

Human Safety “In The Pocket” of National Safety

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Abstract

In everyday life, in real life, tangible public when looking at human security threats to the public look really "human security" at the national level. Often there is no need to make major survey on human security, because in many urban centres and not only the index of human security perspective can become a point of reference for policy as well as all of the security researchers. The new National Safety adopted in June 2014 and the standards embody the principles of the North Atlantic Alliance, where national security is the foundation for a democratic development and significant economic growth of the country. In academic format, national security is the whole of the efforts undertaken by the state to ensure its survival, through measures of an economic, military, political, intelligence, diplomatic and organizational. The concept of "security" for a long time been interpreted, narrowly: as security of territory from external aggression, such as protection of national interests in foreign policy, etc. Safety has been associated more with countries rather than people, more than the state security and human security. "Traditional security" has been at the centre of the state, and "human security" individual, the people, the community. While the term "security" is any risk of being out of the unexpected for life, being independent in a certain area, where the constitutional guarantee of public order, public and private property, dignity and national values. So the term "security" in the first predetermines human security, community security state. It is for this reason that human safety takes the value of multilateral special analysis and study. Safety is a guarantee for national integrity, the existence of the nation state, which is accomplished through the use of elements of national power: politics, diplomacy, information, economy and military power. Safety is a guarantee in a democratic system "social peace" to society.

Keywords: safety, risk, danger, threat, monitoring, human safety, concept.

1. Introduction

Human safety in two and half decades in Albania it is watched between two traditional concepts of non secure definitions. The tragically spectrum of national safety has not gave a final definition of security in order to view the national security as main element of the security policies. In this thesis it will highlight and made the analyzes if the national security it is "in the pocket" of national security, to see theoretically and practically the agenda of "national security", as "human security", including all political, diplomatic, military engagements as a foreign diplomacy. The analyzes of human security in the framework of national security it will be analyzed exclusively under the fact that for six years, Albania is member with full rights in NATO.

In this outline turning Albania from a consumer of security in an oferer of security brings a new national climate, regionally and more. The presence of NATO in all its activity has give real contribution in a small country as Albania, offering big coalitions, with human security in most difficult regions of the world. The analyzes of strategic documents, given the priority in the last years, and are real, because are full reflections of actual situations in perspective of security. Officially and theoretically the government has done its duty to complete the country with doctrine and main documents, when human security has an important place. But the reality and its application haven't been in synchrony, when you seat in practice, or when you debate with citizens in public debates, when you see the difference with security strategies, and on the other hand the citizens and institutional government segments.

2. National safety and human safety

Human security is an important part of national security related to the efficient management of the security sector, with

the development of security sector institutions, the strengthening of civil-military relations, with the elimination of the main obstacles in the field of security and monitoring specific aspects of the reforms and challenges in the security sector. While the evolution of the security issues involved security guarantees consolidating sector in view institution and security with development and economic progress leads to increased safety, ecological and environmental conservation, leading to increased security. The fact is that humanity and security are one could connect the border between them has been an insurmountable wall, always already symbolic.

This practice is accessible and approachable because once European border walls with barbed wire in the Cold War period currently are only symbolic line of states. "The concept of human security is interpreted too narrowly, for a long time, as security of the territory against external aggression, such as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of nuclear holocaust ..."

Forgotten or set aside have been legitimate concerns of ordinary people who seek security in their daily lives. "In the early twentieth century, Wilson (Wilson) stated that: "The history of liberty is a history of the limitation of government power, not its growth." Arguing that "no security without freedom"! It has proved to be quite right. Instead of the term already accepted as "national security" it is worth considering the possibility of using it as "State Security" (or local), but that is not enough without human security.

It is also a fact that national security is a "concept centred state" and who gave birth for the first time in the US in the 40s the century. XX and was popularized during the cold war. Human security was a "basic concept in the post cold war, in the 90s" being addressed safety requirements centering on the individual and global security. National public safety has to do with protection of the territory, sovereignty, rights and functions of the state, its political structures, at home and abroad.

