortality, school dropouts, crime against women and children, incidence of corruption, health related problems, encroachment of forest area, occurrence of incidence of violence and presence of security personnel and the problems of insurgency which cause the highest violence in the region (Acharya, Singhdeo, & Rajaretnam, 2011, pp. 4-5). The region of North East India is marked by huge gross human insecurities where the insecurities are caused due to multiple factors. Some of the important insecurities caused by multiple factors in the region are- Geo-political setting of region and obsession with territorial integrity by Indian State which has resulted growing of militarization at cost of human security; Failure of Indian State to appreciate the core concern of ethnic diverse communities of the region; Insurgency; illegal migration; proliferation of drugs and arms; growing fragmentation of identity movements; abundance of natural resources and exploitation by states force or private forces etc. (Dutta, 2009, pp. 26-27). The gross violation of basic human rights have been repeatedly reported from the region as the Indian state has imposed all the coercive laws like Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) and National Security Act (NSA) etc. where the presence of such laws has brought human insecurities in the region. Many people reveals that the presence of military camps brings insecurities in their region as in Manipur 58.2% and in Nagaland 53.5% people living near the camps have reported to be affected their movements at day and night and further the people reveals that they have experienced continuous frisking, harassment and foul languages. However the presence of these military and the imposing of coercive laws have failed to eliminate insurgency from those regions (Dutta, 2009, *op.cit.* p. 28).

The North East India is also a shelter of insurgency where around more than 109 armed rebel is expected to be present in the region, Manipur list the top position with around 40 insurgent groups where some are banned and 25 are inactive followed by Assam state with 34 rebel organizations some are active and inactive. Meghalaya has 4 rebel organizations with 3 active and 1 inactive, Mizoram has 2 rebel groups where both are considered to be active, Nagaland has 4 where 2 are active and 2 inactive and

Tripura has 25 rebel groups where 2 are banned, 1 active and 22 inactive rebel groups. Because of the insurgent prone zone the region has to experienced insecurities where people's movement in day-to-day lives are being affected and they have to constantly live in fear, anxiety and suspicion. It is revealed that 66.9% of the people of North East region reported to be live in this state of environment and in case of Manipur 87.9% and in Nagaland 79.8% are forced to live in fear and anxiety (Dutta, 2009, *op.cit*. p. 28-29). Thus it can be stated the North east region is terror prone zone where the lives of people are in danger and insecurities has its existence.

A work on *Mapping Human Security in Conflict Zones: The Case of North East India* reveals that the state institutions failing in providing basic needs and growing corruption in public institutions made public very insecure where the study reveals that 87.1% admitted perceive unemployment, 81.9% admit corruption and 79.7% revealed lack of basic facilities as some of the factors behind growing insecurities in the region (Dutta, 2009, *op.cit*. p. 31).

Likewise in northeast India the insecurities of children and women all types of crimes are committed on them. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), state police departments and other human development reports were reported source of information regarding the rate of incidence of crimes against women and children in all types of crimes like- rape, kidnapping, molestation dowry deaths and trafficking in a particular year by calculating the rate of occurrence per lakh women population within the age group of 15 years and also above (Das, 2011, p. 30).

The ethnic movements in North East India has also lead to violence in the region and also the inter-tribal and intra-tribal clashes has also lead to massive violence, killings and displacement for instances the clashes with Nagas and Kukis and the Meities, Karbis and Dimasas, Bodos and illegal migrants and Santhals. The Bodos have significant intra-tribal differences which have led to killing of many Bodo people in 1996-2000 (Mahanta, 2011, *op.cit*. p. 60).However, the issue of conflict has led to insecurities in every walk of life. The illegal migration into the region particularly for the Bangladesh remains a core issue of political contestation espicially in the state of Assam. Further, the issue of migration has sometimes turn into communal conflict

which therefore led to violence and insecurity of human lives in the region (Dutta, 2009, *op.cit*. p. 32).

The recent study *Human Security Mapping in Conflict Zones: The Case of North East India* mentioned that drugs and arms proliferation have increased in the region at an alarming rate. It is also mentioned that Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland together sumuggle at least 20kg of heorin everyday. The trade of narcotics in Manipur is referred as 'blood money' and the ring of narco-insurgency spread its shadow in all the seven states of the North East India (Mahanta, 2011, *op.cit*. p. 93). This has therefore made a drastic challenges to human security in the region of Northeast India.

The study in *Constructing a Human Security Governance Index for Northeast India* states that Tripura is at top in most insecurity state with pending cases in courts and non-adoption of policies, this state is also highest in crimes on children and women. Assam is ranked second in human insecurity index with highest incidences of poverty, infant mortality and encroachment of forest in the region. Further the study also revealed that Assam is second in school dropouts, crime against women and children, pending cases in courts, corruption, encroachment of forests, violent incidents poverty, youth unemployment, infant mortality and as well as poor utilization of money in social sectors. However, poverty, unemployment and infant mortality have shown some improvements to some aspects in Assam. Manipur ranked third in overall human insecurity index mainly because of high indices of corruption, governance insecurity and violence in state. The presence of large number of insurgency groups in the region has resulted conflict and violence and this largely proportionate to insecurity in the state. The state of Nagaland ranked fourth in overall human insecurity in the northeastern region, however it high rates of unemployment next to Tripura and the region has high incidence of school dropouts, morbidity, corruption and violence. Whereas the state has low rates in respect of crimes against women and children, infant mortality and encroachment in forest area further it is also revealed that the state has lowest number of pending cases in courts. However, the state is relatively secure in respect of human security. Arunachal Pradesh ranked fifth in the index of human insecurity index. The state has relatively high morbidity, poverty, school dropout, infant mortality, corruption, crime against women and children. Meghalaya is sixth place in

insecurity ranking where the state has high rate of school dropouts and inefficient in spending money in social sectors. Mizoram is the state in northeast region which is better in respect of human security comparing to other states in northeast region. The state is considered as peaceful state; however the state still has high rates in school dropouts and crime against women and children and large number of pending cases (Das, 2011, *op.cit*. p. 35-37). Thus it can be analyzed from above that certain factors in the northeastern region have made the livelihood insecurity.

