

HUMAN SECURITY – THE CONSTRUCTION FACTOR AND IT'S ROLE IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT

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Abstract: In the development history of mankind as well as of each country, people have always been the center and goal of the international community. It can be said that the achievements of international law and the laws of countries are aimed at protecting and serving people on the basis that human security must be guaranteed for the purpose of building a free and equal life equality and happiness for each person in the development process. The article is clarified by the authors, but the constitutive factors and the role of Human Security in the current context are very necessary.

Keywords: *Human security; factor; role; Currently*

1. Make a problem

The human-centered attitude in policies, guidelines and laws is considered the ideological foundation for Vietnam to continue on the path of building socialism while deeply integrating with the international community. The process of globalization and Vietnam's participation in integration have created many opportunities for development, but besides that, we also face many risks and challenges that require Vietnam to persevere in its views, accept awareness and get proactive and positive solutions. Problems such as people's jobs, the spread of epidemics, environmental pollution, the increase of crime, the consequences of natural disasters... are directly affecting people's lives by day, hour by hour and the well-being of the people. Those problems can be the downside of globalization, can be conflicts within each country or caused by natural disasters. Those are the risks that not only threaten the survival and development of the country, but also threaten the daily life of the people. Being well aware of it and proactively responding is the responsibility of each country. Vietnam develops the country in the direction of socialism and builds a state ruled by law of the people, by the people and for the people and thus the ultimate aim is to take care of the good life of the people.

Moreover, at present, Vietnam is an active member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and is working together with all other members to form an ASEAN Community based on three pillars including the ASEAN Community. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community whose main goal is to be people-

centered and socially responsible in order to build lasting solidarity and unity among ASEAN nations and peoples.

2. Contents

2.1. The concept of human security

The concept of human security emerged in the early 1990s with contributions from Mahbub ul Haq and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Mahbub ul Haq is an economist, a longtime consultant to UNDP and a key figure in the creation of the United Nations Comparative Human Development Index (HDI). Human development efforts place the focus of development thought and related policies on the protection of individuals, not merely on macroeconomic development. The UNDP's "Human Development Report 1994" defines human security as the safety of people from persistent threats and the protection of people from unexpected life-threatening fluctuations. The connotation of this concept is broad or narrow depending on what constitutes human rights and security.

Although there have been many studies to explain the question of what is Human Security, all approaches acknowledge that people have the right to have their own safety and security protected. In other words, people must be protected from external threats to themselves and create a sense of security in family life, at work as well as in society. Therefore, different trends appear when defining Human Security.

Firstly, Human security is understood in a "narrow sense". Advocates of this school argue that human security focuses primarily on threats of violence against individuals. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan says: "Security is the protection of individuals protect communities and individuals from violence from within"¹. Therefore, this concept often focuses on analyzing and studying wars, conflicts, violence... and their effects on people. That is, an environment that can foster a political order or at least restore such an order is a prerequisite for development. Thus, the State still plays an important role in ensuring human security. Canada is one of a number of countries pursuing this approach. In his 1997 article, Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy pointed out that human security includes security against economic deprivation, an acceptable quality of life and guarantee basic human rights. He went further when he commented that Human security has become a new measure of global security. Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs defines "human security as being free from obvious threats to human rights, their safety and their lives". Broadly understood, Human Security complements the traditional understanding of the security of states. In this sense, human security encompasses a variety of approaches aimed at preventing and resolving violent

¹ Ta Minh Tuan (Project leader) (2004), Non-traditional security challenges in Southeast Asia: implications for ASEAN and Vietnam, Scientific research project, Academy of International Relations, Hanoi Interior. p.2

conflicts, protecting civilians where conflict occurs, and strengthening the capacity of the State to ensure the security of the people citizen. Putting people at the center of security policy will strengthen national and international security and promote human development.

The security of individual states as well as of the international community will ultimately require the prevention and resolution of conflicts within national borders. However, the State does not always guarantee people's security. Canada's concept is also shared by many countries such as Norway, Switzerland, South Africa.... However, there are also opinions that this approach is aimed at enhancing political influence as a "great power" middle class country". This is because of the nature of human security, which the governments of these countries conceived of embodying the principles of their foreign policy in the 1990s, namely: human rights, international humanitarian law and development. Socio-economic development is based on equality. Human security is used as a concept to carry out their humanitarian agenda such as: International Criminal Court, banning anti-personnel mines, arms trafficking, child soldiers... Chapter humanitarian and human security processes implemented by these countries are in fact effective.

