

The Military, Security and the State

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Important in themselves ✓

Important to others ✓

Remember

Ideas do not need to be true

They only need to be powerful

Two themes

The military and security

- some principles

Current thinking about security

- some ideas

The military and security

General principles

The military in a democracy

The military are part of the
Security Sector

Let's talk about that.

Definitions.....

...of the Security Sector vary according to the interests of those making the definition.

This is a normal part of politics, and the struggle for control.

What Is The Security Sector?

Government consists of ***sectors***
(health, education, transport)

The security sector is one such

My definition

*“The security sector consists of all those institutions whose **primary** role is the provision of internal and external security, together with bodies responsible for their administration, tasking and control. **In practice**, this means the military, the police, the intelligence services, paramilitary forces and the government agencies responsible for them.”*

A Hierarchy

Government Policy

Foreign/Interior Policy

Security Policy

**Defence/Police/Intelligence
Policy**

Some distinctions

Organisations that *provide* security

Organisations that are *involved*
with the security sector

Organisations that would like to
influence the security sector.

A Security Community

President/prime minister's office

Foreign ministry

Military staffs

Civilian advisers

Interior ministry/Police

Economics/trade ministry

Intelligence

Parliament and Courts

**Involved in many sectors, not just
defence.**

Constitutional role

The military

Force or the threat of force

**Support wider government
policy**

In a democracy

Organisations, structures and processes should **in principle** be the same as for any other sector of government.

Roles of Parliament and the Courts should **in principle** be the same.

The Same

It is part of the *Executive*

It has Ministers and civilian officials

It is subject to normal rules

It obeys the same laws

... only different

Sensitive issues

Trained to use organised violence

Powers of arrest

Breach of privacy and laws

Democratic obligations of
transparency
and
accountability

New Ideas, New Actors

Human rights

Democracy

Transparency/accountability

Development Ministries

International organisations

Security Sector Reform

Normative

Donor driven

Frequently confused

Misses the point

**Wider concepts of
security**

New thinking

Useful ideas on security

**State-making and organised
crime - Tilly (1985)**

**State consolidation – Herbst
(2000)**

**Governments and
organisations define these
terms in pursuit of their
own interests.**

Naturally.

Very fuzzy concepts

Security Development

**What we define, we can
try to control.**

Defining security

“those means, active and passive, which serve to protect and preserve an environment that allows for the conduct of activities within the organisation or society without disruption”. (Post and Kingsbury 1991)

“the absence of threats or a low probability of damage to acquired values” (Wolfers, 1990)

Types of security

Basic needs – food, warmth, shelter

Protection against natural threats

Social Protection

Individual security

Collective security

**Competition to provide
security**

Bad idea

Security and Development

**What do we think is the relationship
between security and development?**

What is the historical experience?

What should we do?

Meanings change

We used to talk about ***economic***
development

Now we talk more about ***human***
development

Human Development

“... is about putting people at the centre of development. It is about people realizing their potential, increasing their choices and enjoying the freedom to lead lives they value.” –

UNDP 2010

Important distinctions

Economic growth \neq development

Development \neq happiness

The uses of history

The relationship between development and security is complex and controversial.

No agreement on what the words mean.

Perhaps we should look at history.

