



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

Q1 – Which one of the following is not included in Military Studies?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Study of Military Organizations | (B) Art of Warfare |
| (C) Plans of development of economy | (D) National Security |

Answer - (C) Plans of development of economy

Q2 - Which one of the following is not an important aspect in Military Studies?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) Tactics | (B) Logistics |
| (C) Constitution | (D) Map |

Answer - (C) Constitution

OR

Which one of the following traits is not important for the military leadership of a country?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Character | (B) Ability |
| (C) Mental power | (D) Wealth and property |

Answer - (D) Wealth and property

Q3 - According to the ethics of war fighting of ancient times, who among the following should be spared from killing?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Aged men | (B) Women |
| (C) The retreating soldiers | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q4 - Which one of the following is not a part of Indian Paramilitary Force?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Assam Rifles | (B) Border Security Force |
| (C) Delhi Police | (D) Indian Coast Guard |



Answer - (C) Delhi Police

OR

Which is the lowest police rank from among the following?

(A) CP

(B) DCP

(C) IG

(D) ACP

Answer - (D) ACP

Q5 - A Commandant of the Indian Coast Guard is equivalent to which rank of the Indian Navy?

(A) Lieutenant

(B) Lt. Commander

(C) Captain

(D) Commander

Answer - (C) Captain

OR

Which one of the following statements related to Special Frontier Force is correct?

(A) It is also known as 'Establishment 22'.

(B) It was created on 14th November, 1964.

(C) The force was established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

(D) Major General Rajender Singh (Retd.) was its first Inspector General.

Answer - (A) It is also known as 'Establishment 22'.

Q6 - In which city is the Indian Coast Guard Headquarters located?

(A) Kolkata

(B) Mumbai

(C) Chennai

(D) New Delhi

Answer - (D) New Delhi



Q7 - Which one of the following is not an element of maritime security?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (A) Protection of sea-lanes of communication | (B) Marine pollution |
| (C) Protection from civil crimes | (D) Security of fishermen |

Answer - (C) Protection from civil crimes

Q8 - Identify the maritime threat from among the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Marine security | (B) Internal access to sea |
| (C) Security of fishermen | (D) Marine pollution |

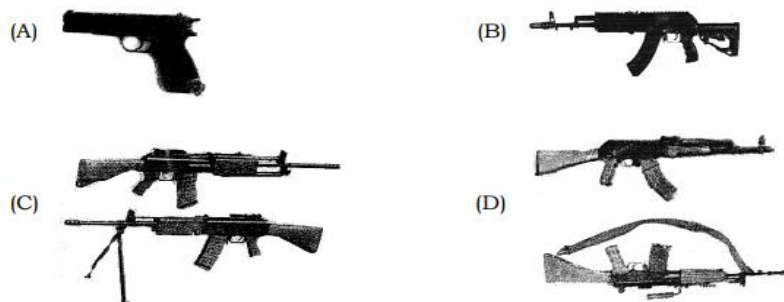
Answer - (D) Marine pollution

Q9 - Which one of the following is a Force employed by the State Governments having coastal regions?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Intelligence Bureau | (B) State Marine Police |
| (C) Central Marine Police Force | (D) Narcotics Control Bureau |

Answer - (B) State Marine Police

Q10 - Which one of the following figures is an INSAS light machine gun?



Answer - (C)



Q11 - Which one of the following is a fighter aircraft?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| (A) Mirage 2000 | (B) C-17 |
| (C) Chetak | (D) Mi-26 |

Answer - (A) Mirage 2000

Q12 - Which one of the following is a single-engine transport aircraft?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) Chetak | (B) Mi-25 |
| (C) AN-32 | (D) IL-76 |

Answer - (A) Chetak

Q13 - Nuclear, biological and chemical warfares are weapons of

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) minimum destruction | (B) medium destruction |
| (C) maximum destruction | (D) mass destruction |

Answer - (D) mass destruction

Q14 - Which one of the following is not a characteristic of nuclear explosion?