Second, human security is understood in a "broad sense". Researchers all agree that UNDP's 1994 "Human Development Report" comprehensively covers the concept of human security. Today, the world is entering the era of Human Security where the whole concept of security will change radically. Security means the security of individuals, not only the security of countries, the security of the people, not just the security of the territory. Likewise, sovereignty is now considered not only in terms of border protection, but also on the basis of protecting people and in some cases may include protecting them from the government and government agencies in their own countries. This is considered the foundation for one of the most important contents of human security, which is human-centered security.

Thus, according to the official view recorded in the 1994 "Human Development Report", human security has two aspects: (1) Safety from persistent threats such as hunger, hunger, and disease, oppressive; (2) People need to be protected against abnormal and harmful changes to daily life whether in the family, at work or in the community. The United Nations Commission on Human Security defines human security as the protection of the most important fundamental values in the lives of all people in a way that enhances the freedom of choice and enjoyment of human beings. people, that is, protecting people from threats and dangerous situations and is ubiquitous. In other words, it is necessary to create political, legal, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems at the same time to help people lay the foundation for their existence, their own lives and those of humanity. own product.

Many countries around the world support this approach of the United Nations, especially in Asia represented by Japan. Japan believes that human security comprehensively covers all threats to existence, daily life and human dignity. When the primary goal is to ensure the survival and dignity of each individual, then there is a need to think more broadly about human security and not about protecting life in a conflict situation. Therefore, poverty, epidemics, democracy, human rights all become threats to human security.

Thus, in the 1990s of the last century, human security became the object of debate of many researchers from different fields and schools, focusing on two analytical angles: First, security human security aims to create a safe space at the global level in which the basic principles of international law and the United Nations Charter place the human person at the center of all relationships. Therefore, the first sentence of the United Nations Charter says: "We the peoples (We the peoples...)" to affirm the guarantee of human security through the legal framework. Second, human security implies a multidisciplinary approach because when we talk about human security, we mean the totality of threats against people.

Although there are many different interpretations and concepts, I think that internationally, the United Nations approach to human security is adequate and necessary. Because from that approach, each country depends on its own specific conditions to handle human security issues in the most effective way. Of course, the results may vary, but they all represent the common efforts of countries, which is cooperation and development for people.

From the above points of view, it can be affirmed: Human security is the guarantee by international law and national law so that people are not threatened with dangers and create a safe life, develop.

The process of globalization enables countries to increase exchanges and cooperation, but it also sets the stage for the replication of threats and a security trend that seems to be reversing: in the past, While large countries have always been a threat to other countries, today developing countries have also become a threat to the international community in general regarding issues such as migration, crime, smuggling or epidemics... In each country, threats also become diverse and at different levels. It can come from a political, ethnic, or religious group, from a territory or from different social classes. Therefore, threats to human security not only come from outside but also come from within, not only by state actors but also by non-state actors, it can have violent manifestations force but can also be nonviolent threats.

2.2. Elements of human security

The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report detailed human security: "It means safety from the threats of poverty, disease, crime, oppression. It also means

protecting protect against harmful and unexpected disruptions in the pattern of everyday life at home, at work, in our community or in our environment"². More specifically, human security means that children don't die, diseases won't spread, jobs won't be lost, community tensions won't turn into violent conflict, and dissidents won't religious, not forced to be silent. The report also affirms that human security is composed of seven elements, which are: Economic security (security of jobs and income); food security (no shortage of food); health security (no diseases); environmental security (not polluted by air, water sources...); personal security (free from intimidation, arrest, detention); community security (maintaining cultural identity, national characteristics) and political security (guaranteeing people's basic civil and political freedoms). In essence, human security is established on the basis of seven factors and to ensure human security, those factors must be ensured and maintained in each country as well as on the world scale. This reflects the dialectical relationship whereby the security of one sector is a precondition for the security of another domain or subject. Although countries have not completely agreed on human security views, the contents of human security are hardly controversial, except for how to ensure human security based on those factors.