A simple historical model

A secure environment promotes economic activity

Economic activity increases revenue

Revenue is spent on infrastructure

Infrastructure promotes development

Democracy, security and development

Nice if they went together

No particular evidence that they do

Usual order is security → development → democracy

Development creates a middle class

Conflict, security and development

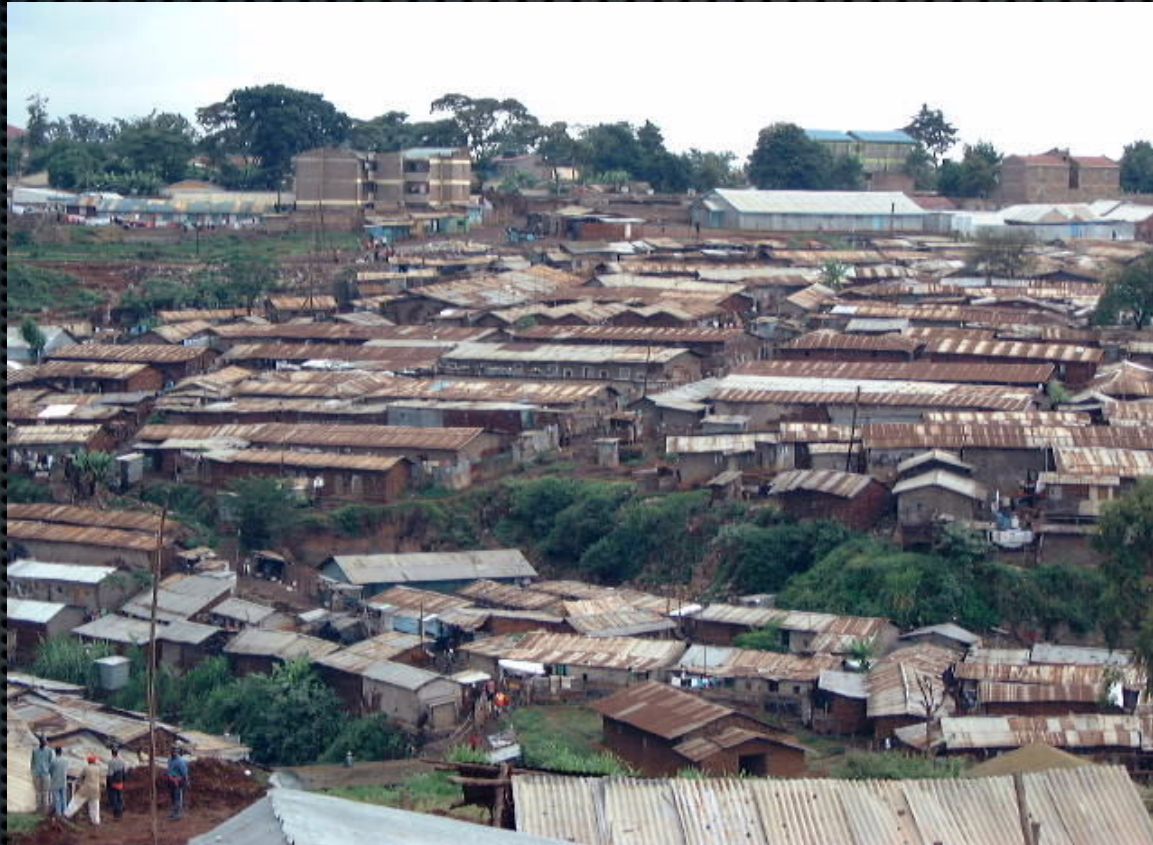
Domestic conflict slows development

Foreign conflict may not

Domestic conflict may be unavoidable for social and political change

Conflict and insecurity are different

Development doesn't always produce security



No development without security ✓

No security without development ✗

Human Security

Here's one definition, which is full of ambiguities, special pleading and intellectual dishonesty

We'll highlight a few points

Human security in its **broadest** sense embraces far more than the **absence of violent conflict**. It encompasses **human rights, good governance, access to education and health care**, and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to **fulfil his or her own potential...**

Freedom from **want**, freedom from **fear** and the freedom of the **future generations** to inherit a healthy natural environment – these are the interrelated building blocks of **human, and therefore national security** (CHS 2003)

“ The traditional goal of ‘national security’ has been the defence of the state from external threats. The focus of human security, by contrast, is the protection of individuals.” *Human Security Report, 2005*

It was never as simple as that

But secure states do not automatically mean secure peoples... Indeed, during the last 100 years far more people have been killed by their own governments than by foreign armies.
Human Security Report, 2005

Really?

**And this leaves out ...
what, exactly?
Everything is therefore human
security**

“Once anything that generates anxiety or threatens quality of life becomes [...] labeled as a security problem, the field loses all focus...” Sir Lawrence Friedman

**A concept which includes
everything arguably
includes nothing
How would you go about
implementing it?**

**The issues raised are
certainly important.
But they are not new
They are just being
relabelled**

Some consequences

Humanitarian intervention

Responsibility to Protect

Failed and fragile states

The End