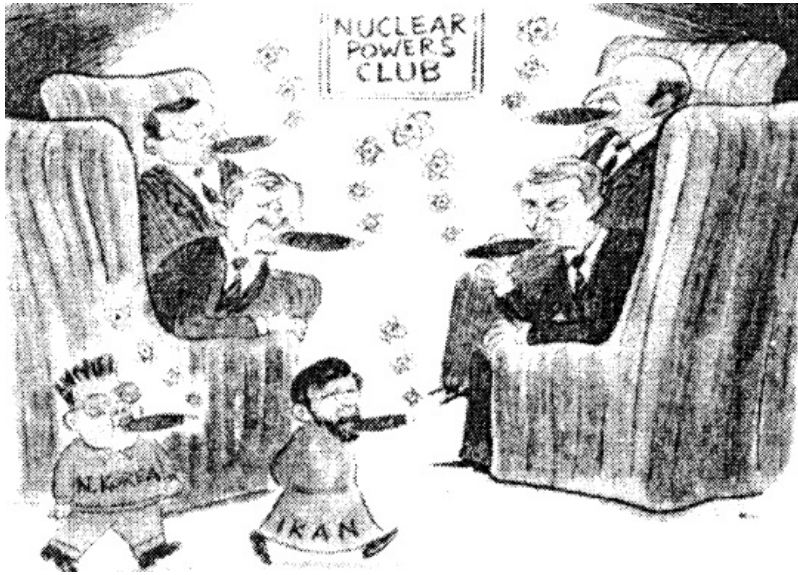


### **CBSE Test Paper 04**

#### **Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-7 Security in the Contemporary World 4)**

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1. Which of the following CWC stands for?
  - a. Chemical Weapons Convention
  - b. Convention on weapon of chemical
  - c. Carbon weapon convention
  - d. Convention on weapon for children
2. What is the Balance of power?
3. What is meant by social safety nets?
4. Which are the two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion?
5. Explain the traditional concept of 'security'.
6. Mention any four threats, except war, to human security.
7. Mention any two human rights in the political field.
8. Describe the various concepts of human security.
9. What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security.
10. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.
11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:
  - i. How do the big powers react when new countries claim nuclear status?
  - ii. On what basis can we say that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't be?



12. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
- Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world. Within the South, disparities have also sharpened, as a few countries have managed to slow down population growth and raise incomes while others have failed to do so. For example, most of the world's armed conflicts now take place in sub-Saharan Africa, which is also the poorest region of the world. At the turn of the 21st century, more people were being killed in wars in this region than in the rest of the world combined.

**Questions:**

- i. What are the reasons for the disparity in the Southern countries of the world?
  - ii. Where does the world's armed conflicts in a great number take place? What is the reason for this?
  - iii. In what ways are the Northern countries of the world different from the Southern countries?
13. Which security threats need cooperation among states? How cooperative security is implemented?

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#### Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-7 Security in the Contemporary World 4)

#### Answer

1. a. Chemical Weapons Convention

Explanation: In 1992, the chemical Weapons Convention was signed to disarming the nations.

2. Balance of power is an application of the checks and balance theory of domestic politics to international politics. It is equalisation of power between different states.
3. Social safety nets are security to all women, men, and children and to protect the interest of society as a whole and its values. These are changeable with the time, circumstance and ideology ruling the minds of people and their institutions including the Governments.
4. The two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion are:
- i. Confidence building: Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.
  - ii. Disarmament: It involves giving up certain types of weapons.
5. In the traditional concept of 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 values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. In traditional security; force is both the principle threat to security and the principle means of achieving security.
6. The four threats to human security are :
- i. Global poverty
  - ii. Terrorism
  - iii. Migration
  - iv. Human rights violation
7. The two human rights in the political field are:
- i. Right to freedom of speech: Every citizen has the right to express his ideas freely.

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This can be done in two ways, i.e., by speaking and by writing. Therefore, freedom of speech and expression has been guaranteed.

- ii. Right to assemble peacefully: The citizens have the rights to assemble to express their ideas and to understand the views of others. But they can assemble only peacefully and without arms.

8. Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.

- i. All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. The narrow concept of human security focuses on violent threats to individuals. The broad concept of human security argues that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters.
- ii. Human security policy, they argue, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence. In its broadest formulation, the human security agenda also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity'. Put differently, the broadest formulation stresses what has been called 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear' respectively.

9. Traditional notion of external security means the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The very origin of this kind of insecurity is another nation, which by threatening the military action perils the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens. The two components are :

- i. **Balance of power:** Not every country is equal in terms of power. When other countries are looked around, it can be judged easily that who is a threat for our nation in the coming future. Some nations are bigger and stronger in comparison to others. The governments have to be very careful regarding the balance of power between nations, as at some point of time in future any government can opt to be aggressive.
- ii. **Deterrence:** It is concerned with the prevention of war. It is a strategy intended to dissuade an adversary from taking an action which is not yet started.

10. The security strategy of India involves four components :

- i. **Strengthening military capability:** This is the very first component of Indian

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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.
11. i. The big powers react in a violent way because new countries with nuclear weapons may threaten their supremacy in world politics. They try to pressurise them in one way or the other. For example, when India conducted nuclear test in 1974 and then in 1998 that was followed by Pakistan, the international community was extremely critical of the tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan.
- ii. Countries with nuclear weapons can be trusted on the following grounds:
- a. If it declares that it will use its nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
  - b. It accepts the policy of 'no first use' as India has done.
  - c. The countries which use nuclear weapons for suppressing other countries or for war purposes cannot be trusted.
12. i. The reasons for the disparity in the Southern countries of the world are given below:
- a. Here, the population of several countries have increased rapidly.

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- b. Besides, per capita income in these countries is below the expectation.
    - ii. The world's armed conflicts in great number take place in sub-Saharan Africa. The reasons for this are given below:
      - a. This region is the poorest region of the world.
      - b. The population increase in this region is quite high.
      - c. The per capita income in the region remained below the expectation.
    - iii. The Southern countries of the world are different from the Northern countries in the following ways:
      - a. The population in the Southern countries of the world is increasing rapidly.
      - b. The per capita income in these countries is very low which has produced the poor in great number.
  - 13.
    - i. Non-traditional threats such as global warming, bird flu - require cooperation rather than military confrontation. These threats cannot be faced by any single country. For example, the threat of global warming and epidemics cannot be solved by any single country.
    - ii.
      - a. Cooperation may be bilateral, regional, continental or global. It would depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of the countries to respond.
      - b. **International Organisations:** the UN, World Health Organisation, the World Bank and other institutions - also play a significant role in cooperative security.
      - c. **Non-governmental Organisations:** Amnesty International, the Red Cross, etc play an important role in it.
      - d. Great personalities like Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela are also involved in it.
    - iii. Force is used as a last resort under cooperative security particularly against those governments that kill their own people or ignore the miseries of their poor population.