- (A) An intense bright flash
- (B) An invisible cloud
- (C) A fire ball
- (D) A pressure wave giving rise to blast and shock

Answer - (B) An invisible cloud

Q15 - Which of the following is the latent symptom of radiation damage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Loss of hair and appetite | (B) Sore throat |
| (C) Fever | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q16 - In November–December 2017, Cyclone Ockhi ravaged the coast of

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Kolkata | (B) Vishakhapatnam |
| (C) Kanyakumari | (D) Kochi |

Answer - (C) Kanyakumari



OR

Operation Maitri was launched by the Indian Army to help the neighbouring country of

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Nepal | (B) Pakistan |
| (C) Myanmar | (D) Sri Lanka |

Answer - (A) Nepal

Q17 - Which one of the following is not a strategic asset of India?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Dam | (B) River |
| (C) Parliament House | (D) Nuclear Power Plants like Narora |

Answer - (B) River

OR

Which strategic Military Airbase of India was attacked by the terrorists in 2016?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Delhi | (B) Ambala |
| (C) Pathankot | (D) Amritsar |

Answer - (C) Pathankot

Q18 - Which one of the following is an example of manmade disaster?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Cyclone | (B) Nuclear explosion |
| (C) Landslide | (D) Tsunami |

Answer - (B) Nuclear explosion

OR

During the Tsunami of 2004, Indian Armed Forces helped victims of which one of the following countries?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Pakistan | (B) Nepal |
| (C) Maldives | (D) Bhutan |

Answer - (C) Maldives



Q19 - Identify the correct full form of RAW.

(A) Research and Assessment Wing

(B) Research and Activation Wing

(C) Research and Analysis Wing

(D) Research and Awareness Wing

Answer - (C) Research and Analysis Wing

OR

Identify the correct full form of POK.

(A) Part Of Kashmir

(B) Purely Old Kashmir

(C) Pakistan Occupied Kashmir

(D) Pakistan's Outer Kashmir

Answer - (C) Pakistan Occupied Kashmir

Q20 - Which one of the following statements about Intelligence Bureau (IB) is correct?

(A) Intelligence Bureau was formed in 1887.

(B) It was made responsible for managing threats from abroad.

(C) The IB falls under the authority of Ministry of Defense.

(D) After the formation of RAW, the IB is fully dedicated towards collecting external intelligence.

Answer - (A) Intelligence Bureau was formed in 1887.

OR

The Garud Commando Force is the special forces unit of

(A) Indian Army

(B) Indian Air Force

(C) Indian Navy

(D) Indian Armed Forces

Answer - (B) Indian Air Force



Q21 - Match the following police ranks with their equivalent ranks of CRPF :

Column - A

- (a) Joint Commissioner of Police
- (b) Deputy Commissioner of Police

Column - B

- (i) Commandant (CO)
- (ii) Inspector General
- (iii) Additional Director General

Answer - Column – A

Column – B

- (a) Joint Commissioner of Police
- (b) Deputy Commissioner of Police

- (ii) Inspector General
- (i) Commandant (CO)

Q22 - (a) Our ancient Gurus taught the study of ____ and the soldiers learnt to use the horses, ____ and weapons.

Answer - military organisations, elephants

OR

(b) While learning the Art of Warfare, Armies have to be ____ to use different strategies and ____ to defeat the enemies.

Answer - tactics, training

Q23 - Match the following Assam Rifle ranks with their equivalent ranks of the Indian Army:

Column - A

- (a) Deputy Inspector General
- (b) Commandant

Column - B

- (i) Colonel
- (ii) Major General
- (iii) Brigadier

Answer - Column – A

Column – B

- (a) Deputy Inspector General
- (b) Commandant

- (iii) Brigadier
- (i) Colonel

Q24 - (a) A soldier who is taught and ____ well in fighting remains happy and he goes to ____ confidently.

Answer - training, battle



OR

(b) An army is ____ by seeing how well its soldiers are ____.

Answer - judged, trained

Q25 - A warrior (Kshatriya) in ____ must not fight with one who is not wearing an ____.

Answer - armour, armour

OR

(b) Dharam Yudh is a war only when it was ____ for the ____ of the kingdom.

