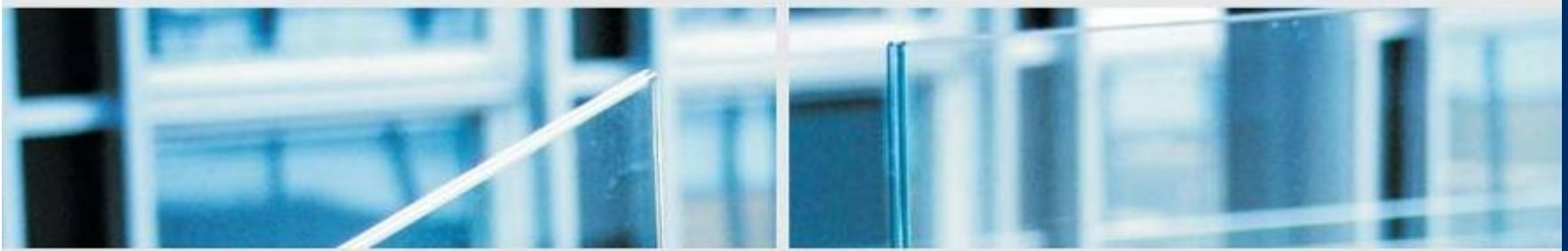


Conference
in Florence



Quality of Life. Reflections, Studies and Researches in Italy

*Security, quality of life and development
A holistic approach*



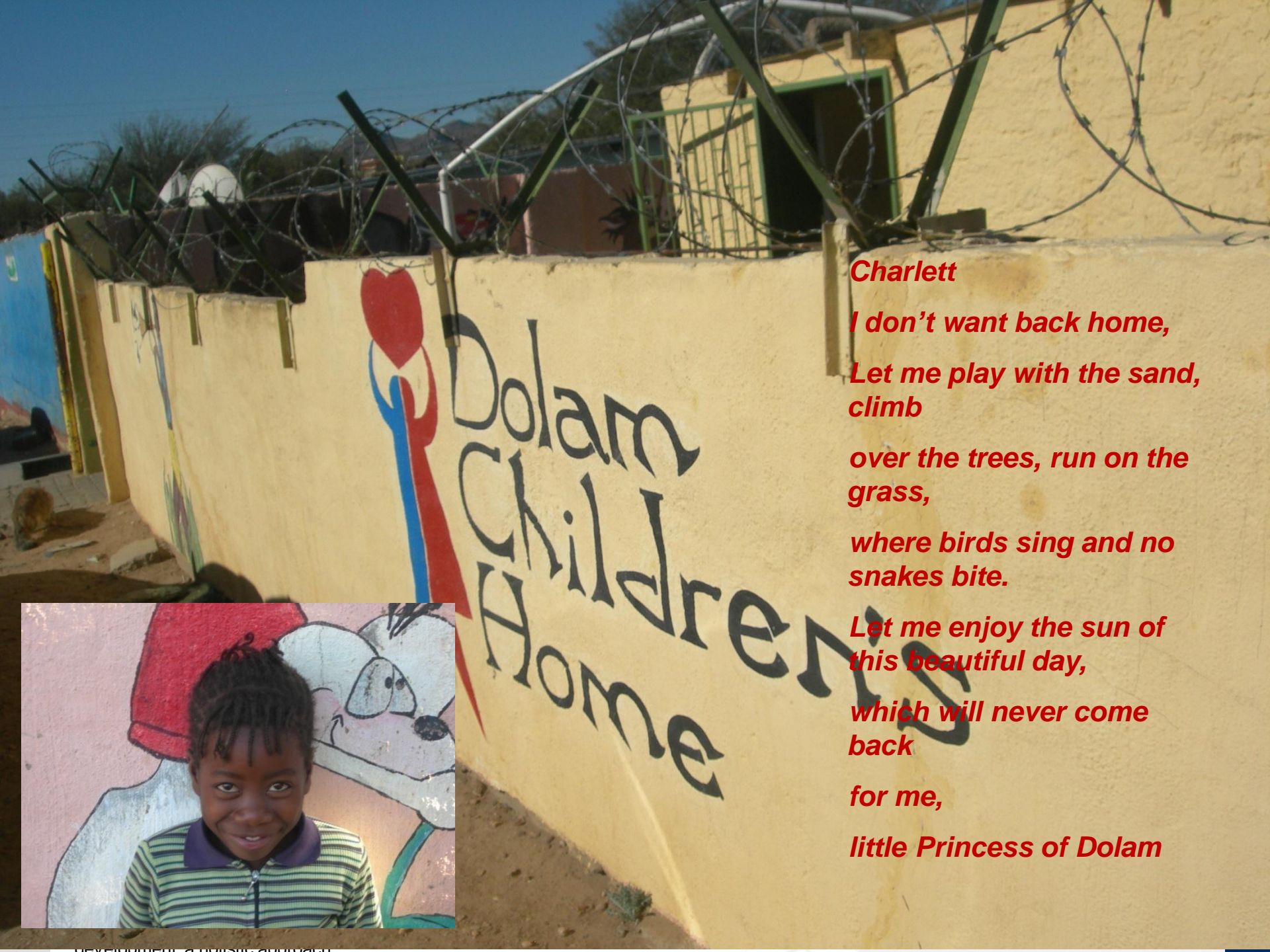
Maurizio Sajeva

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Turun yliopisto
University of Turku



Charlett

***I don't want back home,
Let me play with the sand,
climb***

***over the trees, run on the
grass,***

***where birds sing and no
snakes bite.***

***Let me enjoy the sun of
this beautiful day,
which will never come
back***

for me,

little Princess of Dolam



Maurizio Sajeva – professional experience

- **Project manager at University of Turku – Finland Futures Research Centre**
 - Pathways for Carbon Transition (PACT)
 - i-Know project (<http://www.iknowfutures.eu/>), which aims to advance knowledge about the future of science, technology and innovation (STI).
 - PATS project on security branding
- **Ph.D. studies at the University of Turku, Department of Economic Sociology:**
‘Governance Policies for Socially Sustainable Systems’.
- **Scientific Officer of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission – Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen – IPSC - (2003-2008)**
 - qualitative knowledge assessment of complex socio-technological systems
 - stakeholders' assessment
 - risk governance
 - economic indicators
 - innovation and competitiveness issues
- **Economics and business administration – Environmental management - University ‘La Sapienza’ of Rome - University of Jyväskylä (1999)**

Human security

- **UNDP concept of 'human security'** as threats' absence:
 - *'Job security, income security, health security, environmental security, security from crime – these are the emerging concerns of security all over the world'.*
- Amartya Sen concept of development: *'Human security is concerned with reducing and, when possible, removing the insecurities that plague human lives'*
- **security as an intrinsic aspect of development**, whose goals are freedom and expansion of human capabilities, social cohesion and absence of conflicts.

Security as a perception

