

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues
and Goals



Notes

27

PEACE AND SECURITY

Have you heard the term ‘peace and security’. When there is some violent activity in a city or in any other area within a State, we are told that there is a threat to peace and security. If there is some upheaval within a country, it is said to be a threat to national peace and security. If the police force or the army is especially deployed in certain area, it is done to maintain peace and security. If there is war between nations or some terrorist activities in a nation, it is a threat to international peace and security. We are also told that international organizations like United Nations are there to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security. These two words, peace and security, are also used separately. All religions talk of peace. Individually, we are concerned about peace of mind or peace in the family or the community. We also read about the worries of families regarding the security of girls and women when they move out of home. The use of these terms in different contexts and in different ways at times confuses us. Let us therefore understand various aspects of peace and security in individual, societal, national and international contexts.



OBJECTIVES

After studying this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the meaning of peace and security in varied contexts;
- appreciate the traditional and new understandings of peace and security;
- underline peace and security as necessary condition for democracy and development;
- appreciate the approach and methods adopted by India to address the threats to peace and security;
- identify the steps taken by the government to deal with insurgency of militant groups; and
- assess India’s contribution to International peace and security and its participation in UN.

27.1 PEACE AND SECURITY**27.1.1 Meaning**

To begin with, let us understand the meaning of peace and security, the following interesting story may help you.

1. Peace

Once, a King offered a prize to the artist who would paint the best picture on peace. Many artists tried. The king looked at all the paintings and shortlisted two, so that he could finally select one as the best painting. One picture showed a calm lake as a perfect mirror for mountains all around it. Overhead was the blue sky with white clouds, beautifully reflected in the lake. Everyone thought that it was a perfect picture of peace. The other picture also had mountains, but those were rugged and bare. Above was a stormy sky from which rain fell and in which lightning played. Down the side of the mountain a huge foaming waterfall releasing water at great force was also depicted. But behind the waterfall in a bush a bird had built a nest and was feeding her babies in perfect peace. Which painting do you think won the prize? The king chose the second picture. Do you know why? The King stated the reason, “Because peace does not mean the absence of noise, trouble, or disturbances. Peace means to be in the midst of all these and still remain calm in your heart.”

Do you think that the painting selected by the King depicted peace in the true sense of the term? Peace really does not mean a state of mind or a condition with complete absence of disturbances or conflicts. In fact, complete absence of disturbances or conflicts in human world is impossible. We are trying to understand peace in societal, national and international contexts and not in the context where the humans do not exist. We may, therefore, define it as follows: Peace is a social and political condition that ensures development of individuals, society and nation. It is a state of harmony characterized by the existence of healthy relationships. It is a condition related to the social or economic welfare and equality. It is also related to a working political order that serves true interests of all. In the context of intra-national and international relations, peace is not merely the absence of war or conflict, but also the presence of socio-cultural and economic understanding and unity.

2. Security

The word security also appears in our daily conversations, in newspapers or in official discourse. The reference points of security ranges from individual, institutional, regional, national to international levels. All of us take various measures to secure our homes or areas where we live in. We know that Ministers and other VIPs are provided security individually. Security arrangements are made for key governmental

**Notes**



Notes

and other important institutions or certain regions that are under threat. We also hear about national and international security. This multiple usage of the word security indicates its varied meanings. In general terms, it means a secure condition or feeling free from fear. It also means the safety of an individual, an institution, a region, a nation or the world. However, in its most basic sense, security implies freedom from extremely dangerous threats. It also relates to threats that endanger core values like human rights.

3. Peace and Security

While accepting the varied perceptions of both the words, it is evident that peace and security are inseparable. Combined together, it is a condition where individuals, institutions, regions, nations and the world move ahead without any threat. In this condition regions or nations are generally more stable domestically, likely to be democratically governed and respectful to human rights. Conflict not only generates threat and fear, but also hampers economic, social, or political advancement.



ACTIVITY 27.1

Try to appreciate the following two conditions and identify which of the two is the true condition of peace and security? Give reasons for your answer:

1. A country ruled by a military dictatorship has everything in order. There appears to be peace everywhere. The ruling group enjoys all privileges. People are poor and deprived of even the basic facilities necessary for a good life. But they silently obey the dictates of the ruling group. There is no protest, no threat to the government. There is adequate security arrangement for the external threat.
2. There is a democratic country which is moving ahead on the path of socio-economic development. People are enjoying all the basic rights, liberty, equality, justice. They are freely conveying their concerns to the government. Occasionally, there are peaceful protests and demonstrations that are managed by positive response from the government. People face difficulties in their daily life and try to sort them out. There is absence of constant threat to the safety and security of the people and the nation.