** Economic*

Today, in the trend of globalization, stabilizing the economy is the core factor to ensure national security with the main content being ensuring the conditions for the national economy to develop sustainably sustainable, meeting the increasing demand for employment and living conditions of the people; capable of adapting to changes in the international as well as domestic situation. From a broad perspective, economic security shows the ability of the economy to cope with external events and shocks. The energy crisis in the 1970s and recent high international oil prices had a great impact on the economies that depended on oil imports. The 1997-1998 financial and monetary crisis in East Asia and its aftermath showed the vulnerability of export-oriented East Asian economies to erratic changes in the international economy. From economic instability, some East Asian countries have fallen into socio-political turmoil and more seriously, reduced the confidence of outside investors. Therefore, many East Asian countries have to accept pressure and conditions from outside in exchange for financial and credit help. Thereby creating opportunities for external forces to interfere more deeply in the internal affairs of countries, making the situation even more complicated. Not only that, economic security is also reflected in the assurance of basic human income. Therefore, the issue of employment plays an important role because not having a job means having no income or having to live on social benefits. The population boom poses further challenges to the job supply. On the other hand, due to the rapid development of science and technology, many new manufacturing industries are born that require a much higher skill level of workers

² UNDP (1994), Human Development Report 1994, New York: United Nations, pp.23

while only a part of the workforce can meet the needs of the workforce. meet new job requirements. Labor-intensive manufacturing industries are shrinking, making competitive pressure for jobs more and more intense, directly threatening the income and costs of ensuring each individual's life, more importantly is the basis for human security will not be guaranteed.

** About food*

Humans can only sustain life when they are provided with food - food. Ensuring food supply - food or in other words, ensuring food security. Food security is a state in which people are never hungry - that is, they have the nutrients they need for a productive, active and healthy life³. This means that people must have both economic and physical conditions to access basic food, but not only that, but they must "have the right" to have food, either by themselves grow crops, buy or use a shared food distribution system. Thus, availability of food is a condition for ensuring security. However, this is not enough because people can still starve to death when food is abundant, for example, more than 2 million people starved to death in the Indian state of Bengal in 1943 when the state was not experiencing a food crisis. The main problem is that food distribution is inefficient and people lack the ability to buy goods. In an advanced world like today, more than 800 million people are still hungry. The number of countries and regions that are always facing food shortages has not decreased, especially Africa, North Korea... Thereby, it can be seen that in addition to the impact of natural disasters on the ability to produce food, In fact, the policies and economic management level of the governments also play a significant part in ensuring the food supply as well as income for the people.

** About health*

In developing countries, the main causes of death are infectious and parasitic diseases. Every year millions of people die from these diseases. In developed countries, lethal factors are often associated with the circulatory system and cancer. In both groups of countries, threats to human health will often be greater among the poorest populations, those living in rural areas, and especially children and women. Health can be one of the most important and immediate factors of human security. It is no coincidence that we all consider "health is a precious asset of human beings". The emergence of AIDS and some new diseases such as bird flu... if it becomes a pandemic, it will threaten the lives of tens of millions of people around the world. However, in reality today, there is a clear difference between ensuring health and safety between industrialized countries and developing countries because it is associated with economic conditions, the ability to meet the needs of people and families food demand and the state of the natural environment.

³ Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), Document of the 11th National Congress of Deputies, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, p.7

** About environment*

Humans live mainly on the environment, threats from the environment to humans can be divided into two categories: man-made and nature-made. Man-made threats include lack of clean water in daily life, water pollution, land pollution, desertification, deforestation, air pollution. The UNDP Human Development Report 2007 shows that today over 1 billion people in developing countries do not have access to adequate water and around 2.6 billion lack basic sanitation⁴. Threats created by nature include: floods, storms, droughts, earthquakes, tsunamis... and the destruction of nature leaving great consequences such as the tsunami that occurred in Asia in the past. December 2004 killed and missing more than 200,000 people. Science has proven that humans and nature have a close relationship and therefore the phenomenon of climate change that makes nature increasingly harsh originates from human activities. Global warming is caused by greenhouse gas emissions, floods and droughts caused by overexploitation of forest resources. The issue of environmental security is so serious that UNDP dedicated its entire Human Development Report 2007/2008 to the topic. It is relatively clear that people are experiencing severe storms, floods and droughts, which are destroying people's opportunities and increasing inequality, the report asserts. The world is approaching a point where ecological catastrophe cannot be avoided⁵.

