

Chapter No. 7 Security in the Contemporary World

After studying this unit, you should be able to understand the following in detail:

Learning objectives

- Security, Notions of Security/External, Internal.
- Traditional Security, viz Disarmament, Arms Control and CBM 's, Balance of Power, Deterrence, Alliance and Compensation.
- Non-traditional Security, Human Security, Global Security.
- New Sources of Threat.
- Terrorism, Human Rights, Global Poverty, Migration and Health Epidemics.
- Cooperative security;

Role of UN and other NGO 's.

Security strategy and India, strengthening the military capability, strengthening the international norms and institutions, internal security, economic growth.

Introduction

Security

The term security has different meanings at different levels. For a layman it refers to freedom from threat to his/her existence and way of life. In international relations we find inclusion of all those threats which forms the "core values" of a country. Core values include the big, small and potential threats. Different societies since their inception have different notions of security. The notions of security can be divided under two heads:

- A. Traditional security,
- B. Non-traditional security.

A. Traditional: This concept of security is related to the national perception of security from another state. The major **External** source of this danger is another state, which by threat of military action challenges the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The main components of Traditional Security are Balance of Power, Alliance Building, Defense and Deterrence.

Another important concept of traditional security is related with **Internal** security of a state. When state cannot be secure, if there is violence or threat of violence inside its borders and it cannot afford to face violence outside its borders. The European countries mostly faced the threats to their security from outside and third world countries faced threats of their security within their borders.

Balance of Power

Balance of power means an equilibrium or a certain amount of stability in power relations, in this stage the same country maintains its powers, regulates relations without outside interference. According to Lord Castlereagh, "Balance of Power prevent anyone of them from becoming sufficiently strong to impose its will upon rest".

Methods of balance of Power

States can maintain balance of power by following methods;

1. Compensation,
 2. Alliance
 3. Intervention and non-intervention
 4. Divide and Rule
 5. Buffer State or Zones
 6. Armament and Disarmament
 7. CBM`s
1. **Compensation:** - It is also known as territorial compensation it usually begins the annexation or division of the territory of the state whose power is considered turbulent for the balance. This method was used by the France, the UK and Italy for the domination of Ethiopia and by Britain and Russia in 1917 through Anglo-Asian treaty for dominating them.
 2. **Alliance:** - It is the combination of nation states to strengthen the mechanism of balance of power by making suitable military pacts, arrangements to enhance their own power in order to acquire the strategic goals. However, an alliance almost leads to establishment of counter alliance by the opponents.
 3. **Intervention and non-intervention:** - Intervention is a forcible interference into the internal affairs of a state by other to achieve its desired goals. However, non-intervention means deliberate non-action in a particular situation which is considered to be the harmful to the other competing opponent.
 4. **Divide and Rule:** - It has been a time honored policy of weakening the opponents. It is a tool practiced by such nations who try to make opponents weak by keeping them divided.
 5. **Buffer State or Zones:** - These are areas which are weak but possess considerable strategically important status between two or more strong powers. Its major function is to keep the two powerful nation apart and thus minimizes the chance of clash and hence to keep the maintenance of balance.
 6. **Armament and Disarmament:** - Armament refers to the acquirement of arms for securing the favorable position in power politics. Its acquisition has posed a threat to the world peace and stability i.e. balance. Consequently, its opponents advocate for **disarmament** and arms control as an ideal device for maintenance of peace and strengthening security.
 7. **CBM`s:** - Confidence Building Measure is traditional method of security, in which countries share their information and ideas with their rivals. They share their military intentions and plans. It is a way of demonstrating that they do not wish to launch a surprise attack. They even share the information about the type of forces they possess and the places where the such forces are deployed. This is a process to make sure that rivals do not fight over misunderstanding and misperceptions.