27.1.2 Traditional and New understandings of Peace and Security

When we talk about peace and security, we mostly relate it to its *traditional notion* that has been focused since ages on the danger of military or armed conflicts or threats. And the source of the danger has been a nation threatening to take or being suspected to take military action against the other. This endangers sovereignty,



Notes

independence and territorial integrity of the nation, and also the lives of its people. As a measure of ensuring peace and security, the cause of the threat of military action is sorted out by the concerned nations through a bilateral agreement, or a long-term treaty for not taking military action against each other. The nations also take preventive measures by increasing their defence capabilities, deploying more armed forces on borders. Some also adopt balance of power approach through entering into a treaty with other nations to take joint action in the case of military attack on any one of them. As we know, the international organizations like United Nations have been created to save the humanity from the threat of war or armed conflicts.

But the *new or non-traditional notion* of peace and security is much broader and goes beyond military threats to include wide range of dangers and threats to human existence. This conceptualization includes not only regions and nations, but also individuals or communities and the human kind at large. This notion is primarily addressed to individuals. It is true that protection of people from foreign attacks is a necessary condition for peace and security, but it is not the be all and end all. In fact, peace and security is to be seen as the precondition to socio-economic development and to the maintenance of human dignity. The new notion of peace and security also includes freedom of individuals from hunger, freedom from wants, diseases and epidemics, environmental degradation, exploitation and sub-human treatment. In this background the new notion of peace and security is based on threats beyond military attacks. These threats may be from terrorism, insurgency, genocide, denial of human rights, health epidemics, narcotics trade and irrational use of natural resources.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 27.1

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) Peace really does not mean a state of mind or a condition with complete absence of
 - (b) Peace is a state of harmony characterized by the existence of
 - (c) Security means a secure condition or feeling untroubled by
It also means the safety of
 - (d) In its most basic sense, security implies freedom from
2. Why is peace and security considered so important?
3. What are the three basic differences between traditional and new or non-traditional concepts of peace and security?



27.2 PEACE AND SECURITY FOR DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

There is a mutual relationship between democracy and development, and peace and security. In the absence of peace and security, democracy cannot function and development cannot take place. It is necessary to have peace for holding of elections. The democratic institutions cannot function if there is no peace. Citizens can participate in the process of decision-making at different levels only when the peace prevails. Peace is still more essential for development in various areas. No development activity is possible if there is disturbance, violence or war.

On the other hand peace cannot be achieved in the absence of democracy and development. It has been observed that democracies by and large do not go for war. One can argue that regional peace is enhanced if democracy is prevalent in all the countries that constitute that region. Democracy is also better placed for eliminating conditions that generate public dissatisfaction. It is so because democratic system provides equal opportunity to all citizens to participate in the process of governance and decision-making. Development also promotes peace. It is through development that nations can ensure social and economic progress for the people and improve their quality of life. This ensures that people do not suffer from a sense of deprivation which leads them to indulge in protests and violent activities. When development activities continue in all the countries of a region, every country ensures that the peace is not disturbed, otherwise development will suffer. Development initiatives contribute to sustain peace, security and stability in the countries



Do you know

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by 189 Members of the United Nations on 8 September 2000, identified peace and security as key conditions for successful development;

The 2005 World Summit on MDGs universally recognized that “development, peace and security, and Human Rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing”.

27.3 PEACE AND SECURITY: APPROACH ADOPTED IN INDIA

Like any other country, in India also peace and security has been one of the major concerns. You also must be reading in newspapers or getting information through radio and television about external as well as internal threats to peace and security in our country. The geographical position of India and its emergence as a global power make it vulnerable to external threats. India has not only faced wars with neighbouring countries like China and Pakistan, but has also been dealing with international terrorism. It has been experiencing internal threats from insurgency and separatist



movements ever since independence. Just after two decades of its independence India experienced naxalite activities which have now assumed alarming proportion. It is in this context that the approach for ensuring peace and security began evolving quite early, in fact, during freedom movement itself. The approach has been reflected in the Constitution as well. The approach, however, has been changing over the years according to the needs and requirements.

