

Very Short Answer

Q.1. Clarify the traditional conception of security.

[CBSE Delhi 2013]

Or

Define the traditional security.

[CBSE (AI) 2014]

Ans. In the traditional conception of the security, 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 value of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Q.2. How is balance of power a key component of traditional security policy?

[CBSE (AI) 2012]

Ans. Balance of power is a key component of traditional security policy. 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. That is why, government of one country is concerned with maintaining a balance of the power with the government of another country.

Q.3. Mention any two components of security policy of India.

[CBSE Delhi 2011]

Ans. Following are the two components of security policy of India:

1. To secure the entire country and to maintain unity in the country.
2. Not to compromise that might affect sovereignty, dignity and economic interests of the country.

Q.4. What is meant by war? Does war provide security to people?

Ans. War means bloodshed and huge destruction. War does not provide security to people. It rather causes death, orphans, diseases, widows and destruction.

Q.5. What are the three choices a country has during the situation of war?

Ans. Following are the choices a country has during war:

1. To surrender

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

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

Q.6. What do you mean by non-traditional notions of security?

Ans. Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. The entire human kind needs security, not just individuals or states according to the supporters of nontraditional notions of security. List of threatening humankind involves epidemic, famine and natural calamity.

Q.7. Which treaties were signed by US and USSR for arm control?

Ans. Following treaties were signed by US and USSR:

1. Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty
2. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
3. Strategic Arm Reduction Treaty
4. Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

Q.8. Elaborate any one point to deal with terrorism as a new source of security threat.

[CBSE Delhi 2011]

Ans. In order to deal with terrorism an established perspective of life should be developed as compared to castes, religion and nationality. Moral values should be taught to people. They should be inspired to adopt values such as friendship, kindness and cooperation. They should be prevented from the influence of destructive powers.

Q.9. Who are involved in the oriented security cooperation at international level?

Ans. Different countries and organisations at national and international levels such as UNO, WHO, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and social organisations such as Red Cross, etc. can be included in the oriented security cooperation at international level.

Q.10. How are human rights divided into three types?

Ans. Human rights have come to be classified into three types:

1. Political rights
2. Economic and Social rights

3. The rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.

Q.11. Write short note on Global Poverty.

Ans. Global Poverty is another source of insecurity. World Population - now at 650 crore will reach 700 to 800 crore within 25 years and may eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Currently, half of the World's population growth occurs in just six countries— India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Among the World's poorest countries, population is expected to be 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 group get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor state and poor groups get poorer.