



CHAPTER 7

SECURITY

IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD



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**SECURITY MEANS FREEDOM
FROM THREATS
SECURITY RELATES ONLY TO
EXTREMELY DANGEROUS
THREATS WHICH ENDANGERS
CORE VALUES
AND DAMAGE IT
BEYOND REPAIR**



TRADITIONAL NOTIONS : EXTERNAL

**GREATEST DANGER TO A COUNTRY IS
FROM MILITARY THREATS FROM
ANOTHER COUNTRY**

**MILITARY ACTION THREATENS CORE
VALUES OF SOVEREIGNTY,
INDEPENDENCE , TERRITORIAL
INTEGRITY AND LIVES
OF ORDINARY CITIZENS**



BASIC CHOICES TO RESPOND TO THE THREAT OF WAR



TO SURRENDER



**TO PREVENT THE OTHER SIDE
FROM ATTACKING BY PROMISING
TO RAISE THE COSTS OF WAR TO
AN UNACCEPTABLE LEVEL**



**TO DEFEND ITSELF WHEN WAR
BREAKS OUT**



BASIC CHOICES TO RESPOND TO THE THREAT OF WAR

**SECURITY POLICY IS
CONCERNED WITH
DETERRENCE (PREVENTING
WAR) & DEFENCE (LIMITING
WAR)**

**COUNTRIES ALSO OPT
SURRENDERING.
BUT NEVER ADVERTISE IT AS
THEIR NATIONAL POLICY**



BALANCE OF POWER

**ANOTHER COMPONENT OF TRADITIONAL
SECURITY POLICY**

**GOVERNMENTS WORK HARD TO
MAINTAIN A FAVOURABLE BALANCE
OF POWER WITH OTHER COUNTRIES
ESPECIALLY WITH NEIGHBOURING
COUNTRIES.**

**BUILDING UP OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL
POWER IS IMPORTANT
IN THIS REGARD**



ALLIANCE BUILDING

**ANOTHER COMPONENT OF TRADITIONAL
SECURITY POLICY**

**ALLIANCE IS A COALITION OF STATES THAT
COORDINATE THEIR ACTIONS TO DETER
AND DEFEND AGAINST MILITARY ATTACK**

**ALLIANCES INCREASE
THE EFFECTIVE POWER
OF STATES**

**ALLIANCES ARE BASED
ON NATIONAL INTEREST**



**NO ACKNOWLEDGED CENTRAL
AUTHORITY TO REGULATE A
THREAT OF SECURITY AT
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.**

UN IS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE.

**SO EACH COUNTRY
IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR ITS OWN
SECURITY**



TRADITIONAL NOTIONS : **INTERNAL**

**TRADITIONAL SECURITY NOTIONS
ALSO CONCERN WITH INTERNAL
SECURITY MATTERS.**

**INTERNAL SECURITY IS
NOT A SERIOUS MATTER FOR
MANY WORLD POWERS
AFTER SECOND WORLD FACE.
THEY FACE LESS THREAT
FROM WITHIN THE BORDERS**



NEW STATES FACE THREATS WITHIN ALSO

INTERNAL THREATS INCLUDES
SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS
TERRORISM
REGIONALISM
COMMUNALISM
ETHNIC CONFLICTS etc



TRADITIONAL SECURITY AND COOPERATION

TRADITIONAL SECURITY NOTION SUPPORTS THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION AMONG STATES TO RETAIN WORLD PEACE.

DISARMAMENT, ARMS CONTROL AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING ARE HELPFUL TO ENSURE WORLD SECURITY



DISARMAMENT

**ALL STATES TO GIVE UP
CERTAIN KINDS OF
WEAPONS.**

**DECISIONS TO GIVE UP
CHEMICAL AND
BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS
ARE EXAMPLES FOR
DISARMAMENT**



ARMS CONTROL

**ARMS CONTROL
REGULATES THE
ACQUISITION OR
DEVELOPMENT OF
WEAPONS. SALTII,
START AND NPT ARE
EXAMPLES OF ARMS
CONTROL TREATIES**



CONFIDENCE BUILDING

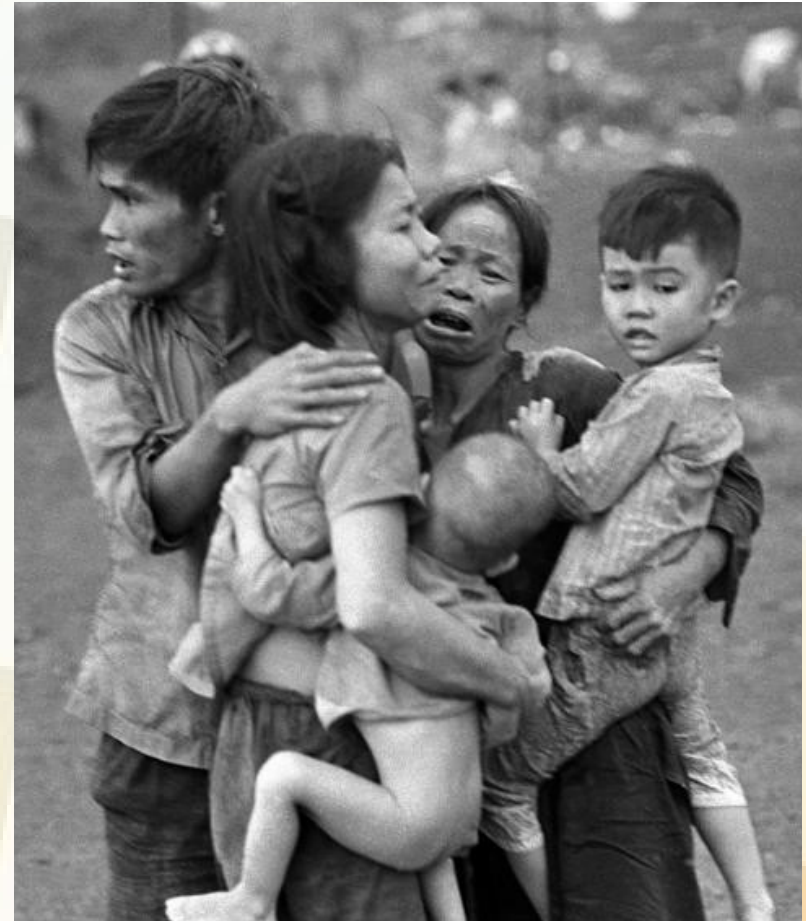
CONFIDENCE BUILDING IS A PROCESS IN WHICH COUNTRIES SHARE IDEAS AND INFORMATION ABOUT MILITARY WITH THEIR RIVALS.