** Personal safety*

In the era of globalization, the safety of each individual is even more important because human life, quality of life and human rights are easily violated. This is because it is not only due to the causes of wars from outside, conflicts and violence from within, but also because of the downsides of globalization. The interweaving of interests and interdependence increases, so there is little possibility of a major war, but the possibility of conflicts of any size threatens the socio-political order and the safety of the people every individual in that society. Moreover, social instability, poverty, unemployment, domestic violence... can affect the life and safety of individuals. Developing countries are also places where welfare and social security issues are often difficult to secure, leading to a situation where the poor are less able to protect themselves, making it even more difficult and necessary protected and supported by the State and the community.

Overall, in all countries, personal safety represents the most important aspect of not being subjected to acts of violence against oneself. Human life is increasingly threatened by unpredictable violence and comes from various forms of threats: threats

⁴ Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), Document of the 11th National Congress of Deputies, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, p.8

⁵ Ta Minh Tuan (Project leader) (2004), Non-traditional security challenges in Southeast Asia: implications for ASEAN and Vietnam, Scientific research project, Academy of International Relations, Hanoi Interior, p.9

from the State: torture, hard labor; threats from other countries: war, armed conflict; threats from other groups: ethnic and religious conflicts; threats from individuals or gangs against other individuals and gangs; threats to women and children: domestic violence, child abuse; threats to oneself: social evils, traffic safety.

Depending on the conditions of each country, the forms of threats to personal safety will be different. In the US, street violence is numerous and dangerous; in China, drug crime is high and threats to personal safety are highly social; In Vietnam, the number of people killed and injured in traffic accidents is always a burning issue of society... However, wars and violent conflicts are still dangerous forms of threats and have far-reaching impacts. to the safety and life of every individual.

** About the community*

Community factors and community security in the UNDP's view are determined qualitatively, so the interpretation in each country and each research scholar is also different. Author Chu Cong Phung⁶ conceptualizes the community factor in ensuring human security related to population issues and the consequences of population explosion. Author Nguyen Quynh Anh argues that human security can only be guaranteed when there is safety of the population community and the prevention of conflicts between communities. The above conceptions are not wrong but not completely accurate because the community element that the United Nations wants to aim for is to maintain the specific characteristics and cultural identity of each ethnic community like author Tran Khanh⁷ or the author Tuong Duy Kien affirmed⁸. This is because in the process of globalization, countries are more and more dependent on each other, leading to the "collision" of cultures. It is in that collision that the individual identity becomes the requirement and pride of each community and nation. Therefore, in view of Vietnam's international integration, we always uphold the preservation of cultural identity with the meaning of crystallizing the tradition of thousands of years of the nation's history. The Vietnamese people are the unity of the community of 54 ethnic groups, and the unique cultural identity of each ethnic group in the Vietnamese ethnic community is affirmed in Article 5 of the 1992 revised Constitution: "In the Republic of In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, ethnic minorities have the right to use their own language and script and preserve their national cultural identity. This provision of the Constitution is also the spirit of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is clear that in the broad sense that

⁶ Ho Chi Minh City University of Social Sciences and Humanities (2008), Human Security in Southeast Asia, Scientific Conference, Department of International Relations, Ho Chi Minh City, p.21

⁷ University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City (2008), Human Security in Southeast Asia, Scientific Conference, Department of International Relations, Ho Chi Minh City, Tr.71

⁸ Vo Khanh Vinh (Editor) (2009), Human Rights - A multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to social science, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, p. 183

is for each nation - nation and in the narrow sense, within the framework of each country, preserving its own cultural identity and respecting national characteristics is a spiritual element that creates general social consensus. This has positive implications and is especially important to create a politically stable society because if we consider security to be viewed from both inside and outside and both subjectively and objectively, pride, consensus in the hearts of each nation - nation in general and the thought of each people in particular will create spiritual strength for the community, nation and nation. And so, the community order to establish human security from the perspective of international law is essentially the right of self-determination of each nation.

The fraternal ethnic groups and the distinct cultural identity of each ethnic group in the Vietnamese ethnic community are affirmed in Article 5 of the revised 1992 Constitution: "In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, ethnic minorities have the right to use their own language and script and preserve the cultural identity of their people". This provision of the Constitution is also the spirit of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is clear that in the broad sense that is for each nation - nation and in the narrow sense, within the framework of each country, preserving its own cultural identity and respecting national characteristics is a spiritual element that creates general social consensus. This has positive implications and is especially important to create a politically stable society because if we consider security to be viewed from both inside and outside and both subjectively and objectively, pride, consensus in the hearts of each nation - nation in general and the thought of each people in particular will create spiritual strength for the community, nation and nation. And so, the community order to establish human security from the perspective of international law is essentially the right of self-determination of each nation.

