

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Faruk Hadžić

MSc Security Studies & Criminal Justice, BSc Psychology & Economics,
MBTA Mindfulness-based Transactional Analysis, Independent researcher,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

HEALTH INEQUALITIES AND UNDERDEVELOPED SOCIETIES SOCIOECONOMICS; CRITICAL HUMAN SECURITY WITH A SIGNIFICANT FOCUS ON AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

***Abstract.** The paper examines socioeconomic conditions generated internally and externally, affecting the mechanisms of fundamental human rights, health, education, and employment sectors in underdeveloped fragile societies. Additionally, by analyzing health as a fundamental human right, the paper questions neoliberalism tendencies arguing that injustice is systematized. Health inequality indicates human insecurity. In underdeveloped fragile societies, the human security concept requires a comprehensive approach to diverse factors, such as the broader socioeconomic imbalances and external international synthesis contributing to the health and socioeconomic insecurity. The right to health is a fundamental precondition for achieving the human security conceptualization supporting stability and community prosperity. The critical human securitization approach should transform the inequitable realm. However, conforming to contemporary questionable ethical aspirations is not how humans can develop potentials, advance society, and live without fear, want, and indignity. Sociopolitical activities in underdeveloped societies should focus on challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Sustainable development programs are valuable for addressing health inequalities and the broader socioeconomic inequalities that lie at their roots. The specific level of inequality should encourage investment in human capital, contribute to mobility and encourage innovation. The Covid-19, with its dramatic effects on health, economic growth, employment, and poverty, could jeopardize progress towards sustainable development goals. Neoliberalism manifests misplacement to the origins of democratic principles. Education progression and industry commitments in launching sustainable progress projects of financial independence dimensions are practical solutions for underdeveloped societies.*

***Keywords:** Socioeconomic Inequalities, Health, Underdeveloped societies, Critical human security, Neoliberalism*

Introduction

The paper examines socioeconomic conditions, formed internally and externally, affecting the mechanisms of fundamental human rights, health, education, and employment sectors in underdeveloped fragile societies. Additionally, by analyzing health as a fundamental human right, the paper questions neoliberalism tendencies arguing that injustice is systematized.

Covid-19 manifested how vital healthcare and particularly public health-designed investments are. In times of the pandemic, neoliberal capitalism has confronted the consequences of its policies on people's lives. Article 28 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms outlined in this Declaration can be fully exercised, and since the current social, economic, and international order does not appear to be the ideal system for exercising the rights and freedoms guaranteed. In the search for a model of sustainable development of underdeveloped countries, it is necessary to consider that the neoliberal approach of some international economic organizations is frequently deficient. However, anti-market fundamentalism or dogmatism is harmful as well. To develop and improve human rights, we need to rethink the international economic system and make it a factor for improvement, not for endangering or abolishing human rights. There is great inequality in the societies of developed and underdeveloped countries that is noticeable in the fields of economics, education, health, and employment. Observing health inequalities, the availability of healthcare, and social determinants that affect the whole context designate that synergies need to be achieved with other policies to work and health inequalities to work and health inequalities to be minimized. The inability to achieve the same living conditions and equal opportunities constitutes inequality in health.

The gap between the world's most affluent population, which now accounts for only 0.1 percent of the global population, and 50 percent of the world's most impoverished population has widened dramatically and shows no signs of declining. Due to accumulated debts in healthcare costs, nearly 100 million people worldwide fall into poverty each year, according to the latest report by the World Health

Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. The poorest sections of global society are routinely forced to choose between healthcare and other household necessities, including food and education. More than 122 million people worldwide have to live on a daily wage of only \$ 3.10, which is the threshold of moderate poverty due to the cost of healthcare. A total of 800 million people worldwide spend over 10 percent of their household budget on healthcare costs not covered by health insurance. Women belong to the most vulnerable group. (World Bank and WHO, 2017) Due to their importance, international economic organizations deserve to be considered a particular subject of international relations, although we can also classify them as international non-governmental organizations. International economic organizations are various corporations, companies (multinational companies), or other economic organizations with an international character in capital composition, governing bodies, and distribution. Their significance increased significantly with the end of the Cold War, so today, they represent one of the most important international relations actors with states. Some of these organizations have an income higher than the gross domestic product of dozens of emerging countries combined. Therefore, such huge organizations crucially influence the state of geopolitical and socioeconomic relations in some regions. In their activities, they do not often consider the well-being of the countries they do business, and their goal is to maximize profits. (Hadžić, 2021)