27.3.1 Evolution of Approach to Peace and Security during freedom movement

The ideas and views about the approach to ensure peace and security began during freedom movement. The leadership clearly realized that the democratic system after independence can be functional only when a condition of peace and security is maintained. The development process can not be accelerated unless the peace prevails. Which is why, the leadership of the freedom movement expressed that independent India would make all-out efforts to maintain and promote international peace and security. They extended support to all the anti-colonial and anti-racist movements in the world and championed the cause of democracy. The consensus that emerged for adopting socialistic approach to socio-economic development, laying emphasis on social justice and secularism was aimed at creating conditions that promote security against internal threats to peace.



Do you know

Jawaharlal Nehru said:

“But I should like to make it clear that the policy India has sought to pursue is not a negative and neutral policy. It is a positive and vital policy that flows from our struggle for freedom and from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. **Peace is not only an absolute necessity for us in India in order to progress and develop but also of paramount importance to the world.**”

Quoted from the Speech of Pt. Nehru at Columbia University (1949);

27.3.2 Peace and Security in the Constitution

The process of constitution framing was greatly influenced by the ideas that evolved during freedom movement. The Constitution, therefore, mentions peace and security in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy. The federal system and the establishment of rural and urban local governments ensure that the power is not centralized, because centralization generates regional and local dissatisfaction that may be a threat to internal security. In a federal system, the decisions in respect of socio-economic development are taken by the State governments that are best placed to respond to all the hopes and aspirations of the people of that State. The local governments also ensure the mass participation in the decision-making for development and take care of the needs and requirements of all.

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues
and Goals



Notes



Do you know

Article 51 of the Constitution states: “The state shall endeavour to: (a) promote international peace and security; (b) maintain just and honorable relations between nations; (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another; and (d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.”

India, therefore, adopted a multi-pronged approach and methods to ensure peace and security. At the international level, it adopted a policy aimed at promotion of international peace and security. It extends support to all efforts being made at the global or regional level for peace, equitable economic development, promotion of human rights and elimination of terrorism. At the national level, it is committed to ensure, liberty, equality and social justice, secularism, equitable economic development and removal of social inequalities. It also provides equal opportunities to all its citizens to participate not only in elections but also in the decision-making processes at various levels. All this is done to ensure that no section of the society feels that it is being discriminated or its interests are being ignored. Because it is these feeling of discrimination that gives birth to discontent and leads to protests and political violence which turn in to major threats to peace and security.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 27.2

1. Why did India need to evolve and adopt a specific approach for both international and internal peace and security?
2. What has been the contribution of freedom movement in the evolution of an approach to peace and security?
3. What is the approach for peace and security mentioned in the Indian Constitution?
4. What according to you would be the most effective methods for ensuring both internal and international peace and security?

27.4 INTERNAL THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY

You may have observed or experienced that whenever there is an aggressive protest and demonstration or violent activities leading to loss of lives and property, it is a threat to peace and security. But a number of such occurrences are law and order problems which are locally managed by the police. In a democracy like ours such protests, demonstrations, strikes, bandhs and other agitations do take place to draw the attention of governments or concerned authorities towards specific demands and concerns. However, India has been experiencing various types of violent activities under the garb of terrorism or insurgency or naxalite movement, which are more serious threats to peace and security.



Notes

27.4.1 Terrorism

Terrorism has been one of the greatest threats to peace and security in our country. The illustration on the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26 November, 2008, popularly called 26/11, symbolizes one of the worst such incidences. Have you not been shocked by these kinds of terrorist attacks in several cities that have occurred almost at regular intervals in recent past? In fact, such activities have been happening since independence in various parts of the country. The terrorists who conduct violent activities are persons belonging to foreign countries or are Indian youth indoctrinated, supported and trained in neighbouring countries. At times, we are confused about defining terrorist activities. In fact, there is no consensus on the definition of terrorism. However, in general terms and in the context of India, we may define terrorism as essentially a criminal act to inflict dramatic and deadly injury on civilians and to create an atmosphere of fear, generally for a political or ideological purpose. Terrorism is a criminal act, but it is more than mere criminality. These acts are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them.



