



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Ncert Textbook Questttons With Answers

1. Match the terms with their meaning:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) | (a) Giving up certain types |
| 2. Arms Control | (b) A process of exchanging |
| 3. Alliance | (c) A coalition of nations m |
| 4. Disarmament | (d) Regulates the acquisitio |

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2. Which among the following would you consider as a traditional security concern/ non-traditional/not a threat?

The spread of chikungunya/dengue

- (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.



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3. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security?

Which category would the creation and sustenance of alliances belong to?



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4. What are the differences in the threats that people in the Third World face and those living in the First World face?



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5. Is terrorism a traditional or non-traditional threat to security?



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Identify the countries.

The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop from using ballistic Q8. Among missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.



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2. Identify the neighbouring country of India having life expectancy of 80 years.



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3. Select the correct option for new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. A new member should be:

- A. A minor economic power
- B. A small military power
- C. A least contributor to the UN budget
- D. A big nation in terms of its population

Answer:



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4. Select the correct option .

Due to global warming a sea level rise of 1.5-2.0 meters would flood

Percent of Bangladesh .,

- A. 10
- B. 20

C. 30

D. 40

Answer: B



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5. Select the correct option.

A. Terrorism refers to religious violence Ans. Jawal Nehru that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

B. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of one country.

C. Terrorist groups seek to change a religious context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force.

D. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the Ans. meeting security challenges within the unhappiness of the

public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.

Answer:



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement. India has faced traditional (military) and non-traditional support to its security that have emerged from within as well as outside its borders.



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement. India's security strategy has two broad components, which have been used in a varying combination from time to time.



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. The first component of India's security was strengthening its economic capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.



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9. Identify the first leader of India who supported the cause of Asian solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament, and the UN as a forum in which international conflicts could be settled .



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10. Identify the agreement for which India joined 160 countries that have signed which provides a roadmap for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.



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11. Identify the third component of Indian security strategy.



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12. What is global security?



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13. What is global poverty?



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14. Is the same notion of security applicable to all the states?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why manner. is human security more important in the contemporary world than territorial security?



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2. Suggest any one effective step which would limit war or violence between countries.



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3. Distinguish between traditional and non traditional notion of security .



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4. Write a note on Human Security.



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5. What is military threat?



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6. Mention some human rights.



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7. Human security stresses on freedom from want ' and freedom from fear . Justify the statement.



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8. Explain Non-traditional concept of security.



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1. Being the head of a major political party of India what security challenges you notice in the country?



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2. Which third weapon both the superpowers did not want to give up under the concept of disarmament ?



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3. The secure states do not imply the securee people in itself". Examine the statement.



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

Human rights have come to be classified into three types. The first type is political rights such as freedom of speech and assembly. The second type is economic and social rights. The third type is the rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities . While there is broad agreement on this 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."

(i) Mention any two types of human rights.

(ii) Elucidate some incidents due to which countries questioned the role of UN and demanded for human rights at the international level.



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2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following 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 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.

(i) What is arms control treaty ?

Was NPT an arms control treaty ? Why ?

What was the intention behind regulation of NPT ?



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Additional Questions With Answers V Cartoon Based Questions

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



(i) What does the cartoon represent?

(ii) What does the pigeon and man with goods symbolise?

(iii) What message does the cartoon convey?



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



(i) What does the cartoon represent?

(ii) Is it any different from our country?

(iii) What message does this cartoon convey?



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Additional Questions With Answers VI Long Answer Type Questions II

1. Give a comparative analysis of Indian expenditure on traditional and nontraditional security.



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2. Explain the areas of operation of nontraditional notion of security.



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3. Write a note on Arms control.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define security.



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2. What is meant by disarmament?



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3. Mention any two human rights in political field.



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4. Define cooperative security.



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5. Which is the greatest danger to a security as per traditional notion of security?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Highlight any two threats of a country's security at per traditional notion of security.

OR

Explain traditional concept of security.



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2. Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security .



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[Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions](#)

1. What is Human Rights Watch? Describe its main contribution to the field of Human Rights?



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2. Identify and explain any four new sources of threats to security .



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3. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.



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4. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.



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5. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security Policy? State its advantages.



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6. Describe terrorism as a new source of threat to security.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together or people with similar problems similar demands and similar expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

(i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement .

(ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion democracy rather than causing disruptions?

(iii) What is relationship between the movements and the democratize institutions?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Describe any three international challenging issues that can only be dealt with when all countries worth together.



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2. What is meant by traditional notions of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security.



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3. Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.



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4. What is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy



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5. What is meant by traditional notion of internal and external security.



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6. The security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.



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7. Analyse any three broad components of the security strategy of India.



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Resource Material I Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What does terrorism refer to?



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2. Why are terrorists created in many countries? Give one reason.



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Resource Material II Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give the meaning of terrorism.



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2. Can terrorism be divided into good or bad? Explain.



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