Minimum healthcare proclaims the right to be healthy, although one aspect of the right to health is a fundamental precondition for achieving a quality of life and enjoying other rights that contribute to the progress of society. The right to health is only one of the collective rights arising from international solidarity, of which it is the protector and foundation for realization. It is the essential tool of man for personal progress, development, and dignified life, and thus indirectly for the development of the whole community. The right to health encompasses the right to be healthy and is closely related to all those rights that provide the individual with the minimum to achieve a dignified life and personal progress. A total of 800 million people worldwide spend over 10 percent of their household budget on healthcare costs not covered by health insurance. Nearly 180 million people worldwide spend

more than 15 percent on the same expenses. (World Bank, 2017) There are poverty, drinking water shortages and climate change, unequal food distribution, large population migrations, and epidemics of new infectious diseases. We must not look at these issues separately.

On the contrary, they are closely linked in a chain of cause and effect. Ensuring adequate healthcare is an obligation of a state arising from Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural rights. In order to fulfill their obligation, states are obliged to ensure the availability of the healthcare system. Its accessibility and acceptability, and equal quality for all, should be based on the principle of non-discrimination. It includes public health institutions and health services in sufficient numbers at the state level, provision of fundamental medicines, physical accessibility of health services (health institutions and care within a reasonable distance from the place of residence), social insurance system, and coverage of basic costs of treatment and medicines, information on health and all factors that affect it, quality service based on scientific achievements and medical ethics. By ensuring a minimum of healthcare and hygiene conditions for all citizens, states create a basis for the personal citizen's progress, thus improving the whole society. Primary healthcare is specifically regulated by the 1978 Alma-Ata Declaration, which emphasizes the crucial role of primary healthcare in addressing the most common health problems in each community through preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care.

Socioeconomic inequalities in health are differences in prevalence or the incidence of health problems among populations of different socioeconomic statuses. These inequalities should not be confused with health inequalities protection. Socioeconomic status is measured based on three indicators: occupation, level education, and property status, and it is the broadest sense of the word, which means a position in the social hierarchy expressed through the above three indicators. Socioeconomic inequalities in health are among the most critical public health issues today, as are differences in health status or the distribution of health determinants among different population groups. Today's range of these inequalities is surprisingly broad and indicates differences between different population groups

(e.g., members of different regions, different ethnic groups, different social groups, races, and genders). Through their impact on health, many social factors lead to health inequalities. Health inequalities directly affect poverty, environmental and living conditions, unhealthy diet, risky behavior, or indirect, through insufficient education or inaccessible healthcare. (Mastilica, 2010) Income and income inequalities, social cohesion, and social capital significantly affect health and disease occurrence at the population and personal levels. (Sacker et al. 2000)

Experience with Covid-19 shows that countries that have made more significant progress towards the SDGs (Sustainable development goals) have better cope with the crisis. For example, success to date in providing clean water (SDG6), reducing the number of people living in slums (SDG11), and reducing non-communicable diseases (SDG3) make it easier to mitigate the risk of contracting the virus. In addition, increasing access to the Internet and smartphones (SDG9) helps authorities communicate with the public. As a result, it has resulted in more successful implementation of the measures. However, improved health systems (SDG3) and social protection systems (SDG1 and 8) have been shown to have the most significant impact on countries' ability to cope with the crisis. (UN, 2020)