- Rauno Kuusisto: 'Security is a feeling'.
- Risk and security in presence of uncertainty: not objective and quantitatively measurable entities but **perceptions, mental constructions of individuals, politically/culturally set standards**
- Security by defensive policies and measures generates an insecurity feeling, **as it reveals the presence of threats**: the cause is not removed
- **We are still in danger: security is not falsifiable**, as it holds until the next incident occurs. A single insecurity state is instead falsified every time a single threat or true causal factor disappears.
- **Democracy and freedom highly reduce insecurity**. Defense against threats will be reduced to events not depending on the removed causes.

The European Economic Policy

- April - November 2004: Wim Kok report on Lisbon strategy for *"the promotion of growth and employment in Europe is the next great European project"*.
- February 2005: redefinition of the EC Lisbon Agenda for the promotion of jobs and growth in the respect of objectives of sustainable development: *"making growth and jobs the immediate target goes hand in hand with promoting social or environmental objectives."*
- March 2005: European Parliament resolution for the mid-term revision of Lisbon strategy:
 - *"sustainable growth and employment are Europe's most pressing goals and underpin social and environmental progress"*
 - *"that well-designed social and environmental policies are themselves key elements in strengthening Europe's economic performance"*.

DG Enterprise and Industry, Security R&D

‘One of Europe's main objectives is to preserve its values as an open society, including respect for fundamental rights and freedom, while addressing the increased and diversified security threat. Over the last decade we have witnessed a shift in security threats..... the need for preparedness in case of natural disasters and civil crisis management have gained importance in our daily life. Internal and external security has become increasingly inseparable....Europe must secure its economy and its competitiveness against an increased threat of disruption to its basic economic infrastructures.....

