1. Who was the master mind behind Mumbai attack known as 26/11?
   a. Zaki Ur Rehman Malik
   b. Zaki Ur Rehman lakhwi
   c. Osama bin Laden
   d. Jais e Muhammad

2. What did the BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 decide?

3. Define cooperative security.

4. What is the criterion for declaring an issue as a security problem?

5. State any one measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

6. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? Which category would the creation and sustenance of alliances belong to?

7. What is the basis of alliances? When do they change? Give an example in support of your answer.

8. Explain the concept of human security.

9. Write a short note on the traditional notion of internal security.

10. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism?

11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:
    Question

    i. What does the above picture show?
    ii. Describe the importance of oil in resource geopolitics?
    iii. Which is the most important resource in global strategy?

Speech bubble: NOW THAT WE'VE DESTROYED YOUR COUNTRY, YOU CAN PAY US TO REBUILD IT.

Speech bubble: WE ACCEPT NATURAL RESOURCES, LIKE OIL, AS PAYMENT.

12. 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 26 years and many eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Currently, half the world 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 poof groups get poorer.

Questions

   i. Name the countries expected to occur half the world's population growth.
  ii. Mention two reasons to make rich states richer.
 iii. What makes poor countries poorer?

13. What is meant by global poverty? Suggest any two ways to reduce the disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level.

1. b. Zaki Ur Rehman lakhwi

    Explanation: He was the master mind behind the attack of Mumbai

2. The first multilateral disarmament treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 decided to ban the development, production, possession and stockpiling of biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

3. Cooperative security is the involvement of international cooperation depending on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both national and International Organisations – the UN, World Health Organisation, the World Bank and other institutions – also play a significant role in cooperative security.

4. An issue must share a minimum common criterion of threatening the very existence of the referent though the precise nature of this threat may be different. For example, global warming is a threat to the Maldives but HIV-AIDS for Botswana. In 1994 the Tutsi tribe in Rwanda faced a threat to its existence from the rival Hutu tribe when 5 lakhs of its people were killed by them.

5. Far more effective measures to deal with terrorism is to devise strategies that involve international cooperation. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national.

6. a. Under traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source is of this danger is another country that takes military action and endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens. On the other hand, non-traditional security includes a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security' or ' global security'. Non-traditional security consists of dangers such as terrorism, human rights, global poverty and health epidemics.

b. The creation and sustenance of alliances belong to the category of traditional security.

7. i. An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. Alliances are based on national interests of a country.

ii. Alliances can change with the change in national interests change. For example, the US-backed Islamic militants in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, but later attacked them when Al Qaeda- a group of Islamic militants led by Osama bin Laden- launched terrorist strikes against America on 11 September 2001. The US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the attack, mainly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

8. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. Though human security and state security are often considered the same, secure states do not mean secure people. Protection of citizens from foreign attack is the necessary condition for the security of people, but not a sufficient one. During the last 100 years, there have been more killing by their own governments rather than foreign armies.
According to proponents (supporters) of human security, the basic goal is the protection of individuals. There are, however, differences over the threats from which individuals are to be protected. There are basically two categories of proponents. These are:

   i. Narrow concept: Proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to the individual.
   ii. Broad concept: The 'broad' concept of human security includes threats from hunger, disease and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

9. Internal security relates to peace and order within the country. It is important because a country faces external violence from outside its borders if it is not secure inside its borders. The problem of internal security does not exist in most of the European country. It exists in the third world countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The newly independent states faced threats from separatist movements that wanted to form independent countries. Sometimes a neighbour might help or instigate an internal separatist movement leading to tensions between the two

neighbouring countries. Internal wars constitute 95 percent of all armed conflicts fought anywhere in the world. Between 1946 and 1991, there was a twelve-fold rise in the number of civil wars. So the internal security is also a challenge to the security of the newly independent countries.

10. The reasons behind the rise of international terrorism are :

    i. **US Hegemony:** US policy of interference and its intentions of spreading its hegemony across the world has been vehemently opposed by the people of Iran, Iraq, Cuba, Palestine, etc and the same is also responsible for the spread of terrorism across the globe.

    ii. **Islamic Fundamentalism:** Orthodoxy, religious fundamentalism and narrow-mindedness which preaches antagonistic feeling among different communities is responsible for this growth of International terrorism.

    iii. **Failure of UN and other International Body:** The UNO has remained merely a debating forum under the influence of major world powers and opinions and wishes of developing countries have been largely ignored. The same is responsible for the growth of International terrorism.

    iv. **Uneven growth of economy:** Some part of the world is overdeveloped whereas the major part of the world has remained underdeveloped and people in these countries are facing the problems of rampant unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, poverty etc. Suffering of people in these countries is also responsible for the growth of International terrorism.

11. i. The above picture shows the way neocolonialism works. Firstly, a country attacks and destroys and then takes control or accepts natural resources such as oil for rebuilding it.

    ii. Oil is a portable and indispensable fuel. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it as has happened in West Asia and Central Asia. West Asia particularly the Gulf Region accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production. It has about 64 percent of the planet's known reserves. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves and is the single largest producer. Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia but actually it might be far larger. Iraq's invasion by the US was motivated by objectives such as controlling Iraqi oilfields and installing a regime friendly to the US.

   iii. Oil continues to be the most important resource in global strategy.

12.

    i. The countries expected to occur half the world's population growth are India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

   ii. The two reasons to make rich states richer are:

  iii. Low income and high population growth make poor countries poorer.

     a. High per capita income.
     b. Low population growth.

13. Global poverty is another source of insecurity as described below:

Two ways to reduce the disparity between the poor and rich at the global level are:

    i. World population will grow from 650 crores to 700-800 crore in next 25 years.

   ii. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

  iii. Among the poorest countries, the population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period.

  iv. Poverty leads to large scale migration to seek a better life. This has created international political frictions

   v. **Quality education:** Provides children knowledge and life skills to realize their full potential. Education is a means through which employable skills are imparted. To remove poverty globally, governments must ensure quality education to each and every child. Education is a liberating force which liberates people from poverty, suppression, exploitation, etc.

  vi. **Economic and social security:** To overcome poverty, communities around the world must be provided with economic and social securities they need to thrive. Government across the globe must extend basic health care, education, housing, pension, disability insurance, survivor benefits, and unemployment insurance to families living in poverty. Apart from these, people living in poverty must be ensured to have the skills and knowledge they need to secure a livelihood and support their families.