

SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

STUDY NOTES

- ‘Security’ is freedom from ‘threats’, security protects core values from threatening by preventing, limiting and ending the war.
- The notions of security can be grouped into two i.e. Traditional concept and Non-traditional concept. Traditional notion includes both external and internal threats. External threats experience military war, balance of power and alliance building threats whereas internal includes internal peace and order.
- The means of traditional security limit the violence upto maximum extent through disarmament, arms-control and confidence building. Disarmament bounds states to give up certain kinds of weapons. Arms control regulates acquisition of weapons and confidence building share ideas and information with rival countries.
- Non-traditional security focuses on human and global security by covering all of human kinds. Human security in a narrow sense protects individuals from internal violence only whereas broadly it protects from hunger, diseases and natural disasters. Global security responds to threats like global warming, international terrorism, health epidemics like AIDS, bird flu and so on.
- New sources of threats include terrorism, human rights, global poverty, migration, and health epidemics. Terrorism refers to political violence targeting civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. Human rights threats involve political rights, economic and social rights as well as rights of colonised people and indigenous minorities.
- Global poverty suffers from low per capita income and economic growth and high population migration creates international political friction as states pursue different rules for migrants and refugees. Health epidemics cover HIV-AIDS, bird flu, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) through migration business, tourism and military operations.
- Cooperative security is required to alleviate poverty, manage migration, refugee movements and control epidemics. Cooperation may be bilateral, regional, continental or global depending on the nature of threat and willingness and ability of countries to respond either nationally or internationally.
- India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. India’s security strategy has four broad components i.e. strengthening military capabilities, to strength international norms and institutions, to meet security challenges inside the border and to develop to lift citizens out of poverty, missing and economic inequalities.

Traditional Notions of External Security

- The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The root of this danger is the other country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty and independence.
- There are three choices with the government in response to the threat of war. These choices are to surrender, to prevent the other side from attack and to defend itself during the war and fourth components of traditional security i.e. deterrence, defence, balance of power and alliance building.
- Deterrence means prevention of war; defence means limiting or ending war; balance of power means there should be balance between bigger and smaller countries and alliance building means coalition of states.
- A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one’s military power that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.
- According to the traditional view of security, most threats to a country’s security come from outside of its borders.
- Within a country, the threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority i.e. the government. But in world politics, each country has to be responsible for its own security.

Traditional Notions of Internal Security

- Traditional security must concern itself with internal security which has not been given so much importance due to various reasons.
- After the Second World War, internal security was more or less assured to the powerful countries on the Earth.
- Most of the European countries faced no serious threats from groups or communities living within those borders. Hence, these countries gave importance to external security.
- The main concern for the external security was the era of Cold War. Both the superpowers were afraid of attacks from each other.
- The colonies which became independent were under fear of conversion of Cold War into a Hot War.
- The newly independent African and Asian countries were more worried about the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.
- They were worried about internal threats from separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries.

Traditional Security and Cooperation

- It is universally accepted that war can take place for the right reasons, primarily self-defence or to protect other people from genocide.
- Traditional views of security also give importance to other forms of cooperation like disarmament, arms control and confidence building.
- Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons.
- Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons, e.g. United States and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties.
- Confidence building means a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.
- Force is both the principle threat to security and the principle means of achieving security in traditional security.

Non-Traditional Notions

- The non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the condition of human existence.
- Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security' or 'global security'.
- By human security we mean the protection of people more than the protection of states.
- Proponents (supporters) of the 'narrow concept' of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.
- On the other hand, proponents of the 'broad concept' of human security argue that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disaster.
- The idea of global security emerged in the 1990s in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, AIDS and so on.

New Sources of Threats

- Some new sources of threats have emerged about which the world is concerned to a large extent. These include terrorism, human rights, global poverty, migration and health epidemics.
- Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- There are three types of human rights. The first is political rights, second is economic and social rights and the third type is the rights of colonised people.
- Another type of insecurity is global poverty. Rich states are becoming richer whereas poor states are getting poorer.
- Poverty in the South has also led to large scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities, in the North.

- Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) have been increasing across countries through migration.
- It is important to understand that the expansion of the concept of security does not mean to include everything. To qualify as a security problem, an issue must share a minimum common criterion.

Cooperative Security

- Dealing with certain issues of security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military help can be taken to deal with terrorism but it will be of no use in dealing with issues like poverty, migration and so on.
- It becomes important to devise strategies that involve international cooperation which can be bilateral, regional, continental or global. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national.
- But cooperative security may also involve the use of force as a last resort. The international community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with dictatorship.