What about human security? Human security-centred man, life, well-being, respect for the dignity, freedom and rights. Human security cannot be measured directly as indicators of economic development. There is a "barometer" measuring the safety performance of a country, the possibility of eliminating the threats and providing a safe life for people of all social strata. National security seriously harmed by the violation of territorial sovereignty of a State; while human security seriously harmed by the criminal rate of explosive economic corruption and the violation of freedoms.

But the human safety is threatened? Human security embraces a wide focus that has to do with: big losses of human lives from explosions, numerous accidents in mining or construction, bloody losses vehicular traffic, tragic conflicts in the family or community, the increased economic difficulties, high environmental pollution, shortages in health care, etc.

State security is related to the protection of political structures and state territory, with exclusive emphasis on the survival of the state and territorial sovereignty and with special emphasis on the rights of the state and its territorial sovereignty. While Human security is connected with the protection of the welfare of the people, by underlining the high survival of the individual, the human self-development of the socio-economic, but with particular emphasis on promoting the protection of human rights and human dignity. Human security as a reference points the individual and human communities. Human policies on culture planetary policy based on rights for all, to focus on the growing demands of human security. Human security is the real essence and meaning of human rights.

Human security cannot be understood without education for human rights, without the essential elements of knowledge, skills building and training dimension of behaviour and general awareness of the protection of human dignity and human security. Institutional training of security can and should be linked to institutions the networking of European human security, if not beyond, such as those where guided with the UN. It is a fact that there is no national security and human security outside the frame or "constitutional" Legislative fundamental international. And human security cannot be understood without the "constitution" of her that is, international humanitarian law, fundamental human rights (legal basis), the legislation on refugees, Chapter Seven of the UN General Assembly Resolutions UN official, political agreements between states or group, NATO resolutions etc.

Human security affects people through humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, proportionality to the needs, the problem of acceptance by the parties, political interests, economic interests, commitment of long duration, diplomatic, logistical means, legal means, media, financial, economic tools and the use of the Armed Forces is an irreplaceable asset and a "fruitful key" of any state in the interest of human security of their community.

In human security issues on all human life for survival needs. Masloe American psychologist, human needs for survival classifies: "The need to be fed and sheltered, need to be sure that no one lives, the need for spiritual affection, and needs to be appreciated ... " In matters of human security in today's level of democracy and development, as an important element of the control, security service, is and should be public control through civil society, print and electronic media, or, in general, civic participation , where customer reaction must take place first hand.

3. What is the paradigm of national safety and human safety?

	Paradigm of national safety	Paradigm of human safety
Focus	Territory and economic interests of nation government	Level of life for individuals and human communities
approximate	Military intervention from down to up	Multiple commitment level of high, medium and community, using all possible means to development, diplomacy and defence
actors	In first instance, militaries of Armed forces	Military, government, civil society, business, the main protagonists of the academic environment, religious, media, etc.
Time line	Short time	Long time

4. Balances between the traditional safety and human safety

Security balances traditional and human security cannot be understood without reference, scope, actors and tools that have essentially the power of nations, security and military defence.

Traditional safety	Human safety
Reference: traditional safety-centred state. So within the related policies to promote attributable state requirements. All other interests are subordinated to those of the state. Traditional security protecting borders, people, institutions and values.	Human security centre people. So, its focus shifted to individual protection. It's important dimensions are those dealing with the welfare of individuals and to respond to the needs of ordinary people in the treatment of sources of thread
Purpose: traditional security concerns of state protection from foreign aggression. This certainly speaks to the ability of the state to avoid or to reject an attack on it. It relies on concrete strategies to maintain the integrity of the country and to protect the territory from external threats.	Besides protecting the country from external aggression, human security extends the "area" of protection to include a wide range of threats, including environmental pollution, infectious diseases or economic deprivation.
Actors: The state is the only actor to ensure its survival. Decision-making power is centralized in the government and the execution of strategies rarely includes public. So, the traditional strategy means that operates in a sovereign state anarchic international environment in which there is no global governance structure to enforce international rules of behaviour.	The realization of human security includes not only the respective governments, but also a wide participation of different factors such as international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations or local communities.
Tools: traditional security rests on building a national power and military defence. The most common forms of threats are the arms race, alliances, strategic limits, etc.	Human security not only protects, but also empowers people and society in security feature. They contribute through the identification and implementation of various solutions in cases of uncertainty.