New paradigms in security study have been developed within the framework of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary "critical security studies." It is an umbrella term for various security approaches to problematize the dominant neo-realistic, state-centric and militaristic understanding of security and develop alternative security views in a broader political context, historically and sociologically. Their goal is to determine security's historical, political, and social content by questioning its meaning and value. Existing definitions of human security tend to be unusually expansive and vague, encompassing everything from physical security to psychological well-being. If realism is supposed to explain why states compete in a competitive anarchical system, human security could be making value judgments on whether this behavior is morally acceptable. The human security concept protects the vital core of all human lives from enhancing human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security notion is focused on people. It deals with the way people live in society, universally, rich or developing countries, how freely they exercise

their numerous choices, how much access they have to market and social opportunities, and whether they live in conflict or peace. In a space ruled by politics, political and academic arenas converge, spilling much ink in defense of a simple idea. Human security integrates three freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom from indignity. Freedom from fear refers to protecting individuals from threats directed at their security and physical integrity, including various forms of violence that may arise from external states, the acts of a state against its citizens, the acts of one group against others, and the acts of individuals against other individuals. Freedom from indignity refers to promoting an improved quality of life and enhancing human welfare that permits people to make choices and seek opportunities that empower them.

What is the relationship between the human security concept and critical security studies? Human security arguments privilege the individual as the referent of security analysis and seek to influence policy in this regard directly. However, it has not had a significant influence on critical security studies. Therefore, critical security studies and human security studies should be more significantly engaged. Some suggest that human security scholarship must go beyond its (mostly) uncritical conceptual underpinnings to make a lasting impact upon security studies, and this might be envisioned as Critical Human Security Studies. (Newman, 2010) The vast gap between the wealthy and the imperfect division, the inequality that causes incredible frustration of the population of underdeveloped countries, is the basis for developing human security threats ("freedom from want concept") that can lead to severe upheavals in the current geopolitical order and cause its further deconstruction. (Hadžić, 2021)

The dignity of the free man is active, creative; it is the precondition and basis for the progress of human society. Such an attitude towards oneself, others, and life require effort, both in thinking and acting. It implies the risks that accompany every crossing of some known border. Staying within the boundaries is more painless; it gives security and protection in the familiar world. It is unfortunate but still necessary to repeat universal values such as dignity and justice - human security. Unused human energy can then be directed in negative directions delegating the

violent behavior paradigm. There is a need for a dignified life and imperatives like Kant's, which sound simple but are violated even more simply when we accept them in principle, and that all this should be taken into account when talking about human rights that belong to everyone. Plato, Aristotle, and their contemporaries advocated for the rights of citizens, their equality before the law, and freedom of association and speech in public places, which is represented the norm of social life, but only for a short time and only for the privileged strata. In fear of change, socio-political systems produce spiritual and undignified citizens kept in subjection. Subjects, followers, and observers cannot secure the power of reason. Such power today is no longer just a condition of progress but a condition of survival. If dignified people have been desirable for the development of the human community, they are necessary for human security concepts and social equity and justice. The paths to it are only so positively determined; there are many more negative determinations. If we pay attention to racism and nationalism, it is apparent that the nation, ethnicity, and race become, fortunately, an invincible stronghold of the disputed individual. It provides the endangered individual with a more or less calming framework of existence. Above it, of course, is the value and meaning of individual life, which is to say: justice. When the highest possibility of confirmation is disabled, individuals, in critical times, acquire belonging to certain ethnoreligious, national, and racial groups.

1. Health inequalities and socioeconomics of underdeveloped societies; critical human security concept

Neoliberalism sees the state as its opponent, the state is shown as wasteful, bulky, partisan, and corrupt, while on the other, foreign private property is efficient, frugal, rational, and honorable. Of all the forms of neoliberal destruction, the effect of the long-term corporate blow on health and the environment is the most visible. In addition to providing daily evidence of the ambiguity of the main concepts, it also testifies to the incredibly biologically dangerous consequences of neoliberalism in postcolonial regions. Mainly, neoliberal strategies have been blamed for catastrophic health underfunding in Africa. The final mechanism of destruction is easy to diagnose because the countries affected by it are also the countries that, we

can freely say, announce the arrival of the need to introduce the age of physiological rights. In these countries, it is not surprising that the state of non-existent health and healthcare keeps in mind decades of pressure on increasing loans, aggressive, free-market creation, destruction of public sector support for all utilities, health services, and public goods. The causes of good health far exceed the quality of healthcare. It includes several socioeconomic factors that are interrelated.