By cooperating and coordinating efforts on a Europe-wide scale...the EU can better understand and respond to the risks in a constantly changing world. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of national security ... Human security holds that a people-centered view of security is necessary for national, regional and global stability.’

Security and development: thesis

- GDP, strongly criticised since decades as a measure of development
- It still rules economic systems without considering the goals of freedom, security and capabilities' expansion.
- The conception of development having as a main goal pushed capital accumulation and individual success hardly allows reducing insecurity and increasing freedom.
- **Too often security is 'an individual commodity'** and relies upon ineffective defensive policies (a particular example regards more inclusive governance of energy infrastructures and their particular criticality and complexity).
- **Security, hardly achievable individually, is the result of a more holistic thinking. Individual security and freedom implies the security and freedom of all.**

Thesis

- Security is not an individual concept, but it is instead a collective concept.
- The achievement of security at the individual level **does not imply the achievement of 'security'**, as it focuses mainly on the defense of an individual from other subjects or sources of threat.
- Does neoliberal economic policies and individual success, **individual security marketed as a commodity**, based on the goal of capital accumulation and the related aggregated measurements (GDP growth) are able to guarantee security in a larger sense?
- Defensive individual security: **isolating individuals, social groups or national systems from an hostile external environment, generating a feeling of suspect. Is this coherent with a concept of human development and human security?**

Montesquieu: The Spirit of the Laws

- ‘federal republic’, a “society of societies”, whose purpose is achieving collective security. Supranational federal structures and organizations can preserve political liberty.
- the corruption of political virtue is the result of self-interested individualism, when the source of human actions is only driven by the desire for personal satisfaction or power or personal material prosperity as first in pre-eminence.
- The political virtue of the ancient republics for the assurance of the public good implied in fact the suppression of individual self-interest and desire

