# Security in the Contemporary World

▶ **Concept of Security**

➤ Security implies freedom from threats. Security relates only to extremely dangerous threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation.

▶ **Traditional Notions of External 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 response to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices: to surrender; to prevent the other side from attack and to defend itself, when war actually breaks out so as to deny the entry of the attacking country.

➤ Security policy is concerned with preventing war, which is called deterrence, and with limiting or ending war, which is called defence.

➤ Traditional security policy has a third component called balance of power which means there should be balance between bigger and smaller countries and alliance building, means coalition of states.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

*A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one's military power, although economic and technological power are also very important for building military strength.*

➤ In the traditional view of security, the most threats to a country's security comes from outside its borders.

➤ Within a country, the threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority-the government.

➤ But in world polities, each country has to be responsible for its own security.

▶ **Traditional Notions: Internal Security**

➤ Traditional security must also concern itself with internal security, the reason it is not given so much importance are diverse.

➤ After the Second World War it seemed that, for the most powerful countries on Earth, internal security was more or less assured.

➤ After 1945, the US and the Soviet Union emerged to be victorious and could expect peace within their borders.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

*Most of the European countries, particularly the powerful Western European countries, faced no serious threats from groups or communities living within those borders.*

➤ The period after the Second World War was the Cold War in which the US led Western alliance faced the Soviet-led Communist alliance and the two alliances feared a military attack from each other.

➤ The colonies which became independent were under fear of conversion of Cold War into a Hot War.

➤ The newly independent African and Asian countries were more worried about the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.

➤ They were worried about internal threats from separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries.

▶ **Traditional Security and Cooperation**

➤ It is universally accepted view that countries should only go to war for the light reasons, primarily self-defence or to protect other people from genocide.

➤ War must also be limited in terms of the means that are used. Armies must avoid killing or hurting non-combatants as well as unarmed and surrendering combatants.

➤ Traditional views of security do not rule out other forms of cooperation and gives importance to the forms of cooperation like disarmament, arms control and confidence building.

➤ Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons.

➤ Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons like United States and Soviet Union signed as number of arms control treaties.

➤ The arms control treaties signed by US and USSR includes the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty-II or Salt-II and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

➤ Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

➤ Traditional conceptions of security are principally concerned with the use or threat of use of military force.

➤ Force is both the principle threat to security and the principle means of achieving security in traditional security.

► **Non-Traditional Notions**
  ➤ Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include 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'.
  ➤ Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
  ➤ Protecting citizens from foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the security of individuals, but is certainly not a sufficient one.
  ➤ All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals.
  ➤ Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individual whereas the proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security agree that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disaster.
  ➤ The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warning, AIDS and so on.

► **New Sources of Threats**
  ➤ The non-traditional conceptions both—human security and global security, focus on the changing nature of threats to security.
  ➤ Some new sources of threats have emerged about which the world is concerned to a large extent. These includes terrorism, human rights, global poverty, migration and health epidemics.
  ➤ Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country.
  ➤ Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force.
  ➤ The classical cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes and crowded places. Since 11 September, 2001, When terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in America, Other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism, though terrorism itself is not new.

► **Cooperative Security**
  ➤ Dealing with many of these non-traditional threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism but it will be of no use in dealing with issues.
  ➤ It becomes important to devise strategies that involve international cooperation which can be bilateral, regional, continental or global.

➤ Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national. International organisations (the UN, the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), non-governmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red cross, private foundations and charities, churches and religious organisations, trade unions, associations, social and development organisations), businesses and corporations, and great personalities.
➤ But cooperative security may also involve the use of force as a last resort.

**Knowledge BOOSTER**

*The international community have to sanction the use of force to deal with dictatorship.*

► **India's Security Strategy**
  ➤ India's security strategy has four broad components:
    • The first component was strengthening its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
    • The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international laws and international institutions to protect its security interests.
    • The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.
    • The fourth component is to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery.