5. Human safety – a concept humanitarian political

Human security is the basic objectives of the first action or action in order to eliminate the suffering and saving human lives. Ideal humanitarian action must be outside political considerations specific to the parties involved or the donor. Humanitarian Action focuses on people and is based on human rights. Term humanitarian concept of humanitarian intervention itself is open to a full spectrum of interpretations. The most common are those which involve any form of intervention against every form of human suffering caused by floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, famine, war, civil conflict or oppression of a tyrannical and despotic exploitation. When talking to a narrower context they imply a political dimension stay away, military, countries, nations, states, etc. coalition.

This means postulating that intervention may be humanitarian when its motives include either a selfish calculation economic and strategic interests, or the means used and effects created in the election lead the postulating side (lateral) in a selection benefit even worse, threatening or inflicted suffering death in the name of protection and peace. In anticipation of the future, the involvement in strategic documents of the specific weight of human security, the concept in the "pocket" of national security / state constitutes a "paradigm" emergency to highlight the fact the necessity of reviewing security concept on a global scale, national domestic all predictions and expectations. Human security therefore has a close connection with state security, and in turn own state security / national, in a traditional point of view, has dominated the world stage as a primary concept of security at national and international levels.

6. Theoretical and practical focus about the human safety (Seven main directions of human safety)

Human security is also its main directions. Based on the new international reality, the vision of the Development Programme of the United Nations of "human security" cover seven main areas: **"Economic Security, Food Safety, Health Safety, and Environmental Safety, security of the person, group security and political security"**. Economic security has to do with providing basic income for different individuals and their families. Given that several hundreds of thousands of Albanians live on less than 1-2 Euros per day, it can affirm without the slightest doubt that this group is very economically insecure. Economic security in Albania, may be only a portion of its population because in fact lacks the guarantee of economic security for all.

From recent statements by international organizations for economic oversight, this past year further deepened the gap between the city and village. The level of unemployment in the country does not guarantee economic security and has recently brought new waves of immigration. Unemployment situation also brings serious social conflicts because there is no monetary income; while Albanian support immigration is always at a discount. Humanity today demanding safe working sources and financial guarantees. The fact is that today only a quarter of the world's population can be considered economically secure. Economic security appears most urgently in developing countries, are not minor concerns encountered in developed countries.

Furthermore, these have arisen in terms of the current global crisis. Economic security has led to problems of unemployment to constitute a very important factor of promoting political and social tension or ethnic violence. Economic security depends on the level of income and employment of the population, social assistance and its network, adequacy of income for life and standard of living in the country. Economic security is also defined by the ratio of employees, the level of unemployment, the risk of rising unemployment (especially in the current conditions of the global crisis), protection against unemployment as concrete schemes, payment of interim, retraining, etc. Personal security related to protecting people from physical violence of the state structures, from police, from external harassment, violent individuals or within the family group of other abuses and injustice, physical natures, corrupt, criminal, political content, ethnic, racial, etc., at levels low.

Personal security related to protecting people from crimes against the innocent population of different areas, the exploitation of minors in such activity a flagrant violation of the basic principles for guaranteeing the life, growth and healthy development of this age, the disregard of standards about manufacturing activity, traffic, etc., the weakening of cohesion and social capital, which relates to the safety of the individual or the community. By this means protecting people from physical violence, whether by the state or other foreign countries, from violent individuals or other actors of the law enforcement activity, abuse within the family or the person's largest ages to the least.

In most people the biggest source of concern is crime, especially the violent, physical violence or torture, wars, threats, physical tension, suicides, etc., Various accident prevention mainly automobile, trains, planes ..., with level criminality in the society of various countries with low safety to medicines that can be expired or illegal, the effectiveness of the security institutions, the prevention of conflict within the family and violence against women, elders and children as well as access to public information, institutional and media.