Therefore, it can be stated that human security in northeastern region have been experiencing various degree of violence, witnessing protracted conflicts since last four or five decades. The experiences of these people living in conflict zones have cope with fear and insecurities in their way of live. Thus it may not be wrong to say that the northeast region is the region with the web of insecurities.

4.6. HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN SECURITY

Human Rights are the inalienable, fundamental and universal basic rights of every human being without any regard to caste, creed, sex or identity and these rights cannot be taken away except the process of law (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 69). Human Rights are indispensable rights which try to preserve the dignity of every human being, whatever the foundational basis comes from whether human reason, human nature, natural law, divine spirit or what the Dallmayr illustrates the practice of 'humanization' i.e. 'sense of steady cultivation on justice and fair-mindedness' or they may be historically or willingly constructed or fabricated (Dallmayr, 2002).

Human Rights was incorporated in the year 1948 when Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was created and officially got recognized in the world politics, in order to respond the large-scale abuse of human rights during World War II. Hereafter, they are contained in corpus of international treaties, they are International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 (ICESCR). Several clusters of rights which are included in the declarations are : personal rights which includes- right to life, protection from cruel and from punishments, protection against sexual, religious, ethnic, racial discriminations; legal rights includes- access to legal remedies against violations of basic right, fair and impartial trials, protection from detention, arbitrary arrest ; civil

rights includes- freedom of thought, religion and conscience; economic rights includes- access to food, access to standard of living, health and well-being; social rights includes- right to social security, right to rest, work and leisure; and political rights – rights to participate in political life, take part in elections and participate in government affairs (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007, p. 124).

Since the Cold War has started, the agreement over the unity of international treaties of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights has divided and it was only until 1993, the Vienna Declaration at the World Conference on Human Rights the world come together equally to promote civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Thus, the agenda of human rights is to be universal, economic, social and cultural rights, the human rights should be seen in the expanded sense which includes the three generations of rights (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007, *op.cit*. p.124). The human rights potency lies in the values and their moralities, the moral arguments for eradication of poverty, reducing conficts and any other needs for growth of human being must be met among all the global consesus (Pogge, 2002). Thus, with the end of Cold War the NGOS's, non-state actors have strengthen their ability in monitoring and reporting on the progress towards the fulfillment of human rights and its violations. The United Nations and its important agencies which include General Assembly, High Commissioner for Human Rights and Human Rights Council also now can take action and respond to the violations of human rights. Whenever, the organizations and international agencies comment on the human rights violations, basically they focus on state inability to protect the rights. The states are not only responsible for monitoring and promoting the preservation of human rights, whereas the state remains the centre of discussion of human rights and the primary responsibility of the state is to protect the rights and security of the people (Anderson-Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, p. 74). The Articles incorporated in UDHR for the protection of human rights as follows in Box 4.1.

Box 4.1: Human Rights in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

1.   Human Beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

2.   Human beings are entitled to freedom and rights as embedded in the Declaration and this rights or freedom cannot be denied on the basis of people

identity, religion, race, sex, place of birth or others.

3.   Every human being has the right to life, liberty and security.

4.   No human being shall be held slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all forms.

5.   No human being shall be subjected to inhuman treatment, torture, cruel or inhuman punishment.

6.   Every human being has the right to recognize as person before law.

7.   Every human being should get equal protection from law and they should be free from all kinds of discriminations.

8.   Every human has the right to effective legal remedies as granted by the constitutional law, if their rights are violated.

9.   No human being shall be subject to arbitrary arrested, detain or exile.

10.   Every human are entitled to free and impartial trial whenever any criminal charges are brought against them.

11.   Every human being has to right to prove of being innocent until found guilty by the court of law; no human being be charged for committing crime, if no crime has been committed.

12.   Everyone are entitled to privacy and protection from the interference in privacy, home, family or correspondence and no human is subjected to attack upon his reputation and dignity.

13.   Every human being has the right to freedom movement and residence within the state boundary; everyone has the right to leave any state and to return their respective home-state.

14.   Every human being has the right to seek asylum in other countries.

15.   Human beings have the right to nationality; no human shall be deprived of his nationality and no human shall be denied to change of his nationality.

16.   Men and women have the rights to marry without any discrimination of race, nationality or religion; no human beings can forced for marriage without any consent of intending spouses; the family is natural and therefore, the family is entitled to protection by state.

17.   Every human being has the right to own property; no human being be deprived of his property.

18.   Every human being has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; includes freedom to change one's religion or belief.

19.   Everyone has the freedom of expression and opinion.

20.   All human has the freedom of peaceful assembly and association; on human should be forced to join the association.

21.   All human beings has right to participate in government affairs in their country; right to equal access in public service; and the people's will should be the basis of government's authority.

22.   All human has the right to social security and is entitled to realization of their social, economic and cultural rights.

23.   All human beings has right to work and free to choose their employment and to enjoy favourable conditions of working; right to equal pay for equal work without any discriminations; right to just and favourable remuneration; right to form and join trade unions in order to protect their interest.

24.   All human beings should have the right to rest and leisure including limitation of working hours and holidays with pay.

25.   All human beings have right to a standard of living, adequate health and well-being of all people's including food, clothing and shelter; Motherhood and Childhood should have special care and necessary assistance.

26.   Every human has the right to education and this education should promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, the parents have the right to choose the kind of education the children have to receive.

27.   All human beings have the right to participate freely in cultural life of the community; all human beings have right to protection of moral and material interests, intellectual property.

