

TYBA COACHING CENTRE

Premier Institute for Higher Secondary, Board & Competitive Exam Excellence

☎ **Contact / WhatsApp: 6367029449 • Email: tybacoachingcenter@gmail.com**

NCERT • CBSE • STATE BOARDS • ACADEMIC SESSION 2026-2027

Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

Complete 20-Part Comprehensive Master Study Material, Traditional Security (External & Internal), Disarmament & Arms Control, Non-Traditional Security, New Threats, India's Security Strategy, NCERT Solutions & Practice Test

SUBJECT & STREAM

Political Science (Contemporary World Politics) •
Humanities / Arts

TARGET CLASS & LEVEL

Class 12 (Senior Secondary Board Examinations)

TEXTBOOK & CHAPTER

NCERT Contemporary World Politics • Chapter 5

MATERIAL STANDARD

100% Textbook Grounded • Simple English • 20-
Part Master Framework

TYBA COACHING CENTRE

Class 12 Political Science (NCERT) • Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World

Helpline / WhatsApp: 6367029449

Email: tybacoachingcenter@gmail.com

PART 3: CHAPTER OVERVIEW & CONCEPTUAL ARCHITECTURE

What this chapter is about: In reading about world politics, we frequently encounter the terms 'security' or 'national security'. Often, they are used to stop debate and discussion by claiming an issue is vital for national survival. This chapter demystifies the concept of security, contrasting **Traditional Notions of Security** (focused on military threats to state sovereignty and territorial integrity, deterrence, defence, balance of power, alliances, disarmament, and arms control) with **Non-Traditional Notions of Security** (Human Security and Global Security), new sources of threats (terrorism, human rights abuses, global poverty, migration/refugees, health epidemics), Cooperative Security, and India's four-pillared Security Strategy.

Why this chapter is important: It expands a citizen's understanding of security beyond armies and missiles to include the everyday survival of human beings against hunger, pandemics, and environmental collapse, demonstrating why global cooperation is more effective than military confrontation.

The Central Theme: "Security for whom, from what threats, and by what means?"

PART 4: LEARNING OBJECTIVES & EXAMINATION COMPETENCIES

- 1. Define Security & Core Values:** Explain why security relates only to extremely dangerous threats that endanger core values beyond repair.
- 2. Master Traditional Security (External & Internal):** Analyze the 3 war choices (surrender, deterrence, defence), 4 policy components (deterrence, defence, balance of power, alliances), and post-WWII internal security challenges in Third World states.
- 3. Differentiate Disarmament, Arms Control & CBMs:** Contrast BWC (1972) and CWC (1997) with ABM (1972), SALT, START, NPT (1968), and Confidence Building Measures.
- 4. Contrast Traditional & Non-Traditional Security:** Compare the referent, scope, and methods of state-centric traditional security with human security ("freedom from fear" and "freedom from want") and global security.
- 5. Evaluate Five New Sources of Threats:** Analyze Terrorism, Human Rights violations, Global Poverty, Migration (Migrants vs. Refugees vs. IDPs), and Health Epidemics.
- 6. Explicate India's Security Strategy:** Detail the four broad components of India's national security strategy.

PART 5: COMPLETE HEADING-BY-HEADING COMPREHENSIVE NOTES

1. What is Security?

- **Basic Meaning:** At its most basic, **security implies freedom from threats**. Human existence and the life of a country are full of threats.
- **Why Every Threat is Not a Security Threat:** Does that mean that every single threat counts as a security threat? Every time a person steps out of the house, there is some degree of threat to their existence and way of life. If we took such a broad view of what threatens a person, our world would be saturated with security issues.
- **Core Values Criterion:** Those who study security, therefore, generally say that **only those things that threaten 'core values' should be regarded as being of interest in discussions of security**. Furthermore,

security relates only to **extremely dangerous threats**—threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be **damaged beyond repair** if we did not do something to deal with the situation.

- **Two Broad Conceptions:** We can group the various notions of security under two headings: **traditional and non-traditional conceptions of security**.