By challenging any local autonomy, incentives turn into individually created charitable actions and programs. For other countries besides the two continents, the most glaring examples relate to Guatemala. (Verdugo, 2004) Meanwhile, the World Bank continues to promote its "Maximizing Finance for Development" project, which forces countries to address their development problems, for example, in the field of health, through private financing. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund announced that they would make emergency loans available for the Covid-19 crisis "especially to poor countries where the health system is inferior and where people are particularly vulnerable." (World Bank, 2020) International economic organizations often strengthen the economy's instability, increase differences in the development of individual sectors of the economy, and actively preserve existing sociopolitical relations, establishing and maintaining imperial and neocolonial relations of developed and third-world countries. (Hadžić, 2021) Compared to these threats, the positive aspects of international economic organizations' activities are faster development of the world economy, modernization, technological development, overcoming narrow borders, national markets and exports, and accelerating scientific research. Thus, some international economic organizations' activities induce the insecurity and instability emerging in the current geopolitical order. At the same time, only 0.1 percent of the wealthiest people in the world today have combined wealth equal to the total wealth of as many as 50 percent of the most inferior part of the global population, showed the latest report on global inequality, "World Inequality Report "in 2018. (Alvaredo et al., 2018)

Regarding economic development in Africa and the Middle East, what can we do to change the course of the events and make possible the comprehensive common

welfare in places where it is now almost non-existent? The wave of immigrants currently leaving Africa has an immediate cause - sectarian war and chaos in the Middle East - but it is not a passing phenomenon. Current migrations are just the beginning of a long-term trend that will certainly last at least a hundred years. The reason is that in that period, Africa's population is likely to increase highly. Countries in Africa and the Middle East, where conflicts, weather disasters, and food and medicine shortages occur, are on the list of the poorest in the world. Freedom from want refers to the protection of individuals to satisfy their basic needs and the economic, social, and environmental aspects of life and livelihoods. Research shows how much social factors and status have an impact on health. Social inequality has the most significant impact on health, i.e., objective and subjective criteria imply social status. Higher social status, i.e., the subjective understanding of higher social status, also means a higher level of health. (Braveman and Gottlieb, 2014). There is a fourfold chance in underdeveloped countries that some get a primary healthcare package if they are wealthy or have some funds. As for alarming trends in the underdeveloped countries and policy inconsistencies, regarding the practical aspects, the course of declining foreign direct investment (FDI) to Africa is set to intensify significantly in 2020 amid the dual shock of the Covid-19 and low prices of commodities (UNCTAD, 2020), and it will have severe consequences for the health framework.

The term developed country is used to categorize technically advanced countries that have significantly developed their industrial production and economy. Many factors indicate how poor or developed a country is. These are primarily GDP (gross domestic product) and HDI (human development index). Developed countries have high HDI and GDP, while underdeveloped ones have shallow indicators. Most health systems in low-income countries, especially Africa, remain highly dependent on out-of-pocket payments by residents of those countries. The fact that they were colonies greatly influenced the economic structure and its definition of underdeveloped countries. Inequality of opportunity is also associated with a disadvantage that is passed from one generation to another. Inequality stems from slow growth income between poorer households. The causes of income

inequality are different in underdeveloped countries; combinations of unemployment and unequal distribution of market income, war events, and violence. Inequality of opportunity or income inequality is measured outcomes, but this is a combination of opportunities provided to the individual by birth, life choices, and happiness. Although the possibilities are complex measures, guarantee equal to all opportunities for success is the goal of the policy for which there is a more explicit consensus for action than is the case to achieve equal outcomes. Inequality threatens social justice. Extremely uneven allocation of the economy's resources jeopardizes social cohesion and the common sense of belonging. Both effects, in particular, are visible if the level is high inequalities are the result of more people living in poverty. They are exposed to severe scarcity.