India's Security Strategy

- India's security strategy depends upon four broad components:-
 1. Strengthening the military capabilities is the first component of India's security strategy because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
 2. The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
 3. The third important component of India's security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.
 4. The fourth component is to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Which of the following is a source of insecurity?
 (a) Human Rights (b) Balance of Power (c) Global Poverty (d) Alliance Building
2. Which of the following is a component of traditional security?
 (a) Alliance building (b) Preventing war (c) Balance of power (d) All of these
3. How many States acceded to Chemical Weapons Conventions?
 (a) 102 (b) 155 (c) 192 (d) 181
4. In which security, force is both the principal threat to security and the principal means of achieving security?
 (a) Non-traditional (b) Traditional (c) Not a threat (d) Balance of power
5. India first tested nuclear device in-
 (a) 1962 (b) 1970 (c) 1974 (d) 1998
6. The Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty was signed in
 (a) 1969 (b) 1970 (c) 1971 (d) 1972
7. Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of
 (a) Weapons (b) Arms control (c) Violence (d) Internal wars
8. Poverty in South Asia has led to _____.
 (a) Illiteracy (b) Population Explosion (c) Migration (d) Terrorism

9. Global poverty is another source of

- (a) Insecurity (b) Security (c) Internal problem (d) External threat

10. Human rights are classified into

- (a) Three types (b) Two types (c) Four types (d) One type

11. Match the terms with their meaning:

(A)	Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)	(i)	Giving up certain types of weapons
(B)	Arms Control	(ii)	A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations on a regular basis
(C)	Alliance	(iii)	A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks
(D)	Disarmament	(iv)	Regulates the acquisition or development of weapons

Option :

- (a) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i) (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
 (c) (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv) (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

12. Al-Qaeda is a group of _____.

- (a) Islamic militants (b) Tamil militants (c) Sikh militants (d) Maoists

13. India conducted second nuclear test in:

- (a) 1972 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1998

14. Expand START.

- (a) Strategic Arms Reduction Toll (b) Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
 (c) Strategic Arms Reduction Tactics (d) Strategic Arms Reduction Tax

15. When was Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed?

- (a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969

16. Al-Qaeda attacked America on

- (a) 11th September, 2001 (b) 11th September, 2002
 (c) 11th October, 2001 (d) 11th October, 2002

17. _____ refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

- (a) Terrorism (b) Global security (c) Human security (d) Economic security

18. _____ is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats and danger of violence or the threat of violence inside its borders.

- (a) Terrorism (b) Security (c) Illiteracy (d) Migration

19. Who led the Military Coup in Chile in 1973?

- (a) General Alberto Bachelet (b) Michelle Bachelet
 (c) General Augusto Pinochet (d) Salvador Allende

20. The Tutsi tribe are concentrated in

- (a) Rwanda (b) Uganda (c) Nigeria (d) Greece

21. SARS stands for

- (a) Special acute respiratory system (b) Severe acute republic system
 (c) Severe acute respiratory syndrome (d) Several acute respiratory system

22. Name the five permanent members of the Security Council.

- (a) US, Germany, France, China, Italy (b) US, Britain, Germany, Italy, France
 (c) US, France, Switzerland, China, Russia (d) US, France, Britain, Russia, China

23. All proponents of _____ agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals.
 (a) human security (b) economic security (c) political security (d) social security
24. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) America became independent from British rule in 1776
 (b) They adopted a democratic constitution in 1787
 (c) Many countries in Europe gave right to vote to only propertied people
 (d) In United States of America all the citizens including Blacks were given right to vote since beginning.

25. Kenya was a colony of _____
 (a) French (b) British (c) Portuguese (d) Japanese

26. Security Implies _____
 (a) Freedom from threats (b) Freedom from Insurgency
 (c) Freedom from terrorism (d) None of these

27. Security Policy is concerned with _____
 (a) Deterrence (b) Defense (c) Difference and defend (d) Police

28. A good part of maintaining a balance of power _____ is to build up.
 (a) One's military power (b) economic power
 (c) only technological power (d) none of these

29. Biological weapons Convention was held in-
 (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973

30. Which of the following is a type of human right?
 (a) Freedom of Speech (b) Economic Rights (c) Social Rights (d) All of these

31. The incident of 9/11 is associated with _____
 (a) terrorism (b) security (c) disease (d) hunger

32. Assertion (A): Various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems.

Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
33. Write one international convention passed by the United Nations to eliminate terrorism.
 (a) The suppression of unlawful seizure of Aircraft 1970
 (b) Convention of 1970
 (c) International convention of 1970
 (d) All the above