## Important Abbreviations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BWC | — | Biological Weapons Convention |
| CWC | — | Chemical Weapons Convention |
| ABM | — | Anti- Ballistic Missile |
| START | — | Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty |
| NPT | — | Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty |
| SALT | — | Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty |
| SARS | — | Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome |
| CBMs | — | Confidence Building Measures |
| NIEO | — | New International Economic Order |
| IMF | — | International Monetary Fund |

## Important Terms

► **Security:** An essence for existence of human life to protect from threats either external or internal.
► **Disarmament:** It bounds status to give up certain kinds of weapons to avoid mass destruction.
► **Arms Control:** It regulates acquisition of weapon.
► **Migration:** It is the movement of human resources from one state to another due to some particular reasons.
► **Confidence Building:** A process in which different countries share ideas and information with rival countries by intimating each other about several issues of cooperation.

## Practice Exercise

**Q 1.** When was Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty came into existence?
   a. 1967  b. 1968
   c. 1966  d. 1969

**Q 2.** Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kind of:
   a. Violence  b. Arms control
   c. Internal wars  d. Weapons

**Q 3.** Arms control is an important measure of traditional security as: *(CBSE SQP 2023-24)*
   a. It prevents the military action.
   b. It coordinates actions to defend against military attack.
   c. It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.
   d. It is concerned with preventing a war like situation.

**Q 4.** ................. refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
   a. Human security  b. Terrorism
   c. Global security  d. None of these

**Q 5.** ................. ensures that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misconception. *(CBSE SQP 2023-24)*
   a. Alliance Building  b. Confidence Building
   c. Balance of Power  d. Arms Control

**Q 6.** India conducted its second nuclear test in ................
   a. 1998  b. 1986
   c. 1972  d. 1985

**Q 7.** Which of the following is a source of insecurity?
   a. Alliance Building  b. Balance of Power
   c. Global Poverty  d. Human Rights

**Q 8.** Which of the following is a component of traditional security?
   a. Preventing war  b. Alliance building
   c. Balance of power  d. All of these

**Q 9.** How many states acceded to chemical weapons conventions?
   a. 181  b. 192  c. 155  d. 102

**Q 10.** Which of the following is a concern under traditional security? *(CBSE 2023)*
   a. Attack by a neighbouring country
   b. Spread of any pandemic disease
   c. Global Warming
   d. Spread of terrorism

**Q 11.** The idea of global security emerged in the:
   a. 1990s  b. 1980s  c. 1970s  d. 1960s

**Q 12.** The concern about human security was reflected in the 1994 UNDP's:
   a. Human Lifetime Report
   b. Human Activity Report
   c. Human Lifespan Report
   d. Human Development Report

**Q 13.** Match the terms with their meaning.

| Column I (Term) | | Column II (Meaning) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Confidence Building Measures | (i) | Giving up certain types of weapons. |
| B. | Arm Control | (ii) | A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis. |
| C. | Alliance | (iii) | A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks. |
| D. | Disarmament | (iv) | Regulates the acquisition on development of weapons. |

**Codes:**
   A B C D
   a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
   c. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

   A B C D
   b. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
   d. (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

**Directions (Q.Nos. 14-18):** *In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:*
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Q 14.** Assertion (A): India is a signatory to NPT.
Reason (R): NPT allowed the countries possessing nuclear weapons to maintain those in future.

**Q 15.** Assertion (A): AIDS is widely prevalent in the African nations.
Reason (R): The highest regional conflicts take place in Africa.

**Q 16.** Assertion (A): Use of Chemical and Biological weapons are banned.
Reason (R): The production of nuclear weapons are banned by a treaty.

**Q 17.** Assertion (A): WHO deals with the international problems related to the health.
Reason (R): Amnesty International is an NGO.

