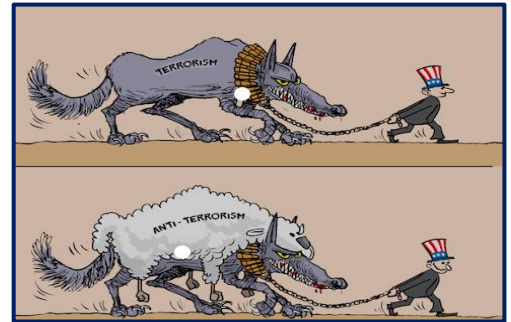# 07

Security in the Contemporary World

Introduction:

'Security' is freedom from 'threats', security is the protection of core values from danger by preventing, limiting, and ending the war. Concepts of security can be divided into two parts i.e. traditional concept and non-traditional concept. Traditional perceptions include external and internal threats. External threats include threats of military war, power balance, and coalition formation while maintaining internal peace and order. Traditional defense tools limit violence to a large extent through disarmament, weapons control, and confidence-building. Disarmament forces state to give up certain types of weapons. Weapons control controls the acquisition of weapons and the sharing of ideas and information with rival nations to increase trust.

1. The traditional concept of external Security

The biggest threat to the country from military threats. The source of this threat is another country that threatens the core values of sovereignty and independence by threatening military action. The government has three options to deal with the threat of war. These options include surrender, preventing the other side from attacking and defending themselves during the war, and the four components of conventional security are resistance, defense, power balance, and coalition formation. Detention means war prevention; Defense means limiting or ending the war; Balance of power means that there must be a balance between smaller nations and building an alliance means an alliance of states. Building their own military force that coordinates their actions to prevent or defend a military attack is a good part of maintaining a balance of power. According to the traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders. In a country, the threat of violence is controlled by an approved central authority, i.e. the government. But in world politics, every country must be responsible for its own security.

DO YOU KNOW?

Security: The essence of the existence of human life is to protect from external or internal threats.
Weapons control: It controls the acquisition of weapons.
Disarmament: It forces states to give up certain types of weapons to prevent mass destruction.
Building Confidence: The process by which different nations share ideas and information with rival nations by informing each other about their military plans.
Global Poverty: This refers to the classification of low-income and underdeveloped countries as underdeveloped or developing.
Migration: It is the transfer of human resources from one state to another for some reason.

2. The traditional concept of internal security

Conventional security should be related to internal security which is not given much priority for various reasons. After World War II, the most powerful nations on earth gave more or less a guarantee of internal security. Most European countries did not face any serious threats from groups or communities living along those borders. That is why these countries have given priority to external security. The main concern for external security was the Cold War era. The two superpowers fear mutual attacks. The

colonies that became independent feared that the Cold War would turn into a hot war. Newly independent African and Asian countries are increasingly concerned about the potential for military conflicts with neighboring countries. They were concerned with internal threats from separatist movements seeking to create an independent nation.

Traditional security and cooperation:

For the right reasons, it is universally accepted that war is fought primarily for self-defense or to protect other people from genocide. Traditional ideas of security also value other forms of cooperation, such as disarmament, arms control, and confidence building. All states must lay down certain types of

weapons for disarmament. Weapons control controls the acquisition or development of weapons, e.g. The United States and the Soviet Union signed several other arms control treaties. Confidence building refers to the process by which nations share ideas and information with their rivals. Force is a theoretical threat to security and a principled tool to achieve security in traditional security.

Unconventional ideas:

Unconventional notions of security include a wide variety of threats and threats that affect the status of human existence beyond military threats. Unconventional ideas about security are called 'human security or 'global security. Human security means the security of the people rather than the security of the states. Proponents of the 'narrow concept' of human security focus on violent threats to individuals. Proponents of her case have been working to make the actual transcript of this statement available online. The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming and AIDS.

3. New sources of danger

Some new sources of threats have emerged that are of great concern to the world. These include terrorism, human rights, global poverty, immigration and health epidemics. Terrorism refers to political violence that deliberately and indiscriminately targets civilians. There are three types of human rights. The first is

political rights, the second is economic and social rights and the third is the rights of immigrant people. Another type of insecurity is global poverty. Rich states are getting richer and poorer states are getting poorer. Poverty in the South has also led to massive migration to the North for better living, especially better economic opportunities. Health infections such as H1V-AIDS, bird flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) are on the rise in countries through migration. It is important to understand that expanding the concept of security does not mean inclusion at all. In order to qualify as a security issue, the issue must share the minimum common standards.

4. Cooperative security

Dealing with certain security issues requires cooperation rather than a military confrontation. Military assistance can be taken to combat terrorism but to no avail in tackling issues like poverty, immigration etc. It is important to develop strategies that include bilateral, regional, intercontinental or global cooperation. There may also be other players internationally and nationally involved in cooperative security. But cooperative security also involves the use of force as a last resort. The use of force to combat dictatorship must be approved by the international community.

5. Indian Security Strategy

India's security strategy is based on four broad components. Strengthening military capabilities is the first part of India's security strategy as India is embroiled in conflicts with its neighbors. The second part of India's security strategy is to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. The third important component of India's security strategy is its readiness to face the country's security challenges. The fourth part is to develop its economy in such a way that a large number of its citizens will be lifted out of poverty and hardship.