The most significant percentage of people in Malawi has a 100% risk, and Burundi has a risk of impoverishment due to spending on surgical care. In most underdeveloped countries, the percentage of risk of impoverishment due to spending on surgical care decreased in 2017 compared to 2007, while Malawi recorded the highest increase in risk to a maximum. Direct out-of-pocket payments for health care are a limiting factor in access to health services and jeopardize the well-being of households. As a result, households are at risk of financial disaster and poverty. Even relatively small health expenditures can be financially catastrophic for poor households. These payments result in an impact on the distribution of household disposable income. For example, expenditure compromises spending on other household needs, such as food, clothing, and education. Therefore, underdeveloped countries should think critically about alternative and innovative funding mechanisms needed to increase public funding for health further and reduce financial barriers to accessing health services. Among the underdeveloped countries, Tanzania and Burundi have the lowest share of the population attending higher education and only 1% of men in these countries; no better trends are shown by the Central African Republic, where only 1% of men and women attend. In Niger, Chad, and Malawi, 2% of men and 1% of women are highly educated. Ethiopia, Uganda, and Togo have a slightly higher percentage of the population attending higher education on the African continent. (International Federation of Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies, 2018) It is essential to state that men with higher education are higher than women in more than most underdeveloped countries.

The quality of higher education, research, and industry resolutions are fundamental operators of transformation and the socioeconomic development of every society. Countries must increasingly endeavor to revitalize their research and innovation capability. Health and educational frameworks are necessary consequences of the underdevelopment of these countries. Without well-skilled people who will work in healthcare, education expands the overall cognition and knowledge regarding inequality. The failure by underdeveloped and fragile countries to adequately develop individual talents can be attributed to inequality, denying them the resources needed and access to quality job opportunities, and insufficient investment in education, all of which will have a life-long effect, including failure to develop opportunities that require high skills and access to the labor market. Comparing data on the employment rate by population in underdeveloped countries in 2017 compared to 2011, we can see that the percentage of employed women increased the least in 2017 in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo by only 0.1% and in Liberia by 0.3%, which is a minimal change in favor of employed women, although it is an increase. The Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, and Chad are the countries that have the lowest life expectancy at the birth of their inhabitants, which does not exceed 60 years of age. In the countries of Chad, the Central African Republic, including Zimbabwe, in the observed period from 1990 to 2016, life expectancy at birth of its inhabitants did not increase significantly. (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2018) These figures contrast with the global average life expectancy of people living 6.2 years longer than in 1990.

In Yemen, a country of a deep political and security crisis, which escalated into a civil war in late 2014, between eight and 14 million people are in a complicated condition regarding hunger, and 18 million are on the verge of starvation. The rebel movement controls the capital Sanaa and several other vital regions in the country, and the internationally recognized Yemeni government operates from the port city of Aden. Conflicts in Yemen intensified further in March 2015, when Saudi Arabia

and its allies began conducting airstrikes on rebel positions. The war destroyed infrastructure, including health, water, and sewage. As a result, the status of Gulf country is one of the worst humanitarian disasters of modern times. Conditions in hospitals in Yemen are disturbing, and the situation is challenging and desperate for children. In the WEF 2017 report, Yemen ranked 130 with a rate of 35.48, i.e., tailing the list of all countries ranked by the index, from 124 in the 2015 report, where it recorded 40.72. Yemen values in the sub-indexes, including the capacity, labor force deployment, development, and technical know-how, have also dropped due to the ongoing conflict that has stressed health, education, and employment indicators in addition to poor development of labor force skills. (Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation Economic Studies & Forecasting Sector Report, 2020) Therefore, to advance and raise Yemen's position in the Human Capital Index, attention must be paid to increasing development projects with a human, health, educational dimension and targeting sectors with higher returns. Investing in human capital, particularly regions far away from armed confrontations, can accelerate recovery and lay the foundations for post-war sustainable economic development.