Namibian experience

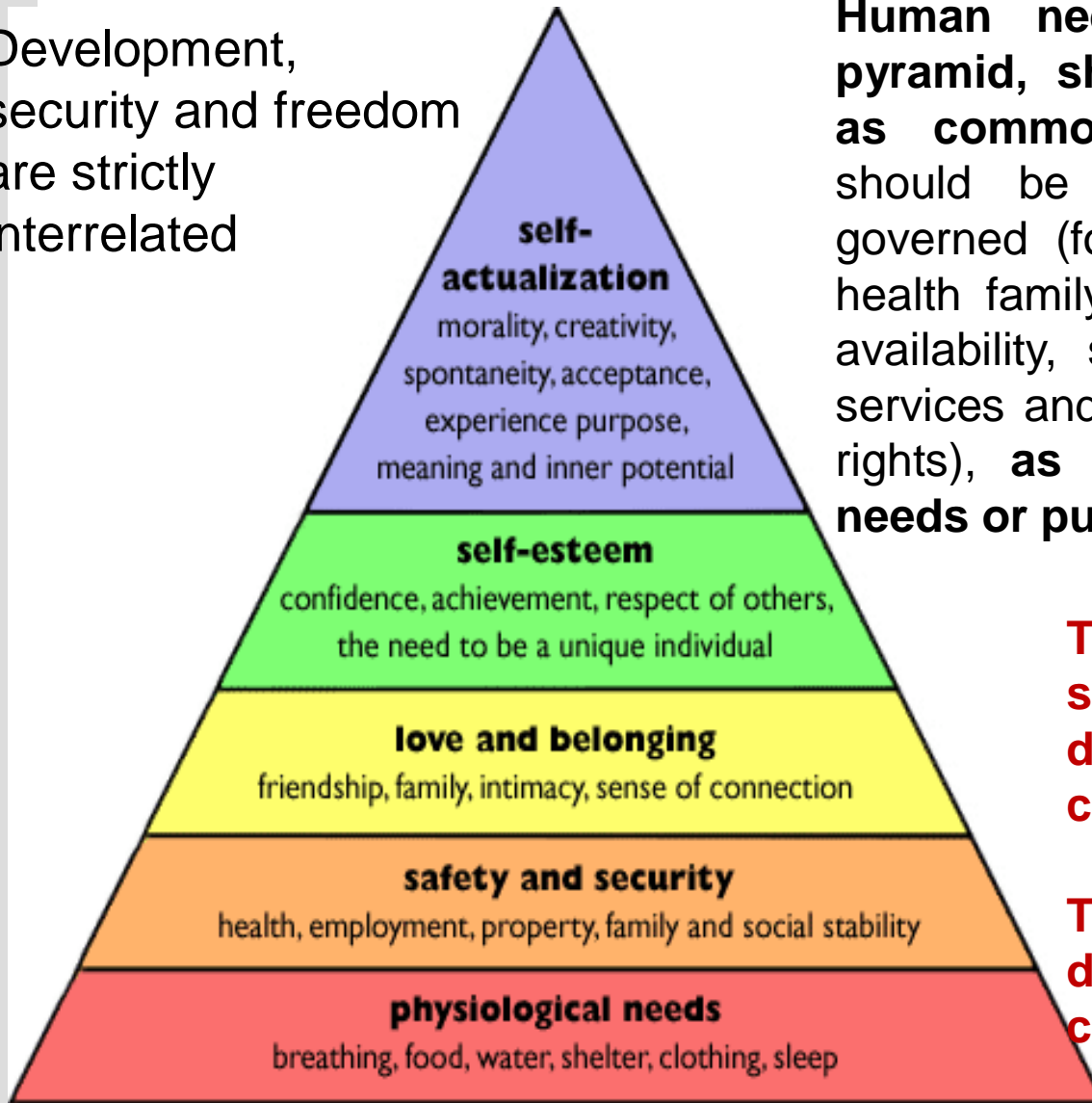
- o Volker Winterfeldt: *'The liberal discourse, ..., boldly rests on the glorification of the principle of social retardation: first comes the successful individual, the entrepreneur, then (if all goes well, and always to a lesser extent) society, that productive majority actually instrumental in creating economic wealth. First come, first served. The liberal economic ideology is not the epitome of social responsibility. It is class-biased, and so is its concept of development.'*
- o Namibia's Vision 2030 tries to harmonise hard economic liberalism and efforts to produce social welfare in a developing society
- o The individualistic conception of privileged classes might consider collective action useless.
- o Neoliberal economic policies, in the long run, might affect or even negate the realization of collective structures based on social solidarity, needed for giving freedom to more marginalised people. Winterfeldt, 2007, 91).

Security as an individual commodity

- o Concentration of economic power over production of security might be an obstacle for his achievement
- o Policies of strong competition for the sake of income growth, concentrates capabilities on some parts of society and negate to other parts
- o Strong disparities in income distribution ensures individual security to the winners and negate it to the losers.
- o Political instability and restriction to freedoms (Montesquieu), rising of walls on the borders.
- o Limitation of physical freedom and psychological freedom (limits on citizens' rights, individualism and corruption) to keep stability and safety.

The Maslow pyramid

Development, security and freedom are strictly interrelated



Human needs listed in Maslow's pyramid, should not be considered as commodities, or their markets should be regulated or collectively governed (food, housing, employment, health family policies, free fresh water availability, security and safety, police services and national defense, property rights), as they are however basic needs or public goods

Their absence for large part of society means absence of development and rise of social conflict.

Their sharing means development and social cohesion, political stability.

Security as a shared capability

- The **individual conception** of security, when intended as absence of threats, **means actually lack of security**.
- The individual conception means that security is a commodity and therefore function of economic power.
- The lack of security for somebody is a threat for **somebody else** in a cyclical process: renouncing to own freedom, building walls or castles, engaging into conflicts, mining peace and political stability

Security as a shared capability

- Security policies should have as a first aim that of reducing the causes of threats, which undermine human capabilities
- For doing so, security cannot be made an individual good but **it has to become a collective and shared good.**
- Goals of income growth and sake of individual success concerning basic needs of society, **oligarchies of secured groups of society might rise conflict, instability and threats.**
- Corruption and inadequacy of national security services means the rise of private security enterprises selling security on the free market.
- **Expenditure in security measures does not mean being secure,** it reveals a lower security.