* Political

If during the cold war, political security belonged to the traditional security category, resulting from the ideological confrontation and the arms race on a global scale, making the world's political security difficult. Today, the concept of political security has been extended to non-traditional security fields such as international terrorism, ethnic conflicts, and international terrorism ethnicity, separatism and government weakness in running the country.

After the events of September 11, 2001, terrorism grew and became dangerous, capable of spreading and greatly affecting the socio-political order, national security and the international system. The level of brutality and scale of terrorist activities is increasing. Terrorism has become an internationally interconnected network that threatens political stability in many countries. Along with it, separatism developed in many countries, causing very opposite reactions in international public opinion... causing political tension, even conflict, which led to the involvement of many major countries. That said, separatism when backed by outside forces is a great threat to

political security not only of a country but also of the wider world. Not only that, the direct cause that threatens political security is the government's weakness in running the country. Many countries receive a lot of aid or financial support, but inappropriate use of that aid causes waste and loss... There are many countries that have to deal with rampant corruption that damages economy. It is no coincidence that the Director General of the World Trade Organization, Mr. Michael Moore, when answering the press, said: "Corruption is the killer...". The government runs but the public's distrust means that political security has not been guaranteed.

In summary, although there are many different interpretations and views, the fact is that all international relations today revolve around the interests and development of each country, including human security in the country that family. Moreover, each country has different policies and political institutions, but they all aim to create prosperity in the safety of the people. Therefore, human security with its characteristics and constitutive elements will be the premise for each country to be able to make policies and build an appropriate legal framework to meet the legitimate needs of the people as well as international standards. The elements constituting human security in the view of the United Nations are essentially guarantees for human security without which human security will hardly be realized. On the other hand, those factors not only determine the security for each specific person, but at the same time, it also aims to affirm the security for the whole community and the nation and nation. This is completely consistent with Vietnam's point of view when it comes to democracy, human rights and security, whereby each individual person always lives in a certain community and the interests of the individual must always be placed in front of them in the interests of the community and the public interest already contains the interests of the individual. At the same time, it also contradicts the views of Western countries when it comes to human security and human rights issues they have absolutized the individual but underestimated the community factor, upholding the rights of the individual that disregards the collective rights of the nation.

Human security is established and guaranteed based on 7 components as analyzed, according to author Ngo Tat To⁹ those factors form two categories of material and spiritual to create an individual's life people and communities. Without the material element, people will be poor both literally and figuratively, and without the spiritual element, people will still feel unsafe even though the wealth is not lacking. Therefore, there are many opinions and conceptions that human security based on seven components according to the UN's concept is too broad, but in my opinion, on a global scale, it is necessary to cover all these factors threat to human security. On that basis, each country, depending on its own characteristics and

⁹ University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City (2008), Human Security in Southeast Asia, Scientific Conference, Department of International Relations, Ho Chi Minh City, p.283

conditions, will determine priorities for its human security policy because no one country can solve all the problems at the same time posed topic. Likewise a global problem today cannot be solved by a single country alone, so there must always be a priority policy in the spirit of cooperation within the framework of international law.

2.3 The role of human security in the current context

Human security reflects the interdependence between nations and the international community in the context of globalization. The end of the Cold War and at the same time a series of new factors appeared in international relations that required the adjustment of international law. Human security was formally addressed in the 1994 Human Development Report and led to different national perspectives. Some countries think that human security according to the UN's concept is too broad, and there are countries that consider human security as an excuse for other countries to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. In my opinion, no matter how you view it, every country and the international community is facing the fact that dangers directly threaten people's daily lives everywhere in the world. In 2009 more than 200 million people were affected by natural disasters while violence and conflict forced 42 million people to flee their homes. That fact puts countries, whether they like it or not, for or against it, to take action to ensure human security. Therefore, human security has an active role in both theory and practice.