Tiny Palestinian Gaza is under restricted people and goods' passage. Two million residents have limited access to water and electricity. With the highest unemployment rates, more than two-thirds of the population depends on international aid. There is a lack of adequate infrastructure, education, health facilities, and the most significant fishing sector is under Israel's blockade. The decline of Gaza's fishing sector directly results from Israel's policy, including severe restrictions on marine access, fishing exports, and raw materials' entry into Gaza. 80% of Gaza's overall population relies on humanitarian aid. 645,000 children live in absolute poverty in Palestine, and the number of juveniles held in Israeli prisons has increased over the past year, reaching 250 children. There are 2,226,077 children in Palestine, which makes up 45 % of the population. (UN Commission, 2019) The Israel blockade has separated Palestinians from their main center of Jerusalem, where specialized hospitals, foreign consulates, banks, and other institutions are essential; many have been denied access to basic medical services. However, the 1993 Oslo Accords state that Israel must treat the Palestinian territories as a single

political entity, not divided. A dramatic extent of the desired and projected unsolved absolute, primarily Palestinian socioeconomic and regional critical security and political issues have been created for decades.

The intensification of terrorism and armed conflict in the Middle East and North Africa has led to an increasing number of cases of violence, with rape and enslavement of women and girls being systematically used as weapons of war and trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, as a source of terrorist financing. Women and children affected by conflict, especially women and children who are refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless, are among the most vulnerable social groups. The statute of the World Health Organization states that "the enjoyment of the highest possible standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, regardless of race, religion, political opinion, economic or social status." (OHCHR, 2008). Sexual and reproductive health and rights are based on fundamental human rights and are crucial elements of human dignity. Access to primary healthcare services and sexual and reproductive health services is a fundamental aspect of equality between men and women, and whereas access to these services is still not guaranteed worldwide. Violations of sexual and reproductive health and women's and girls' rights continue to be familiar and widespread in many countries, despite a clear commitment to respect, protect and enforce these rights, and according to UNICEF, more than 500,000 mothers worldwide each year dies in childbirth. (European Parliament, 2015) Thus, the inhumane punishments considered torture, violating their fundamental rights to life, liberty, justice, dignity, and security, as well as their physical and psychological integrity and sexual and reproductive self-determination. At the same time, their participation in peacebuilding and democratic reform is crucial for women's success.

According to some estimates, 80% of world food production is on the tables of the wealthiest 20% (Reskovic, 2009). Other related reasons are poverty (over a billion people live on less than two US dollars a day) and imports (the poorest countries, due to insufficient and backward domestic production, are forced to import food from the world's most substantial exporters). This state of affairs was

contributed to by the activity of world financial institutions, primarily the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Liberalizing the world food market and imposing various quotas and standards on underdeveloped and developing countries have almost destroyed the local agricultural market. Market liberalization has left domestic food producers without state aid and protection, causing them to succumb to more competitive foreign exporters eventually. We must not forget climate change - global warming has resulted in a reduction in arable land and water scarcity, thus reducing the population's ability to meet their basic food needs in significantly underdeveloped and developing countries. 1.2 billion people live in areas where all renewable water capacities are already used to the maximum or have been exceeded, while just as many people do not have access to safe drinking water, and in such a situation by 2025, if this situation does not improve, two-thirds of the world's population will be found. (Reskovic, 2009) Water shortages are also associated with the inability to achieve minimum hygiene conditions, which contributes to the spread of infectious diseases and epidemics, of which the most inferior part of the world's population suffers the most. Vulnerable population groups often get sick and eventually die from neglected diseases due to lack of primary healthcare and unfavorable hygienic conditions. Some of these diseases are leishmaniasis (kala-azar), onchocerciasis (river blindness), Chagas disease, leprosy, schistosomiasis (bilharzia), lymphatic filariasis, African trypanosomiasis (sleep disease), dengue fever, and malaria and tuberculosis are often included in the group. It ultimately results in large international migrations and a tendency to concentrate the Planet's northern hemisphere, posing a social and a significant security risk. The COVID-19 pandemic is triggered by disreputable inequality in the distribution of vaccines. The inequalities stem from bilateral agreements reached by more developed countries with vaccine manufacturers. Health, socioeconomic, legal, and other inequalities represent social injustice and resolve health issues of underprivileged groups that may affect the population's health status as a whole.