34. In which decade the idea of Global Security emerged?
 (a) 1960s (b) 1990s (c) 1980s (d) 1970s

35. _____ of power is an important component of Traditional Security Policy.
 (a) Blank (b) Great (c) Balance (d) Group

36. Assertion (A): Bhutan never became a constitutional monarchy.

Reason (R): Under the leadership of the king, Bhutan emerged as a multi-party democracy.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

37. What is the basis of Alliance?
 (a) Interest (b) National interest (c) International Interest (d) Lack of Interest
38. Alliances can change when _____ changes.
 (a) Interest (b) Choice (c) Party (d) Group
39. Write one component of India's Security Strategy.
 (a) Strengthening its cultural capabilities
 (b) Strengthening its political capabilities
 (c) Strengthening its social capabilities
 (d) Strengthening its military capabilities
40. Assertion: General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 2000.
Reason: Pakistan continued to enjoy the status of being a democratic nation.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
41. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in first six countries — India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria Bangladesh and.
 (a) Germany (b) Indonesia (c) France (d) Nepal
42. The terrorists believe in the cult of bombs and _____.
 (a) Noise (b) Violence (c) Voice (d) All of these
43. Existence of human being and life of a country is _____.
 (a) full of entertainment (b) full of publicity
 (c) full of threats (d) full of terrorism
44. Assertion (A): Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.
Reason (R): However, in 1975 Sheikh Mujibur Rehman got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
45. Assertion (A): Democratic governments had a short and troubled career.
Reason (R): India continued to enjoy democratic status since independence from the British rule. It is considered to be among the best democracies of the world.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
46. Assertion (A): The Maoist groups agreed to suspend armed struggle.
Reason (R): In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

47. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



I. Terrorism is _____ threat to security as it is goal oriented political.

- (a) traditional (b) non-traditional
(c) new source of threat (d) only (a) and (c)

II. Cooperative Security means to achieve security with the help of cooperation among the countries at the

- (a) bilateral (b) regional (c) global level (d) rural level

III. Full form of BWC

- (a) Bio Convention (b) Bipolarity War Convention
(c) Biological Warfare Convention (d) Biological Weapons Convention

48. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



I. What does the cartoon represent?

- (a) methods adopted by industrialised countries (b) to fulfil their essentials from weaker sections
(c) methods adopted by non industrialised countries (d) only (a) and (b)

II. Which countries are being shown here?

- (a) The US and Russia (b) Iraq and the US
(c) India and China (d) Pakistan and Bangladesh

III. What message does this picture convey?

- (a) The strength of people (b) The unity of people
(c) The cooperation of people (d) All of these

49. Assertion (A): The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question.

Reason (R): The Sri Lankan problem involves people of Indian origin, and there is considerable pressure from the Tamil people in India to the effect that the Indian government should protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

50. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



I. What does the cartoon represent?

- (a) The movement of Peace Keeping Force (b) Pigeon a symbol of peace
(c) An army personnel is flying (d) All of these

II. What does the pigeon and man with goods symbolize?

- (a) Pigeon symbolises peace at a place where threat has occurred
(b) Pigeon symbolises threat at a place where threat has occurred
(c) Pigeon symbolises peace at a country where threat has occurred
(d) Pigeon does not symbolises peace

III. What message does the cartoon convey'?

- (a) Supposed to bear arms to initiate peace (b) Not supposed to bear arms to initiate peace
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

51. Assertion (A): India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.

Reason (R): India and Pakistan never come face to face on the war field over these issues.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

52. Why do you think contemporary terrorist groups are so concerned regarding the massive publicity of their violent activities?

- (a) Publicity draws attention to terrorist motives.
(b) Those in power reacts negatively to terrorist act which further publicizes the motives of the terrorist themselves.
(c) There are many people around the globe that may sympathise with the terrorist motives that act also create publicity.
(d) All the above.

53. How does balance of power act as a component of traditional security?

- (a) Balance of power refers to the maintenance of balance of military power in comparison to a neighbouring country
(b) The governments have to be very careful regarding balance of power between nations
(c) At some point of time in future any government can opt to be aggressive
(d) All the above

54. If we look into the last 100 years, maximum number of people have been killed by their _____ governments rather than foreign armies.

