The Immunity of Human life in International Documents Jahanbakhsh Ibrahimi

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A B S T R A C T

Human security issue is active and practical policy style for directing widespread threats facing Governments and their people. Determining that threats to human security vary across and within countries and the application of human security calls for an evaluation of human insecurities that is people-center, comprehensive, context-specific and preventive. Such an approach helps focus attention on current and emerging different risks and threats to the security and well-being of people and communities. Furthermore, by identifying the concrete needs of people under stress, human security affects the daily lives of people threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity. As a result, the advancement of human security gives rise to more immediate and tangible results that comprehensively address the root causes behind the threats; identifies priorities based on the actual needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of Governments and people; and indicates possible mismatches between domestic, regional and international policies. All these elements help to strengthen actions taken by Governments and other people in support of human security. The application of human security derives much of its strength from a dual policy framework based on the mutually improving pillars of protection and empowerment. Application of this framework offers a comprehensive procedure that combines top-down norms, processes and institutions with a bottom-up focus in which participatory processes support the main role of people as administrator in defining and performing their essential freedoms. Also human security builds upon existing abilities of Governments and people via integrated and comprehensive responses that capitalize on the comparative advantages of a wide range of administrator. This subject ensures coherence in the allocation of resources, goals and responsibilities across at the local, national, regional and international levels, thereby removing duplication and advancing targeted, coordinated and cost-effective responses. Human security is best safeguarded through proactive and preventive affairs to current and emerging threats and risks. Through examining how the particular constellations of threats to people and communities can transform into broader insecurities, human security improves the development of early warning mechanisms that help to mitigate the effect of threats and prevent the occurrence of future threats. Main goal of paper is to study security human against different threats through review of literatures.

INTRODUCTION

Protection encompasses all activities helped at accessing full respect for the rights of the people in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law; human rights and refugee law. Protection is first and foremost the responsibility of the State. Human rights and humanitarian actors also have protection responsibilities, and our policies, programs and operations should more realization of the equal rights of people in accordance with the relevant bodies of law. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in all our policies, programs and operations in order to get gender equality forms an important aspect of protection responsibilities. Protection activities fall into three broad categories:

- Speed action: Activities undertaken in the content of an emerging or established models of abuse and aimed at preventing its recurrence, putting a stop to it, and/or alleviating its immediate impacts;
- Assistive action: Activities aimed at restoring people’s dignity and ensuring proper living conditions thereby effective remedy and reparation, including supporting due process of law and justice for victims while combating impunity,

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Environmental action: Activities aimed at creating an environment conducive to full respect for the rights of people [22]. Activities for protection will differ according to specific institutional mandates and abilities. For instance, human rights workers may protect women and girls by monitoring and investigating abuses and working with national authorities to open judicial inquiries and pursue prosecutions of perpetrators. Humanitarian worker protect women, girls, boys and men by ensuring the delivery of critical relief supplies or promoting the physical security of individuals affected by conflict or risks that shields them from abuses. The complementary relation between the work of human rights and humanitarian organizations is of main importance since both aim to protect individuals from rights violations and ensure that they can live their lives in safety. It is possible for tensions to arise around the aim of protection. For example, in crisis situations or disasters, violations of human rights may abound. Some of these violations could be perpetrated by State agents who might also have authority for granting relief access in a special location. Humanitarian actors may face a dilemma in struggling to address violations while safeguarding the conditions for them to be able to deliver relief supplies unencumbered. Both actions – preventing violations through seeking to hold perpetrators accountable and delivering much needed food and medical supplies – will help to the aim to protect. It may prove difficult for the same actor to determine both actions simultaneously. Humanitarian performers may select to prioritize their interventions on the base of their institutional mandate and abilities. In spite of the chosen course of action, the duty to protect groups against threats remains and humanitarian actors should not be silent. Division of tasks with human rights performers may prove the most effective way of ensuring that State agents, including members of armed forces, comply with their legal human rights obligations, with humanitarian staff alerting human rights staff when there is a suspicion or evidence of abuse. In addition, information must be referred by the appropriate channel to the appropriate staff or organization for follow up, bearing in mind that the protection of victims and witnesses, including their information which may compromise their security, should be of primary concern. Humanitarian actors could ease access for human rights officers with protection duties to reach dangerous areas and populations and they could work to influence the responsible authorities to ensure respect for the norms, rights and duties set out in international law, alerting political bodies like the Security Council to protection problems. It’s possible, humanitarian actors may be faced with cultural or social difficult to getting gender equality and protecting the human rights of male, female, .... In such situations, it bears noting that international law is negotiated by States who then voluntarily agree to be bound by it. While culture and social factors should be considered, humanitarian actors should at all times respect these standards. Humanitarian workers should never condone, consent or contribute to violations of human rights. It is crucial however that human rights and humanitarian actors work with individual community members and different people in the community in identifying and addressing the protection problems faced by women, girls, boys and men. Otherwise there is a risk of a backlash which may present additional protection problems [22]. International humanitarian law is the body of international law which secure persons not or no longer taking part in hostilities, i.e. civilians, wounded, sick, shipwrecked and captured combatants, and which regulates means and approaches of warfare. It is applicable in international and non-international armed conflicts and is binding on States, armed opposition groups, and troops participating in multilateral peacekeeping if they take part in the hostilities. International humanitarian law establishes mechanisms to ensure that the rules are respected, provides for the individual criminal responsibility of persons for violations which they commit, or order to be committed, and requires States to prosecute persons suspected of serious threats. International humanitarian law prepares a two-tiered protection regime for women, namely, general protection which applies to male and female equally, be they combatants or civilians, and specific additional protections which try to respond to the particular needs of females and children [22].

