

NEW FRONTIERS IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PEACE ECONOMICS

With a Focus on Human Security

Edited by Madhumita Chatterji
and Partha Gangopadhyay

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONFLICT
MANAGEMENT, PEACE ECONOMICS
AND DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 29

**NEW FRONTIERS IN CONFLICT
MANAGEMENT AND PEACE
ECONOMICS**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONFLICT MANAGEMENT, PEACE ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

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**NEW FRONTIERS IN CONFLICT
MANAGEMENT AND PEACE
ECONOMICS: WITH A FOCUS ON
HUMAN SECURITY**

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FOREWORD

For the last three or four decades, we have seen a lot of publications and scholarly activities around the world in the area of Conflict Management, Peace Economics, and Peace Science.

There are a number of book series on these subjects. Also, there are many professional organizations arranged international meetings and other activities in these areas. Some of the organizations are: Peace Science Society (International) and Economics of Peace and Security, etc. The journal of Peace Science Society which I briefly edited many years ago -Conflict Management and Peace Science- is a leading publication in the field. Extensive data about Conflicts, War and Peace are available in many datasets such as COW War Data, and other publications by such organizations like International Red Cross, and Catholic University at Leuven, Belgium. Another source of data is SIPRI, which publishes for many years extensive data on military expenditure, security, and arms transfers.

Although we have considerable amount of activities in the area of peace economics, conflict management and peace Science, it is a relatively new social science discipline. This is a multi-disciplinary Social Science integrating the subject matter of Peace with Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology, Law, and Engineering, etc.

Based on available time series, cross section, and panel data, highly sophisticated analysis have been conducted using advanced techniques of Econometrics and Management Science, etc. There are also many case studies on conflicts such as between Israel and Palestine, other conflicts in the Middle East and South Asia have been published.

The primary sources of the theoretical basis of Peace Science have been developed by Walter Isard in his books like Conflict Analysis & Practical Conflict Management Procedures; Arms Races, Arms control, and Conflict analysis, and many other books authored by him. He has also developed a broad approach integrating Sociology, Anthropology, and Law, etc. in his book: Understanding Conflict and the Science of Peace. He also integrated the subject matter of Peace Science with Regional Science. There have been also numerous publications in the area of Arm Production and Nuclear proliferation. Different techniques of Game Theory have been applied to analyze the situation of competitive, and cooperative structure of decision making.

Our book series on Conflict Management Peace Economic and Development published by Emerald Publishing, UK addressed many of these topics in thirty volumes.

However, we need some new directions in the area of Peace Economics and Peace Science. Some of them are Big data, Artificial Intelligence, Data mining,

Environmental Conflict and Global Warming, Conflict and Public Policy, Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, and Disaster Management such as Covid-19. The papers included in this volume are in that direction.

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Binghamton New York

INTRODUCTION

Partha Gangopadhyay and Madhumita Chatterji

The edited book seeks to improve our collective understanding of how to fight humanity's persistent and tragic problems with conflicts, climate shocks and ruptured peace in a globalised world. With the collapse of the former USSR in the early 1990s, Francis Fukuyama prophesised 'the end of history', driven by free-market liberal democracy, which was meant to deliver:

- massive increases in productive efficiency in the global economy;
- unprecedented improvement in the solidarity between nations; and
- unprecedented economic development and prosperity for all nations.

In the early 1990s, after the collapse of USSR, the process of economic globalisation was supposed to increase productive efficiency, and produce greater solidarity between nations and promote economic development of all economies. Francis Fukuyama spoke about 'the end of history' and argues that free-market liberal democracy will be the lasting and 'final form of human government' to propel our collective prosperity and peace. This prediction is resonant with the Kantian concept of *perpetual peace*.

Ironically, within a span of three decades from 'the end of history', history has started a new and terribly ominous reincarnation: war cries of the rich and the powerful against globalism have drowned our collective voice for human security and harmony. Some political leaders have vowed to create a *new world order*. Neo-protectionism has raised its ugly heads in the form of tariff wars between the United States and China. National sentiments of mercantilism have driven out the *cunning of reason* to foster global cooperation to fight myriads of challenges to human security. Now Fukuyama looks suitably anxious about the future of our globe and, like every responsible citizen of our globe, ponders about its future. Fukuyama is reported to have stated: 'Twenty-five years ago, I didn't have a sense or a theory about how democracies can go backward. And I think they clearly can'. (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2017/02/09/the-man-who-declared-the-end-of-history-fears-for-democracys-future/>).

Contrary to Fukuyama's prophecies, however, three decades later, international tensions have not shown any downward trend. Since the creation of the World Trade Organisation, economic and financial crises have often revitalised state economic protections and nationalist sentiments of some political leaders want to return to a more political and mercantilist conception of economic policy. In Europe, it is widely held, Brexit has outright rejected globalisation as the

EU failed to protect its population from *predatory* globalisation (<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jun/26/brexit-is-the-rejection-of-globalisation>). The years of Brexit drama and continuing uncertainty have created enormous cracks and deadly fault-lines across nations within the European Union (EU). It is imperative to highlight that there has been push back against globalisation, or the ‘final form of human government’, all across the globe.