SUMMARY

Non-traditional security focuses on human and global security by covering all types of human beings. Human security protects individuals from internal violence, but it also protects them from hunger, disease, and natural disasters. Global security responds to threats such as global warming, international terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, and bird flu. New sources of threats include terrorism, human rights, global poverty, immigration, and health epidemics. Terrorism refers to political violence that deliberately and indiscriminately targets civilians. Threats to human rights include political rights, economic and social rights, as well as the rights of immigrants and local minorities. Global poverty suffers from low per capita income and economic growth and high population migration creates international political conflict as states follow different rules for immigrants and refugees. The health epidemic through migration trade, tourism, and military activities includes HIV-AIDS, bird flu, and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Cooperative care is needed to reduce poverty, manage migration, and control refugee movements and infections. Cooperation can be bilateral, regional, continental, or global, depending on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond nationally or internationally. India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. India's security strategy has four broad components: strengthening military capabilities, strengthening international norms and institutions, tackling security challenges at the border, and developing civilians to overcome poverty, missing persons, and economic inequalities.

Questions For Practice

1. India first tested nuclear device in?
   (a) 1962   (b) 1970
   (c) 1974   (d) 1998

2. Al-Qaeda is a group of?
   (a) Islamic militants
   (b) Tamil militants
   (c) Sikh militants
   (d) Maoists

3. The Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty was signed in?
   (a) 1969   (b) 1970
   (c) 1971   (d) 1972

4. The Tutsi tribe belongs to?
   (a) Rwanda   (b) Uganda
   (c) Nigeria   (d) Greece

5. Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of?
   (a) Weapons.   (b) Arms control.
   (c) Violence.   (d) Internal wars.

6. Poverty in South Asia has led to?
   (a) Illiteracy   (b) Population Explosion
   (c) Migration   (d) Terrorism

7. Global poverty is another source of?
   (a) Insecurity.
   (b) Security.
   (c) Internal problem.
   (d) External threat.

8. Human rights are classified into?
   (a) Three types.   (b) Two types.
   (c) Four types.   (d) One type.

9. India conducted second nuclear test in?
   (a) 1972   (b) 1985
   (c) 1986   (d) 1998

10. Al-Qaeda attacked America on which date?
    (a) 11th September, 2001
    (b) 11th September, 2002
    (c) 11th October, 2001
    (d) 11th October, 2002

11. All states must abandon some form of disarmament?
    (a) Weapons
    (b) Weapons control
    (c) Violence
    (d) Civil War

12. Tutsi belongs to the tribe which country?
    (a) Rwanda.   (b) Uganda.
    (c) Nigeria.   (d) Greece.

13. In which security force is there both a major threat to security and a major tool for achieving security?
    (a) Unconventional
    (b) Traditional
    (c) No risk
    (d) Energy balance

14. The anti-ballistic missile agreement was signed?
    (a) 1969.   (b) 1970.
    (c) 1971.   (d) 1972.

15. How many states have agreed to chemical weapons agreements?
    (a) 102   (b) 155
    (c) 192   (d) 181

16. What does START mean?
    (a) Tactical weapons reduction toll
    (b) Strategic Weapons Reduction Agreement
    (c) Strategic weapons reduction strategy
    (d) Tactical Weapons Reduction Tax

17. Al-Qaeda is a group?
    (a) Islamic terrorists
    (b) Tamil Militants
    (c) Sikh militants
    (d) Maoists

18. Which of the following is a source of insecurity?
    (a) Human rights
    (b) Energy balance
    (c) Global poverty
    (d) Alliance Building

19. In which security force is there both a major threat to security and a major tool for achieving security?
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    (b) Traditional
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    (d) Energy balance

20. All states must abandon some form of disarmament?
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    (c) Violence
    (d) Civil War

21. India conducted the second nuclear test?
    (a) 1972   (b) 1985
    (c) 1986   (d) 1998

22. On what date did al-Qaeda invade the United States?
    (a) 11 September 2001
    (b) 11 September 2002
    (c) 11 October 2001
    (d) 11 October 2002

23. Anti-Ballistic Missile Agreement signed?
    (a) 1969   (b) 1970
    (c) 1971   (d) 1972

24. Human rights are classified?
    (a) Three types.   (b) Two types.
    (c) Four types.   (d) a type.

25. Causes of Poverty in South Asia?
    (a) Illiteracy
    (b) Population eruption
    (c) Immigration
    (d) Terrorism

26. Another source of global poverty?
    (a) Insecurity.
    (b) Security.
    (c) Internal problem.
    (d) External threat.

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    (a) 11 September 2001
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    (c) 11 October 2001
    (d) 11 October 2002

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(c) 1986   (d) 1998

Solutions

1. (c)	5. (a)	9. (d)	13. (b)	17 (a)	21. (d)	25. (c)	29. (a)	33. (a)	37 (a)
2. (a)	6. (c)	10. (a)	14. (d)	18. (c)	22. (a)	26. (a)	30. (c)	34. (c)	38. (a)
3. (d)	7. (a)	11. (a)	15. (d)	19. (b)	23. (d)	27 (a)	31. (a)	35. (a)	39. (c)
4. (a)	8. (a)	12. (a)	16. (b)	20. (a)	24. (a)	28. (a)	32. (d)	36. (a)	40. (d)