Explaining what human security is and why one of these exercises is essential. The mortification of people within a critical security framework and the human rights paradigm is a specific form of aggression. If we go to levels where two

individuals and groups, nations, and states conflict, then that aggression takes the form of conflicts, wars, and irrational racial, religious, or national hatred. Everything is as far removed from dignity as freedom from slavery. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms - the essence of life and protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. Because of the connections between poverty and insecurity, poverty is tackled to determine how peace can be maintained in conflict and fragile countries. As stated in the Millennium Declaration, above all, every step taken toward reducing poverty and achieving broad-based economic growth is a step towards conflict prevention. The first sentence of the preamble to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights speaks of innate dignity, and Article 1 begins: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Moreover, then the very moment of birth is also the first moment of the beginning of the loss of dignity and rights. Biology explained why a newborn human being cries, as the first sound, to the environment in which he arrived.

Theoretically, human rights are classified into three groups, according to the time they were mentioned as a priority and content, i.e., civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, and the right to progress and peace. The human race, primarily in technology, but not only in it, has advanced somewhat since the time of our semi-upright ancestors. Therefore, it is difficult to justify and impossible to prove the claim that "nothing can be done." When a person discovers a "different thought" in himself, the responsibility for not following it is no longer only social, external to the individual; it also becomes his own. As much as those in power, the silent majority is responsible for wars and civilian fatalities. These are the same people who close their eyes to the troubles of others. Only when people begin to feel and react equally to those marginalized rationally does the world have a chance to become a more pleasant abode. Nevertheless, this fact does not lack symbolic value either. The new man is male or female, white or colored, rich or poor, believer or atheist, conservative or radical. He was born at some point in history, under certain circumstances, in a particular family, nation, political system. All these circumstances determine his future as much as the hereditary traits he carries within

himself. These same circumstances will, through the mechanisms of socialization, affect whether a man, born free, will be accessible when he grows up; whether at all his memory of that one moment of freedom will be strong enough, insufficiently destroyed by upbringing and education, that he may - now creating himself - become and remain consciously free and genuinely dignified.

Conclusion

Because of its universality, achieving health equality requires international action at the local and national levels. In underdeveloped fragile societies, the human security concept requires a comprehensive approach to diverse factors, such as the broader socioeconomic imbalances and external international synthesis contributing to the health and socioeconomic insecurity. Adverse economic circumstances must not affect the primary healthcare mechanisms. The right to health is a fundamental precondition for achieving the human security conceptualization supporting stability and community prosperity. Maintaining the most suitable state of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. Health inequality indicates human insecurity. It refers to the unavailability of all resources that enable us to achieve a lifestyle that enables realizing the full potential of health for the individual and freedom of indignity conceptual paradigm. It also refers to the unavailability of information through education and even the unavailability of an identification model. If a man agrees to the status quo, knowing that the determination exists, he consumes himself; those who do not even know it have already been marginalized by others. The human securitization approach should transform the inequitable realm. However, conforming to contemporary questionable ethical aspirations is not how humans can develop potentials, advance a nation, and live without fear, want, and indignity. The specific level of inequality should encourage investment in human capital, contribute to mobility and encourage innovation. Sociopolitical activities in underdeveloped societies should focus on challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Sustainable development programs are valuable for addressing health inequalities and the broader socioeconomic inequalities that lie at their roots. The Covid-19, with its dramatic effects on health, economic growth, employment, and poverty, could

jeopardize progress towards sustainable development goals. The impact can be felt particularly in developing countries. Here, the lack of security and universal health insurance may determine less capacity to treat those infected with the virus and mitigate the economic and social consequences. Furthermore, there should never be an attempt to justify any form of discrimination and violence against women and children on political, social, religious, or cultural grounds or the basis of national or tribal customs. Neoliberalism manifests misplacement to the origins of democratic principles. Global democracy is in crisis, and democratic postulates are under question. After all, neoliberalism lost the expected freedom proponents of neoliberalism forces promised. Migration policies must become more liberal and credible concerning the society's identity, multiculturalism, and cosmopolitanism exemplars. Applications and commitments in launching sustainable progress projects of industry resolutions for financial independence dimensions address practical issues for underdeveloped societies. Significant expenditure in higher education system progression addresses practical issues and demands for those nations.

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