SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD | WORKSHEET
Class 12 - Political Science

1. Which one of the following is **NOT** an example of **'arms control'**? **[1]**

   a) Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II   b) International Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

   c) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty   d) Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty

2. Which of the following is a component of traditional security? **[1]**

   a) Balance of power   b) All of these

   c) Alliance building   d) Preventing war

3. Amnesty International is: **[1]**

   a) a non governmental organisation.   b) Business services

   c) Profitable organisation   d) A governmental organisation

4. Which of the following is a source of insecurity? **[1]**

   a) Human Rights   b) Global Poverty

   c) Alliance Building   d) Balance of Power

5. How many States acceded to Chemical Weapons Conventions? **[1]**

   a) 155   b) 181

   c) 192   d) 102

6. Mention any two human rights in political field. **[1]**

7. Which countries will face problems like floods due to rise in sea level? **[1]**

8. Which among the following would you consider as a traditional security concern/non-traditional security concern/not a threat? **[1]**

   a. The spread of chikungunya/dengue fever

   b. The inflow of workers from a neighbouring nation.

   c. The emergence of a group demanding nationhood for their region.

   d. The emergence of a group demanding autonomy for their region.

   e. A newspaper that is critical of the armed forces in the country.

9. Mention any two new threats to the security of a state. **[1]**

10. Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa. **[1]**

11. State any one measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security. **[1]**

12. How a balance of power can be maintained? **[1]**

13. Mention any two core values of a country. **[1]**

14. Highlight any two threats of a country's security as per traditional notion of security. **[2]**

15. Under the traditional view of security why most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders? **[2]**

16. What is confidence building? How does it function as a means of avoiding violence? **[2]**

17. What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation? **[2]**

18. Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments. **[2]**

19. What are the choices available to a state when its security is threatened according to the traditional security perspective? **[2]**

20. Human security stresses on "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear". Justify the statement. **[2]**

21. List any three new sources of threats to security. **[2]**

22. Write a note on Human Security. **[2]**

23. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security. **[2]**

24. Identify and explain any four new sources of threats to security. **[4]**

25. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism? **[4]**

26. Explain any four components of India's security strategy. **[4]**

27. Write any eight International Conventions passed by the UN to eliminate terrorism. **[4]**

28. What are the differences in the threats that people in the Third World face and those living in the First World face? **[4]**

29. "The secure states do not imply the secure people in itself". Examine the statement. **[4]**

30. What is meant by global poverty? Suggest any two ways to reduce the disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level. **[6]**

31. Define security. Explain the traditional and non-traditional notions of security. **[6]**

32. Give a comparative analysis of Indian expenditure on traditional and non-traditional security. **[6]**

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1. **(b)** International Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

   Explanation: Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. The **Anti-ballistic Missile** (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the United States and the Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack. The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the **Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II** or SALT II and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty** (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

2. **(a)** Balance of power

   Explanation: Traditional security policy has a third component called the **balance of power**. When countries look around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. This is a clue to who might be a threat in the future. Governments are, therefore, very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries.

3. **(a)** a non governmental organisation.

   Explanation: It is an NGO working for the protection of human rights.

4. **(b)** Global Poverty

   Explanation: Global poverty is another source of insecurity. The world population—now at 760 crore— will grow to nearly 1000 crore by the middle of the 21st century. Among the world's poorest countries, the population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

5. **(b)** 181

   Explanation: The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1992 **Chemical Weapons Convention** (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons. More than 155 states acceded to the BWC and **181 states acceded to the CWC.**

6. The two human rights in the political field are:

   1. Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner.
   2. Freedom of speech and expression.

7. Bangladesh, Maldives and Thailand countries will face problems like floods due to rise in sea level.

8. a. Non-traditional

   b. Non-traditional

   c. Traditional

   d. Not a threat

   e. Not a threat

9. The two new threats to the security of a state are :

   1. Terrorism
   2. Poverty

10. Security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa was a military conflict with neighbouring countries.

11. Far more effective measures to deal with terrorism is to devise strategies that involve international cooperation. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national.

12. A balance of power can be maintained by building up one's military power as well as an economic and technological power.

13. Two core values of a country:

    i. Territorial independence.

    ii. Sovereignty.

14. The "Traditional Notion of Security" covers both the internal and external threats of a country's security:

    1. Internal threats include maintenance of internal peace and order and recognise cooperative security to limit violence.
    2. External threats consist of four components i.e. military threats, threat of war, balance of power, alliance building.

