NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th

Class : 12th
Subject : Political science
Chapter : 7
Chapter Name : Security in the contemporary world

Q1 Match the terms with their meanings:
(i) Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
(ii) Arms Control
(iii) Alliance
(iv) Disarmament
     a. Giving up certain types of weapons.
     b. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis.
     c. A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks.
     d. Regulate the acquisition or development of weapons.

Answer.

(i) Confidence Building Measures (CBM'S)	(b)A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis.
(ii) Arms Control	(a)Giving up certain types of weapons.
(iii) Alliance	(c)A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks.
(iv) Disarmament	(d)Regulate the acquisition or development of weapons.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q2 Which among the following would you consider as a traditional security
concern/nontraditional/not a threat? traditional/not a threat?
(a) The spread of chikungunya/dengue fever
(b) Inflow of workers from a neighbouring nation.
(c) Emergence of a group demanding nationhood for their region.
(d) Emergence of a group demanding autonomy for their region.
(e) A newspaper that is critical of the armed forces in the country.

Answer.

(a) Non- traditional threat
(b) Non- traditional threat
(c) Traditional threat.
(d) not a threat
(e) not a threat

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q3 What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? which category the creation and sustenance of alliances belong to?

Answer. Traditional security means that form of security against any military or alien intervention to a country. The traditional security is mainly formed to protect the territorial sovereignity and political stability of the respective country.Non-traditional security means that form of security which is exclusively not based on conventional threats as these security measures are taken against terrorism, global poverty,diseases etc. The creation and sustenance of alliances belongs to the former category of traditional security.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q4 What are the differences in the threats that people in the third world face and those living in the First World face?

Answer. The differences between the threats are :
(a) The first world mainly faces the problems regarding the traditional sources of threats. The first world is mainly affected by the threats to their external security , from different aggressor states.The thirld world mainly faces the problems regarding their internal security due to secessionist movements.
(b) The first world is mainly concentrated with the non-traditional threats like terrorism but the native problems of diseases and poverty mainly affect the third world countries.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q5 Is terrorism a traditional or non- traditional threat to security?

Answer. Terrorism is the non- traditional threat to security. It is considered as the non-traditional threat as it is not the threats particularly to one country.It aims at disrupting the state's activities and aims at the establishment of rule of fear and terror. The traditional security mechanisms will not work for the annihilation of terrorism and it needs the cooperation of countries and organisations for its removal.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q6 What are the choices available to a state when its security is threatened, according to traditional security perspective?

Answer. When a state is under threat , it has three options:
(a) To surrender itself to the attacking country.
(b) To make it impossible for the aggressor country to fight by raising the war-prices.
(c) To defend itself by starting the use of weapons etc to protect its sovereignty.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q7 What is Balance of Power? How could a state achieve this?

Answer. Balance of power is a stabilising mechanism. It is majorly exercised in a turbulent region which is house of giant powers in terms of demographics and power.
Balance of power is imperative for the maintenance of balance on the respective region with turbulent history .It is important for the strengthening of security mechanisms of the respective countries.
It can be achieved by creating a system of cooperation or alliances between different countries, which will further result in collective attack in the near future.The coalition of states and security agreements are necessary modes by which one can achieve the 'balance of power' in the region.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q8 What are the objectives of military alliances? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives. alliance with its specific objectives.

Answer. The objectives of military alliances are:
(a) To maximise the security mechanism of the respective countries.
(b) To fight against the aggressor state altogether.
(c) To maintain the balance of power in a region.
For eg. NATO is the contemporary times is an example of military alliance.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q9 Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments.

Answer. YES, the rapid environmental degradation is a serious threat to security because:
(a) It results in many non-traditional sources of threats like global diseases which mainly happen due to the air and water pollution.
(b) It results in the threat to the economic security of countries as the respective threat affects the ecological tourism and marine life.

(c) It affects the policy security of the nation as the state is concerned with the health of people and other matters are vulnerable to destruction.

Page : 115 , Block Name : Exercises

Q10 Nuclear weapons as deterrence or defence have limited usage against contemporary security threats to states. Explain the statement.

Answer. The contemporary security threats mainly include terrorism, global poverty, global migration, environmental degradation etc. These non-traditional sources of threats to security have least impact by the accumulation of nuclear weapons by the countries, for deterrence or preventing war. The solutions to these problems lies in the international cooperation and delegations rather than the arms-race of the countries.

Page : 116 , Block Name : Exercises

Q11 Looking at the Indian scenario, what type of security has been given priority in India, traditional or non-traditional? What examples could you site to substantiate the arguments?

Answer. India has given primacy to the traditional security as:
(a) It has fought four wars(1948, 1965,1971,1999) with Pakistan and one war with China in 1962, which affected its security parameters.
(b) It started its accumulation of nuclear weapons as it did its first nuclear tests in 1994.
(c) It foreign policy is concentrated on the protection of territorial sovereignty and integrity.

Page : 116 , Block Name : Exercises

Q12 Read the cartoon below and write a short note on in favour or against the connection between war and terrorism depicted in this cartoon.

Answer. The picture describes a definite relation between war and terrorism as the war results in the counter-attack by the indigenous groups . The main examples of the war include USA-Afghanistan scene, which resulted in the fueling of the terrorist activities in the latter.

Page : 116 , Block Name : Exercises