28.   All human have are entitled to social and global order, which the rights is protected in UDHR.

29.   All human beings have the duties and responsibilities towards their community for his fullest development of personalities; in exercising the rights and freedoms, every human is subject to limitation and as determined by law or only with regard to respect the rights of others; the rights and freedom be exercised in ways of contrary to the principles of United nations.

30.	None of the rights embedded in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) may be interpreted as implying for the right of any state; person or group to do anything intended to destroy the rights set forth in UDHR.

Source: The text is the Articles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948. The source has been taken from UDHR webpage: (Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

4.6.1. HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN SECURITY: COMMONALITIES & DIFFERENCES

It observed that there is undeniable link between human rights and human security; therefore, the following common similarities are examined from the theoretical viewpoint. The *first* characteristics of human rights and human security are that they are people-centered rather than the state-centered and both aim for protection of human beings (Oberleitner, 2002). *Second*, the human security and human rights shares important features: the human rights and human security frameworks are said to be interrelated and interdependent. Moreover, both the approach-human rights and security their problems in a holistic way which is provided by UNDP and international human rights, both promotes the interdependence of the security and rights, hence the traditional sector-based is abandoned at which the actors are working independently and the issues are addressed separately (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007, pp. 125-126).

Thirdly, the human security and human rights both shares and focused on freedoms and dignity. Amartya Sen states that the vital core of human life is a set of rights and freedoms at which people enjoys (Sen A. , 2000). These both enjoy the pursuit of dignity. The human rights have been developed because of its response to the violations of human dignity. Human security developed from the threats to human rights and the use of state security to restrain rights and make it an expansion of the pursuit of dignity. Thus, both the human security and human rights have the basis of morality and protected to the pursuit of dignity (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007, p. 126).

Fourthly, human rights and human security frameworks have put emphasized on universality and indivisibility components. The specific rights and security is not

defined universally. Human rights 'language of interdependence and indivisibility' which means rights, methods and objectives are commonly reinforcing. The human security policies promote human rights; violations of human rights will challenge human security. The human security strengths lie in its values, morality and ethical position. Human security describes the threats and duties, helps in identifying the rights in particular position and provides security of human lives (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007 op.cit., p. 126).

The most important is that, the content of human security and human rights is undeniably, though the phrase is different. The first generation of human rights, the civil and political rights has a strong correlation with 'freedom from fear'. The second generation of human rights incorporates 'freedom from want' – economic and social rights appear to the relevant in people's movement today. Third generation of human rights – cultural and collective demands–correspond the right to development, environment and health and these are all about human life dignity. The components of Human Development Report, 1994 definitions of Human Security with their elements correspond within the framework of human rights and these are identified in major treaties (UDHR 1948, ICCPR 1966 and ICESCR 1966) (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007, op.cit. p. 126).

Human security has shifted and emphasized most of the major human rights threats into its framework. Therefore, the existing framework of human rights and the treaties which is ratified by most of the countries would be useful and for the operation of human security concept in the world (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007 op.cit. pp.126-127). Though, we have argued the human rights and human security framework is the closet yet, there are number of differences between human security and human rights.

Human rights are established by a legal norm and various international conventions but this doesn't exist for human security. The entry of human rights into the international arena has a worth experienced of more than a century whereas the human security entries is only a decade ago. Human security and Human rights are not competing discourses and human security is not just about securing human rights. In fact, the human security tries to understand the source of threats to those rights and the types of governance arrangement required to maintain them. Human security takes the responsibility to protect the citizens, whereas the human rights impose duty to others.

The framework of human security analyzes the links and interconnections between different weakness and threats. Most importantly, human security explores the ground before and beyond human rights: using the words identifying threats, it explores the insecurities that begin when human rights are lack and beyond human rights to unrestraint (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007 op.cit. p.127).

Human security reacts immediately at the time of crises e.g. conflict situations, inter-community tensions, natural disasters etc where human rights violations are possible but not estimated at the time of crises. The mantra of prevention from crises implies measures not covered by human rights e.g. community measures, safety nets for society in case of human security, whereas human rights tends to focus from state authorities for protection. Human security has a broader concept as it goes beyond the distinction from public and private spheres in case of identifying threats. Human Security identifies the new opportunities for countering threats which highlights the non-state actor's role in providing human security. (Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007 op.cit. p.127). The human rights and human security despite its differences, the international legal framework which protects human rights and estabilishes foundations for human security for the protection of all individuals from all kinds of harms and threats and allows the basic needs of individuals to flourish.The human rights and human security both leads to empower people to seek right based solutions.

Table 4.1: Components of human security embedded with the treaties of human rights.

Human Security components as per HDR 1994 report	Human Rights	Human Rights Articles and Rights in international treaties
Personal security: security from all forms of physical violence, Threats : threats from state (torture), threat from other state (war), group of	Civil Rights	UDHR- Article 3 – Right to life, Article 4- Prohibition from slavery, Article 5- Prohibition from torture, Article 6- Right to juridical personality, Article 7 - Equality before law, Article.9 – Prohibition from arbitrary arrest, Article 12- Protection from

people(tensions of ethnic), crime against women or children etc		privacy, Article. 13- Freedom of movement, Article 14- Right to Asylum, Article 18- Freedom of thought, religion and conscience, Article 19- Freedom of opinion, Article 20- Freedom of Association ICCPR- Article 2- Equal protection of law, Article 6- Right to life, Article 7- Prohibition of torture, Article 8- Prohibition of slavery, Article 9- Right to liberty and security, Article 11- Prohibition of arrest due to debts, Article 15- Principle of legality, Article 16- Juridical personality, Article 17- Protection of privacy, Article 18- Freedom of thought, religion and conscience, Article 19- Right to hold opinions, Article 20- Prohibition of war and racist propaganda, Article 21- right to assembly, Article 22- Freedom of Association, Article 23- Protection of family, Article 24- Protection of Children, Article 26- Prohibition of discrimination.
Health Security Threats: Infectious diseases due to poor nutrition and unsafe environment, etc.	Right to Health	UDHR- Article 25 – Right to food, housing, clothing and medical care. ICESCR- Article 12- Right to highest standard of health.
Food Security – Physical and Economic access to basic food.	Right to Food	UDHR- Article 25- Right to food, housing, clothing and medical care ICESCR- Article 11 Right to adequate