Balancer or Third Party Laughing Balancer refers to a nation or group of nations which remains a loaf from the policies of the two rivals or the opponents, or plays the role of balancer or the "Third Party Laughing" normally the balancer remains away from both the parties but when it feels any party becoming unduly weak resulting into a threat to balance, the balancer joins it and helps in the restoration of balance.

Military Alliance and Its Objectives

It is a strategically mechanism agreed by a group of nations to strength their capabilities to deter or defend a military attack. It is based on the collection/combination of nations concluding

military or security pacts or treaties aimed at augmenting their own strength vis-à-vis the power of their opponents.

Its objectives are as follows;

1. To provide collective security against attacking country.
2. To increase/strengthen the power of its allies.
3. To maintain the balance.

B. Non-Traditional Concepts/Notions of Security

After world war 2nd a new dimension of security came forward, known as Non-Traditional Notions of Security. It includes a wide range of threats and dangers effecting the condition of human existence. It is not concerned with the security of state but the security of individuals or communities or whole mankind. The major threats under this notion are Terrorism, Health Epidemics, Global Poverty, Migration, Human Rights and Environmental Degradation etc. it is also called **Human Security or Global Security**.

Difference between Traditional Security and Non-Traditional Security

Traditional Notion

- It is related with security of state from wars and international disturbances.
- It targets the military of the state.
- Threats by military or aggressions by other states or groups of states.

Non-Traditional Notions

- It is related with security of individuals, communities and whole mankind.
- It targets the individuals or human existence.
- Threats like environmental degradation, terrorism, global poverty, violation of human rights, epidemics are its notions.

Cooperation as Traditional Notion of Security.

Cooperation is an important concept of Traditional notion of security. The respectable nations of the world now agree with wars only in situations of self-defense or to protect other people from genocide. The combatant must not use the extreme means i.e. avoid killing and hurting the citizens, unarmed and surrendering forces, wars should be limited and qualitative. Its other forms are Disarmament, Arms Control and Confidence Building.

Difference between Disarmament and Arms control

Disarmament

- It aims at to liquidate or destroy the existing weapons.
- It refers to reduction of war material and personnel in accordance of international agreements.
- To give up biological weapons (BWC) convention (1972) and CWC (1992).
- 155 states opted for BWC and 181 states opted for CWC.

Arms control

- It aims at an agreed and desired regulation of the future production/use of armaments.
- It refers to regulate the use of arms which may be permitted and enforced the observance of prohibited actions.
- ABMT (1972) to restrict ballistic missile as defensive shield, to launch a nuclear attack NPT, SALT-I, SALT-II and START are its examples.

Human Security: The term security refers to freedom from threats and protection against threats. The human security refers to protection of individuals and communities instead of the protections of states. The protection of the citizens from the foreign attack is also component of human security but the protection of the state doesn't always mean the protection of individuals. Since in the last one century more people were killed by their own governments, thus Human Security implies "the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence".

Global Security: The perspective on global security emerged in 1990's because of global threats like global warming, terrorism, health epidemics, like AIDS, bird flu, COVID-19 etc. In global security the threat imposed to one country is deemed the threat for whole world. For instance, global warming has risen sea level by 1.5-2.0 meters it would flood 20% of Bangladesh, inundate most of Maldives and threaten over half the Thailand's population. Likewise, the COVID-19 has emerged from china and has spread over 180 nations so far. In this context it is a problem of global nature and needs cooperation at International level.

New Sources of Threats

The Non-Traditional Notions of Threat: Both Human Security and global security focus on the changing nature of Threats of Security. New sources of threats are as under;
Terrorism, Human Rights, Global Poverty, Migration and Health Epidemics.

