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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN SECURITY IN AFRICA

A level of human security is one of the attributes of a social state and also determines real status of a person in a country. Nowadays, a concept of «human security» is still debatable and the central theme for scientific discussions. In times of political changes, economic instability and influence of mass culture on every member of a society the mentioned notion is very much relevant.

Human security today has become a major issue on the international political agenda. Even though there are a wide range of approaches (United Nations system, regional and international organisations, bilateral cooperation, civil society organisations, etc.), all actors realise that security is no longer limited only to the traditional view of protecting State borders and territories against external threats. Emphasis is increasingly placed on human security focused on the citizen rather than the State. As specified in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report, the concept of human security stresses the protection and promotion of human life and dignity. It is important to underscore, however, that these various approaches do not envisage replacing State security with human security. Rather, they emphasise the need to examine these two aspects of human security, taking into account the various possible threats at different levels (local, national and regional). Human security entails a global approach linking security, governance, solidarity and development issues. Whether it concerns civil wars with their dramatic consequences, natural accidents, natural disasters or yet health crises and major pandemics, populations face life - threatening dangers. The concept of human security addresses security in a broad sense that includes all of these political, economic, social, economic and environmental dangers [1, p. 8].

While freedom from physical hurt, injury, abuse or the threat thereof constitutes the core of individual security, academic views of how far the communal concept of human security should (or could) be expanded from this core differ sharply. For some, hunger, disease and environmental contamination represent grave security threats – even worse than physical violence. Thus, conditions of abject poverty or powerlessness are viewed as not qualitatively different from vulnerability to physical violence during conflict. Others have argued that human security should include the notion of «structural violence», referring to the structure of the relevant political-social system (such as apartheid) or the global trading system. Africa has traditionally followed an expansive approach to the concept of human security. For example, the draft African Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact states: «human security means the security of the individual with respect to the satisfaction of the basic needs of life; it also encompasses the creation of the social, political, economic, military, environmental and cultural conditions necessary for the survival, livelihood, and dignity of the individual, including the protection of fundamental freedoms, the respect for human rights, good governance, access to education, healthcare, and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfil his/her own potential [2, p. 7-8].

As a people-centered concept, human security places the individual at the «centre of analysis.» Consequently, it considers a broad range of conditions which threaten survival, livelihood and dignity, and identifies the threshold below which human life is intolerably threatened. Human security is also based on a multi-sectoral understanding of insecurities. Therefore, human security entails a broadened understanding of threats and includes causes of insecurity relating for instance to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security [3, p. 7].

Human security involves the full satisfaction of basic human rights, namely: (1) the right to live free from want; (2) the right to live free from fear, and (3) the right for future generations to inherit a healthy planet. The concept therefore goes beyond human rights. For Mr. Fung, the concept of «human security» consists in safeguarding international stability by promoting values such as: - the rule of law, - the respect for democracy, - the defence of human rights, - good management of public affairs, - peaceful resolution of conflicts, and environmental protection [1, p. 14].

It is possible to suggest the following strategies to enhance protection and empowerment. In economic security sphere: assured access to basic income; public and private sector employment, wage employment, self-employment; when necessary, government financed social safety nets; diversify agriculture and economy. In food security: entitlement to food, by growing it themselves, having the ability to purchase it or through a public food distribution system. Health security needs access to basic health care and health services; risk-sharing arrangements that pool membership funds and promote community-

based insurance schemes; interconnected surveillance systems to identify disease outbreaks at all levels. Environmental security will be better in case of sustainable practices that take into account natural resource and environmental degradation (deforestation, desertification); early warning and response mechanisms for natural hazards and/or man-made disasters at all levels. Personal security needs rule of law; explicit and enforced protection of human rights and civil liberties. Community security: explicit and enforced protection of ethnic groups and community identity; protection from oppressive traditional practices, harsh treatment towards women, or discrimination against ethnic/indigenous/refugee groups. Political security: protection of human rights; protection from military dictatorships and abuse; protection from political or state repression, torture, ill treatment, unlawful detention and imprisonment [3, p. 16].

In my opinion, the high level of human security in a country is the main result of its functions making with the purpose to develop economically strong state and high the people's level of life.

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О ПРОБЛЕМЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ГЕРМАНИИ

Современная Германия сегодня столкнулась с рядом проблем, одной из которых по праву считается безопасность, точнее ее обеспечение. Шокирующие новости последних месяцев уходящего года в очередной раз показали, что вопрос безопасности стоит чрезвычайно остро [1]. Есть мнение авторитетных политиков, которые полагают, что страна сейчас находится в состоянии войны, хотя среди них также есть и те, кто упрямо не хочет этого замечать.