		standard of living –Right to food.
Threats: Poor distribution of food and lack of wealth for purchasing food		
Economic Security – assured basic income Threats: Poverty, insecure income, unemployment, temporary work	Social and Economic Rights	UDHR- Article 17- Right to property, Article 23- Right to work, Art. 24- Right to leisure, Article 25- Right to Social services, Article 26- Right to education ICESCR- Article 6- Right to work, Article 7- Just working conditions, Article 8. – Right to form trade unions, strikes, Article 9- Right to social security, Article 10- Protection of family.
Community Security- Safe membership in family, race and group. Threats: from groups(oppressive practices), Ethnic violence between groups, indigenous people vulnerability	Cultural rights	UDHR- Article 1- Equality between man and women, Article 2- Prohibition of discrimination, Article 3-Equality before law and prohibition from discrimination, Article 16- Right to participate in cultural life. ICCPR- Article 2- Prohibition of discrimination, Article 3- Equality between man and woman. ICESCR- Article 3- Equality between man and woman, Article 15- Right to participate in cultural life.
Environmental Security- healthy environment Threats: degradation of ecosystems, water, land,	Right to healthy environment	ICESCR- Article 12- Right to highest standard of health.

air pollution, natural disasters and lack of warning systems		
Political Security- living in society which honours basic human rights Threats: Human rights violations, e.g. state repression etc.	Political rights	UDHR- Article 21 – Right to political participation, ICCPR- Article 1-Right to self-determination, IESCR- Article 1- Right to self-determination

Source: Adapted from Tadjabaksha & Chenoy, 2007, Human Security Concepts & Implications (pp.129-129).

4.6.2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND COVENANTS AND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** provided the basis for formulation by United Nations of Covenant and conventions, declaration and recommendations on specific aspects. The UDHR work began with the drafting of two international covenants on human rights- economic, social and cultural rights and other on civil and political rights. This has elaborated in legal form the rights to be proclaimed in Declaration in two covenants – the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**, and the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**. These had become the fundamental documents for the basis of promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world. The covenants were adopted in the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December, 1966 and came into force on 3 January, 1976 *(See Annexure VI & VII))*.

4.6.3. HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION : CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Human Rights provision in India may be divided into two broad categories which are follows:

i.   *Constitutional Provisions* – This Constitutional Provision of Human Rights are those provision incorporated in constitution itself and,

ii. *Statutory Provision or Legal Framework*- This Provision of human rights is those which have been derived from various enactments of State and Central governments.

The Constitution of India itself has certain human rights provision which have been reflected in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties and Articles 226, 300A, 325 and 326. The Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 has adopted this constitution which fully came into force on 26th January, 1950.

Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with the *Fundamental Rights,* the following are Human Rights aspects that reflect in Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution.

1. *Right to Equality (Article 14-18):* Equality before law; Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth; Equality of opportunity; Abolition of untouchability; Abolition of Titles.

2. *Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)*: Protection of certain rights pertaining to freedom; Protection from conviction due to offences; Protection of life and liberty; Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention.

3. *Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24):* Prohibition of trafficking and forced labour; Prohibition of employment of children in factories.

4. *Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28):* Freedom of conscience and profession and freedom to propagate and practice any religion; Freedom to manage religion affairs; Freedom to attend at religious instruction and worship at certain educational institutions.

5. *Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-31):* Protection of minorities; Right to minorities and administer educational institutions.

6. *Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32-34)*: This Rights states that a person can move to Supreme Court in case of any denial of fundamental rights (Yasin & Upadhyay, 2006).

The *Directive Principles of State Policy* is included in *Part IV* of the Indian Constitution reflected in *Article 36-51*. The first three *Article 36, 37 and 38* deals with definitions, legal efforts and objectives of the Directive Principles of State Policy. The remaining Article is as follows.

1. *Article 38* provides that the State shall promote the welfare of people by securing and promoting effectively as it may a social order in which social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

2. *Article 39* provides that the State shall direct its policy for securing-

    i.   That all the citizens, men and women equally shall have adequate means of livelihood;

    ii. That the ownership and control of the material resources of community are distributed at best to serve the common good;

    iii. That the distribution of wealth so as to serve the common people;

    iv. That there shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

    v.   That the health and strength of workers, men and women and the children are not abused and are not exploited by economic necessity;

    vi. That the children should be entitled to given opportunities and facilities to develop in health manner with freedom and dignity, and the children and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment;

3. *Article 39A* provides that the State shall secure the operation of legal system promotes justice, on the basis of equal opportunities and shall provide free legal aid to all its citizens by reason of economic or other disabilities.

4. *Article 40* states that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority may necessary enable to function as units of self-Government.

5. *Article 41* provides that the State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing- right to work, education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, sickness, old age and disablement or in any other cases of undeserved want.

6. *Article 42*, the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

7. *Article 43*, the State shall promote cottage industries or co-operative basis in rural areas and the State shall endeavor to secure by legislation or economic organization or in other way to all workers, agricultural, industrial, living wage, conditions of work, decent and standard living and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

8. *Article 44*, the State shall secure its citizens by a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

9. *Article 45*, the State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children until the age of fourteen.

10. *Article 46*, the State shall promote special care the educational and economic interest of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations.

11. *Article 47*, the State shall raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and improvement of all public health.

12. *Article 48*, the State shall organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, and the State shall prohibit slaughtering of cows, and claves and other draught cattle.

13. *Article 48A*, the State shall promote and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

14. *Article 49*, the State shall protect, preserve and maintain places of national and historical importance.

15. *Article 50*, the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from executive in public service of the state.