Food security means when all people have physical and economic opportunity for food to normality based products, which actually physical opportunities as well as economic ones are showing serious concerns in Albania; be able to cope with food prices that life be guaranteed affordable and acceptable food and qualitative basis; all people have physical and economic opportunities to provide serious control over food, to make sure the food storage guaranteeing temperatures, electricity, provision of food hygiene in restaurants, etc., use drinking water to control and standardized especially in rural areas by eliminating epidemics of tragic events and providing basic food for all citizens and for all layers.

Throughout the global community all people should have physical and economic opportunity to feed on basic foods, because global assets are sufficient for global prosperity. According to UN statistics, not just production but its poor distribution or lack of purchasing power. In the past, food safety problems have been encountered in parallel at national and global levels, especially have been very disturbing consequences. The key to food security it relates to employment and guaranteed income, to be called economic security. Over a billion people remain hungry every day; it means that this is 1/7 of the world population of more than 7 billion inhabitants. They are not hungry at times but chronically hungry. They cannot find enough food to feed their children or to meet basic needs. During the global crisis, this number has grown and continues to grow.

Health security is intended to guarantee a minimum of necessary protection from disease, especially from those infectious epidemics or from unhealthy living conditions, health guarantees made by the investment community in this

vital sector in the hospitals, in medicine, in modern equipment health system, the health security support for rural or suburban areas. Health security is designed to ensure vaccination of the population against possible epidemics, ensuring healthy drinking water that precedes epidemics, elimination of negative impacts of environmental pollution in large cities, especially in Tirana, or placement of evacuees from areas mountain clean polluted areas or very hot called "hotspots" in the environmental plan, minimizing global killer diseases such as AIDS (HIV / AIDS) SARS, H5N, H1N1, etc., that are a constant threat health security.

Health security aimed at guaranteeing the necessary protection against diseases and unhealthy style of living, the elimination of deaths from infectious diseases and parasites, diseases that kill more than 17 million people a year. In developed countries the main killers are diseases of the circulatory system, which kill around 5.5 million people a year. According to the UN, in developing countries and developed ones, threats related to health security are usually larger for the poor, especially in rural areas, and most of all children. Malaria kills more than 1 million people each year, 90% of them in Africa, therefore, approximately 3000 people a day or the equivalent of the tragic events of 11 September 2001 in the US. UN statistics say, "A world in which every year nearly 11 million children die before reaching the age of 5 years or 3 million people die of AIDS (AIDS) is not a safe world". The number of murders for all world or civil wars in the 20th century there was about 30 million in LIB and 70 million in WWII; while the total number of civilians killed by power (governments), excluding wars was 170 million people.

Environmental security is a significant component of human security, very closely linked to food security and health. Environmental security has a significant involvement starting from the basic goals of protecting people from the destruction of nature and the misuse of land, in the interests of the community that begins with damage to forest protection as well as protection from air pollution. Environmental security includes the prevention of pollution of rivers and coastal waters, etc., Simple measurements of air in populated areas and the sea water. Civilization civic initiatives in environmental protection, soil and subsoil, the coast, the forests have not always been fruitful and consolidated. Environmental security is related to human protection from damage at a time of nature, from human threats and deterioration of the natural environment.

In developing countries, most major environmental threat is the lack of water resources and air pollution. Global warming caused by the emission of greenhouse gases, has today become the world an important issue of environmental safety. About environmental safety said: "In total 24% of the global disease related to environmental factors, even related to them and 23% of all deaths. Documentary Sources say from nearly 102 major diseases - environmental risk factors "contribute" in 85 categories ". While "... in children aged 0-14 years, the report of deaths attributable to the environment reaches up to 36%. Even in our country studies have shown that each year only in the Albanian capital, Tirana generated 56,000 tons of dust, which in other words, 70 kg of powder per year for every citizen. Even legal measures taken situation remained almost the same. Most of the dust particles produced by cash (PM10), which is proved to have been responsible for most illnesses, caused cancer.

