

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January- 2026

Course	: Certificate Course	Date	: 03/03/2026
Subject Code	: CINS - 01	Time	: 11:30am to 01:45pm
Subject Name	: Introduction to National Security: Traditional & Contemporary	Duration	: 2.15 Hours
		Max. Marks	: 70

- Q-1** Explain the Concept of National Security and discuss the importance of Sovereignty. **14**
OR
Trace the Historical Evolution of National Security with suitable examples.
- Q-2** Discuss the Concept of Traditional Security in detail. **14**
OR
Explain the Concept of Non-Traditional Security and the Human-Centric Approach.
- Q-3** Explain the role of Military Power in the context of National Security. **14**
OR
Discuss Coercive Diplomacy and its relevance in National Security.
- Q-4** **Short notes (Any two)** **14**
1. Factors Determining National Security
2. Deterrence and Balance of Power
3. Debate between Traditional and Non-Traditional Security
4. Transnational Threats
- Q-5** **Choose the correct option for the questions given below and write the answer.** **14**
- The Treaty that led to the formation of modern sovereign states is:
(A) Treaty of Versailles (B) Treaty of Westphalia
(C) Treaty of Paris (D) Treaty of Utrecht
 - During the Cold War, the main rival states were:
(A) USA and China (B) USA and USSR
(C) Britain and Germany (D) France and Italy
 - Which organisation was formed to counter communist threats?
(A) SAARC (B) ASEAN (C) NATO (D) OPEC
 - Climate change is an example of:
(A) Traditional security (B) Military security
(C) Non-traditional security (D) Nuclear strategy
 - Sarin gas was used in a terror attack in:
(A) China (B) USA (C) Japan (D) Russia
 - Which country does not maintain a standing army?
(A) Japan (B) Germany (C) Vietnam (D) Costa Rica
 - Deterrence is mainly related to:
(A) Economic planning (B) Human development
(C) Environmental policy (D) Military strategy
