

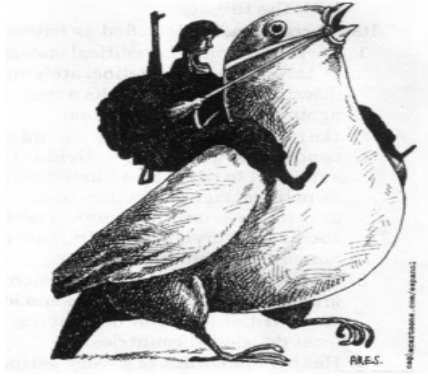
CBSE Test Paper 03

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

1. Which of the following will be greatly affected with global warming?
 - a. Nepal
 - b. India
 - c. Bhutan
 - d. Maldives
2. Mention any two examples of global public goods.
3. How a balance of power can be maintained?
4. Which is the greatest danger to a security as per traditional notion of security?
5. Is terrorism a traditional or non-traditional threat to security?
6. What is confidence building? How does it function as a means of avoiding violence?
7. Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defence have limited usage against contemporary security threats to states. Explain the statement.
8. Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security policy. How could a state achieve this balance?
9. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.
10. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.
11. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. What message does the cartoon convey?
- iii. What does the pigeon and man with goods symbolise?



12. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

- i. What is meant by national security?
- ii. Explain the traditional notion of security.
- iii. Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.

13. What do you understand by the term terrorism? What are its characteristics?

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Answer

1. d. Maldives

Explanation:

Maldives is an island country.

2. The two examples of global public goods are:

i. Community centre.

ii. A park or a river.

3. A balance of power can be maintained by building up one's military power as well as an economic and technological power.

4. As per traditional notion of security, it is from military threats which lies in another country to endanger the core values of independence, sovereignty and territorial integration of a country.

5. It is a non-traditional threat to security.

6.

a. Traditional security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

b. It works as a means of avoiding violence because the countries tell each other about their military intentions and their military plans. They also tell each other about their forces. They tell about the places where their forces are deployed. All this is to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.

7. The contemporary security threats to states are terrorism, violation of human rights, global poverty, large scale migration to seek a better life, health epidemics and so on. Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defence have limited usage against these threats because these threats require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military

force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights, but it is difficult to see what force would do to help alleviate poverty, manage migration and refugee movements, and to control health epidemics. More effective is to devise strategies that involve international cooperation.

8. The balance of power is the third components of traditional security policy. It means that not every country is equal in terms of power. The Balance of Power is an equalisation of power between different states. When a country looks around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. It can be judged easily that who is a threat for our nation in the coming future.

For instance, a neighboring country may not be preparing to attack. In fact, there is no strong reason for war or attack to happen. But the fact that the country is strong and bigger is a kind of symbol that it will attack in future if circumstances arise. On the basis of speculation, governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. It is important to maintain a favorable balance of power with the countries with whom they have differences and with those they have had issues in the past.

The state/nation can achieve the balance of power in the following way :

- i. Building up one's military power is essential to have a balance of power. Hence, this can be achieved by building alliances.
- ii. Developing economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power.

9. The components of India's security strategy:

- i. Strengthening its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
- ii. Strengthening international norms and international institutions to protect its interests.
- iii. The third component of Indian security is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.
- iv. There has been an attempt in India to developed 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.

10.

Internal Notion	External Notion
Internal Security refers to upholding national law and maintenance of peace, law and order within a country's territory.	External Security refers to security against aggression by foreign countries.
Internal Security comes within the realm of Ministry of Home Affairs in India.	External Security comes under Ministry of Defense.
Internal security mainly concerned with maintaining internal peace and order. And protecting the country from separatist threats from within.	The external notion of security is concerned with protecting sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity from military threats of another country.
Internal notion of traditional security includes- (i) Separatist movements. (ii) Internal wars.	External notion of traditional security includes- (i) Danger to a country from military threats. (ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power.
Internal wars and conflicts now make up more than 95 percent of all armed conflicts fought anywhere in the world.	Although External security threats still have been the major concern for governments, however, the frequency of war between countries has been reduced greatly now.
Internal security problems and threats can be regulated by an acknowledged central authority that is government.	In the case of external security conflicts, war, and threats there is no acknowledged central authority that stands above everyone else. UNO authority is only to the extent that member state allows.

11. i. The given cartoon represent the movement of Peace Keeping Force i.e.pigeon (White), a symbol of peace and an army personnel is flying it.
ii. Peace Keeping Forces are also supposed to bear arms to initiate peace.

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- iii. Pigeon symbolises peace and a man with goods symbolises maintenance of peace at a place where threat has occurred.
12. i. Security is the absence of threats.
- ii. In traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source of this danger is another country which by treating military action endangers the core value of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens.
- iii. The two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country were:
- a. To have a strong army equipped with weapons.
- b. To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare.
13. Terrorism is a forceful and unlawful method to extort, snatch, loot and dodge people and Governments for selfish-gains. It is manifested by violent criminal acts of blasts, hijackings, attacks, killings, blackmailing, intimidation etc. Till it succeeds in replacing the legitimate rule, it runs a parallel rule to make the government ineffective. Terrorism has no faith in democratic means and it tramples over the human values, love, truthfulness and nonviolence. To denote the sense of terrorism, terms like insurgency, guerrilla war, disturbance and instability are frequently used. Terrorism is a deliberate use of violence against civilians, armed personnel. It is staged and supported the most cryptic manner by some group of persons to affect the desired political change. **Characteristics of terrorism:** The violence which is motivated by some political and ideological considerations falls within the purview of terrorism. Democratic politics of the present world have become grossly shameless to delude people showing religious nexus with politics while is one among multi visible routes to observe and search for invisible and absolute viz. self-realisation.
- i. Terrorism is an organised, planned and deliberate act of selective violence carried out by a handful of people mostly mercenaries.
- ii. It is politically motivated violence with a sole motive to overthrow or challenge the existing order.
- iii. It is a weapon of blackmailing. It forces the majority to surrender before the minority.
- iv. It uses violence to create a psychological impact on making their demand accepted.
- v. It is always unlawful, inhuman and anti-democratic.