3. Explain the reasons for India's claim for the permanent membership in the UN Security Council?

- India is a growing economic power in the world

- India is the second most populous country in the world.

- India is the world's largest democratic country.

- India has participated in all of the initiatives of the UN.

- India's role in the UN's peacekeeping efforts is a long and substantial one.

- India is a regular financial contributor to the UN.

4. Which are the chief agencies of UNO

- World Health Organisation (WHO)

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which is the prime objective of United Nations? Maintain peace and security in the world

2. Where is The International Court of Justice located? Hague (Netherlands).

3. Which agency of UN concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology? International Atomic Energy Agency

4. Which was the successor of General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs? World Trade Organization (WTO)

5. Name of the Non-Governmental Organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. Amnesty International

6. which is the international Non-Governmental Organisation involved in research and advocacy on human rights. Human Rights Watch

7. UN day celebrate on - October 24

CHAPTER-16 SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

1. Define security. Explain traditional concept of security.

Security implies freedom from all the threats either external or internal. The traditional notion of security covers both the external threats and internal security of a country.

a. External threats- External threats consist of the threat of war from outside the country. Thus it concerned with the use, or threat of the use of military force. There are different components of security policy to prevent external threats such as **deterrence** (concerned with preventing war) **defense** (limiting or ending war), **balance of power**, **alliance, disarmament, arms control etc.**

b. Internal security- Internal security concerns the violence or the threat of violence inside the borders of the nation. Thus Internal security concerned maintenance of internal peace and order by the government.

2. Explain Non-traditional concept of Security.

The non-traditional concept of security concerns a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. It covers not only the states but also individual and communities. Non-traditional views of security have been called '**human security**' or '**global security**'.

Human Security -Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. The concept of human security not only protect individual from violent threats but also from other threats such as hunger, disease, natural disasters etc. Now it also encompasses economic security and threats to human dignity. In other words, broadest formulation of human security agenda includes 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear', respectively.

Global Security- The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, terrorism, health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu and so on. No country can resolve these problems alone.

3. What are the new threats of security in accordance with the non-traditional conceptions of security?

Following are the new threats of security in accordance with the non-traditional conceptions of security.

- **Terrorism**- Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. Terrorist groups seek to change a political condition by force or threat of force.

- **Human rights violations**- It includes the violation of political, economic and social rights as well as the rights of colonised people, indigenous minorities etc.

- **Global poverty**- Global poverty is the another sourse of insecurity. It refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing countries.

- **Health epidemics**- Health epidemics is a serious threat to a country's security because diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), HIV-AIDS, bird flu etc. spread across countries.

CHAPTER-17 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. What were the outcomes of Rio-Summit 1992?

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in **Rio de Janeiro** (Brazil) in June **1992**. This was also called the **Earth Summit**. The summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. It made the cooperation of states to conserve, protect and restore earth's ecosystems. Following are the outcomes of Rio-Summit.

- Rio-Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry and recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.

- Consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility (Sustainable development).

- Accepted the special needs of the developing countries in the application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law (common but differentiated responsibilities)

2. What is meant by 'Sustainable Development'?

It is an approach of development which combining economic growth with ecological responsibility.

3. What is meant by Global Commons?

There are some areas of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state. They include atmosphere, Antarctica, ocean floor and outer space. These are known as global commons.

4. What is meant by 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'?

The developed countries argued that everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries feel that much of the ecological degradation are the product of industrial development of the developed countries. Hence, they must also take more responsibility. Moreover, the developing countries are in the process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions imposed on the developed countries. Thus, special needs of the developing countries must be considered in the application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

5. What is Kyoto Protocol?

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluorocarbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming. It has disastrous consequences for life on Earth. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan. Kyoto protocol was based on the principles set out in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992.

6. Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

- India signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.

- At the G-8 meeting in June 2005 India argued that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries.

- India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first priorities of the developing countries.

- India opposed the discussion in the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) about introducing binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries

- India demanded that the developed countries should provide financial resources and clean technologies to developing countries to meet the existing commitments under UNFCCC.

- India demanded that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environmental issues.

7. Describe the measures adopted by India to improve the environment.

- India's National Auto-fuel policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.

- The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.

- Electricity Act, 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

- Importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies.

- National Mission on Biodiesel using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-12.

CHAPTER- 18 GLOBALISATION

1.What is Globalization?

Globalization is a process of flawing ideas, people, capital, commodities, technologies, services etc. from one part of the world to another. The crucial element of Globalization is the 'worldwide interconnectedness'. Globalization is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations.

2. What are the political consequences of Globalization?

- Globalization reduces the capacity of the state.

- Multinational companies influenced the decisions and policies of the government.

- Market becomes the prime concern to set down economic and social priorities.

- Replacement of old welfare state into minimalist state.

- Enhanced technologies facilitate the government to collect information about its citizens for better administration.

3. What are the economic consequences of Globalization?

- Greater trade in commodities across the globe.

- Restrictions on importing goods have been reduced.

- Easy flow of capital across countries enhanced foreign investment.

- Flow of ideas across national boundaries such as spread of internet