Yet, we are at a critical juncture of human history as our civilisation has been under serious threats from anthropogenic factors. Human security is in peril. Roughly speaking, human security can be best understood using a negative term called human insecurity. Human insecurity is our existential threats from violent conflict and poverty, humanitarian crises and epidemic diseases. We also tend to put injustice and inequality in the narrow space of human insecurity. Broadly speaking, hence, human security is all about security of individuals and their communities, global humanity and harmony. Human security can be summarised in the following triad:

- human security is about absence of fear for individuals;
- human security is about freedom from want for individuals; and
- human security is about freedom to live in dignity, peace and harmony.

Hence, human security is radically different from the traditional mandate of security studies that have clear foci on military force, territorial control and sovereignty in exercising state power.

This edited book diligently explores the uncharted land of human security by riveting on some of the most serious challenges that human security faces in various parts of our globe due to intra-state conflict and terrorism, inter-state wars, predatory globalisation, failed development, environmental problems and man-made and natural disasters. By bringing together a diversity of researchers, the book will offer a comprehensive treatment of human security. This book will provide an original contribution and a further impetus to crafting well-grounded academic and policy responses to human security, or global problems that so urgently call forth ingenious solutions. Some of the relevant topics covered in the book will focus upon:

- Climate shocks.
- Terrorism.
- Conflicts.
- Poverty.
- Inequality.
- Inefficient governance.

This book is about our collective resilience to fight some of the above challenges to human security. It will explore our collective efforts to create a pathway from economic and social chaos to Kantian peace during a violent phase of globalisation. This violent phase is often termed as *predatory* globalisation. In other words, the volume will seek to understand how to shear off the predatory nature of globalisation for ensuring human security.

We are standing at the crossroads of human history: we live in a globalised world and our contemporary problems are global in nature. A widely publicised research work, undertaken at Oxford University, highlights that more than 1.6 billion people are living in multidimensional poverty around the world today. To overcome our collective problems, we need global cooperation on a scale unprecedented in human history.

This volume will seek to address some of these urgent challenges to human security – as for examples, continuing and deadly conflicts, over-population, climate change, disappearing bio-diversity and lack of development and progress for 1.6 billion people of our globe – peace and development will play a key role.

Without peace and development – it will be improbable, if not impossible, to achieve the levels of cooperation, trust, inclusiveness and social equity needed to create and implement solutions to global challenges.

From the ongoing research on development, peace and security, we have learnt the hard lesson: if we look at the economic impact of violent conflict on a global scale, the pecuniary costs – ignoring social and psychological costs – at least US\$ 14.3 trillion. In other words, 13.4% of global GDP is wasted every year due only to conflicts and violence. This is what George Washington came to term as ‘the waste of war’ in 1788 and the book will help researchers and policymakers across the globe how to mitigate the ‘waste of war’.

An abiding theme of the volume will revolve around the question of managing conflicts and thereby achieving lasting peace. Wars and conflicts, in the opinion of European philosophers like Baron d’Holbach, are nothing but a ‘remnant of savage customs’. Yet our time is still marred – more often than not – by such savage customs as some of our work highlighted during the last five decades.

As early as in 1788, George Washington argued that it was time for agriculture and commerce ‘to supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest’. Yet time and again, we see the following:

the wild rage of war has been supplanted by the calculating and rational belief that a brief momentary madness of war can smother many future wars. This belief provides a rational foundation for wars as a war for peace, like war on terror, as the globe witness the wars in the Balkans and the gulf, followed by the global rage triggered by 9/11. (Gangopadhyay & Elkanj, 2017)

The above sentiment is nothing new as in 1790 the new French Revolutionary State enunciated the ‘declaration of peace to the world’, which claimed to have ended the savage wars in Europe forever. The declaration of peace after the French revolution pivots upon ‘a single society, whose object is the peace and happiness of each and all of its members’. It took less than 2 years after the declaration of peace when Europe got dragged into a series of *bloody wars* that continued for 23 years. It ended with the final defeat of France in 1815.

In other words, the book will highlight, many violent conflicts have the lurking the hope of a perpetual peace at the end of ‘this very final conflict’, yet wars and conflicts smudge our human history with an unfailing regularity. Nation states

would direct every possible political, social and economic resource towards the utter defeat of the enemy – *one last time*.

In one serious context on the frontier of research in human security, the jury is still out on whether development causes peace and security, or peace and security cause development. This book will touch upon a crucial theme of human security: development, peace and development are inter-dependent and we need a systemic understanding of development, peace and security. In this context, a key finding of the Institute for Economics and Peace is that ‘more peaceful societies are also more prosperous’.

Human security is an important subject for our globe, in particular South Asia, as it calls forth interactions among various fields of social change, such as:

- development;
- conflict resolution;
- human rights; and
- humanitarian assistance.

In a globalised world, threats become trans-national very quickly, and hence inter-state cooperation is mandatory to crush problems threatening human security. Written by researchers who are experts in the field of human security and with case studies from different regions (EU, North America, South America, South Pacific, and various parts of South Asia, Central Asia and East Asia, Africa and the Middle East) presented throughout, this book will create and drive the new multidimensional conception of human security, and explore its strengths and weaknesses. The book will also explore various strategies to enhance human security.

REFERENCE

- Gangopadhyay, P., & Elkanj, N. (2017). *Analytical Peace Economics: The Illusion of War and Peace*. London: Routledge.