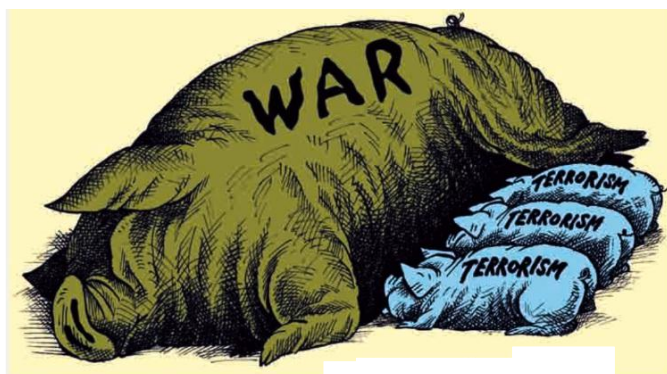

CBSE Test Paper 02

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

1. Amnesty International is _____.
 - a. a non governmental organisation.
 - b. Business services
 - c. Profitable organisation
 - d. A governmental organisation
2. What is Balance of Power? How could a state achieve this?
3. What is Global Poverty?
4. What is meant by 'territorial security'?
5. What is Global Security?
6. Define Disarmament. Which third weapon both the superpowers did not want to give up under the concept of disarmament?
7. Write a note on Human Security.
8. Write any eight International Conventions passed by the UN to eliminate terrorism.
9. Identify and explain any four new sources of threats to security.
10. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.
11. Read the cartoon below and write a short note in favour or against the connection between war and terrorism depicted in this cartoon.



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

The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT II) and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons, those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them.

Questions

- i. What is the arms control treaty?
 - ii. Was NPT an arms control treaty? Why?
 - iii. What was the intention behind the regulation of NPT?
13. What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

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Answer

1. a. a non governmental organisation.

Explanation: It is a NGO works for the protection of human rights.

2. i. The Balance of Power is an equilibrium of power among different states. Thus, a favourable balance of power is maintained with other countries by building up one's military power.
- ii. This can be achieved by building alliances. A good part of maintaining this power is to build up one's military, economic and technological power.
3. Global Poverty signifies a condition available in the states to be suffered from low incomes and less economic growth i.e. underdeveloped or developing countries. Global poverty is a source of insecurity.
4. The security against threats from across the borders and from within the country is termed as Territorial security. It protects and safeguards the territory of a country.
5. Global Security emerged in 1990. It implies protection from threats which may have effect on people and states globally. Global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics like AIDS, bird flu, swine flue etc. are considered as Global Security.
6. Disarmament is a traditional view of security which requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possessions of these weapons. More than 155 states acceded to the BWC and 181 states acceded to the CWC. Despite, the US and Soviet Union were not ready to give up the third type of weapons of mass-destruction namely nuclear weapons.
7. Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. Human security and state security should be- and often are- are the same thing. But secure states always does not mean secure people. Indeed in the last 100 years, more people are killed by their own governments than by foreign armies. The proponent of the 'narrow' concept of human security focuses on violent threats to the individual. While the 'broad' concept of human security includes threats from hunger, disease

and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined. It has also emphasized on economic security and 'threats' to human dignity. It includes:

- i. To protect citizens from foreign attack.
- ii. To protect from individual economic threats.
- iii. To secure people from violence.
- iv. To protect human dignity also.

8. International Conventions to Curb Terrorism:

- i. The UN convention on offences and certain acts committed on Board Aircraft (1963).
- ii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971).
- iii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft (1970).
- iv. The UN convention on the prevention and punishment of acts against international protected people (to outlaw attacks of senior government officials and diplomats) (1973).
- v. The UN convention against the taking of Hostages.
- vi. The UN convention on the physical protection of Nuclear Material (1980)
- vii. The UN protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation supplementary to the convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation (1988).
- viii. The UN convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation (1988).

9. The new sources of threat to security:

- i. Terrorism: It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately.
- ii. Health epidemics: Such as like HIV- AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. One country's failure or success in limiting the spread of these diseases affects infections in other countries.

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- iii. Human Rights: While there is broad agreement on the classification, there is no agreement on which set of rights should be considered as universal human rights, nor what the international community should do when rights are being violated.
 - iv. Global poverty: Poverty in the South has also led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities, in the North. This has created international political frictions.
10. Global poverty is another source of insecurity as described below :
- i. World population will grow from 650 crore 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
11. Terrorism is a non-traditional threat to security as it is goal oriented political weapon. It is a war against democracy and a crime against humanity:
- i. Terrorism refers to political violence to target civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
 - ii. Civilians are targeted to be terrorised to use it as a weapon into this war.
 - iii. Even, the US superpower could not escape itself from terrorism and it became a global phenomenon i.e. the terrorist attack on World Trade Tower on 11th September 2001.
12. i. Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons among countries.
- ii. Yes, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was an arms control treaty because it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons to protect the world from large scale destruction. It allowed only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them.
 - iii. Non-Proliferation Treaty did not abolish nuclear weapons rather it limited the number of countries that could have them.
13. At its most basic, security implies freedom from threats. Human existence and the life of a country are full of threats. Security protects core values from threatening by preventing, limiting and ending the war. Thus, security relates only to extremely
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dangerous threats — threats that could endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation. India's security strategy has four broad components which have been used in a varying combination from time to time:

To strengthen its military capabilities:

- i. India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbors as Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971, 1999 and China in 1962.
- ii. In the South Asian region, India is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries. India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security.

To strengthen international norms and institutions:

- i. 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.
- ii. India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- iii. It used non-alignment to help to carry out an area of peace outside the blocs.

To meet security challenges within the 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.

To develop its economy:

- i. India develops the way to lift a 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.