According to the Ministry of Health, more than 1,400 different cases of cancer are associated with high levels of environmental pollution in Albania, most of them in the capital. But it does not end there. Climate change and global warming is a real threat, with consequent high temperatures, extreme weather events, rising sea levels and oceans, melting of glaciers, etc., Affecting equally rich countries as well as poor, as communities also secured and unsecured and have been remaining one of the major environmental issues. Individual security of the person is the protection of individuals from physical violence, whether by the state or from other states, from violent individuals or non-state actors from various internal abuses, political attacks, etc., And the projection of it in socio-political environment of Albania, then the issue will give us concrete results somewhat even subtle. Studies carried out in this field in our country lead us to the conclusion that individual security is a sensitive issue and very concrete to our country. Figures are stubborn. About 14% of Albanians do not feel safe in their homes, while around 20% of Albanian national level feel insecure even in the street.

Traffic, crime, variability of human behaviour as a result of social factors, economic, cultural, and political leaders during the transition has made crime in itself including property disputes, feuds, theft, insults, rape, etc., make Albanians very sensitive to the concept that exists in many Western countries as the object of study: "the risk to human life by external factors". Although the risk has passed from war and political instability in the Balkans, following the pressure of a society in transformation in which different individuals or interest groups can also be individual security risk in the form of direct but indirect. The gap between the threat and measures to combat this threat to individual security is road safety.

Only half a decade of automobile accidents occur at alarming figures in Albania. According to the Albanian Statistical Institute (ISI), from 1995 until 2007, there were 7410 accidents which have left after the full 10,559 casualties of whom 3875 have proved fatal for life. Statistical analysis leaves us no mistake. The rising trend in the number of accidents with tragic figures has increased more than two decades that fragile talk about road safety. The same can be

said for the curve of criminality and crime against the person that despite positive steps in recent years is to address some statistical interest. Nearly 20-year period of 1992 to 2001, 55,855 crimes occurred, of which 4085 have proved fatal to human life; while the total number of crimes against the person goes in 10700 cases a figure among the highest and most problematic.

Community Safety is a very important part of community safety. This component relates to the protection of people in the group, especially with the protection of traditional minorities. It means they strive to preserve ties and traditional values, avoiding sectarian violence, ethnic and racial. Seen in this optics, it can be said that this kind of security do not differ, on average, from that personal. Indeed, recently observed and biased excesses on the one hand, and government silence on the other. Community Safety linked with clear targets to protect people from the loss of traditional ties and values, the pressures sectarian and ethnic violence. May result threatened traditional communities, especially the cross-border ethnic minority groups. A number of countries have experienced negative experience in relations multi ethnics and examples are numerous in the Balkans, which have dominated the concrete issues such as fear of conflict multinational / multiregional, fear of internal conflicts, political or ethnic, preservation of traditional cultures / ethnic, language and values, rejection of any ethnic discrimination, the protection of the indigenous population

Community Safety has to do with the protection of people in the group, especially for ethnic minority's means and efforts to preserve ties and traditional values, avoiding ethnic and racial violence. Seen in this optics, it can be said that this kind of security, on average, does not differ from that personal, but the silence has excess government. Based on a study of the University of Maryland in years of community safety in the past four decades 1970-2010 across our globe occurred about 100 thousand terrorist incidents, including bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, etc. While in the past five years the world has experienced an unprecedented regression globally and there is a considerable increase in terrorist acts, especially in Middle Eastern countries.

Political security is an integral part of human security and is linked to respect for the dignity of the individual, freedom and human rights, by rigorous enforcement of the law for the whole community. Seeing in the general plan, and about the legal applicability sophisticated violations were to camouflage including politicians and journalists, even killed opponents of witnesses. Political security is an integral part of human security and related to unlawful evictions in many sectors, for political, partisan character recruits, nepotism and family pressures unfair fines based on the paradoxes or benefit injustice, occupation and control of state structures sometimes independent to serious institutions, etc., which are display of political uncertainty of this key component of human security.

Security-related issues are also political pressures interventions, incentives, favours or "buying" government to exercise control over the ideas, information and awareness. Political security related to the application of respecting and guaranteeing the freedoms and basic human rights. According to a survey conducted by Amnesty International, they have been present nearly 130 countries forms such as political repression, systematic torture, treatment or disappearance of a person unworthy. Violation of human rights is evident in periods of social and political clashes, especially those associated with the use of weapons. Seeing the light of the concrete issues of security policy that is associated with the level of democratization, the protection of state repression such as freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the voting, etc., The respect of basic rights and freedoms human, democratic expectations, legally rejection of concrete political detention, torture, disappearances, etc. In this area of particular importance for protection of state repression as freedom of press, speech, etc.