16. *Article 51*, the State shall strive to;
    i. promote international peace and security;
    ii. maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
    iii. foster respect for international law and treaty obligations; and
    iv. encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. (Ministry of Law and Justice, 2015)

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution ensure and hoped that through this Directive Principles of State Policy, the human rights shall be promoted, protected and preserved (Yasin & Upadhyay, 2006).

Some of the other Constitutional Provisions of India which has reflected in the Human Rights protection includes: i. *Article 226* - which concerns the power of High Court to issue certain writs like *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto* and *certiorari.* ii. *Article 300A* of the Indian Constitution states that - the person shall not be deprived of his property by authority of law. iii. *Article 325,* which states that the person shall not made ineligible for inclusion in electoral roll on the grounds of sex, religion, caste and race. iv. *Article 326-* states that elections of House of People and Legislative Assemblies of States shall be on the basis of adult suffrage (Yasin & Upadhyay, 2006).

The important *Statutory Provision* on Human Rights, which are enacted by Central and State Government are the following:

i. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
ii. National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
iii. National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
iv. National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
v. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
vi. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
vii. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
viii. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
ix. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
x. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
xi. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
xii. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
xiii. Children Act, 1960.
xiv. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
xv. Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1950.
xvi. Mental Health Act, 1987.
xvii. Bonded Labour (System) Abolition Act, 1976 (Yasin & Upadhyay, 2006).

4.7. RESPONSES AND MEASURES FROM VARIOUS AGENCIES IN ADOPTING HUMAN SECURITY

The emergence of human security is not only linked to the apparent need and view of security, in fact the intrastate wars and transnational advocacy has made it clear that is an effort to monitor the human rights abuses and violence against the civilians in 1990s, and it is also the recognition for significant role for a global institutions for establishing global peace and security. However the end of cold war and UN's response in authorizing the U.S. led response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 have brought hope that UN can play a vital role in resolving the conflict. In June 1992, the report of the Security Council mapped out new influential role performed after Cold war. The report *Agenda for Peace* highlighted the needs and opportunities towards preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping which make efforts on preventing and resolving armed conflict through peaceful means and with more active participation from United Nations (UN). However, *An Agenda for Peace* was quickly challenged due to the conflicts in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda as the conflict has witnessed several human deprivation on such a large scale and at which they overwhelmed the UN's capacities to act effectively. Besides *An Agenda for Peace* are typically seen as traditional security like - the prevention, management of violent conflict and resolution. Therefore, the alternative understanding of development is focused on the Human Development Report (HDR) - the 1994 HDR which offered a comprehensive definition of human security as safety from all kinds of harms, chronic threats and sudden interruption of daily lives of the people (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, *op.cit.* p. 25-26). It is indeed a new security concept known as human security which aims to protect the every lives of the individual.

4.7.1 THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS & NGO'S (GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE)

The emergence of Human Security concept has continuously discussed at global level by recognizing the needs of individuals and groups in respect of peace, security and development, at which United Nations (UN) became a key incubator of the human security concept (MacFarlane, Neil, & Khong, 2006). Thus the UN becomes the centre to promote global security and stability, national security, development of human

security and implementations of human security programs. The UN system therefore has many agencies and units within the UN that tasked with the mission on Human Security. The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) finances to promote and address the human security issues like reducing extreme poverty, armed conflict and peace-making initiatives, providing assistance during natural disaster, health related issues, to control environmental issues and etc. The Human Security Unit (HSU) established in May 2004 manages the UNTFHS and they works with **Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO's), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), Civil Societies and Academicians** to develop and implement various programs of human security related missions. Within the UN system and outside HSU purview who responses and take measures on human security are- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), United Nations Women and United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (UNWGIP) are some of the agencies who actively responses and take preventive measures in securing human security within the United Nation system (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, *op.cit*. p. 46).

Further, other important groups for responding human security are the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) that focuses on particular issues and operate independently of states or IGO's. This NGO's work on non-profit basis and basically supported by the donors that may include individuals, corporations, states and IGO's. Some of the prominent NGO's who works in respect for promoting human security are- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which provides humanitarian assistance in conflicts, natural disasters and for maintaining political neutrality. The Human Rights Watch (HRW) and Amnesty International (AI) are also prominent NGO's which monitors violation of human rights, promotes awareness on systematic abuses and other grave insecurities concerns of political, social, economic and social changes. This NGO's often works in collaboration with IGO's, states, financial institutions and civil society in order to achieve common goals and to reach larger people (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, *op.cit*. p. 47-48). It is also to mention that local

participation is also utmost important in human security initiatives like NGO's and civil society groups for achieving human security.

Therefore when different types of human security providers work together ranging from local to international level focusing on specific issues and share common goals, they form Transnational Advocacy Network (TAN). This TAN includes many actors from various levels at international systems, including local and some international focused IGO's, NGO's, states, donors, business, other influential persons (like Nobel laureates, Celebrities, former head of the state or any other serving policy makers) and civil societies (like clubs or associations, campus organizations). By connecting multiple human security actors from local to international level to change the situation of insecurities or to stop human rights violations, this TAN's enable the organizations to share ideas, expertise and resources to make more comprehensive and effective response and measures in solving human security problems and issues (Rodgers & Crawford, 2018, *op.cit*. p. 48-49). Therefore, all relevant actors or security providers are required to operate in order to achieve human security at all levels.

4.7.2 MEASURES AND RESPONSES FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

India hails to be continued as the largest democratic county in the world and plays a powerful contender with super power status in world politics. While despite its explosive economic growth and demographic trends, the human security challenges in India is receiving less attention. India failed to recognize the gravity of threats to the welfare and survival of millions of Indian people. However, in regard of measures and responses, it may not be wholly acceptable to full extent that the Government has not done anything. While the Government of India has also taken various initiatives to respond and provided measures in human security as the Indian human rights legislations offers a strong and reasonable protection mechanisms in securing human security. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in 1993 as well as state level human rights commission has been established so to protect from human rights violations, to provide legal safeguard and make aware on human rights (Kolas & Miklian, 2014, *op.cit*. p. 227-229). Despite the human rights commission there are also various organizations which address and respond on the promotion of human security.