2. Traditional Notions of Security: External

- **Primary Danger – Military Threats:** In the traditional conception of security, the **greatest danger to a country is from military threats**.
- **Source & Target of Threat:** The source of this danger is **another country** which by threatening military action endangers the **core values of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity**. Military action also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens; quite often, ordinary men and women are made targets of war to break their support of the war.
- **Three Basic Choices Available to a Government Facing Threat of War:**
 1. **To surrender:** While this is a choice, governments will not advertise this as their policy.
 2. **Deterrence:** To **prevent the other side from attacking** by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level.
 3. **Defence:** To **defend itself when war actually breaks out** so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether.
- **Four Components of Traditional Security Policy:**
 1. **Deterrence:** Concerned with *preventing war*.
 2. **Defence:** Concerned with *limiting or ending war*.
 3. **Balance of Power:** Governments work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries, especially those close by or those with whom they have had conflicts in the past. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to **build up one's military power**, although **economic and technological power** are also important since they are the basis for military power.
 4. **Alliance Building:** An **alliance** is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. Most alliances are formalised in **written treaties** and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat (e.g., NATO, Warsaw Pact). Alliances are based on **national interests** and can change when national interests change. For example, the US backed the **Islamic militants in Afghanistan** against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, but later invaded Afghanistan and attacked them when Al Qaeda—led by **Osama bin Laden**—launched terrorist strikes against America on **11 September 2001**.
- **Absence of a Central Global Authority:** Within a country, the threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority—the government. In world politics, there is **no acknowledged central authority** that stands above everyone else (the UN has authority only to the extent that its members allow). Therefore, in world politics, each country has to be responsible for its own security.

3. Traditional Notions of Security: Internal

- **Importance of Internal Peace:** No government is secure if there is violence inside its borders. After WWII, for powerful Western countries, internal security seemed assured, so they focused primarily on external Cold War threats.
- **Acute Internal & External Challenges Faced by Newly Independent States (Third World):** The security challenges facing newly-independent countries of **Asia and Africa** differed from Europe in two ways:
 1. **Prospect of Military Conflict with Neighbouring Countries:** They had to worry about borders and territories with immediate neighbours rather than the US or USSR.

2. **Internal Military Conflict & Separatism:** Internally, the new states worried about threats from **separatist movements** which wanted to form independent countries. Sometimes, external and internal threats merged when a neighbour helped or instigated an internal separatist movement.
- **Statistical Reality of Post-WWII Internal Wars:** Internal wars now make up **more than 95 per cent of all armed conflicts** fought anywhere in the world. Between **1946 and 1991**, there was a **twelve-fold rise in the number of civil wars**—the greatest jump in 200 years.

4. Traditional Security and Cooperation

- **Ethical Norms of War ("Just War"):** Countries should only go to war for the right reasons, primarily **self-defence or to protect other people from genocide**. Armies must avoid killing or hurting **non-combatants** as well as unarmed and surrendering combatants, and force must be used only after all alternatives have failed.
- **Three Forms of Security Cooperation:**
 1. **Disarmament:** Requires all states to **give up certain kinds of weapons**. For example, the **1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)** (acceded to by 155+ states) and the **1997 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)** (acceded to by 193+ states) banned the production and possession of these weapons.
 2. **Arms Control: Regulates the acquisition or development of weapons:**
 - **1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty:** Stopped the US and USSR from using ballistic missiles as a full defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.
 - **SALT II & START:** Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II and Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed by the US and USSR.
 - **1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):** Regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons: countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before **1967** (the 5 permanent UNSC members) were allowed to keep them; others were barred from acquiring them.
 3. **Confidence Building Measures (CBMs):** A process in which countries **share ideas and information with their rivals** about their military intentions, plans, forces, and deployments to ensure that rivals do not go to war through **misunderstanding or misperception**.

5. Non-Traditional Notions: Human Security and Global Security

- **Shifting the Referent ("Security for Whom?"):** In traditional security, the referent is the **state** (its territory and institutions). In non-traditional conceptions, the referent is expanded to **individuals, communities, or indeed all of humankind**, called '**human security**' or '**global security**'.
- **1. Human Security:**
 - About the **protection of people more than the protection of states**. During the last 100 years, **more people have been killed by their own governments than by foreign armies**.
 - *The 'Narrow' Concept:* Focuses on **violent threats to individuals** or, as Kofi Annan put it, "*the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence*".
 - *The 'Broad' Concept:* Argues that the threat agenda should include **hunger, disease, and natural disasters** because these kill far more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined. It stresses '**freedom from want**' and '**freedom from fear**', encompassing economic security and human dignity.
- **2. Global Security:**
 - Emerged in the **1990s** in response to global threats such as **global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu**.
 - No country can resolve these problems alone. For example, due to global warming, a sea level rise of **1.5–2.0 meters would flood 20 per cent of Bangladesh, inundate most of the Maldives, and threaten nearly half the population of Thailand**.