In fact, the Constitution of the Republic of Albania adopted in 1998 in Article 22 guarantees freedom of media and speech. Actually, there are about 250 types of print media, television and radio, where transparency, ownership and funding sources are viewed with suspicion by the public for positioning on one of the two major parties and extremely politicized. Freedom of the media is put in question, honest public often asks: "There is free media in Albania?". Expectations for human security have an address, "state", which above all in its power to preserve the citizen in public places, eliminate risk and ensure individual threat as part of the community, to guarantee the success of Justice against acts of violence against threat against persecution or discrimination that offers law and order. Uncertainty defects can and should be the object of legal remedies and applicability in practice, primarily by the state and its institutions.

7. Conclusion

Theories of national security at the national and international blame for the lack of global security itself states, dictatorships, military artificial strife. There are many states or entities that speak to the adoption of a new security model that will be the middle man, calling: "human security", but is true and can be trusted; while world order is split and re-allocate some time and all the times has brought countless blood of human sacrifice. Self concept of "human security"

was created through the efforts of many institutions and individuals and in today's world; it is a powerful concept around which developed and promoted practical policies and concrete initiatives, but to have originated around the theories of the Cold War (the 90s).

Treatment of human security is important because it is in conflict with the state-centric concepts of security. Human security is important to highlight that policy makers have used human security initiatives to generate significant foreign policy and security. Human security visions belong to two political approaches, the first of the "freedom of desire", where human security is to ensure basic human needs economic field, health, food, social and environmental; and secondly: "freedom from fear", where human security is shifting the use or threat of force or violence in people's everyday lives.

The importance of "security" in the era of the "global war on terror and the existence already of a number of theories that arose during the 90s", today re-dimensioned in the new century overflowing with challenges. Human security reinforces the security of the state, but does not replace it. A state that protects its citizens and respects their rights is definitely one that enjoys legitimacy and support. Promoting contemporary human security is the culmination of the liberal project to build strong political institutions, legitimate and representative. This stems in clarifying ideas about the importance of individual rights and personal freedoms. The word "security" was born for the first time in the Roman Empire two thousand years ago and the goal was to live free and in peace pre occupation. The word "security" is derived from the Latin word "sine cure" meaning: "no concern".

At its inception the term "security" in international relations often equated with the military aspect, which evaluated schemes and military strategies, which should protect the state from an external threat. With the changing international reality after the Cold War, through global development facility "state" missed the previous sense where his main responsibility was security outside. The term "security" becomes more general and expands into different areas of life; while the "Security" is "under discipline" and "International Relations". The concept of "being safe" was born with the birth of human society and the state about 6 thousand years ago in Mesopotamia. If the twentieth century can be characterized as a century of "national security state" XXI century in which human society moves from a decade and a half could be disclosed under the motto of "human security state" where "human security" It is a "pocket" potential "national security".

8. Chronology Key events related to human security and human rights: 1215 - Magna Libertatum Card (UK)

- 1628 - Petition of Rights (UK)
- 1679 - Dossier Habeas-Corpus (UK)
- 1776 – Virginia Bill of Rights (US)
- 4.7.1776 – American Declaration of Independence (US).
- 1789 – The declaration of human rights and civil rights in the French Revolution
- 28.06.1945 – United Nations Card (San Francisco)
- 10.12.1948 – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 4.11.1950 – European Convention of Human Rights
- 19.12.1966 – International Agreement for Economic, Social, Cultural Rights
- 1968 – International Agreement for Civil and Political Rights
- 22.11.1969 – American Convention for Human Rights.
- 1.08.1975 - File Helsinki Final Act (Basket of Helsinki / Helsinki Final Act)
- 27.06.1981 – Banjul Card of Human Rights and International Right
- 19.09.1981 – General Declaration of Human Right in Islam
- 14.06.1992 - Rio Declaration fro Environment and Human Rights.
- 06/1993 – Conference for Human Rights (Vienna)

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