At the very beginning it is worthy to be mentioned that the Constitution of India has guaranteed for the protection of human lives and the rights enshrined in the Fundamental Rights of the constitution. Apart from the rights mentioned in constitution there are also several schemes launched by the Government of India for the welfare of the people. As vital human needs, the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been introduced by the government of India which becomes the key element of food security and stability of food grain in India. While in respect of employment, the government has implemented Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which ensures a minimum of 100 days of employment a year in rural area households. Some of the social welfare schemes include- Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat Mission, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Skill India, Soil Health Card Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, and Prime Minister Ujjwala Plan etc.

While about health security in India, the government has implemented a national program, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which has a tier of Village Health Workers (VHW) and ASHA with targets to reduce mortality. Some of the important health schemes in India to respond human security are Rashtiya Swasthiya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Employment State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY), Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY), Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) scheme. These are some of the scheme launched by the government of India for the welfare of the people and to ensure or respond human security.

However, above all the Constitution of India remains the main actors to respond the human security perspective in India. The NHRC and State Human Rights Commission at all state level also take preventive measures to respond human rights and to ensure human security in the region. The Statutory Provisions (mentioned above) enacted by the Government of India and State Governments are also acted as actor in responding and measuring human security in the country.

4.7.3 ROLE OF BTAD NGO'S RESPONDING HUMAN SECURITY

As discussed earlier that BTAD region is witnessing gross human rights violations and human insecurities in the region is prevalent. However, the local NGO's are playing vital role to ensure human security in the region. This NGO's are working in various fields like Food, Health, Poverty elevation, human trafficking, Environmental and Community securities etc. Some of the NGO's are mentioned hereunder who are responding and taking preventive measures on human security.

i.   NEDAN FOUNDATION

NEDAN Foundation is a Public Charitable Trust Organizations established in the year 2003 merged with common vision shared by trained Social Work professionals to serve and work for voiceless ethnic communities of unreached villages of North East India and to work for poor people. The organization operates in North East India particularly in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam. This organization focuses on underdevelopment region and special focus on the protection of human rights violations like- atrocities to girls and women, human trafficking, child labour, child prostitution and many other forms of exploitation. NEDAN foundation also actively works to find justice for victimized women and girls engaging in legal battles (NEDAN, 2017, p. 6).

This organization has actively participated in rescuing from human traffickers as with the intervention of NEDAN total of 488 person where being rescued among them 134 were minors till April 2013 since its inception (NEDAN, 2013). The institution have also taken various initiatives of livelihood and entrepreneurship involving vulnerable indigenous people especially women, survivors of human trafficking, social exclusion and impoverishment, and also they have taken initiatives to end violence against women and children in BTAD region.

ii.   NERSWN

The North East Research & Social Work Networking (NERSWN) is a non-profit and non-political organization established in the year 2004 and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 in 2005. This organization is responsive voluntary institutions working for sustainable and holistic change in the region of North East India particularly operated in BTAD region with its headquarter at Kokrajhar. This institution seeks to reach up to the doorsteps of the people in order to realize development and

rights of marginalized by giving efforts in building capacities and to strengthen knowledge technology and networks of the communities. The main vision of this institution is – society free from injustice, poverty, prejudice and violence (NERSWN, 2010).

NERSWN till 2007 have been actively involved in health programs basically in village levels to control malaria in the foothills of Bhutan across the four districts of BTAD region. This institution also involved in promoting some of the skill development programs with a view to secure livelihood specially by promoting skill of Endi rearing and silk production among the local tribes of the region inhabitants. But after the emergence of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), this organization has reduced service related to health, however they focused on monitoring health programs and when there is complete absence of health related service, NERSWN still assist with taking care of heath and treatment. At present NERSWN works on six areas viz. Health, Livelihood, Education, Women Empowerment, advocacy on the Rights of Marginalized and Research and Networking (NERSWN, 2010). Besides all the above, this institution involved in many small action research programs and plays a vital role for promoting human rights that's ensures human security. Furthermore, they conduct training, workshop and lend support to other civil society organization to be a part of peaceful and democratic campaign.

The above are some of the renowned organizations who have worked for promotion and protection of human rights and works for providing human security in the BTAD region. Despite above, there are also some of the students' organizations and other allied organizations who work for their rights and ensure peace and human security in the region. The All Bodo Students Union (ABSU), a student organization of indigenous Bodo communities formed with a mission to protect and promote the rights of Bodo people respect of education and culture. This organization also promotes on the preservation of culture, land rights and ethnic identity of the indigenous Bodo people. Other organization includes Bodo Sahitya Sabha (BSS), Bodo Women Justice Forum (BWJF) and etc. that are working for indigenous Bodo people directly or indirectly for protection of the indigenous Bodo community and promoting human security. Thus,

various organizations from international to regional level, there are various institutions including government agencies which respond on human security.

4.8.   CONCLUSION

Thus for the above discussion, it can be mentioned that human security has a serious challenges in all levels i.e. Global to regional. While talking in global context, the impact of globalization has made a drastic changes which has heightened several risks factors like global crime, employment problem, chronic disease, food and financial instability, poverty, violent conflict and etc. are some of the challenges at global level and at which this needs global attention to address these threats of human security. The human security challenges in developing regions like South Asia are also largely significant where the region is considered to poor and backward next to Africa in the world. Above all, the indigenous people worldwide are seen to most vulnerable and marginalized in all corners of the world.