1) One of the basic tenets of International humanitarian law is that the protection it lays down must be granted to all without discrimination.

2) International humanitarian law needs belligerents to provide “humane treatment” to civilians, captured combatants and other people “hors de combat”. These norms – same to human rights provisions – lay down minimum standards of treatment, conditions of deprivation of liberty and fundamental guarantees which parties to a conflict must grant to everyone within their control.

3) International humanitarian law needs parties to an armed conflict to differ between civilians and combatants at all times and to only direct attacks against combatants and military objectives. In addition, International humanitarian law also prohibits indiscriminate threats which, although not targeting civilians, are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction. A number of rules of International humanitarian law also stem from the general standards that civilians must be spared from the impacts of hostilities.

4) The principle of distinction set out above, prohibits parties to a conflict from employing weapons incapable of distinguishing between combatants and civilians. The lasting impact of weapons on civilians is a consideration which may lead to the limitation or prohibition of the use of special weapons such as anti-
personnel mines. International humanitarian law also prohibits the application of weapons or procedures of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering [22].

![General Protection Diagram]

**Fig. 1:** General protection principles.

**Human Security in Asia; Case Study:**

Petros Ghali (1994) stated in present situation, world security has replaced by human security, such that getting main role to human is one of the needs of sustainable development. He indicates that “the previous commitments about land security with a new commitment concerning to human security to be modified, so to guarantee the security through gun, is replaced by security through development” [8]. The mean of human security which is a part of current discussions related to global social justice is linked to the activities of United Nation development design. The condition of human improvement is surveyed in the world by this annual program and their results disseminated under the title of human reports. Main important categories were indicated: Economy, food, health, environment, individuals, society and politics of this plan remind us that human security is a global concern since there are some risks in the globe that threat humans equally, whether it should be poor or rich ones, but their effects may be different from each other in different places. William has indicated that moral principles of human security, moral fundamentals belonging over 400 years is going to be diminished. The promoters of human security deny the authority of State as the moral principle of international community. They believe that these principles cannot be the foundations of society. They believe that moral principles of human security emphasize on moral preference of security of majority of human beings. During the historical periods, the boundary of south east of Asia was the safest area. In fact, the factors such as different threat positions, spatial separation between these countries and the lack of geo-political oppositions have been a serious barrier in front of generating strategic threats [3]. For example, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan at neighborhood level especially next to boundaries, have numerous tensions and dangers looking into the sources and origins of threats and disputes which endanger human security in three countries will be cleared [13]:

- Endangering human security by recovering nationalistic and ethnic thoughts
- Sectarian disputes and efforts in Pakistan and Afghanistan
- Nuclear power of Pakistan
- The function of boundary between three countries
- Sea boundaries of Ghowatr and Hamun lake
- Water right of boundary rivers
- Competition in central Asia
- To investigate the challenges and positions of Pakistan against Afghanistan [1, 20].