Figure 27.1 Terrorist Attack in Mumbai



Do you know

In 2004, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1566 condemned terrorist acts as:

“criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature,”

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues and Goals



Notes

Peace and Security

As we have experienced, the terrorists conduct bomb blasts or do indiscriminate firings at the crowded public places killing and injuring hundreds of innocent people. They also hijack planes and kill innocent passengers compelling the government to accept their demands like releasing other terrorists who were captured and kept in jails. These acts also destroy public and private properties. They commit these heinous acts to create an environment of terror to intimidate people and the governments.



ACTIVITY 27.2

Gather information about terrorist attacks in different cities of India conducted since 1992 and prepare the list in the following table:

Sl. No.	Date of Terrorist Attack	Name of the City	Mode of Attack (Bomb Blasts or Firing or both)	No. of people killed and injured

27.4.2 Insurgency

An insurgency is an armed rebellion against a constituted authority, the government. Ever since independence, India has experienced violence related to insurgent movements. Broadly, these can be divided into movements with political motives and movements for social and economic justice. The most prominent militant groups are violent extremist separatists operating in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam, and different militant groups in India's northeastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. Although all the members of these groups are Indians, these groups receive support from neighbouring countries. Whereas, these militant movements are going on because the groups involved in it are dissatisfied with their present state of affairs, there are certain groups, especially in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam that have political agenda. They are fighting for secession from the country. These groups have active support from the neighbouring countries and even certain international terrorist groups.

27.4.3 Naxalite Movement

The Naxalite movement has been a cause of great concern because of different kinds of complexities. It began in a village of West Bengal, but has now spread over in

about 125 districts in 12 States, influencing the lives of lakhs of people. The Naxalites quite often attack public property, the government officials, police and paramilitary forces and the people whom they consider their enemies. The Naxals are also against any development inside the forest area. The government wants to build pucca roads inside the villages and forests but the Naxals discourage any development work in the area. They know that once the development takes place then perhaps they may lose support of the people. Therefore they have been misleading the innocent people that the government wants to take away their mineral wealth and their forests.



Notes



Figure 27.2 *Naxalites*

Unfortunately, the basic cause of the emergence and spread of this movement has been the discontent among certain sections of the society. The youth who are engaged in violent activities of the movement belong to the sections of society, mostly the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and dalits, that have been bearing the brunt of social discrimination and economic deprivation since ages. You also may be aware or may even have some experience how the members of these sections receive discriminatory treatment in our society. Moreover, the fruits of development taking place in India are yet to reach these sections in full measure. Whatever may be the reason but the development has not been able to meet their hopes and aspirations.



Do you know

The naxalite insurgency began in India in March 1967 when a group of revolutionaries led by Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal launched a peasants uprising at Naxalbari after a tribal youth, who had a judicial order to plough his land, was attacked by the goons of local landlords. The tribals retaliated and refused to part with the land owner's share of their produce and lifted the entire stock from his granary. It ignited a fire that spread in the State. This was brought down by use of force and simultaneously bringing in some land reforms by the State government. This was phase one of the movement. Later on, the phase two of the Naxal movement spread to 9 states that is, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues
and Goals



Notes

and Uttar Pradesh; posing a challenge to the nation. In the predominantly tribal areas, naxals hold Kangaroo courts; impose levies on contractors, mine owners, businessmen and even on government officials. The movement has thrown up leaders, a legion of workers and sympathisers who believe that guerrilla warfare tactic would liberate India.

27.4.4 Strategy of the Government

The Government of India has been employing strategies and methods to deal with terrorism, insurgency and naxalite movement. It has been supporting efforts of all nations to fight terrorism and seeking their support whenever any terrorist attack takes place. Diplomatically it is trying to put international pressure on Pakistan and other neighbouring countries to extend their active cooperation in ensuring that the support to such terrorist groups does not come from them. As regards the insurgency activities aimed at political objectives, the Government of India is trying to tackle it diplomatically. India has entered into a treaty with Myanmar and very recently Bangladesh to restrain the help and support coming to insurgent movements from those countries. It is also trying to mount international pressure on Pakistan to do the same. In respect of the Naxalite movement in the initial phase the State governments treated it as a law and order problem. But it was realized that it is a more serious issue, having deep socio-economic dimensions. Efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of development in those areas and to bring the youth in to the mainstream.



ACTIVITY 27.3

Ask your friends, classmates, teachers and others who are conveniently available to express their views on the statements given below. Their number may be at least five. They should give reasons why do they agree or disagree with the statement:

1. The government should crush the naxalite movement, capture or kill all the naxalites, so that there is no threat to peace and security.
2. The government should formulate a national policy about naxalite movement to prevent them effectively from disturbing peace and security, accelerate development activities in those areas, so that there is no discontent among youth and to motivate the naxalites to shun violence and join the mainstream.