Answer - welfare, fought

Q26 - Match the ports with the coast they are located on respectively :

Column – A

Column – B

(a) Mangaluru

(i) Eastern Coast

(b) Mumbai

(ii) Western Coast

(c) Kolkata

Answer – Column – A

Column – B

(a) Mangaluru

(ii) Western Coast

(b) Mumbai

(ii) Western Coast

(c) Kolkata

(i) Eastern Coast

Q27 - (a) ____ protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime ____.

Answer - Indian Coast Guard, laws

OR

(b) Protection and assistance to fishermen and ____ at sea is provided by ____.

Answer – mariners, Indian Coast Guard

Q28 - The present-day role of Sashastra Seema Bal consists of preventing _____ crime and smuggling as well as other ____ activities.

Answer – cross-border, anti-national



Q29 - Match single engine and twin engine aircrafts with their correct names respectively :

Column – A

(a) Single engine

(b) Twin engine

Column – B

(i) Mi - 25

(ii) Mi – 35

(iii) Cheetah

Answer – Column – A

(a) Single engine

(b) Twin engine

Column – B

(iii) Cheetah

(i) Mi-25 & (ii) Mi-35

Q30 - (a) Indian Ocean Region is of ____ importance as most of the ____ of the world goes through it.

Answer – strategic, maritime oil and gas trade

OR

(b) The vast coastline of India presents numerous ____ challenges like ____, illegal landing of arms and explosives, etc.

Answer – security, illegal landing

Q31 - (a) The coastline of ____ State is the longest and the second longest is the coastline of ____ in India.

Answer – Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh

OR

(b) Population of a country is also a source of ____ activity of a country for agricultural, manufacturing and ____ production.

Answer – economic, industrial

Q32 - Match the following cyber attackers with their respective criminal activity :

Column – A

(a) Insider

(b) Terrorist

Column – B

(i) Maliciously sabotage computers

(ii) Steals sensitive data



(iii) Use IT or Internet to plan and execute their activities

Answer – Column – A Column – B

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Insider | (ii) Steals sensitive data |
| (b) Terrorist | (iii) Use IT or Internet to plan and execute their activities |

Q33 - Till the later part of the medieval period, major armies used to fight on ____ as a part of ____ force.

Answer – horses, cavalry

Q34 - The materials used to produce nuclear explosions by fission are certain isotopes of ____ and ____.

Answer – Uranium, Plutonium

Q35 - Match the types of disasters with their correct examples :

Column – A

Column – B

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Natural disaster | (i) Cyclones |
| (b) Manmade disaster | (ii) Oil spills |
| | (iii) Landslide |

Answer – Column – A

Column – B

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Natural disaster | (i) Cyclones, (iii) Landslide |
| (b) Manmade disaster | (ii) Oil spills |

SECTION-B

Q36 - (a) Explain the importance of logistics for the armies.

Answer - A continuous supply of essential items (such as ammunition, fuel, food) is extremely important for armies to function smoothly during war. Logistics ensures that the army receives rations and necessary materials on time during warfare, which increases the probability of winning the war.

OR

(b) Explain any two advantages of studying Military Studies.

Answer – Advantages of studying Military Studies -



1. It makes soldiers highly professional and proficient in the use of weapons and warfare skills.
2. It makes soldiers highly professional and proficient in the use of weapons and warfare skills.

Q37 - (a) Write any two missions of the Indian Coast Guard.

Answer - Two missions of the Indian Coast Guard –

1. Providing safety and assistance to fishermen and mariners at sea.
2. Protecting and preserving the marine ecology and environment while controlling marine pollution.

OR

(b) Describe the role played by the Central Reserve Police Force in India's General Elections.

Answer - The CRPF plays a major role in ensuring peaceful voting and maintaining security arrangements during India's general elections (parliamentary elections). It helps make the election process fair by deploying security forces in sensitive areas during elections.

Q38 - (a) Describe the diversity of India as a unique feature in the world.

Answer - India's diversity is considered unique in the world because numerous languages, dialects, religions, ethnic groups, customs, and lifestyles exist here side-by-side. The presence of communities such as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, and Buddhists makes India culturally extremely rich.

