



Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (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, those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them.

Questions

1. What is arms control treaty?
2. Was NPT an arms control treaty? Why?
3. What was the intention behind regulation of NPT?

Answer:

1. To regulate the acquisition or development of weapons among countries.
2. Yes, because it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons to protect world from large scale destruction.
3. It did not abolish nuclear weapons rather it limited the number of countries that could have them.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Global poverty is another source of insecurity. World population- now at 650 crore- will reach 700 to 800 crore within 25 years and many eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Currently, half 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 triple in 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. puui O ta tco CUJ.IL puux gi u upo get puui d.

Questions

1. Name the countries expected to occur half the world's population growth.
2. Mention two reasons to make rich states more richer.
3. What makes poor countries more poorer?

Answer:

1. India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia.
2. (i) High per capita income (ii) Low population growth.
3. Low income and high population growth.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

Answer: At its most basic, security implies freedom from threats. Human existence and the life of a country are full of threats. We generally say that only those things that threaten 'core values' should be regarded as being of interest in discussions of security.

Thus, security relates only to extremely dangerous threats — threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation.

India's security strategy has four broad components which have been used in a varying combination from time to time:

- (i) The first component was strengthening its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours — Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and China in 1962. Since it is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region, India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security.
- (ii) The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- (iii) The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as Nagaland, Mizoram, the Punjab and Kashmir among others have from time to time sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system.
- (iv) There has been an attempt in India to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.

2. Give a comparative analysis of Indian expenditure on traditional and non- traditional security.

Answer: India spends more on traditional security than non-traditional because

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

3. Mention and explain the components and India's security strategy.

Answer: India has faced traditional military and non-traditional threats to its security that have emerged from within as well as outside its borders. Its security strategy has four broad components i.e.:

1. To Strengthen its Military Capabilities:

Because:

- (a) India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours, as Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and China in 1962.
- (b) 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.
- (c) India first tested nuclear device in 1974.

2. To Strengthen International Norms and International Institutions:

- (a) India's first Prime Minister J.L. Nehru supported Asian solidarity, disarmament, decolonisation and the UN as a forum to settle down international conflict.
- (b) India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime to enjoy same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction.
- (c) It used non-alignment to help to carve out an area of place outside the blocs.
- (d) India signed Kyoto Protocol in 1997 to be a part of roadmap for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.

3. To Meet Security Challenges within the Country:

(a) Several militant groups from areas such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab, Kashmir have sought to break away from India.

(b) India makes efforts to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system by providing freedom of speech and expression alongwith the right to vote.

4. To Develop its Economy:

(a) India develops the way to lift vast mass of citizens out of poverty, misery and huge economic inequalities.

(b) A democratically elected government is supposed to combine economic growth with human development without any demarcation between the rich and the poor.

4. Explain the areas of operation of non- traditional notion of security.

Answer: Non-traditional concept of security includes human and global security covering a wide range of threats affecting human existence:

1. It does not cover only the states but also the individuals and communities also.

2. It emphasises on security on nature of threat and right approach to deal with the threat. Its sources can be identified as follows:

1. Terrorism refers to political violence to target civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government.

2. Human Rights refer to basic conditions which an individual is supposed to enjoy as a human being as political rights, freedom of speech and expression, economic rights, social and civil rights to lead an honourable and dignified life.

3. Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries.

4. Health epidemics is a very serious threat to country's security because severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (ARS), HIV-AIDS, bird flue diseases spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations.

5. Write a note on Arms control.

Answer: Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons by adopting following measures:

1. The Anti Ballistic Missiles Treaty in 1992 stopped the US and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles to limit large scale production.

2. Other arms control treaties were also signed i.e. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and Nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) to limit the weapons which many bring large scale destruction.

3. NPT regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons in 1968.

4. NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons rather it limited number of countries that could have them.

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