Generally, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan have not imposed on any strategic threat against each other, but geographical necessities such as political situation and behavior of local tribes and the functions of boundaries, forces them to have more cooperation with each other. South west of Asia is a location that contains several countries: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Nepal. This region has nearly 1.5 billion people that regarding human development indexes, it is the most deprived ones in the world. Two new nuclear powers i.e. India and Pakistan are the most critical countries of this region. In recent decade, it is considered one of the main centers of fundamentalism (Islamic and Hindu), and finally one of the oldest regional crisis i.e. Kashmir is located in this region. It’s possible that the root of many disorders in south west of Asia relates to the disagreements
between India and Pakistan on Kashmir territory and the crisis of Taliban, Al-Qaeda and the special issues of Afghanistan. This crisis has destroyed the opportunities for development of many Indians. One of the clearest manifestations of this situation is delaying of gas pipe installation which was supposed to be installed from Iran to south west of Asia since 1988. Iran doesn’t intend to talk about the characteristics of this gas pipe and the problems that come gas piping installation from Iran to south west of Asia. It has a lot of positive effects for India and Iran. But there is no doubt that this would lead to human development in the location and would increase the human security values. It has many advantages regarding human and economic development for these three mentioned countries. In addition of creating several energy sources, it would lead to economic growth. It also causes semi skilled workers to get more experiences on their jobs and then become very skilled ones. Therefore, some parts of manpower would be employed and the employment problems would be removed. But the following beliefs should be regarded for improving and developing of human security[1, 20].

- The problems between Iran and Pakistan are present and roots of these problems and discrepancies are related to the competition between Shiites and Sunnite categories,
- These problems can be solved by delegations of both countries,
- The crisis of Kashmir is the main problem of India and Pakistan. It makes some barriers in the relationship of these two sides,
- A military aspect of security is the important factor in forming national security. It has no importance anymore but non-military aspects of national security such as culture, economy, politics and environment have taken its place,
- The status of each country on the global chess sheet depends on economic security and in any case both poor and weak countries have always faced with security problems. Globalization has led to such a situation in the world market that many of weak and disable economies don’t bear policies, processes and consequences of it are entangled in the whirlpool of instability and insecurity[1, 20].

Therefore human security in the south-west Asian countries is under transformation. The retardation whose impact with increasing human development is noticeable in the location. It has provided the back grounds for transition from nuclear security to human security in south west of Asia. It means that nuclear security is a kind of security that is obtainable together with nuclear security. Human security is a part of security that is obtainable through removing of old threats and concerns such as hunger, disease, depression, unexpected occurs [1, 20].

**Human Security and Threats:**

What are the main sections of Human Security? Should the set include the environment [14], health [16], education, and protection from natural events? Taken in isolation, this may not actually be the best question to start with, for two causes. Firstly, the relevant elements of human security will differ depending on the expertise, size, and capacity of the implementing institution, as well as on the activities that are being effectively undertaken by other institutions in the context radically. And second, recognizing the elements of human security is as much a value judgment as it is an explorative exercise. Therefore to identify an abstract set of “elements of human security” is profit in conjunction with other questions regarding the institutional environment and the views of the individuals. One of the common complaints about human security has been its vagueness; another has been its breadth; another has been its arbitrariness. This part will give an account of how elements or dimensions of human security can be identified, and the different kinds of reflection, consultation, research, and judgment that underlie this process. According to that working definition, the aim of human security is to safeguard the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats, without impeding long-term human fulfillment. One logical possibility is consensus among the institutions concerned, given that any adequate human security operation will involve the consensus and coordination of diverse institutions. Furthermore this request does not seem, on the face of it, unreasonable. Most methods to directing destitution whether refugee populations or of poor communities have included food security. The human laws conventions on the one hand, and the international development targets on the other, represent the possibilities of reaching some “overlapping consensus”. As Sen believe “Some functions are very elementary, such as being adequately nourished, being in good health, etc., and these may be strongly valued by all, for obvious reasons” [9]. But global agreement seems less plausible: some may think all who do not hold a particular set of religious beliefs to be “existentially insecure” and those who believe them to be “flourishing,” regardless of their material state, for example. The history of human rights in real states that the existence of a formal international accord is not equivalent to real international accord; the human rights debate continues among countries that have ratified various documents. Consensus is an insufficient foundation for human security, although consensus-building will in real be an important part of the human security process [9]. Another method to conceptualize human security is to “name the dangers” for which responses must be developed. The elements of human security would be itemized as threats of recession, of aggression, of soil degradation, of pollution, of terrorism, and others that were of sufficient magnitude to qualify as security threats. Ullman states “an action or sequence of events that (1) threatens drastically and over a relatively brief span of time to degrade the quality of life for the
inhabitants of a state, or (2) threatens significantly to narrow the range of policy choices available to the government of a state or to private, nongovernmental entities (persons, groups, corporations) within the state”.