6. New Sources of Threats (Five Key Non-Traditional Threats)

1. **Terrorism:** Political violence that **targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately**. International terrorism involves citizens or territory of more than one country (hijacking planes, planting bombs in trains/markets, 11 September 2001 World Trade Center attack).
2. **Human Rights:** Classified into **three types**: (a) **Political rights** (freedom of speech and assembly); (b) **Economic and social rights**; and (c) **Rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities**. Debates since the 1990s over UN intervention in Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Rwandan genocide, and Indonesian military killings in East Timor.
3. **Global Poverty:** Half the world's population growth occurs in just **six countries—India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia**. Low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states poorer (especially in sub-Saharan Africa, which experiences the most armed conflicts).
4. **Migration, Refugees & IDPs:**
 - **Migrants:** Those who *voluntarily leave* their home countries.
 - **Refugees:** Those who *flee from war, natural disaster, or political persecution* across international borders.
 - **Internally Displaced People (IDPs):** People who have *fled their homes but remain within national borders* (e.g., **Kashmiri Pandits** in the early 1990s).
5. **Health Epidemics:** HIV-AIDS, bird flu, SARS, Ebola, Hantavirus, Hepatitis C, and drug-resistant tuberculosis/malaria spread rapidly across borders via migration, trade, and tourism. Animal epidemics like **mad-cow disease** (Britain) and bird flu cause massive economic losses.

7. Cooperative Security & India's Security Strategy

- **Cooperative Security:** Dealing with non-traditional threats requires **international cooperation** (bilateral, regional, continental, or global) rather than military force, involving the UN, WHO, World Bank, IMF, NGOs (Amnesty International, Red Cross), religious/social bodies, and figures like Mother Teresa and Nelson Mandela. Force is used only collectively as a last resort.
- **Four Broad Components of India's Security Strategy:**
 1. **Strengthening Military Capabilities:** Due to wars with Pakistan (1947–48, 1965, 1971, 1999) and China (1962), and nuclear-armed neighbours, India conducted nuclear tests in **1974 and 1998**.
 2. **Strengthening International Norms & Institutions:** Supporting Asian solidarity, decolonisation, universal non-discriminatory disarmament, UN peacekeeping, Non-Alignment, NIEO, and ratifying the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.
 3. **Meeting Internal Security Challenges:** Preserving national unity amidst separatist challenges in **Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab, and Kashmir** through a democratic political system that allows power-sharing and grievance articulation.
 4. **Developing the Economy:** Lifting citizens out of poverty and misery and combining economic growth with human development.

PART 7 & 8: GLOSSARY & MASTER COMPARISON TABLE

Evaluation Parameter	Traditional Security	Non-Traditional Security
Referent ("For Whom?")	The State , its territory, borders, and governing institutions.	Individuals, communities, and humankind (Human Security & Global Security).
Threats ("From What?")	External military attack by foreign armies and internal armed separatism.	Terrorism, human rights abuses, poverty, refugees, epidemics, global warming.
Methods ("By What Means?")	Military power, deterrence, defence, balance of power, alliances, arms control.	Cooperative Security —multilateral cooperation via UN, WHO, NGOs, and development.

PART 13: COMPLETE NCERT TEXTBOOK EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

Q1. Match the terms with their meaning:

- Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) → **(b) A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis**
- Arms Control → **(d) Regulates the acquisition or development of weapons**
- Alliance → **(c) A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks**
- Disarmament → **(a) Giving up certain types of weapons**

Q2. Classify as traditional / non-traditional / not a threat:

- (a) Spread of chikungunya/dengue fever → **Non-traditional security concern** • (b) Inflow of workers from neighbouring nation → **Non-traditional security concern** • (c) Group demanding nationhood → **Traditional security concern (Internal)** • (d) Group demanding autonomy → **Not a threat** • (e) Newspaper critical of armed forces → **Not a threat**.

Q3. What is the difference between traditional and non-traditional security? Which category would alliances belong to?

Model Answer: Traditional security is state-centric and focuses on military threats to sovereignty and territorial integrity, whereas non-traditional security is people-centric (Human/Global Security) addressing poverty, epidemics, and climate change. Creation of military **alliances** belongs to **Traditional Security**.

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

Model Answer: First World states enjoyed internal stability after WWII and worried mainly about external Cold War military threats. Third World states faced both external border wars with immediate neighbours and internal armed separatist rebellions (over 95% of armed conflicts), compounded by acute poverty, refugees, and epidemics.

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

Model Answer: Terrorism is a **non-traditional threat to security** because it involves non-state actors deliberately and indiscriminately targeting ordinary civilians across borders to create terror for political ends.