**Q 18. Assertion (A):** India became a nuclear nation in 1998.

**Reason (R):** India tested its first nuclear device in 1974.

## 💡 Fill in the Blank Type Questions ↘

**Q 19.** Terrorism used for political violence is to target ............ liberty.

**Q 20.** ............ is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.

**Q 21.** A coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack is called an ............. .

**Q 22.** Traditional security policy has a third component called ............ .

**Q 23.** All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of ............ .

**Q 24.** ............ security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.

## 💡 True or False Type Questions ↘

**Q 25.** A component of traditional security is not an alliance building.

**Q 26.** In the non-traditional concept of security, the referent is just the state.

**Q 27.** Cooperative security may involve the use of force as a last resort.

**Q 28.** Confidence building is a process designed to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.

**Q 29.** Most of the powerful European countries faced serious threats from group or communities living within their borders.

## 💡 Correct and Rewrite Type Questions ↘

**Q 30.** The traditional conceptions both-human security and global security, focus on the changing nature of threats of security.

**Q 31.** The second component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges with in the country.

### Answers

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | | |

19. Civilian's    20. Confidence building

21. Alliance    22. Balance of Power
23. Individuals    24. Human
25. False    26. False
27. True    28. True
29. True
30. The non-traditional conceptions both human security and global security, focus on the changing nature of threats of security.
31. The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges with in the country.

## 💡 Passage Based Questions ↘

### Passage 1

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:*

Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country. Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.

The classic cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places. Since 11 September, 2001 when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in America, other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism, though terrorism itself is not new. In the past, most of the terror attacks have occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

**Q 1.** Citizens who are affected in international terrorism are:
a. citizens from more than one group
b. citizens from more than one country
c. people who are unemployed
d. third world citizens

**Q 2.** What terrorist group generally seek?
a. Revenge
b. Money
c. To terrorise world
d. To change political context or condition.

**Q 3.** When did the governments of the world started paying more attention to terrorism?
a. Since the attacks on World Trade Centre in USA
b. Since the emergence of Taliban
c. Since the emergence of Nazism
d. Since the World War II

**Q 4. Since when the debates of the intervention of UN in international affairs have started?**
a. 1980s
b. 2000s
c. 1990s
d. None of these

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**Answers**
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1. (b)   2. (d)   3. (a)   4. (c)

## Passage 2

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:*

Traditional security policy has a third component called balance of power. When countries look around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. This is a clue to who might be a threat in the future. For instance, a neighbouring country may not say it is preparing for attack. There may be no obvious reason for attack. But the fact that this country is very powerful is a sign that at some point in the future it may choose to be aggressive. Governments are, therefore, very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries, especially those close by, those with whom they have differences, or with those they have had conflicts in the past. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to built up one's military power, although economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power.

**Q 1. Which of the following is a component of traditional security?**
a. Alliance Building
b. Preventing War
c. Balance of Power
d. All of these

**Q 2. In which security, force is both the principal threat to security and principal means of achieving security?**
a. Non-traditional
b. Traditional
c. Not a threat
d. Balance of power

**Q 3. Which is the basic threat according to the traditional aspects of security?**
a. Economic threats
b. Military threats
c. Cyber threats
d. Social threats

**Q 4. Which of the following components comes under the category of balance of power?**
a. Military power
b. Economic power
c. Technological power
d. All of these

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**Answers**
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1. (c)   2. (b)   3. (b)   4. (d)

## Passage 3

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:*

US and Soviet Union signed a number of arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II or 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.

**Q 1. What is Arms control?**
**Ans.** 'Arms control' is one of the important strategies of traditional notions of security. It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.

**Q 2. Name the Arms control treaty signed between the US and USSR.**
**Ans.** The arms control treaty signed between the US and USSR were: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty i.e., (SALT II). Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty i.e., START.

**Q 3. Was NPT an Arms Control Treaty? Give reason with its intention.**
**Ans.** Yes, NPT was an arms control treaty which was signed between the US and USSR in 1968 to regulate the acquisition of nuclear weapons. According to the treaty the countries which had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were given the right to keep their weapons and rest of the nations were required to give up the right to acquire such weapons. Actually, NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons, rather it limited the number of countries to have nuclear weapons.