Discussions and conclusions

- Montesquieu claims, *“When . . . virtue ceases, ambition enters into those hearts that can admit it, One was free under the laws, one wants to be free against them. Each citizen is like a slave who has escaped from his master’s house. What was a maxim is now called severity; what was a rule is now called constraint; what was vigilance is now called fear. There, frugality, not the desire to possess, is avarice. Formerly the goods of individuals made up the public treasury; the public treasury has now become the patrimony of individuals”*
- Disappearance of political virtue and rise of ambition or the desire for power and physical pleasure is at the basis of loss of capabilities.
- Desire for ‘freedom’ intended as being free from laws, for self- fulfillment rather than self-restraint or self-government (Ward, Ann. and Fott, David, 2007 18-20).

Contribution of Futures Studies: the ASA tool

- Futures studies can help in **understanding human capabilities in a prospective way** the pathways towards collective security and effects of individualistic defensive security policies.
- Instances of participation in the definition of security needs would make **citizens able to feel at the centre of development goals**.
- A further development of the ASA (Advanced Sustainability Analysis) tool can help in **understanding development, well-being, security and freedom**
- backcasting for the determination of the actions needed for realising a certain security objective, by acting on true causal factors (including Maslow pyramid basic needs).
- **Security, assimilated to freedom and well-being**, can be expressed as the composition of drivers. Those needs can be represented by existing indicators or ad-hoc data collection, in order to measuring the different performances. Such an exercise would be wise to study for its scientific validation.

ASA application

- **Security, freedom, well-being = $WB = CPI \cdot SEC \cdot p \cdot SCO \cdot p \cdot LAB \cdot p \cdot MARKT \cdot p \cdot PHY \cdot p \cdot H \cdot p \cdot E \cdot p \cdot R\&D \cdot p \dots$**
- $p (1, \dots, n)$, where: p = % of population
- PHY = Physiological needs: life expectancy at birth, availability of water and food, housing policies; H = health care; E = education; R&D; G = Gini Index; SEC = security index; CPI = corruption perception index (Transparency international); SCO = social cohesion; LAB = social and labour policies for supporting families; MARKT = quality of work environment, competitiveness, absence of barriers to entry in professional sectors, fair market, absence of monopolies of dominant positions
- **one of these variables tending to zero would makes the all WB tending to zero** (the lack of only one of these needs involves a negative influence on all the others, the creation of conflicts and contradictions)
- **The greatest the share of citizens enjoying the selected needs, the greatest the performance:** the variables are multiplied for the share of population enjoying the correspondent needs.
- The equation can be expressed in its logarithmic form : **$\log WB = \log CPI + \log(SEC \cdot p) + \log(SCO \cdot p) + (\log LAB \cdot p) + \log(MAR \cdot p) + \log(PHY \cdot p) + \log(H \cdot p) + \log(E \cdot p) + \log(R\&D \cdot p)$**

Discussions and conclusions

- Direct democracies of republican governments (Montesquieu: Athens and Sparta in ancient Greece), had virtue as its principle, a passion, for one's fellow citizens and their laws; it is *“love of the homeland, that is, love of equality”* which he calls *“political virtue”* and the passion of patriotism. *The “political good man,” “is the man who loves the laws of his country and who acts from love of the laws of his country”*
- The political men of ancient Greece relied on political virtue to sustain their republics, nowadays political men often speak about, *“manufacturing, commerce, finance, wealth, and even luxury.”*
- In Montesquieu's view modern nations lack political virtue as they are dedicated to the growth of wealth and material prosperity.

Futures Choices in Security and Development

- Futures Studies are an interdisciplinary area in which we can find different but interrelated sciences such as:
 - National Security
 - Critical Infrastructures' Protection
 - Development Economics
 - Sustainability
 - Sociology and psychology
- Futures studies can help in understanding human capabilities in a prospective way, pathways towards collective security and effects of individualistic defensive security policies.
- **Instances of governance and participation in the definition of security needs would make citizens able to feel at the centre of development goals.**

Discussions and conclusions

- 'Big brother' technologies and possible loss of privacy and psychological well-being.
- Is the elimination or strong reduction of free will always positive?
- What effects have the elimination of the real will of people to be honest and fair?
- Limitation of possible attacks, increase of control.
- What if control systems would be improperly used? Or if technological systems suddenly fail?
- Breaking of rules, by who feels missing own security of freedom (lack of social or economic security)

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