

- Traditional and Non-Traditional Security
- New Sources of Threats
- India's Changing Relationship with Pakistan
- Solved Example
- Practice Set
- Answer Key
- Quick Reference
- Glossary
- Chronology of Security-Related Events

Traditional and Non-Traditional Security

Security means freedom from threats that endanger a state's core values such as sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Security concerns are broadly divided into traditional and non-traditional notions.

Traditional Concept of Security

Traditional security focuses on military threats from other countries. It involves protecting the nation from external aggression through defense, deterrence, and alliance building. Internally, it includes maintaining law and order through police and paramilitary forces.

Key components include:

- **External Security:** Defense against military threats, maintaining sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- **Internal Security:** Managing threats like terrorism, riots, and insurgencies within the country.

- **Balance of Power:** Monitoring the strength of other countries to anticipate threats.
- **Alliance Building:** Forming coalitions to deter or defend against attacks.
- **Disarmament and Arms Control:** Agreements like the Biological Weapons Convention and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty aim to limit weapons and reduce conflict risks.
- **Confidence-Building Measures:** Sharing military intentions to avoid misunderstandings and reduce war risks.

Exam Question

Q: What are the main features of traditional security?

A: Traditional security focuses on military threats from other countries, protecting sovereignty and territorial integrity through defense, deterrence, alliance building, disarmament, arms control, and confidence-building measures.

Non-Traditional Notions of Security

Non-traditional security extends beyond military threats to include threats affecting human welfare and global stability. It covers issues like human security, environmental protection, global health, and economic security.

- **Human Security:** Protection of individuals from threats such as poverty, disease, and human rights violations.
- **Global Security:** Addressing global challenges like climate change, international terrorism, and pandemics.
- **Cooperative Security:** Countries working together through bilateral and multilateral agreements and international organizations like the United Nations to address these challenges.

Exam Question

Q: How does non-traditional security differ from traditional security?

A: Non-traditional security includes threats beyond military aggression, such as poverty, health epidemics, environmental issues, and human rights, requiring international cooperation, unlike traditional security which focuses mainly on military defense.

New Sources of Threats

Contemporary security faces new challenges that go beyond traditional military threats. These include terrorism, human rights issues, health epidemics, global poverty, and migration.

Terrorism

Terrorism involves deliberate political violence targeting civilians, such as hijacking planes or bombing public places, aiming to create fear and instability.

Human Rights

Human rights are classified into political rights (freedom of speech, assembly), economic and social rights, and rights of colonized or minority groups. There is ongoing debate on universal human rights and international intervention to stop abuses.

Health Epidemics and Global Interdependence

Diseases like HIV/AIDS, bird flu, and SARS spread globally due to travel and trade. Poor regions face challenges in treatment, worsening poverty and inequality. Epidemics require international cooperation as no single country can manage these threats alone.

Global Poverty and Migration

Global poverty leads to population growth in poor countries and migration to richer countries, causing political tensions. International law distinguishes migrants (voluntary movement) from refugees (fleeing war or persecution), with states obligated to accept refugees.

India's Security Strategy

India faces both traditional and non-traditional security challenges. It has strengthened its military to address conflicts with neighbors and conducted nuclear tests for deterrence. India supports international disarmament, non-alignment, and equitable global economic systems. Internally, it manages insurgencies through democratic governance and focuses on reducing poverty and inequality to ensure security.

Exam Question

Q: What are some new sources of security threats in the contemporary world?

A: New sources include terrorism, human rights violations, health epidemics, global poverty, and migration, which require international cooperation and comprehensive strategies.

India's Changing Relationship with Pakistan

India and Pakistan have a complex relationship marked by conflict and efforts at peace. Despite periods of hostility, there have been attempts to improve ties through agreements and people-to-people contacts.

Key points include:

- Frequent conflicts and wars since 1947.
- Efforts to build peace through social activism and opening transport links.

- Hostility increased after terrorist attacks, notably the 2008 Mumbai attack.
- Ceasefire violations contribute to ongoing tensions.

Exam Question

Q: Explain the changes in India's relationship with Pakistan.

A: India and Pakistan have experienced both conflict and peace efforts. While social and political initiatives have improved relations at times, terrorist attacks and ceasefire violations have caused setbacks, resulting in a complex and fluctuating relationship.

Solved Example

Example: Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.

Solution:

Step 1: Despite ongoing conflict, there have been efforts to manage tensions and build peace through agreements and social activism.

Step 2: Initiatives like opening bus and railway routes symbolized friendship, but the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attack severely damaged relations.

Step 3: Frequent ceasefire violations by Pakistan have maintained hostility, showing a mixture of conflict and attempts at peace.

Practice Set

Easy

- Define security in the context of international relations.
- What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security?

Moderate

- Explain the role of disarmament and arms control in traditional security.
- Describe the impact of health epidemics on global security.

Challenging

- Discuss India's security strategy in dealing with both traditional and non-traditional threats.
- Analyze the challenges in India-Pakistan relations and efforts to improve them.

Answer Key

- **Security:** Freedom from threats that endanger core values of a state.
- **Traditional vs Non-Traditional Security:** Traditional focuses on military threats; non-traditional includes human, environmental, and global threats.
- **Disarmament and Arms Control:** Policies and treaties to reduce and regulate weapons to prevent conflict.
- **Health Epidemics:** Diseases that spread globally, requiring international cooperation for control.
- **India's Security Strategy:** Combines military strength, nuclear deterrence, non-alignment, and addressing internal challenges.
- **India-Pakistan Relations:** Marked by conflict and peace efforts, affected by terrorism and ceasefire violations.

Quick Reference

- **Security:** Protection from threats to state and people.

- **Traditional Security:** Military defense and alliances.
- **Non-Traditional Security:** Human security, environment, health.
- **Disarmament:** Giving up weapons to prevent war.
- **Arms Control:** Regulating weapons development.
- **Cooperative Security:** International collaboration for peace.
- **Terrorism:** Political violence targeting civilians.
- **Human Rights:** Political, economic, social rights.
- **Global Poverty:** Economic insecurity affecting security.
- **Migration:** Movement of people for economic or safety reasons.

Glossary

Security

Freedom from threats that endanger a state's core values.

Disarmament

Policy of giving up certain weapons to avoid mass destruction.

Arms Control

Regulation of weapon acquisition and development.

Traditional Security

Security focused on military threats and defense.

Non-Traditional Security

Security including human welfare, environment, and global threats.

Cooperative Security

International cooperation to address security challenges.

Terrorism

Deliberate political violence targeting civilians.

Human Rights

Rights protecting political, economic, and social freedoms.

Global Poverty

Economic condition causing insecurity and migration.

Migration

Movement of people from one country to another.

Chronology of Security-Related Events

Year	Event	Significance
------	-------	--------------

1947-48	First Indo-Pakistan War	Beginning of conflict over Kashmir, shaping security concerns.
1962	India-China War	Highlighting external military threats to India.
1968	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Regulated nuclear weapons to prevent proliferation.
1974	India's First Nuclear Test	Asserted India's nuclear capability for security.
1998	India's Second Nuclear Test	Strengthened nuclear deterrence amid regional threats.
2008	Mumbai Terrorist Attack	Increased tensions between India and Pakistan.

Prepzy