## Passage 4

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:*

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Supports of the 'narrow' concepts of human security emphasis on violent threats to individuals or as Kofi Annan believes 'protection of communities and individuals from internal violence.'

On the other hand, proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security, emphasis on the threat

agenda that should include hunger, disease and natural disaster that kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism together.

Thus, human security policy, they argue, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence.

**Q 1.** Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security'?

**Ans.** Protecting fundamental freedom is the main concern of 'human security'.

**Q 2.** What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security?

**Ans.** Broad concept of human security emphasise on the threat agenda that should include hunger, disease and natural disaster.

**Q 3.** Explain the narrow concept of human security.

**Ans.** Narrow concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

## 💡 Very Short Answer Type Questions ↘

**Q 1.** Which is the greatest danger to a country as per the traditional notion of security?

**Ans.** As per the traditional notion of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.

**Q 2.** How is balance of power a component of traditional security?

**Ans.** 'Balance of power' is a component of traditional security as it implies a balance of military capabilities between the different countries which are sometimes neighbours. This is maintained to counter-check the threat to security.

**Q 3.** Explain the importance of 'Arms control' as a measure of traditional security.

**Ans.** The concept of arms control states to regulate the acquisition or development of weapons of mass destruction, i.e., WMD through arms control treaty among the important powers of the world like ABM-1972, NPT 1968, SALT-I, SALT-II, etc.

**Q 4.** Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

*(CBSE 2019)*

**Ans.** Military conflict with neighbouring countries.

**Q 5.** What does security relate do?

**Ans.** Security mainly refers to freedom threats. Existence of human being in a country is full of threats, concludingly, security is related to extremely dangerous threats which could endanger the core values like territorial integrity and sovereignty of a nation and these values are not repairable.

**Q 6.** What is meant by disarmament?

**Ans.** Disarmament requires all states to give up certain types of weapons. For instance, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons.

**Q 7.** How is alliance building a component of traditional security?

**Ans.** An association or an alliance is a partnership of states that coordinate with each other to deter and defend against military attack. This is done to increase the effective power in comparison to other countries.

**Q 8.** Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security?

**Ans.** Human security has been given priority over territorial security because a secured state does not imply secured people. If we look into the past 100 years, maximum number of people have been killed by their own governments rather than foreign armies.

**Q 9.** What is meant by global security?

**Ans.** Global security means international cooperation to combat various international issues. The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to threats like global warming, terrorism, AIDS etc.

**Q 10.** What is the basic difference between the 'traditional' and 'non-traditional' concept of security?

**Ans.** Traditional security deals with use or threat of use of military whereas non-traditional security go beyond military threats and include threats that endanger human existence.

**Q 11.** What did BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 decide?

**Ans.** Biological weapons convention (BWC) of 1972 decided to ban the production and possession of biological and chemical weapons.

## 💡 Cartoon Based Questions ↘

**Q 1.** Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



**(i)** What does the cartoon represent?

**Ans.** The US's massive expenditure on defence and lack of money for peace related issues.

**(ii) Is it any difference from our country?**

**Ans.** Our country spends a lot on peaceful initiatives and also makes an effort to find a peaceful solution to problems.

**(iii) What message does the cartoon convey?**

**Ans.** This cartoon conveys a message that the countries are ready to spend huge amount of money on building up their military power rather than on peaceful initiatives.

**Q 2.** Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



**(i) What does the cartoon reveal?**

**Ans.** The cartoon reveals the peacekeeping operations as pigeon in the cartoon symbolise peace and soldier holding string indicates that he is trying to keep the peace under control.