15. Under the traditional view of security most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders because the international system is a rather brutal arena in which there is no central authority capable of controlling behaviour. Within a country, the threat of violence is regulated by the government. In world politics, there is no world government or any other acknowledged central authority. The UN is there but it is a creature of its members and has authority only to the extent that the member states allow it to have authority.

16. a. Traditional security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

    b. It works as a means of avoiding violence because the countries tell each other about their military intentions and their military plans. They also tell each other about their forces. They tell about the places where their forces are deployed. All this is to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.

17. Traditional security is closely related with cooperation as it recognizes the need for cooperation to limit violence. This limit directly relates to both means and ends of the war. This is almost universally accepted view that countries should go to war primarily for self-defence or to protect other people from genocide. Armies must avoid killing or hurting non-combatants as well as unarmed and surrendering combatants.

18. The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on. It is correct to say that rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. For example, due to global warming, a sea-level rise of 1.5 - 2.0 meters would flood 20% of Bangladesh, inundate most of the Maldives and threaten nearly half of the population of Thailand. Since these problems are global in nature, international cooperation is vital, even though it is difficult to achieve.

19. When the security of a state is threatened, the government has three basic choices:

    i. To surrender

    ii. To prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level and

    iii. To defend itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether.

    The government may choose to surrender when actually confronted by war, but they will not advertise this as the policy of the country. Therefore, a security policy is concerned with preventing war, which is called deterrence. and with limiting or ending the war, which is called the defence.

20. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. Human security and state security should be- and often are the same thing. But secure states always does not mean secure people. Indeed in the last 100 years, more people are killed by their own governments than by foreign armies.

    1. Proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focuses on violent threats to the individual. 'Freedom from want' refers to economic equality i.e. equal opportunity and economic privileges.

    2. While the 'broad' concept of human security i.e 'Freedom from fear' includes threats from hunger, disease and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

    Thus human security emphasised on economic security and 'threats' to human dignity i.e 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'.

21. The three new sources of threats to security are :

    i. **Health epidemics:** Such as HIV- AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism, and military operations. One country's failure or success in limiting the spread of these diseases affects infections in other countries

    ii. **Terrorism:** It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

    iii. **Global poverty:** Poverty in the South has also led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities, in the North. This has created international political frictions.

22. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. Human security and state security should be- and often are- are the same thing. But secure states always does not mean secure people. Indeed in the last 100 years, more people are killed by their own governments than by foreign armies. The proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focuses on violent threats to the individual. While the 'broad' concept of human security includes threats from hunger, disease and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined. It has also emphasized on economic security and 'threats' to human dignity. It includes:

    i. To protect citizens from foreign attack.

    ii. To protect from individual economic threats.

    iii. To secure people from violence.

iv. To protect human dignity also.

23. Two threats as per the traditional notion of security are :

    i. The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
    ii. The balance of power which means some countries are bigger and stronger than other countries.

24. The new sources of threat to security:

    i. Terrorism: It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately.
    ii. Health epidemics: Such as like HIV- AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. One country's failure or success in limiting the spread of these diseases affects infections in other countries.
    iii. Human Rights: While there is broad agreement on the classification, there is no agreement on which set of rights should be considered as universal human rights, nor what the international community should do when rights are being violated.
    iv. Global poverty: Poverty in the South has also led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities, in the North. This has created international political frictions.

25. The reasons behind the rise of international terrorism are :

    i. **US Hegemony:** US policy of interference and its intentions of spreading its hegemony across the world has been vehemently opposed by the people of Iran, Iraq, Cuba, Palestine, etc and the same is also responsible for the spread of terrorism across the globe.
    ii. **Islamic Fundamentalism:** Orthodoxy, religious fundamentalism and narrow-mindedness which preaches antagonistic feeling among different communities is responsible for this growth of International terrorism.
    iii. **Failure of UN and other International Body:** The UNO has remained merely a debating forum under the influence of major world powers and opinions and wishes of developing countries have been largely ignored. The same is responsible for the growth of International terrorism.
    iv. **Uneven growth of economy:** Some part of the world is overdeveloped whereas the major part of the world has remained underdeveloped and people in these countries are facing the problems of rampant unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, poverty etc. Suffering of people in these countries is also responsible for the growth of International terrorism.