IT CHECKS THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAR DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING OR MISPERCEPTION



NON TRADITIONAL NOTIONS

**NON TRADITIONAL
SECURITY IS NOT MERELY
CONCERN ABOUT THE
SECURITY OF NATION
STATES,
BUT ALSO THE SECURITY
OF INDIVIDUALS OR
COMMUNITIES**



HUMAN SECURITY –
PROTECTION OF PEOPLE
MORE THAN THE
PROTECTION OF STATES
HUMAN BEINGS FACE
VIOLENT AND NON
VIOLENT THREATS
THEY SHOULD GET
FREEDOM FROM WANT
AND FREEDOM FROM
FEAR



NEW SOURCES OF THREATS

TERRORISM

POLITICAL VIOLENCE BY THE
TERRORISTS TARGETS CIVILIANS
DELIBERATELY AND INDISCRIMINATELY
TERRORIST GROUPS SEEKS TO
REPLACE GOVERNMENTS BY FORCE OR
THREAT

THEY ATTACK THE CIVILIAN
CENTRES TO TERRORISE
PEOPLE AND TO USE THE
UNHAPPINESS OF PUBLIC
AS A WEAPON AGAINST THE
RULING GOVERNMENTS



HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

**HUMAN RIGHTS ARE
CLASSIFIED INTO :
POLITICAL RIGHTS,
ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL RIGHTS AND
RIGHTS OF THE
COLONISED PEOPLE**

**UN INTERFERENCE IS NECESSARY
TO END HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS
IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD**



GLOBAL POVERTY

**LOW INCOME AND HIGH
POPULATION GROWTH
MAKES POOR STATE
POORER**

**SOUTHERN WORLD IS
RICHER AND NORTH IS
POORER**

**POVERTY IS EXTREMELY
HIGH IN AFRICA**



MIGRATION

**POVERTY LEAD TO LARGE SCALE
MIGRATION TO SEEK A BETTER LIFE**

**STATES ARE SUPPOSED TO ACCEPT
REFUGEES (*THOSE WHO
FLEE FROM WAR, NATURAL
DISASTERS OR POLITICAL
PERSECUTION*), BUT THEY
DO NOT HAVE TO ACCEPT
MIGRANTS (*THOSE WHO VOLUNTARILY
LEAVE THEIR HOME COUNTRIES FOR
BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES*)**



HEALTH EPIDEMICS NEW SOURCES OF THREATS

SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF ONE COUNTRY IN LIMITING THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMICS AFFECTS INFECTIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

HIV- AIDS, BIRD FLU, SARS, EBOLA VIRUS, HANTA VIRUS, HEPATITIS C etc SEVERELY AFFECTS THE WORLD COOPERATION AMONG THE STATES ARE ESSENTIAL TO CHECK THE EPIDEMICS EFFECTIVELY



NON - TRADITIONAL CONCEPTIONS OF SECURITY VARY ACCORDING TO LOCAL CONDITIONS



COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY, MANAGE MIGRATION AND REFUGEE MOVEMENTS AND CONTROL EPIDEMICS.

**MILITARY FORCE IS USEFUL ONLY TO ELIMINATE TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION
FORCE SHOULD BE THE LAST RESORT TO SOLVE ISSUES**



FOUR COMPONENTS OF INDIA'S SECURITY STRATEGY



1. STRENGTHENING MILITARY CAPABILITIES

CONFLICTS WITH PAKISTAN AND CHINA COMPELLED INDIA TO STRENGTHEN ITS MILITARY.

INDIA ALSO CONDUCTED NUCLEAR TESTS



2. STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL NORMS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**INDIA ALWAYS SUPPORTED THE
ORGANISATIONS LIKE UN, SAARC AND
NAM**

**INDIA ARGUED FOR
DISARMAMENT,
EQUAL RIGHTS FOR
ALL NATIONS IN
TRADE AND ALL OTHER SPHERES**



3. MEETING SECURITY CHALLENGES WITHIN THE COUNTRY



**SEPARATIST
MOVEMENTS IN
NAGALAND,
MIZORAM, PUNJAB
AND KASHMIR
THREATENED THE
UNITY OF INDIA**



**INDIA TRIES TO PRESERVE NATIONAL
UNITY BY FOLLOWING A DEMOCRATIC
POLITICAL SYSTEM**

4. DEVELOP ECONOMY

**INDIA ATTEMPTS
TO DEVELOP
ECONOMY TO
ERADICATE
POVERTY AND TO
REDUCE
ECONOMIC
INEQUALITY**



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