**(ii) What do the pigeon and soldier in the cartoon indicate?**

**Ans.** The pigeon in the cartoon indicates peace and the symbolises the peacekeeping operations by United Nations.

**(iii) Which notion of security indicating in cartoon.**

**Ans.** The above cartoon indicates the 'traditional notion of security'.
'The traditional Notion of Security' implies 'national security' covering both the external and internal threats.
The external threats has four main components:
- Military threats
- Threat of war
- Balance of power
- Alliance Building

On the other hand, towards the internal threat traditional security is concerned with maintaining internal peace and order in the societies.

## Short Answer Type Questions ↘

**Q 1.** Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security.

**Ans.** The two threats are:
(i) Military threats which endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
(ii) Balance of power which means some countries are bigger and stronger than other countries.

**Q 2.** What is the traditional notion of security?

**OR** *(CBSE 2018)*

Explain the notion of traditional security?

*(CBSE 2023)*

**Ans.** Traditional notion of security is mainly concerned with the use or threat of use of military force. In traditional security, force is both the principle threat to security and the principle means of achieving security.

**Q 3.** What is meant by the non-traditional notion of security?

**OR**

Explain the notion of non-traditional security?

*(CBSE 2023)*

**Ans.** Non-traditional notions of security extends beyond military threats. It covers various categories of threats and dangers which affect the conditions of human existence.

**Q 4.** Describe any two components of India's security strategy.

**OR**

Analyse any two components of India's security strategy. *( CBSE SQP 2023-24)*

**Ans.** Two components of India's security strategy are:
(i) Strengthening of military capabilities as India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
(ii) Development of economy is another component of India's security strategy.

**Q 5.** Mention any four threats, except war, to human security.

**Ans.** The four threats to human security are:
(i) Terrorism
(ii) Global poverty
(iii) Human rights violation
(iv) Migration

**Q 6.** List any two new sources of threat to security.

**Ans.** The new sources of threat to security are:
(i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets, civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
(ii) Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

**Q 7.** Do all societies have the same conception of security?

**Ans.** No, in the 'Era of Globalisation' all societies do not have the same conception of 'security' because in the changing scenario so many things change in the world around us. Thus, keeping in view of various notions of security it can be grouped into two: (i) Traditional conception of security, (ii) Non-traditional conception of security.

**Q 8.** What is a military threat? How is it the greatest danger to a country?

**Ans.** 'Military threat means the military action which endangers the core values of a country's sovereignty'. In the traditional conception of security, the greatest danger to a country is from 'military threats' because the source of this danger is another country which

by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. 'Military action' also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens. Quite often, men and women are made targets of war.

**Q 9.** Examine the concept of 'confidence building' measure as a means of avoiding war.

**Ans.** 'Confidence building' is one of the important means of avoiding violence. It is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals in order to build mutual confidence.

    (i) In the policy of confidence building rival nations shares with each other about their military intentions and up to a point, their military plans.

    (ii) Besides, under the confidence building process, nations also inform each other about the kind of forces they possess and the place of its deployment.

'Confidence building' therefore, is a process designed to ensure that rivals do not go to war through misunderstanding or misperception.

**Q 10.** "Human security signifies freedom from want and freedom fear". Explain.

**Ans.** The notion of human security encompasses economic security i.e., 'freedom from wants'. It deals with the economic equality, equal opportunity, economic justice from all the odds. If human beings are subjected to all these economic privileges they are definitely 'free from their wants.' At the same time, human security is also concerned with the threats to human dignity which in other way provides protection from hunger, disease, natural disaster, war and above all from genocide and terrorism. All these protections give human being a dignified life.

**Q 11.** Explain the difference between refugees and migrants. *(CBSE 2020)*

**Ans.** Migrants are those people who voluntarily leave their home countries for some or other purposes.

Whereas, refugees are those who flee from their nations to protect them from war, natural disaster or political persecution.

**Q 12.** What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages? *(CBSE 2016)*

**Ans.** Alliance building is the fourth element of traditional security policy. An association or an alliance is a partnership of states which coordinate with each other to deter and defend against military attack.