First, recognize the existence of a new concept in international relations on the basis of the existing concept and its constituent elements. The concept of human rights has appeared in history and is recognized in international law, but the emergence of the concept of human security does not negate human rights, but human security is the guarantee for human rights. Human rights are realized because the goal of human security is towards the protection of human rights.

Second, Human security requires each individual person to be aware of himself and take more positive actions towards society. A good society when that society is well run and managed and more importantly, the individuals in that society always have positive actions. Therefore, human security is not only a matter of international and national law, but it also contributes to the creation of cultural and social values through the role of individuals.

Third, the emergence of the concept of human security is a complement and enriches the concept of national security. Because, according to the traditional concept, national security is approached mainly in the external aspect around border fences and territorial integrity. It is the same in any period and in any international relationship, a country always needs and shows its independence because that is proof of its sovereignty, but sovereignty also means acknowledging human values through human development by the human rights system and guaranteed on the basis of human security. Therefore, the integrity of the territory also ensures the safety of the

population on the national territory. Of course, just the integrity of the territory does not necessarily guarantee the safety and security of people on that territory. A state as a subject of international law when it has a definite territory, a stable population, a well-run government, and guaranteed sovereignty, national security is the guarantee for the effective existence of the country nation. Therefore, human security more clearly affirms the relationship between individuals and communities through the right of individuals and the right of people to self-determination, but at the same time, it also sheds more light on the role of the state as a sovereign state. body of international law, creating a new perception of national sovereignty in the context of globalization.

Fourth, human security contributes to the formation of an overall perspective in the perception and action of nations as well as the international community on global issues. Global problems are not limited to the borders and territories of countries and therefore do not exclude any country. In fact, global issues are, in some respects, also a push for countries to focus on economic development, solve social problems from a development perspective, and focus on dealing with Global issues are the bridge for countries to draw closer together, reducing tensions and conflicts. Human security in the face of global problems as a solution to create peace and ensure international security.

Fifth, human security will further promote the international cooperation efforts of nations. The very existence of each country in the international community requires international cooperation and that is cooperation in a spirit of goodwill and positivity. It demonstrates the compliance of countries with the principle of Dedication to the implementation of international commitments as well as the principles that the United Nations is aiming for. More importantly, the global challenge negatively affects human security and human security cannot be guaranteed without the cooperation of countries because environmental pollution occurs in this country but the consequences suffered by another country, or terrorism occurs in one country but the terrorist is hiding in another.

Sixth, human security contributes to affirming the role of international organizations, especially the United Nations, in handling global and regional issues. Each international organization has its own functions and tasks, but they are the centers of coordination, cooperation and action of nations and vice versa, the decisions of international organizations to some extent are also important create binding for countries and promote countries in their efforts to fulfill international commitments related to human security. Ensure that the gains made today are not lost in future crises. Therefore, countries must focus on developing and implementing a comprehensive and specific prevention strategy, focusing on people as a new approach to human security.

Seventh, human security requires raising awareness of international law. International law with a system of principles and legal norms establishes the rights, obligations and binding responsibilities for the subjects. The effectiveness of the law is reflected in the subject's sense of enforcement and compliance, but in order to have this consciousness and voluntariness, it must come from the subject's own interests, self-discipline and, more importantly, awareness of the responsibility that the subject has to bear if he does not comply.

With such a role, it is necessary to increase awareness and ensure human security, especially in the legal aspect. Although there are different interpretations and approaches among countries, scientists and researchers, the change of economic conditions, socio-political contexts between continents, countries and the world gender; However, the goal that humanity needs to aim for, must still be based on the criterion of protecting human rights and freedoms, human values must be prioritized, respected and protected. This principle is reflected quite clearly in development theories, which is development for people, taking people as the center in policy making for economic and social development of the country.

3. Conclusion

In recent decades, human security has been mentioned directly at international forums and conferences with many different views and approaches, but all revolve around the common criteria that the United Nations has affirmed and the ultimate goal is to protect people directly against the dangers of globalization. The reality is objective, human security needs to be enhanced both internationally and nationally because the goal towards which human security is directed is to ensure and enrich human rights values. Enhancing human security does not mean diminishing national security but in fact complementing national security. Human security is universal because it protects everyone, regardless of country, ethnicity or class, but each country will have its own way to ensure human security on the basis of sovereignty and the right to self-determination. International law on human security creates a legal basis to strengthen international cooperation among actors in order to continuously improve and ensure human security in the world.

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