OR

(b) Describe any two factors that have laid the foundation of modern manufacturing industry in India.

Answer – Two factors that laid the foundation of modern manufacturing industry -

1. India has taken foreign collaboration in metallurgical, engineering, electrical, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries to establish modern manufacturing industries.
2. Modern factories turning out all kinds of goods have been set up in India, which have laid the cornerstone for industrial development.

Q39 - Highlight any two main features of Main Battle Tank, Arjun.

Answer - The two main features of the Main Battle Tank 'Arjun' are as follows -

1. It has the capability of automatic target locating, tracking, and destruction.
2. It is an indigenously built tank with superior armour protection compared to the Russian T-90 tanks.



Q40 - Explain any two effects of a nuclear blast.

Answer - Two effects of a nuclear explosion :

1. One effect is the 'heat or thermal effect,' which causes severe burns on human skin and acts as a secondary hazard by igniting combustible materials.
2. Another significant effect is 'blast and shock effects,' where pressure waves generated by the explosion collapse buildings and cause injuries through flying debris.

Q41 - (a) State any two specific disasters which need special equipments and training to tackle them.

Answer - Two disasters requiring special training and equipment :

1. Managing disasters like oil spills requires specialized training and cleanup equipment.
2. Nuclear accidents are another type of disaster where specialized protective equipment and experts are essentially required to handle them.

OR

(b) State the different tasks of Indian Armed Forces to provide relief to victims during disasters.

Answer - Tasks of Indian Armed Forces during disasters :

1. The armed forces work to deliver food, clothing, safe drinking water, and life-saving medicines to disaster-affected victims.
2. Their most prominent responsibility is searching for and rescuing individuals who are trapped or missing during a disaster.

Q42 – (a) State the main role of the MARCOS Commandos.

Answer - MARCOS (Marine Commandos) is a special force of the Indian Navy primarily deployed for the security of vital naval assets and bases. They conduct amphibious and anti-piracy operations against terrorists. Additionally, they play an active role in counter-terrorist operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

OR

(b) What type of assistance does Pakistan provide to the terrorists? Explain.

Answer - Pakistan provides direct assistance to terrorists with the objective of creating unrest in Jammu and Kashmir. To promote cross-border terrorism, it trains terrorists in training camps. Furthermore, Pakistan provides



terrorists with sophisticated weapons, ammunition, and communication equipment necessary for their operations.

Q43 - Which indications show that the computer is infected? State any four.

Answer - Indications of computer infection –

1. Sluggishness in the computer system's performance.
2. The system restarting automatically or hanging frequently.
3. Unknown services running on the computer.
4. Changes in file extensions or contents.

Q44 - Describe any four functions of the engineers as combat support arms.

Answer - The four main functions of Engineers are as follows –

1. Laying tracks for troop movement and preparing helipads or airstrips.
2. Constructing bridges and preparing water sources in the battle area.
3. Laying mines to stop the enemy and breaching (removing) enemy mines.
4. Demolishing bridges to delay and cut off the enemy's communication and logistic chain.

Q45 – (a) State the aim of the Battlefield Management System (BMS).

Answer - Its main aim is to integrate all combat units, such as artillery, infantry regiments, and helicopter flights, into a digital network. It links all components of the future battlefield together, providing situational awareness to senior commanders. Through this, commanders can exchange reports, data, and other critical communications.

OR

(b) What makes the Indian Navy one of the six navies worldwide? Explain the special capability of the Indian Navy.

Answer - The Indian Navy holds the sixth position in the world because it is capable of building and operating nuclear-powered submarines. This specific capability significantly strengthens its offensive strike power. Due to



this technology and the development of indigenous submarines, India has emerged as a naval power in the Indian Ocean Region.

Q46 - (a) Explain the consulting services of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF).

Answer - The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) provides security-related consultancy services to private industries and other organizations. Major clients of its consulting wing include large institutions like TATA and ONGC. The primary scope of its services is to provide 'security consulting' and 'fire protection consulting'.

OR

(b) Explain any two special features of the Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA).