Terrorism and its components: the term "Terrorism" was initially coined to describe the reign of terror, the period of French revolution from 5 September 1793 to 27th of July 1794, during which the revolutionary government directed violence and harsh measures against citizen suspected of being enemies of the revolution. Now it has emerged as organized political violence faced by international community in contemporary world. It has been posing serious threats to the security of several states and has emerged as a threat to unstable the peace and security at global level. As a concern of non-traditional concept of security since 1980's, a big challenge to the capability of human kind is to keep terrorism limited and under control. It refers to an organized political violence deliberately targeting civilians without any discrimination. The international terrorism involves people of the territory of more than one state. The classic case of terrorism involves hijacking planes, or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other public places but since 9/11 attack in USA and 26/11 Mumbai attack terrorism has become more of a global security concern.

Characteristics/Components of Terrorism are as under;

- It is an organized, planned and deliberate use of violence to fulfill political interests.
- It is an unlawful, inhuman and unconstitutional activity.
- It is undemocratic and has no faith in human values.
- It is indiscriminate use of violence against civilian and armed forces.
- It is tool of blackmailing the government to accept unlawful demands of terrorist groups.

Human Rights: Human Rights is an issue of human security which include three types of rights: Political, Economic and rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities. Generally, rights are defined as claims of individuals recognized by the society and enforced by the state without which anyone can in general seek to be at one's best self. However, the term human rights are broader than the term rights. It includes the social recognition of a human being as a conscious, self-respecting human individual, which are the natural and essential conditioned of happy and prosperous living of all the people of the world. Human Rights and freedoms got acceptance as the objective of creating common minimum standards and freedoms for all the

people of the globe. The most steps in this direction of promoting, encouraging and a movement in favor of human rights was taken by adopting the universal declaration of human rights in December 1948 by the UNO. However, its condition is worse in major parts of the world. Since 1990's developments such as Iraq's invasion in Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda and Indonesian military's killing of East Timor have led to a debate whether are not should UN intervene to stop human rights abuse.

Declaration of Human Rights by UN

The UN general assembly adopted the universal declaration of Human Rights on 10-12-1948 at Palais de chaillot, Paris. The declaration represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled. It consists of 30 articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws. The international Bill of Human Rights consist of universal declaration of Human Rights, the international covenants on economic, social and cultural rights and the international covenant on civil and political rights and its two optional protocols. In 1966 the General Assembly adopted the two detailed convents, which complete the international Bill of Human Rights, and in 1976 after the covenants had been ratified by a sufficient number of individual nations. The bill came into force to international law.

Migration and Difference between Migrants and Refugees.

Migration refers to leaving ones' homeland voluntarily in search of employment or better living facilities. Generally, the developing countries are facing lot of unemployment and poverty which forces its people to explore the avenues of employment from developed Northern countries through migrations. However, the refugees are those people who leave their country due to the fear of war, political prosecutions or natural calamity. The main difference between the two is, migrants leave their country willingly and refugees flee forcibly. The international community accepts the refugees but not migrants.

Global Poverty: - The Global Poverty is the serious threat to the contemporary world and is severe source of insecurity. The world population is increasing rapidly and it is estimated that it may touch from 7.8 billion to 10 billion in next 25 years. The major portion of it is situated just in six countries__ china, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh. The population of developing countries in increasing rapidly while as population of developed countries is stable. The richer sections of the world become richer day by day and poor regions get worse day by day. Half of the world's population (nearly 3 billion) lives on less than two dollars a day. The GDP of about 48 poor countries of the world is less than the combined wealth of world's 8 wealthy persons.

Health Epidemics: The Fetal diseases/Health Epidemics are posing severe threat to human security. It includes HIV-AIDS, bird flu, swine flu, severe acute respiratory syndrome, (SARS) coronavirus (COVID-19) rapidly spreading across countries due to migration, tourism, business and military operations. It is estimated that approximately 37.9 million people are effected by HIV-AIDS through the globe out of this over 2/3 belonged to Africa and half of the rest to South Asia. Similarly, the spread of pandemic coronavirus has effected 1million people globally and about 50,000 people died throughout globe. The old disease like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Dengue Fever and Cholera have become drug resistant and treat them has become difficult day by day. The epidemics in animals have resulted in economic repercussions due to ban on diseased animals in supply to the developed countries. The failure of country in controlling any health epidemics

results in its bad effects on the other countries. These health epidemics are posing severe threat to the existence of humankind. These need to be controlled by the cooperative efforts of all the countries of the world.

