

Question 11.

What is meant by 'territorial security'? (Delhi 2009)

Answer:

Territorial security means security against threats from across the borders and from within the country. It protects and safeguards the territory of a country.

Question 12.

What is the basic difference between the 'traditional' and 'non-traditional' concept of security? (Delhi 2009)

Answer:

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.

Question 13.

What did BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 decide? (All India 2008)

Answer:

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 decided to ban the production and possession of biological and chemical weapons.

2 Marks Questions

Question 1.

Mention any two human rights in the political field. (All India 2014)

Answer:

The two human rights in the political field are:

1. Right to freedom of speech
2. Right to assemble peacefully

Question 2.

Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security. (All India 2014)

Answer:

Two threats as per the traditional notion of security are :

1. Military threats which endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
2. Balance of power which means some countries are bigger and stronger than other countries.

Question 3.

Explain the traditional concept of 'security'. (Delhi 2013)

OR

What is the traditional notion of security? (All India (C) 2008)

Answer:

Traditional 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.

Question 4.

What is meant by the non-traditional notion of security? (All India 2013)

Answer:

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

Question 5.

Which are the two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion? (All India 2013)

Answer:

The two forms of cooperative security as per its traditional notion are:

- Disarmament
- Confidence building

Question 6.

Mention any two components of India's security strategy. (Delhi 2011)

OR

Describe any two components of India's security strategy. (All India (C) 2008)

Answer:

Two components of India's security strategy are :

- Strengthening of military capabilities as India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
- Development of economy is another component of India's security strategy.

Question 7.

Mention any four components of traditional security. (Delhi 2008)

Answer:

Four components of traditional security policy are:

- Deterrence
- Defence
- Balance of power
- Alliance building

Question 8.

Mention any four threats, except war, to human security, (All India 2008)

Answer:

The four threats to human security are:

1. Terrorism
2. Global poverty
3. Human rights violation
4. Migration

Question 9.

List any two new sources of threats to security. (Delhi (C) 2008)

Answer:

Two new sources of threats to security are:

- Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Question 10.

What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation? (Delhi (C) 2008)

Answer:

Traditional security is closely related with cooperation as it recognises the need for cooperation to limit violence. This limit directly relates to both means and ends of the war. It has been universally accepted that countries should go to war for genuine reasons, say self-defence or to protect other people from genocide.