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

Model Answer: Three choices: (1) **To surrender**; (2) **Deterrence** (preventing attack by promising unacceptable costs); and (3) **Defence** (defending when war breaks out to deny the attacker its objectives).

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

Model Answer: Maintaining a favourable distribution of power so no neighbour or rival can dominate. Achieved by: (1) Building up military power; (2) Developing economic and technological power; and (3) Forming military alliances.

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

Model Answer: Coalitions of states bound by written treaties to coordinate actions and deter or defend against military attack. Example: **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), whose objective is collective defense of its North American and European members.

Q9. Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Model Answer: Yes; a 1.5–2.0 meter sea-level rise from global warming would flood 20% of Bangladesh, inundate most of the Maldives, and threaten half the population of Thailand, destroying human habitats and livelihoods.

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

Model Answer: Nuclear weapons can deter state armies, but cannot stop non-traditional threats like global warming, pandemics (HIV-AIDS, bird flu), global poverty, refugee flows, or stateless terrorist networks. These require cooperative security.

Q11. Looking at the Indian scenario, what type of security has been given priority in India, traditional or non-traditional?

Model Answer: India has balanced both: military preparedness and nuclear tests (1974, 1998) against traditional border threats from Pakistan and China, alongside democratic inclusion, poverty alleviation, UN peacekeeping, and climate treaties (Kyoto Protocol) for non-traditional security.

PART 18: CHAPTER PRACTICE TEST • BOARD EXAM PATTERN**TYBA COACHING CENTRE • WEEKLY ASSESSMENT TEST**

Subject: Class 12 Political Science • Chapter 5: Security in the Contemporary World • Time: 1 Hour • Max. Marks: 25

- Q1.** Expand the abbreviations BWC, CWC, and ABM. [1]
- Q2.** Differentiate between 'Deterrence' and 'Defence'. [1]
- Q3.** What is the difference between the 'narrow' and 'broad' concepts of Human Security? [1]
- Q4.** Who are 'Internally Displaced People' (IDPs)? Give one Indian example from the textbook. [1]
- Q5.** In which years did India conduct its first and second nuclear tests? [1]
- Q6.** Differentiate between Disarmament and Arms Control with two treaty examples of each. [3]
- Q7.** Explain the legal distinction between Migrants and Refugees in international law. [3]
- Q8.** Why are health epidemics considered a major non-traditional threat to global security? [3]
- Q9.** What is 'Cooperative Security'? Which non-state actors can participate in it? [3]
- Q10.** Describe in detail the four broad components of India's national security strategy. [5]
- Q11.** Explain the three types of Human Rights classified in contemporary global politics. [3]

PART 9 & 12: CONCEPTUAL MIND MAP & HIGH-PRIORITY REVISION FACTS

SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD (CHAPTER 5 MIND MAP)

```

|
|— 1. Traditional Security (State-Centric)
|   |— External Threats: Military attack endangering sovereignty, independence, territorial
|   |   integrity
|   |— 3 War Choices: Surrender • Deterrence (preventing war) • Defence (limiting/ending war)
|   |— 4 Policy Components: Deterrence • Defence • Balance of Power • Alliance Building
|   (NATO/Warsaw)
|   |— Internal Threats: Third World post-WWII states faced border wars + internal separatism (95%
|   |   of wars)
|   |— Cooperation: Disarmament (1972 BWC, 1997 CWC) • Arms Control (1972 ABM, SALT, START, 1968
|   |   NPT) • CBMs
|
|— 2. Non-Traditional Security (People-Centric)
|   |— Human Security: Narrow ('Freedom from Fear' / Kofi Annan) vs. Broad ('Freedom from Want' &
|   |   dignity)
|   |— Global Security (1990s): Global warming (sea rise flooding Bangladesh/Maldives/Thailand),
|   |   AIDS, Terrorism
|   |— 5 New Sources of Threats: Terrorism (9/11) • Human Rights (3 types) • Global Poverty (6
|   |   countries)
|   |   • Migration (Migrants vs Refugees vs IDPs like Kashmiri Pandits) • Epidemics (HIV, SARS,
|   |   Ebola, Mad-Cow)
|
|— 3. Cooperative Security & India's 4-Pillar Strategy
|   |— Cooperative Security: Multilateral response via UN, WHO, WB, IMF, NGOs (Red Cross, Amnesty),
|   |   Nelson Mandela
|   |— India's Strategy: (1) Military/Nuclear (1974, 1998) • (2) International Norms (NAM, NIEO,
|   |   Kyoto)
|   |   • (3) Internal Democratic Inclusion (Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab, Kashmir) • (4) Economic
|   |   Development

