



Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

1. Suggest any one effective step which would limit war or violence between countries.

Answer: An effective step may be in the form of cooperative security only that involves international cooperation which may be bilateral, regional, continental or global which depends on the nature of the threat and the willingness, and ability of countries to respond to limit war or violence cooperative security place at national and international levels.

2. Highlight any two threats of a country's security at per traditional notion of security.

Or

Explain traditional concept of security.

Answer: The "Traditional Notion of Security" covers both the external and internal threats of a country's security. External threats consist of four components i.e. military threats, threat of war, balance of power, alliance building. Internal threats include maintenance of internal peace and order and recognise cooperative security to limit violence.

3. Write a note on Human Security.

Answer: Human Security refers to the protecting people more than protection of states which includes:

1. To protect citizens from foreign attack.
2. To secure people from violence.
3. To protect from individual economic threats.
4. To protect human dignity also.

4. What is military threat?

Answer: Military threat refers to military action from another country to endanger the core values of country's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Military action often targets the men and women i.e. ordinary citizens.

5. Mention some human rights.

Answer: Human rights are the basic conditions which an individual is supposed to be entitled as a human being for all round development. These rights have been categorised as follows:

1. Political rights
2. Freedom of speech and expression
3. Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner.
4. Economic rights
5. Social and civil rights
6. Rights of indigenous minorities

6. Human security stresses on "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear". Justify the statement.

Answer:

1. 'Freedom from want' refers to economic equality i.e. equal opportunity and economic privileges.
2. 'Freedom from fear' refers to protection from hunger, disease, natural disaster, military threats, genocide and terrorism.

7. Explain Non-traditional concept 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 the states only but also the individual and communities.
2. It emphasises on security on nature of threat and right approach to deal with the threat.

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

1. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.

Answer:

(a) To strengthen its military capabilities:

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

(ii) In South Asian region, India is surrounded by nuclear armed countries.

(b) To strengthen international norms and institutions:

(i) India's first Prime Minister J.L. Nehru supported Asian solidarity, disarmament, decolonisation and the UN as a forum to settle down international conflict.

(ii) It used non-alignment to help to carry out an area of peace outside the blocs.

(c) To meet security challenges within country:

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

(ii) India has made efforts to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system by providing freedom of speech and expression along with the right to vote.

(d) To develop its economy:

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

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

2. Identify and explain any four new sources of threats to security.

Answer: Four new sources of threats to security can be identified as follows:

1. Terrorism is a war against democracy and a crime against humanity. It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government. It has become a global phenomena because even superpower is not free from terrorist attacks.

2. Human rights are those basic conditions which an individual is supposed to enjoy as a human being. These rights include political rights, freedom of speech and expression, economic rights, social and civil rights and rights of indigenous people to lead as 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 a country's security because severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), HIV-AIDS, bird flu etc. diseases spread across countries through migration business, tourism and military operations.

3. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.

Answer: Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries. It is a source of insecurity because:

1. Half the world's population growth occurs in just six countries- India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia, considered developing countries and even in poorest countries population is expected to triple in next 50 years.

2. Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the northern and southern countries of the world.

3. Poverty in south has also led a large migration to seek a better

economic opportunities in the north.

4. All these created international political friction as international law and norms make a distinction between migrants and refugees as they do not get ready to accept migrants.

4. Which third weapon both the superpowers did not want to give up under the concept of disarmament?

Answer: Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons i.e. the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons. Despite the US and Soviet Union were not ready to give up the third type of weapons of mass-destruction namely nuclear weapons.

5. "The secure states do not imply the secure people in itself".

Examine the statement.

Answer: The secure states are supposed to protect their people from individual in security also rather the territorial security only. Hence they are required to provide security from foreign attack hunger, diseases and natural disasters etc. because it destructs the people rather more than a war.

***** END *****