Advantages of alliance building as a component of traditional security policy are:

    (i) Most alliances are made in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification who makes the threat.

    (ii) Alliances are formed based on national interest and can change when national interests change.

    (iii) Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

**Q 13.** Differentiate between the traditional and the non-traditional notions of security. *(CBSE 2015)*

**Ans.** The main difference between traditional and non-traditional notion security are as follows:

| S. No. | Traditional Security | Non-traditional Security |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Traditional security deals with the use or threat of use of military. | Non-traditional security go beyond military threats and include threat that endanger human existence. |
| (ii) | Traditional security endanger the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of state. | Non-traditional security is concerned with threats that endanger the human than state. |
| (iii) | Under traditional concept, major focus is on use of military force. | Under non-traditional security military is used as a last resort. |
| (iv) | Under traditional security force is both principal threat to security and means to achieve security. | Under non-traditional concept threat is general environment. |

**COMMON ERR(!)R**

*Students generally mix up the points related to traditional and non-traditional security.*

**TiP**

*Students should learn both the concepts separately.*

**Q 14.** Explain the concept of 'Human Security' *(CBSE 2015)*

**Ans.** Human security means the protection of the people more than the protection of states. The proponents of human security argue that the primary aim of the state is the protection of individuals. According to them, the concept of human security should include hunger, diseases and natural disasters as they kill even more people than war. Thus, human security should protect people from those threats as well as from violence and war.

It is broadest formulation, the human security agenda also encompasses economic security and 'threats to human dignity.'

**Q 15. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.** *(CBSE 2015)*

**Ans.** The difference between internal and external notion of traditional security are:

| S. No. | Internal Notion | External Notion |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Although internal security was a part of the concerns of the governments historically, however, it was not given much importance. | When we talk of security in traditional conception, it is about external security where in greatest threats is from another country. |
| (ii) | Internal security mainly concerned with maintaining internal peace and order. And protecting the country from separatist threats from within. | It is concerned with protecting sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity from military threats of another country. |
| (iii) | Under internal notion of traditional security, security policy of states is either suppression of separatist demands or adjustment of their demands. | Under external notion, security policy are deterrence, defence, balance of power and alliance building. |
| (iv) | 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 major concern for governments, however frequency of war between countries has been reduced greatly now. |

**Q 16. State the various components of India's 'security strategy'**

**OR**

**Suggest any two measures to strengthen India's traditional security.** *(CBSE 2023)*

**Ans.** The various components of India's 'security strategy' are:

(i) **Strengthening Military Capability:** This is the very first component of Indian security strategy because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours. It is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region. so India's first testing of a nuclear device in 1974 was justified.

(ii) **Strengthening International Laws and Institutions:** 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 breakaway, from India.

(iv) **Development of Economy:** India wants to develop 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.

**Q 17. Explain Terrorism as new source of threat to security.**

**OR**

**Explain terrorism as a new threat to the security with the help of two examples.** *(CBSE 2023)*

**Ans.** **Terrorism:** It means political violence targeting civilians intentionally and non-selectively. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country. Terrorist groups try to change the political context which they do not like by force or threat of force. Civilians are targeted to terrorise the public.

The classical cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes and crowded places. Since 11 September, 2001, when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in America, other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism, though terrorism itself is not new.

**Q 18. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism?**

**Ans.** The reasons behind the rise of international terrorism are:

(i) **Islamic Fundamentalism:** Orthodoxy, religious fundamentalism and narrow mindedness which preaches antagonistic feeling among different communities is responsible for the growth of international terrorism.

(ii) **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.

(iii) **Failure of UN and other International body:** The UN 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 over developed whereas major part of the world have 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.