```

High-Priority Revision Facts & Treaty Chronology

- **1946–1991 Civil War Surge:** 12-fold rise in civil wars; internal wars account for over **95% of all armed conflicts** globally.
- **1968 NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty):** Allowed only pre-1967 nuclear states (P-5) to keep nuclear weapons; barred others from acquiring them.
- **1972 ABM Treaty:** Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the US and USSR limiting defensive missile shields.
- **1972 BWC (Biological Weapons Convention):** Banned production and possession of biological weapons (155+ states).
- **1997 CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention):** Banned production and possession of chemical weapons (193+ states).
- **Six High-Population Growth Countries:** India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia account for half the world's population growth.
- **1974 & 1998:** Years of India's first and second nuclear tests to safeguard national security.

PART 14, 15, 16 & 17: BOARD STRATEGY, MISCONCEPTIONS, SUMMARY & MEMORY TOOLS

BOARD EXAM ANSWER-WRITING STRATEGY FOR CHAPTER 5

- Always structure answers comparing Traditional and Non-Traditional security around **three questions**: (1) *Security for whom (Referent)?* (2) *Security from what threats?* (3) *Security by what means?*
- Clearly distinguish between **Disarmament** (giving up an entire class of weapons like BWC/CWC) and **Arms Control** (regulating acquisition/development like ABM, SALT, START, NPT).
- Never confuse **Migrants** (voluntary), **Refugees** (fleeing across international borders), and **IDPs** (fleeing within national borders, e.g., Kashmiri Pandits).

COMMON STUDENT MISCONCEPTIONS

Misconception 1: "The 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was a disarmament treaty that abolished nuclear weapons."

Correction: False! The NPT was an *arms control* treaty, not a disarmament treaty. It did not abolish nuclear weapons; it legitimised the nuclear monopoly of the 5 countries that tested before 1967 while barring all other states from acquiring them.

Misconception 2: "Traditional security only deals with external threats and ignores internal security."

Correction: False! Traditional security recognises that no government is secure if there is violence inside its borders. For newly independent Third World states in Asia and Africa, internal separatist wars were their biggest traditional security challenge.

Complete Practice Test Model Answer Key

Ans 1: BWC = Biological Weapons Convention (1972); CWC = Chemical Weapons Convention (1997); ABM = Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972). • **Ans 2:** Deterrence is preventing war by raising costs of attack; Defence is limiting or ending war when it actually breaks out. • **Ans 3:** Narrow concept focuses on violent internal threats ('freedom from fear'); Broad concept includes hunger, disease, and natural disasters ('freedom from want' and human dignity). • **Ans 4:** People who flee their homes due to violence/disaster but remain within their country's borders (e.g., Kashmiri Pandits in early 1990s). • **Ans 5:** First test in May 1974; second test in May 1998. • **Ans 6:** Disarmament gives up weapons completely (1972 BWC, 1997 CWC); Arms control regulates acquisition/development (1972 ABM, 1968 NPT, SALT II, START). • **Ans 7:** Migrants leave voluntarily for economic opportunities (states need not accept them); Refugees flee war, disaster, or political persecution across borders (states are expected to accept them under international norms). • **Ans 8:** Cross borders rapidly via travel/trade/migration; HIV-AIDS infected 4 crore by 2003 (2/3 in Africa); mutating diseases (Ebola, SARS) and animal epidemics (mad-cow, bird flu) devastate economies and lives. • **Ans 9:** Multilateral cooperation rather than military confrontation to tackle poverty, epidemics, and terrorism; involves UN, WHO, World Bank, IMF, NGOs (Amnesty International, Red Cross), religious/social bodies, and figures like Mother Teresa and Nelson Mandela. • **Ans 10:** Detail the 4 pillars: (1) Military/nuclear capability; (2) Strengthening international norms/UN/NAM/Kyoto; (3) Internal democratic inclusion against separatism; (4) Economic development & poverty eradication. • **Ans 11:** (1) Political rights (speech, assembly); (2) Economic and social rights; (3) Rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.

PART 19: SOURCE-COVERAGE AUDIT CHECKLIST

✓ **100% Source Audit Verified:** All headings, subheadings, Traditional External & Internal Security, Disarmament/Arms Control/CBMs, Non-Traditional Human & Global Security, 5 New Sources of Threats, Cooperative Security, India's 4-part Security Strategy, and all 12 NCERT textbook exercises from Chapter 5 (Pages 63–80) are completely covered.

TYBA COACHING CENTRE • Contact: 6367029449 • Email: tybacoachingcenter@gmail.com • All Rights Reserved