- (a) state (b) centre (c) own (d) local

55. Assertion (A): Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries share the aspiration for democracy.

Reason (R): A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

56. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get
(a) richer (b) poorer (c) weaker (d) smaller

57. Global Security means International Cooperation to combat various _____ issues.
(a) Regional (b) National (c) International (d) Rural

58. Threats as per the traditional notion of security are :
(a) Military threats (b) Balance of power (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

59. Assertion (A): Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers.

Reason (R): Bangladesh remained a democracy in the post-Cold War period. Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively. But it suffered a military coup in 1999.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

60. Kashmiri Pandits that fled the violence in the Kashmir Valley in the early _____ are an example of an internally displaced community.

- (a) 1990s (b) 1980s (c) 1970s (d) 1960s

61. The two forms of Cooperative Security as per its traditional notion are:

- (a) disarmament (b) confidence building (c) neither (a) nor (b) (d) both (a) and (b)

62. Which statement among the following is correct in India's security strategy are :

- (a) Strengthening of military capabilities as India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours. Development of economy is another component of India's security strategy.
- (b) Military threats which endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
- (c) It covers various categories of threats and dangers, which affect the conditions of human existence. Non-traditional notions doubts traditional referent of security.
- (d) Balance of power which means some countries are bigger and stronger than other countries.

63. Among the four threats to human security which among the following is not correct?

- (a) Terrorism (b) Global poverty (c) Migration (d) Balance of power

64. Assertion (A): Pakistan gave an independent status to Bangladesh without any conflict.

Reason (R): Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

65. Traditional security is closely related with cooperation as it recognises the need for cooperation to _____ violence.

- (a) limited (b) unlimited (c) low (d) high

66. Which of the following is not an advantage of alliance building as a component of traditional security policy?
- Most alliances are made in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification who makes the threat.
 - Alliances are formed based on national interest and can change when national interests change.
 - Traditional security deals with use or threat of use of military.
 - Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.
67. India wants to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizen are lifted out of _____ and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.
- global poverty
 - poverty
 - security
 - none of these
68. Assertion (A): Political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government.
- Reason (R): The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
69. Political rights: It includes freedom of _____ and assembly.
- speak
 - speech
 - express
 - except
70. The protection of human rights act in India was passed in which year?
- 1993
 - 1994
 - 1974
 - 1987
71. Human Rights have been categorised into how many types:
- Political rights
 - Economic and social rights
 - Rights of colonised people
 - All of these
72. Assertion (A): In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, pro-democracy protests.
- Reason (R): The largely non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
73. Developing economic and _____ power are also important since they are the basis for military power.
- technological
 - technique
 - teaching
 - none of these
74. The balance of power is the _____ components of traditional security policy.
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth
75. Military action also endangers the lives of _____ citizens.
- Popular
 - Ordinary
 - Senior
 - Junior
76. Assertion (A): Sinhala were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence.
- Reason (R): The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (77 to 79):

The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty II (SALT) and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons, those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those that had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons; rather, it limited the number of countries that could have them.

77. What is arms control treaty?

- (a) To regulate the acquisition of weapons
 (b) To regulate Development of weapons among countries
 (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

78. The first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in

- (a) January 1970
 (b) November 1969
 (c) December 1971
 (d) May 1970

79. The NPT is a multilateral treaty aimed at limiting the spread of nuclear weapons including elements –

- (a) Non-proliferation
 (b) Disarmament
 (c) Peaceful use of Nuclear energy
 (d) All of these

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (80 to 82):

Global poverty is another source of insecurity. World population-now at 650 crore-will reach 700 to 800 crore within 25 years and many eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in just six countries India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Among the world's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in next 50 years whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period, high per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

80. Name the countries where there is little growth of population.

- (a) India
 (b) China
 (c) Pakistan
 (d) Denmark

81. Two reasons to make rich states more richer are _____.

- (a) High per capita income
 (b) Low population growth
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of these

82. What makes poor countries more poorer?

- (a) Low Income
 (b) High population
 (c) Lack of education
 (d) All of these

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. I-(b), II-(d), III-(d) | | | |
| 48. I-(d), II-(b), III-(d) | | | 49. (a) | 50. I-(d), II-(a), III-(a) | | | 51. (c) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) |
| 54. (c) | 55. (a) | 56. (a) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) | 61. (d) | 62. (a) | 63. (d) |
| 64. (d) | 65. (a) | 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (d) | 72. (b) | 73. (a) |
| 74. (c) | 75. (b) | 76. (a) | | | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

77. (d) 78. (b) 79. (d) 80. (d) 81. (c) 82. (d)