Write down the reasons for response in the following table. Based on the responses, prepare a brief note on how will you like to solve the problem of naxalite movement.



Notes

Statement Nos.	Reasons
Statement -1	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Statement-2	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 27.3

1. Fill in the blank:
 - (a) India has been experiencing various types of violent activities under the garb of (i) (ii) (iii)
 - (b) Terrorism is a criminal act to on civilians and to generally for a political or ideological purpose.
 - (c) The insurgency in India is of two types: (i) movements with and (ii) movements for
2. What are the main strategies being used by the governments to deal with insurgency?
3. What steps, according to you, the governments should take to solve the problem of insurgency?

27.5 INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

India has been equally concerned with international peace and security. It is essential for its progress. Like any other nation, India also has its foreign policy rooted in the national interest. India has been pursuing a foreign policy in which peace and security at the international level and especially in our neighbourhood and in our region as

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues and Goals



Notes

Peace and Security

a whole has been a key concern. In fact, right from independence the basic objectives of Indian foreign policy have been (i) maintenance of freedom in policy formulation; (ii) promotion of international peace and security; (iii) good relationships with other nations and especially with our neighbours; (iv) support to the United Nations; (v) disarmament; opposition to colonialism, imperialism and racism; and (vi) cooperation among developing nations. To attain these objectives the foreign policy that India has been pursuing consistently is known as the policy of non-alignment, though there have been changes in it to keep it relevant in the context of changes on the international scene.

27.5.1 Policy of Non-alignment

Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. India led the process of evolution of the concept of non-alignment during the period, when the world was divided between two camps: western nations led by the United States of America constituting the one camp and the communist nations led by the Soviet Union constituting the other. It was a known as period of cold war between the two camps. Cold War was intense rivalry between USA and Soviet Union without fighting a direct war to attract allies in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It started soon after the Second World War and continued for forty five years. These two big countries became two opposite poles known as East and West and the world politics revolved around these two poles. In fact, the world became *bipolar*.

Non-alignment aimed at maintaining national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any of the two military alliances formed by the USA and Soviet Union. Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism. It was a dynamic concept which meant not committing to any military bloc but taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case. The policy of non-alignment won many supporters in the developing countries as it provided an opportunity to them for protecting their sovereignty as also retaining their freedom of action during the tension ridden cold war period. India as the prime architect of non-alignment and as one of the leading members of the non-aligned movement has taken an active part in its growth. The Non-Aligned Movement is providing all member states, regardless of size and importance, an opportunity to participate in global decision making and world politics.



Do you know

Among the non-aligned nations, Nehru had evolved special relationship with President Tito of Yugoslavia and Nasser of Egypt. These three are regarded as the founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). The non-aligned movement was a group of the newly independent states who refused to accept the dictates of the former colonial masters and decided to act according to their own judgment on issues of international concern. Non-aligned Movement (NAM) has also been anti-imperialist in approach.



Figure 27.3 Nehru, Nkrumah, Nasser and Tito (L to R); Leaders of NAM

Since Non-aligned Movement NAM was a product of the cold war scenario and the bipolar world, many scholars questioned the relevance of NAM after the end of cold war and disintegration of the Soviet Union. However, even in the present scenario NAM has a significant role to play. First, with the disintegration of Soviet Union, the world faces a threat from unipolar world. The NAM can act as a check against US dominance. Secondly, the developed (North) and developing (South) world are divided over several economic issues. The NAM remains a very relevant forum for developing countries to engage with the developed nations in a productive dialogue. Moreover, the NAM can prove to be powerful instrument for South-South cooperation. Such a thing is essential if the developing countries are to increase their bargaining power vis-a-vis the developed world. Finally, the developing countries united under the banner of NAM have to fight for the reform of UN and change it according to the requirements of the 21st century.

27.5.2 Support to United Nations

India has always viewed United Nations (UN) as a vehicle for peace and security and for peaceful change in world politics. Being one of the 51 Original or founding Members of the United Nations, India has been extending all out support in its efforts for international peace and security and disarmament. India expects that the UN must involve countries to moderate their differences through talks or negotiations. Moreover, India has advocated active role for UN in development effort of the developing countries. It has pleaded for a common united front of these countries in the UN. It believes that the nonaligned world by virtue of its massive number could play a constructive and meaningful role in the UN by stopping the superpowers from using this world body for their own interests. Security Council, an important organ of United Nations plays a key role in the maintenance of international peace and security, that is why, a process of its reforms has been initiated and there is the possibility of expanding its permanent membership. India has a strong case for becoming a permanent member in the Security Council.

MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues and Goals



Notes



Figure 27.4 UN Building, New York



ACTIVITY 27.4

Gather information about the total membership of Security Council and how many nations are its permanent members? You may ask your teachers or consult a book on United Nations or take the help of internet to get the information. Based on the information prepare a write up on (i) Why only these nations were made permanent members of the Security Council? (ii) Why should India be its permanent member?



INTEXT QUESTIONS 27.4

1. What are the basic objectives of Indian Foreign Policy?
2. Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment?
3. Fill in the blanks:
 1. India was of non-aligned movement.
 2. India has always viewed United Nations (UN) as a vehicle for in world politics.
 3. India has been extending all out support to UN in its and other endeavours like
 4. India has a strong case for becoming a in the Security Council.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Peace and security is very important for an individual, a society, a nation and the world. It is a condition where individuals, institutions, regions, nations and the world move ahead without any threat.

- Peace is a social and political condition that ensures development of individuals, society and the nation. It is a state of harmony characterized by the existence of healthy interpersonal or inter-group or inter-regional or inter-state or international relationships, prosperity in matters of social or economic welfare, the establishment of equality, and a working political order that serves the true interests of all. In the context of intra-national and international relations, peace is not merely the absence of war or conflict, but also the presence of socio-cultural and economic understanding and unity. There is a sense of tolerance in relations for the realization of true peace.
- In general terms, security means a secure condition or feeling untroubled by danger or fear. It also means the safety of an individual, an institution, a region, a nation or the world. However, in its most basic sense, security implies freedom from extremely dangerous threats. It also relates to threats that endanger core values like human rights.
- In its traditional notion, peace and security has been focused since ages on the danger of military or armed conflicts or threats. But the new notion is focused on human peace and security or global peace and security. This is primarily addressed to individuals and is to be seen as enabler, as the precondition to socio-economic development and to the maintenance of human dignity.
- Peace and security is an essential condition for democracy and development. In fact, there is a mutual relationship between democracy and development and peace and security. In the absence of peace and security democracy cannot function and development cannot take place. On the other hand peace cannot be achieved in the absence of democracy and development.
- The approach and methods for ensuring peace and security began evolving in India quite early, in fact, during freedom movement itself. The approach has been reflected in the Constitution also. The approach, however, has been changing over the years according to the needs and requirements.
- India has been experiencing various types of violent activities under the garb of terrorism or insurgency or naxalite movement, which are more serious threats to peace and security. The Government of India has been employing strategies and methods to deal with terrorism, insurgency and naxalite movement.
- India has been concerned with international peace and security. The leadership of the freedom movement announced that India would promote the policy of international peace, because it would be essential for the socio-economic development. Which is why, like any other nation, India also has its foreign policy rooted in the national interest and its place at the international level.
- Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. India led the process of evolution of the concept of non-alignment during the period, when the world was divided between two camps. The Non-Aligned



MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues
and Goals



Notes

Peace and Security

Movement is providing all member states, regardless of size and importance, an opportunity to participate in global decision making and world politics.

- India has been extending all out support to United Nations in its peacekeeping operations and other endeavours like disarmament. Moreover, India has advocated active role for UN in development effort of the developing countries. Since India has emerged as the second fastest growing economy and also because of the leadership it has provided at all international forums, its contribution to UN peacekeeping, and its track record in espousing the cause of the developing world, India has a strong case for becoming a permanent member in the Security Council.



TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. What is the meaning of the term peace and security? How is the traditional notion of the term different from the new or non-traditional notion?
2. Do you agree that there is a mutual relationship between peace and security on one hand and democracy and development on the other? Justify your answer.
3. What contribution did the national freedom movement make to evolve the strategies and methods to deal with threats to peace and security?
4. What are the major threats to peace and security in India? What are the major strategies and methods that India has been employing?
5. Examine the Indian Foreign Policy in the context of peace and security.
6. How is the policy of non-alignment relevant in the context of the changed nature of international politics?
7. How has India been extending its support to the United Nations? Why Should India be made a permanent member of the Security Council?