**Q 19.** Why most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders?

**Ans.** In the 'international arena' most threats to a country's security come from outside its border because the international system is a rather 'brutal arena' in which there is no central authority capable of controlling behaviour of a country. Actually the threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority *i.e.* the government. Presently, in the world politics there is no acknowledged central authority that stands above everyone else, but it is assumed that the United Nations is such an authority or could become such an institution. However, as presently constituted the UN is a creation of its members and has authority only to the extent that the membership allows it to have authority and obeys it. So, in world politics each country has to be responsible for its own security.

## 💡 Long Answer Type Questions ↘

**Q 1.** What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security. *(CBSE 2016)*

**Ans.** 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 other 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) **Deterrence:** It is concerned with prevention of war. It is a strategy intended to dissuade an adversary from taking an action which is not yet started.

(ii) **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 coming future. Some nations are bigger and stronger in comparison to others. The governments have to be very careful regarding balance of power between nations, as at some point of time in future any government can opt to be aggressive.

**Q 2.** Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security policy. How could a state achieve this balance? *(CBSE 2016)*

**OR**

Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security? *(CBSE 2023)*

**Ans.** The balance of power is the third component of traditional security policy. It means that not every country is equal in terms of power. When other countries are looked around, it can be judged easily that who is threat for our nation in coming future. Some countries are bigger and stronger.

For instance, a neighbouring country may not be preparing to attack. But the fact that the country is strong and bigger is a kind of indication that it will attack in future if circumstances arises. On the basis of a speculation, governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. It is important to maintain a favourable balance of power with the countries with whom they have differences and with those they have had issues in the past.

In the following way state/nation can achieve balance of power.

(i) Building up one' military power is essential to have a balance of power.

(ii) Developing economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power.

**Q 3.** What is meant by non-traditional notion of security? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concept of human security. *(CBSE 2016)*

**Ans.** **Meaning of non-traditional notions of security:** It includes a wide range of threats and dangers which affect the condition of human existence. The non-traditional notion of security go beyond military threats. In traditional security focus has been on state, its territory and governing institutions while in non-traditional conception, human rights remains the concern along with state. Non-traditional views of security have been called as 'human security' or 'global security'.

**Difference between narrow and broad concept of human security:** Supports of the 'narrow' concepts of human security emphasis on violent threats to

individuals or as Kofi Annan believes 'protection of communities and individuals from internal violence.' On the other hand, proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security emphasis on the threat agenda that should include hunger, disease and natural disaster that kill far more people than war. genocide and terrorism together.

Thus, human security policy, they argue, should protect people from these threats as well as from violence.

**Q 4. Write a note on Arms controls.**

**Ans.** 'Arms control' is one of the important strategies of traditional notions of security. It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.

'For Arms control' countries have adopted the following measures to regulate the development of weapons.

(i) The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty was signed in 1972 that tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.

(ii) Besides, following the notion of arms control US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties like, Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty and Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

(iii) Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was introduced in 1968. It was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

(iv) Practically the NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons rather it limited the number of countries that could have them. Presently the NPT is facilitated by the notion of CTBT *i.e.,* Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

**Q 5. What are the two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional security?**

**Ans.** International cooperation is the way to manage with the threats. Cooperation may be bilateral, regional, continental or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond.

Here, the concept of 'Cooperative security' has been devised out which involves a variety of other players, both international and national organisations, health organisations, The World Bank, IMF, Non-Governmental Organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, charities, churches, trade unions, associations, businesses and corporation and great personalities like Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela etc.

At the same time 'cooperative security' may also involve the use of force as a last resort. The international community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with government that kill their population who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophe.

Not only this, it may have to agree the use of violence against international terrorists and those who harbour them. In this way, the concept and arena of 'cooperative security' include cooperation, force and use of violence to suit the threats of the changing world in the global era.

# Chapter Test

## Multiple Choice Questions

**Q 1. Disarmament requires all states to give certain kinds of:**
   a. Weapons
   b. Arms controls
   c. Violence
   d. Internal wars

**Q 2. Al-Qaeda attacked America on which date?**
   a. 11th September, 2001
   b. 11th September, 2002
   c. 11th October, 2001
   d. 11th October, 2002

## Fill in the Blank Type Questions

**Q 3.** ........... refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

**Q 4.** ........... is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.

## Assertion & Reason Type Questions

**Directions (Q.Nos. 5-6):** *In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:*
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Q 5.** Assertion (A): AIDS is widely prevalent in the African nations.