Ullman argued that in addition to military threats, occurs such as population growth, urbanization, and migration should be noted as new security threats because they fit the definition. Human security authors often seem attracted to this route, and proceed by identifying threats – on the assumption that readers will acknowledge the importance and urgency of these threats – before presenting the shape of the human security agenda. The focus on threats is almost a sufficient conceptual basis for human security, but it leaves unspecified a key area: the fundamental grounds by which threats are identified. The objective of human security is to protect the vital core of people’s lives from critical and pervasive threats. So a further step is to identify critical and pervasive threats to the vital core of people’s lives, and to identify key response mechanisms. In other words, it must sift the vast series of adverse events in human life to determine which are unacceptable, or are “threats” to human security, and which are merely bad events [15]. The catalogue of threats to human security is often recited at length, as a means to motivate listeners as to the importance of the issues at hand. However, a simple litany of threats offers very little strategic information. This section identifies different useful distinctions in risk and threat analysis: direct vs. indirect threats, and idiosyncratic vs. covariant risks. Direct security threats are caused by one group or another, whether these be terrorists, states, rebel factions, or paramilitary groups. Organs of the state may themselves threaten human security, such as police violence that violate human rights by beating or torturing prisoners. Direct threats are often associated with violence, although they can also take other forms, such as deliberate policies of social or economic exclusion. Indirect or structural threats are actions by groups or systems or institutions whose threat to human security is a by-product of an action taken for a different primary purpose. For example, an economic crisis may cause a large proportion of the population to experience deprivation; mining or forestry policy may have dark environmental consequences that erode communities’ subsistence; favouritism by political leaders may generate destabilizing horizontal inequalities or social exclusion; negligence in effective demobilization of soldiers may cause a rise in violent crime; the vigorous marketing of small arms by manufacturers may destabilize a location [21]. Indirect threats need distinct strategic responses, and attend to the unintended consequences of actions: “What lies behind the unhappiness of some smaller states with the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank, is a plea to consider more carefully the micro impact of international policies and agreements on the human security of their citizens.” [17]. Indirect threats might be thought of as acts of omission [7]. Another set of useful terms for locating the appropriate institutional response to threats is the distinction between idiosyncratic and covariant risks. Idiosyncratic risks affect individuals or households: a debilitating illness or injury of key adults in the household; the loss of property from crime or an accident. Covariant risks affect groups – whether small groups such as communities (meso), or large regional or national groups (macro). Examples of meso risks are riots, landslides, harvest failure, or deforestation. Examples of macro risks are coup d’états, hyperinflation, terms of trade shock, civil strife, war, earthquakes [24]. The distinction is of direct relevance to response mechanisms: if crop insurance is set up at the village level and all of the village crops fail one season, then the “insurance” has not provided an adequate protection because it was set up at too narrow a level. The strategies for dealing with direct versus indirect or covariant versus idiosyncratic threats are often distinct, and the habit of recognizing not only the threat but also the source of the threat or threatener is part of the information needed for building a response strategy [2].

Conclusion:

States retain the main role for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their populations. At the same time, recent dilemma have illustrated that some threats are beyond the control of any Governments. These threats have highlighted the need for greater collaboration among Governments, international and regional organizations and civil society and community-based actors. Actors, those close to and familiar with the realities on the ground are important in building responses that are proactive, preventive and sustainable, and they should be assisted by the international community. Regional and sub-regional organizations play a critical role in mobilizing support and advancing collective action. With knowledge of the political nuances and cultural sensitivities of their regions or localities, these actors are crucial partners in promoting human security. Human security is focused on various threats that challenge the survival, livelihood and dignity of people. It can be applied to a wide board of current and emerging challenges. Human security approach has been applied to complex status of human insecurity, such as: a) Transition to peace and proper development in fragile and conflict-affected communities, b) Victims of human trafficking, their protection and empowerment, c) Responding to the multidimensional consequences of climate-related threats, d) Poverty reduction, social inclusion and community-based development in isolated areas, and e) Economic, environmental and social components of health-related insecurities. The role of government is more important in creating and supporting the security in the society Human security can be kept by mutual negotiation among countries.

The role of strategies for accessing agreement between countries in contributing for sustainable development can be considered on improvement and advancement of human security,
- Human security can load individuals to approach to utopian community and platonic ethics and nations,
- Ethnic disputes have to solve in a logical approach thereby negotiations,
- Expansion of human security depends on sustainable development,
- The gap between poverty and rich must be removed.
- Creating equalities and social justice can help in reducing the conflicts between urban and rural areas,
- The geopolitical oppositions should be diminished among the countries in order to reach a human security, and
- Strategic threats, disasters, and events should be put aside for development of human security and sustainable development.

REFERENCES