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

27.1

1. (a) disturbances or conflicts
(b) healthy interpersonal or inter-group or inter-regional or inter-state or international relationships, prosperity in matters of social or economic welfare, the establishment of equality, and a working political order that serves the true interests of all.

- (c) by danger or fear, an individual, an institution, a region, a nation or the world.
 - (d) extremely dangerous threats
2. Because it is a condition where individuals, institutions, regions, nations and the world move ahead without any threat. In this condition regions or nations are generally more stable domestically, likely to be democratically governed and respectful to human rights. Conflict not only generates threat and fear, but also hampers economic, social, or political advancement.
 3.
 - (i) The *new or non-traditional notion* of peace and security is much broader and goes beyond military threats to include wide range of dangers and threats to human existence.
 - (ii) It includes not only regions and nations, but also individuals or communities and the human kind at large. (iii) According to new understanding, peace and security is to be seen as the precondition to socio-economic development and to the maintenance of human dignity. (iv) The new notion also includes freedom of individuals from hunger, freedom from wants, diseases and epidemics, environmental degradation, exploitation and sub-human treatment.

27.2

1. There is a mutual relationship between democracy and development and peace and security. In the absence of peace and security democracy cannot function and development cannot take place. Citizens can participate in the process of decision-making at different levels only when the peace prevails. Peace is still more essential for development in various areas. On the other hand peace cannot be achieved in the absence of democracy and development. Democracy is better placed for eliminating conditions that generate public dissatisfaction. Development also promotes peace. It is through development that nations can ensure social and economic progress for the people and improve their quality of life.
2. The ideas and views about the approach to ensure peace and security began during freedom movement. The leadership clearly realized that the democratic system after independence can be functional only when a condition of peace and security is maintained. The consensus that emerged for adopting socialistic approach to socio-economic development during freedom struggle was aimed at creating conditions that promote security against internal threats to peace.
3. The Constitution mentions peace and security in the Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy. The federal system and the establishment of rural and urban local governments are aimed at eliminating a threat to internal security. At the international level, the Constitution adopted a policy aimed at promotion of international peace and security. It has provisions for the support to all efforts



MODULE - 4

Contemporary India: Issues
and Goals



Notes

being made at the global or regional level for peace, equitable economic development, promotion of human rights and elimination of terrorism.

4. The democratic institutions and processes must be strengthened. Efforts should continue to be made to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development in all parts of the country. People must be encouraged to participate in democratic processes and development activities. India must support all international efforts for maintaining peace and security.

27.3

1. (a) (i) terrorism, (ii) insurgency, (iii) naxalite movement
(b) inflict dramatic and deadly injury, create an atmosphere of fear
(c) (i) political motives (ii) social and economic justice
2. The Government of India has been supporting efforts of all nations to fight terrorism and seeking their support whenever any terrorist attack takes place. As regards the insurgency activities aimed at political objectives, the Government of India is trying to tackle it diplomatically. India has entered into a treaty with Myanmar and very recently Bangladesh to restrain the help and support coming to insurgent movements from those countries. It is also trying to mount international pressure on Pakistan to do the same. In respect of the Naxalite movement it was realized that it is a more serious issue, having deep socio-economic dimensions. Efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of development in those areas and to bring the youth in to the mainstream.
3. The government should make all efforts for all-round development of all regions of the country. All must have equal opportunity for education and employment. The democratic institutions and processes must be strengthened to provide equal opportunities to participate. Efforts needed at international level are supporting the institutions and processes that are engaged in maintaining international peace and security. Allout efforts are to be made to contain terrorism.

27.4

1. (i) Maintenance of freedom in policy formulation; (ii) promotion of international peace and security; (iii) good relationships with other nations and especially with our neighbours; (iv) support to the United Nations; (v) disarmament; opposition to colonialism, imperialism and racism; and (vi) cooperation among developing nations.
2. Non alignment aimed at maintaining national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any of the two military alliances formed by the USA and Soviet Union. Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism. The policy of non-alignment provided an opportunity to developing nations for protecting their sovereignty as also retaining their freedom of action during the

tension ridden cold war period. The Non-Aligned Movement is providing all member states, regardless of size and importance, an opportunity to participate in global decision making and world politics.

3. (a) prime architect
- (b) peace and security and for peaceful change
- (c) peacekeeping operations, disarmament
- (d) permanent member