Cooperative Security as an important Notion of Non-Traditional Security.

The cooperative security needs cooperation instead of confrontation. The military forces can be used combating terrorism or enforcing human rights but it is difficult to control the epidemics or to alleviate poverty and entry of refugees forcibly. In this regard cooperative measures will be more effective to combat the non-traditional threats of security.

The cooperative measures may be bilateral, multilateral, regional or global. The nature of threat will determine the nature of cooperation and willingness of the states to response. It may also involve some national and international organizations like the UN, WHO, World Bank, IMF etc. the NGO's like Amnesty International, the Red Cross Society etc. have also a great role to control the threats of this notions. It may also involve the use of force as last option and that too under international code and by the international community.

START-I: - Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I was signed by Soviet president Gorbachev and American president George W. Bush (senior) in Moscow on 31 July 1991 called for reduction and limitation of offensive arms.

START- II: - Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-II. On 3RD January 1993 American president G.W. Bush (senior) and Russian president Boris Yeltsin signed a treaty in Moscow on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

India's security strategy (Traditional and Non- Traditional)

India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security, which emerge from both internal and external/outside of its borders. To culminate those, it took several steps for security which are as follows:

- India has developed her military capabilities to counter her hostile nuclear neighbours like china and Pakistan. India has been involved in conflicts with Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and with China in 1962.
- Another feature of its security strategy has been to strengthen the international norms and institutions to protect its security interests, for this purpose India has been supporting Afro-Asian solidarity, non-discriminatory, non-proliferation and universal disarmament and is in forefront in the UN peace keeping operations and cooperative security.
- Another important threat to Indian security is from the internal separatist elements like in the areas of Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Kashmir. India has been giving up to meet out these security challenges, which seek to break away from India.
- Finally, India is developing the economy in such a way that the mass citizens are lifted out of poverty and reduce huge economic inequalities. The schemes like MGNREGA, IAY, PMGSY, AAY etc. have been devised to combat the unemployment, poverty and economic inequalities.

Despite the fact, India's effort to combat the external and internal threats are not sufficient as India is still regarded as a poor country with millions of people are living without basic minimum facilities like, food shelter and clothes.

Now should be able to answer the following questions

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What do mean by Security. Discuss its internal and external aspects?
2. What is the Non-Traditional Concept of Security? Explain?
3. What is Cooperative Security. Discuss?
4. What are New Sources of Threat. Explain?
5. Use of Cooperative Security is justified. Explain?
6. Discuss the Security Concerns of India. What are its Traditional and Non-Traditional forms? Explain with the support of examples.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Global Poverty?
2. Explain Human Security?
3. What is difference between Disarmament and Arms control?
4. What is Military Alliance? Explain with examples?
5. What do you mean by Balancer or Third Party Laughing?
6. What is a Balance of Power? How could a nation achieve it?
7. What is meant by Health Epidemics? Give examples.
8. How are Human Rights a threat to security?
9. Explain CBM's?
10. Write a short note on peace-keeping force in respect of India's contribution.

Very Answer Short Questions

1. What is Security?
2. What do you mean by External Security?
3. What is Internal Security?
4. Write a note on Disarmament?
5. What do you mean by Arms control?
6. Define Global Security?
7. How does Global Poverty Effect Security?
8. Differentiate between Migrants/Refugees.
9. What do you mean by Defense?
10. What is Deterrence?
11. Name the Traditional Notion of Security?
12. What is Alliance Building?
13. What is CBM?
14. Name any two sources of threat.
15. Explain Terrorism?
16. What are the core values of a country?
17. What is Migration?
18. Define Cooperative Security.
19. Mention two Notions of Non-Traditional Security.
20. Name any two Health Epidemics.