While India is playing a vital role in global politics and as powerful player in boosting its economic growth and demographic trends, whereas this country had paid less importance on the concept of human security which is supposed to be addressed. Despite the largest democratic country in the world, this country however remain as one of the most violent country in the world where the threats of human security like politically motivated violence, rape, violence against women, poverty unemployment, food insecurities, health related issues, environmental issues, communal conflict, human rights violence etc, are largely significant. Thus, India should address and promote the human security in practice with high intensity.

Further in one hand, the international system United Nations and its several agencies have addressed the issues of human security at global levels to protect the vital lives of all individuals from all kinds of harms. In India also, the constitutional provisions itself protects and promotes for the protection lives of all people in equal respects. However, all those provisions and mechanisms have only remained as written and has less executed in real practice.

REFERENCES

Acharya, A., Singhdeo, S. K., & Rajaretnam, M. (2011). Introduction: Human Security from Concept to Practice. In A. Acharya, S. K. Singhdeo, & M. Rajaretnam, *Human Security: From Concept to Practice* (pp. 4-5). Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

Adgers, W., & al., e. (2014). *Human Security. In climate change 2014: Impacts Adaptation and Vulnerability.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Amnesty International. (2018, February 22). *Amnesty International.* Retrieved September 22, 2019, from Amnesty International Report 2017/18: The State of the World's Human Rights: http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/POL10/6700/2018/En/

Andersen-Rodgers, D., & Crawford, K. (2018). *Human Security : Theory and Action.* Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.

Banik, D. (2007). *Starvation and India's Democracy.* London and New York: Routledge.

Basu, D. D. (1994). *Human Rights in Constitutional Law.* New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

BBC News. (2019, April 13). *The couples on the run for love in India.* Retrieved November 10, 2019, from BBC: https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-asia-india-47823588

Bhatia, B. M. (1991). *Famines in India. A Study in Some Aspects of the Economic History of India with Special Reference to Food Problem, 1860-1990.* New Delhi: Konark Publishers.

Bhattacharya, A. (2017, April 14). *India is the fouth-worst country in the world for religious violence.* Retrieved November 9, 2019, from Quartz India: https://www.google.com/amp/s/qz.com/india/959802/india-is-the-fourth-worst-country-in-the-world-for-religious-violence/amp/

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence. (2018). *National Health Profile.* New Delhi: CBHI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Chari, P. R., & Gupta, S. (2003). *Human Security in South Asia: Gender Energy, Migratin and Globalisation.* New Delhi: Social Science Press.

Clemens, M., & Kremer, M. (2016). The New Role for the World Bank. *Journal of Economic Perespective 30(1)*, 53-76.

Coleman-Jensen, A. (2016). *Household Food Security in the United States in 2015.* United States Department of Agriculture.

Commission on Human Security. (2003). *Human Security Now.* New York: Commission on Human Security.

Crowne, W. (2013, April 24). *Ethnicity as a Source of Conflict in India.* Retrieved November 10, 2019, from E-International Relations Students: https://www.e-ir.info/2013/04/24/ethnicity-as-a-source-of-conflict-in-india/

Cullather, N. (2010). *The Hunger World: America's Cold War Battle aganist Poverty in Asia.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Dallmayr, F. (2002, April). Asian Values and Global Human Rights. *Philosophy East and West, 52*(2), 173-189.

Das, K. (2011). Constructing a Human Security Governance Index for Northeast India. In A. Acharya, S. K. Singhdeo, & M. Rajaretnam, *Human Security: From Concept to Practice* (p. 30). Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.

De, U. K. (2013, May 3). Ethnic Conflict in India's North-East: Complexities, Causes and Consequences. *SSRN*, 4.

Down to Earth. (2019, October 16). *Air Pollution kills a child every 3 minutes in India.* Retrieved November 08, 2019, from https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.downtoearth.org.in/news/air/amp/air-pollution-kills-a-child-every-3-minutes-in-india-67258

Dreze, J., & Sen, A. (1989). *Hunger and Public Action.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dutta, A. R. (2009). Changing Paradigms of Security Discourse. In A. R. Dutta, *Human Security in North East India Issues and Policies* (p. 31). Guwahati: Anwesha.

Dutta, A. R. (2009). Changing paradigms of Security Discourse in North-East India. In A. R. Dutta, *Human Security in North East India:Issues and Policies* (pp. 26-27). Guwahati: Anwesha.

Eble, A. (2015). Child Mortality in Rural India: How the ASHA program works, and how it might fail. In J. Miklian, & A. Kolas, *India's Human Security: Lost debates, forgotten people, intractable challanges* (p. 168). New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations. (2015, November). *The impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security*. Retrieved September 21, 2019, from http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5128e.pdf

Food and Agricultutre Organization. (2018). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Hassan, S. (2000). *Emerging Environmental Concerns in South Asia*. (D. banerjee, Ed.) New Delhi: manohar.

IFPRI. (2011). *Global Hunger Index. The Challanges of Hunger:Taming Price Spikes and Excessive Food Price Volatility*.

Institute for Economics & Peace. (2018). *Global Terrorism Index 2018 : Measuring the impact of terrorism*. Sydney: Institute for Economics & Peace. Retrieved September 19, 2019, from http://visionofhumanity.org/reports

Kolas, A., & Miklian, J. (2014). Facing the Future: Responding to human insecurity in India. In A. Kolas, & J. Miklian, *India's Human Security: Lost debates, forgotten people, intractable challanges* (p. 227). New York: Routledge.

Lodhi, M. (2001). Security Challanges in South Asia. *The Nonproliferation Review, 8*(2), 118-124.

MacFarlane, Neil, S., & Khong, Y. F. (2006). *Human Security and the UN: A Critical History*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Mahanta, N. G. (2001). Human Security mapping in Conflict Zones:The case of Northeast India. In A. Acharya, S. K. Singhdeo, & M. Rajaretnam, *Human Security:From Concept to Practice, Case Studies from North East India and Orissa* (p. 57). Singapore: World Scientific.