26. The security strategy of India involves four components :

    i. **Strengthening military capability:** This is the very first component of Indian security strategy because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbors as Pakistan in 1947-48,1965,1971, 1999 and China in 1962. In the South Asian region, India is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries so India first tested a nuclear device in 1974 was justified.
    ii. **Strengthening International Norms and Institutions:** India's first Prime Minister J. L. Nehru supported Asian solidarity, disarmament, decolonization and the UN as a forum to settle down the international conflict. India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction.
    iii. **Internal security:** The very third components of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as the Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab, and Kashmir among others have, from time to time, sought to break away from India.
    iv. **Development of economy:** India wants to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizen are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist. A democratically elected government is supposed to combine economic growth with human development without any demarcation between the rich and the poor.

27. International Conventions to Curb Terrorism:

    i. The UN convention on offences and certain acts committed on Board Aircraft (1963).
    ii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971).
    iii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft (1970).
    iv. The UN convention on the prevention and punishment of aims against international protected people (to outlaw attacks of senior government officials and diplomats) (1973).
    v. The UN convention against the taking of Hostages.
    vi. The UN convention on the physical protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
    vii. The UN protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation supplementary to the convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation (1988).
    viii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation (1988).

28. The differences in the threats that people in the Third World face and those living in the First World face are as given below:

     i. The Third World countries face threats not only from outside their borders, mostly from neighbours but also from within. On the other hand, most of the First World countries, faced no serious threats from groups or communities living within those borders. These countries faced threats only from outside their borders.

     ii. New states of the Third World face threats from separatist movements which wanted to form an independent country. Sometimes such movements got help from neighbouring countries. There was no threat in the First World countries.

     iii. The major threat the people of the third world faces is the environmental threat, the rise in global warming has increased the sea level that some islands face the threat of being washed off. Whereas the first world people did not face such a threat.

29.   i. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. But secure states always does not mean secure people. Indeed in the last 100 years, more people are killed by their own governments than by foreign armies.

     ii. The proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focuses on violent threats to the individual.

     iii. While the 'broad' concept of human security includes threats from hunger, disease and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

     iv. It has also emphasized on economic security and 'threats' to human dignity i.e., 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'.

30. Global poverty is another source of insecurity as described below :

     i. World population will grow from 650 crores to 700-800 crore in next 25 years.

     ii. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

     iii. Among the poorest countries, the population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period.

     iv. Poverty leads to large scale migration to seek a better life. This has created international political frictions

Two ways to reduce the disparity between the poor and rich at the global level are:

     i. **Quality education:** Provides children knowledge and life skills to realize their full potential. Education is a means through which employable skills are imparted. To remove poverty globally, governments must ensure quality education to each and every child. Education is a liberating force which liberates people from poverty, suppression, exploitation, etc.

     ii. **Economic and social security:** To overcome poverty, communities around the world must be provided with economic and social securities they need to thrive. Government across the globe must extend basic health care, education, housing, pension, disability insurance, survivor benefits, and unemployment insurance to families living in poverty. Apart from these, people living in poverty must be ensured to have the skills and knowledge they need to secure a livelihood and support their families.

31. **Definition of Security:** Security, in its broad sense, implies freedom from threats. However, security identifies only with extremely dangerous threats-threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we failed to do something to deal with the situation.

Traditional Notion of Security: In the traditional notion of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. Military action endangers the lives of general citizens. Security policy is related to preventing war, which is called deterrence, and with limiting or ending the war, which is known as defence. It has a third component called the balance of power. To maintain a balance of power, one has to build up military power. However, economic and technological power is equally significant since they are the basis for military power. Alliance building is the 4th component of traditional security. However, alliances are made on national interests and can change when national interests change.

In this way, in the traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders. Albeit, traditional security must also relate itself to internal security. However, sometimes the internal and external threats to security merged. Now, internal wars make up more than 95% of all armed conflicts. Therefore, for the new states, external wars presented a serious challenge to their security.

Non-traditional Notions of Security: Non-traditional notions of security may go beyond military threats to have a broad range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. In this process, they question the other three elements of security i.e., what is being secured, from what kind of threats and the approach to security. However, in the nontraditional notions, the referent is expanded. In this way, non-traditional views of security are known as 'global security' or 'human security'.

32. India spends more on traditional security than non-traditional because of the following reasons:

     i. India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours as Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and China in 1962.

     ii. India's first tested nuclear device in 1974. Though India has made efforts to develop its economy and an individual's security from poverty but still it is lagging behind even now and we are supposed to make more efforts.

     iii. In South Asian Region, India is surrounded by nuclear armed countries. Hence, India's decision to conduct nuclear test in 1990 was justified to safeguard national security.