Reason (R): The highest regional conflicts take place in Africa.

**Q 6.** Assertion (A): Use of Chemical and Biological weapons are banned.

Reason (R): The production of nuclear weapons are banned by a treaty.

## Passage Based Question

**Q 7.** *Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:*

Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country. Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.

The classic cases of terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places. Since 11 September, 2001 when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in America, other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism, though terrorism itself is not new. In the past, most of the terror attacks have occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

**(i)** Citizens who are affected in international terrorism are:
   a. citizens from more than one group
   b. citizens from more than one country
   c. people who are unemployed
   d. third world citizens

**(ii)** What terrorist group generally seek?
   a. Revenge
   b. Money
   c. To terrorise world
   d. To change political context or condition.

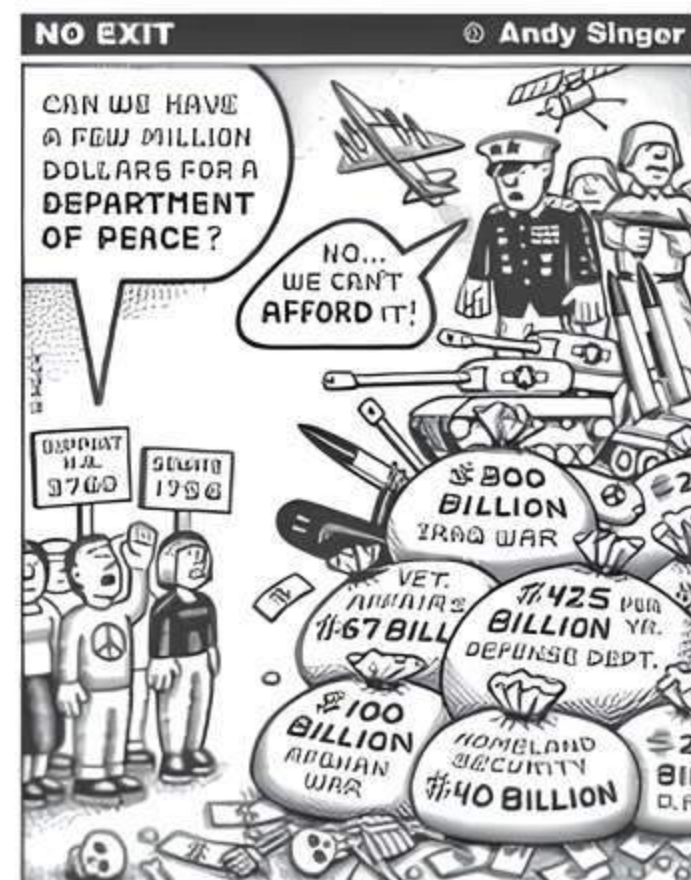**(iii)** When did the governments of the world started paying more attention to terrorism?
   a. Since the attacks on World Trade Centre in USA
   b. Since the emergence of Taliban
   c. Since the emergence of Nazism
   d. Since the World War II

**(iv)** Since when the debates of the intervention of UN in international affairs have started?
   a. 1980s
   b. 2000s
   c. 1990s
   d. None of these

## Cartoon Based Question

**Q 8.** Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



**(i)** What does the cartoon represent?
**(ii)** Is it any difference from our country?
**(iii)** What message does the cartoon convey?

## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 9.** What is mean by human security?
**Q 10.** State any one measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security.
**Q 11.** What is the traditional notion of security?

## Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 12.** Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security?

**Q 13.** What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation?

## Long Answer Type Question

**Q 14.** What is meant by non-traditional notion of security? Explain in detail.