Mahanta, N. G. (2011). Human Security Mapping in Conflict Zones: The Case of North East India. In A. Acharya, S. K. Singhdeo, & M. Rajaretnam, *HUman Security: From Concept to Practice* (p. 60). Singapore: Anwesha.

Ministry of Law and Justice. (2015). *The Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice.

NASA. (2019, September 10). *Scientific Consesus*. Retrieved September 21, 2019, from Global Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet: http://climate.nasa.gov/scientific-consensus/

National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. (2016). *Crime in India 2016*. New Delhi: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

NEDAN. (2013). *Combating Human Trafficking in Assam, North East India.* Kokrajhar: NEDAN Foundation.

NEDAN. (2017). *Annual Report* . Kokrajhar: NEDAN Foundation.

NERSWN. (2010). *North East Research & Social Work Network*. Retrieved November 7, 2019, from https://www.nerswn.org/

Oberleitner, G. (2002, June). Human Security and Human Rights. *European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy*(8).

Pettinger, T. (2017, July 17). *Economics : Helping to Simplify Economics*. Retrieved October 31, 2019, from Problems Facing Indian Economy: https://www.economichelp.org/india/problems-indian-economy/

Pogge, T. (2002). *World Poverty and Human Rights.* Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers press.

Ramachandran, P. (2015, January-March). India's Quest towards Food Security. *JKIMSU, 4*(1).

Ray, M. (2019). *Britannica*. Retrieved September 19, 2019, from 8 Deadliest Wars on the 21st Century: https://www.britannica.com/list/8-deadliest-wars-of-the-21st-century.

Sabur, A. K. (1999, July). Indo-Pakistan Security Relationship and the Kargil Crisis. *BIISS Journal, 20*.

Sen, A. (1981). *Poverty and Famine, An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Sen, A. (2000). *Develoment as Freedom.* New York: Knopf Publishers.

Tadjbakhsh, S., & Chenoy, A. (2007). *Human Security Concepts and Implications.* New York: Routledge.

The Hindu. (2018, September 14). *NACO releases HIV Estimations 2017 report*. Retrieved October 30, 2019, from The Hindu: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/naco-releases-hiv-estimations-2017-report/article24949216.ece

The Hindu. (2019, July 12). *The Hindu: Business Line*. Retrieved October 31, 2019, from https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/india-lifted-271-million-people-out-of-poverty-in-10-years-un/article28403303.ece/amp/

The World Bank. (2016, May 27). *The World Bank IBRD-IDA*. Retrieved October 31, 2019, from India's Poverty Profile: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2016/05/27/india-s-poverty-profile

UN News. (2017, February 02). *Urgent Sacle-up in funding needed to stave off famine in Somalia, UN warns*. Retrieved September 21, 2019, from http://news.un.org/en/story/2017/02/0550712-urgent-scale-funding-needed-stave-famine-somalia-un-warns#.WPEChFLMyi4

UN News. (2018, February 22). *New UN report cities violations of rights to freedom of opinion and expression in South Sudan*. Retrieved September 22, 2019, from United Nations: http://news.un.org/en/story/2018/02/1003301

UNDP. (1994). *Human Devlopement Report.* New York: Oxford University Press.

UNDP. (2016). *Human Development Report* . New York: United Nations Development Programme.

UNDP. (2016). *Human Development Report 2016.* New York: UNDP.

UNDP. (2016). *Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone.* New York: UNDP.

UNDP. (2016). *Preventing Violent Extremism Through Promoting Inclusive Development Tolerance and Respect for Diversity : A developemnt response radicalization and violent extremism.* New York: UNDP.

UNEP. (1992). *Global Environment Outlook 2.* New York: United Nations.

UNICEF. (2017). *A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents.* New York: UNICEF.

UNICEF. (2018). *Child Marriage: Latest Trends and Future Prospects.* New York: UNICEF.

United Nations. (2019). *World Economic Situations and Prospects.* New York: United Nations.

United Nations Development Programme . (1993). *Human Develoment Report.* New York: Oxford University Press.

United Nations. (n.d.). *United Nations in India*. Retrieved June 13, 2019, from http://in.one.un.org/un-priority-areas-in-india/nutrition-and-food-security/

Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (n.d.). *United Nations*. Retrieved June 16, 2019, from Universal Declaration of Human Rights: http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/

WHO. (1999). *Air Quality Guidelines*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

WHO. (2002). *World Health Report*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

WHO. (2019, June 14). *World Health Organization*. Retrieved September 21, 2019, from Drinking Water: http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/drinking-water

World Development Report. (1994). Dhaka: University Press Limited.

World Economic Forum. (2019, January 07). *The three biggest challanges for India's future*. Retrieved from https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/01/India-biggest-future-three-challanges-consumption/

World Economic Forum. (2019, October 9). *Water Pollution is killing millions of Indians. Here's how technology and reliable data can change that*. Retrieved November 08, 2019, from https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/10/water-pollution-in-india-data-tech-solution/

World Food Programme. (2018, March 21). *World Food Programme*. Retrieved September 10, 2019, from 2018 Global Report on Food Crises: https://www.wfp.org/publications/global-report-food-crises-2018

World Health Organization. (2018, September 11). *World Health Organization*. Retrieved September 9, 2019, from Global Hunger continues to Rise: http://www.who.int/news-room/detail/11-09-2018-global hunger-continues-to-rise---new-un-report-says

World Health Organization;London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ; South African Medical Research Council. (2013). *Global and regional estimates of violence aganist women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Report. (2018). *World Report 2018 : Rights Trends in South Sudan*. Retrieved September 18, 2019, from South Sudan Events of 2017: https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/south-sudan

World Report. (2019). *India Events of 2018*. Retrieved November 10, 2019, from Human Rights Watch: https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/india

Yadav, A. (2013). An Empirical Study on Environmental issues in India. *Global Journal of Mangaement and Management Studies, 3*(9), 949-954.

Yasin, A. U., & Upadhyay, A. (2006). *Human Right.* Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.