Answer - Two main features of COBRA –

1. COBRA is specifically trained in counter-insurgency and anti-Naxal warfare, making them highly capable in such operations.
2. It is one of the country's best units trained to survive, fight, and track and eliminate enemies in the jungle.

Q47 - Explain the difference between ALH Mark III and Chetak aircrafts.

Answer - Difference between both aircrafts -

1. ALH Mark III is indigenously manufactured in India by HAL. Meanwhile, the Chetak is based on an original French design.
2. ALH Mark III is designed for advanced military operations and can operate by day or night. Chetak is a light utility helicopter.

Q48 - (a) Why is the Army Aviation Corps given the compliment of being versatile? Explain.

Answer - The Army Aviation Corps is called versatile because it performs numerous tasks for the army, such as reconnaissance (recce), evacuating the injured, transporting troops and supplies, and assisting in special operations. It functions successfully even in difficult terrains like deserts, jungles, mountains, and the Siachen glacier.

OR



(b) Highlight any two major functions of Army Air Defence (AAD).

Answer - Two main functions of Army Air Defence (AAD) –

1. The primary task of AAD is to protect vital static installations like nuclear power plants, airbases, and radar sites from enemy air threats.
2. It is also responsible for defending Indian airspace from enemy aircraft and missiles.

Q49 - (a) Assess the importance of petroleum as a source of energy resources in India.

Answer - Mineral oil is the most important source of India's energy needs. It is not only essential for running vehicles in the transport sector but also forms the basis for industrial machinery, power generation, and petrochemical industries. During war, the operational capability of tanks, aircraft, and warships depends entirely on the continuous supply of oil. Furthermore, oil availability directly determines the country's national security and economic stability.

OR

(b) Examine the importance and availability of uranium for the Indian Armed Forces.

Answer - The availability and importance of uranium are critical for the Indian Armed Forces, as uranium is an essential raw material for nuclear explosions and nuclear power production. Uranium availability in India makes it a nuclear-capable nation and serves as fuel for the Navy's nuclear-powered submarines. Its importance lies in giving submarines the ability to remain underwater for unlimited time, thereby increasing India's maritime defense and strategic strike capability.

Q50 - (a) Explain any three functions of the warship destroyer.

Answer - A warship destroyer is an extremely powerful naval vessel with the following functions –

- 1. Providing Protection :** Destroyers form a protective shield around major warships to defend them.
- 2. Attacking the Enemy :** These ships are capable of attacking enemy surface ships and submarines through their powerful guns and missiles.
- 3. Maritime Surveillance :** These vessels work to monitor enemy activities and maintain constant surveillance of maritime boundaries.

OR



(b) How is the economy of a country determined? Explain the relationship between economy and modernization of the Armed Forces.

Answer - Any country's economy is determined by its economic resources, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industrial production. The relationship between the economy and military modernization is as follows—

1. Basis of Defence Budget : A strong economy provides the necessary funds for modernizing the army, through which new weapons and equipment can be purchased or manufactured.

2. Security and Stability : A good economy provides the army with new technology and better facilities, increasing its capability and strengthening the country's security.

Q51 - How is Cyber Warfare essentially a formalised version of penetration testing? Explain.

Answer - Cyber warfare is considered an essentially formalized version of penetration testing because it also involves penetrating a computer system or network to identify security vulnerabilities. Just as experts systematically test systems in penetration testing, governments or military agencies use such techniques in an organized and strategic manner in cyber warfare. Therefore, it is called a formalized version of penetration testing.

Q52 - Explain any three special functions of Assam Rifles.

Answer - Three specific functions of Assam Rifles are as follows –

1. Border Security : Its most prominent task is guarding the Indo-Myanmar border and preventing cross-border infiltration and smuggling.

2. Counter-Terrorism Operations : Conducting counter-insurgency operations in the disturbed areas of Northeast India and assisting local administration in maintaining law and order.

3. Civil Assistance : Connecting local people to the mainstream in remote hilly areas by providing medical assistance, education, and basic facilities.

Q53 - (a) Highlight any three do's and three don'ts by the common people and fishermen before the cyclones.

Answer - Actions to be taken (Do's) –



1. The public should stay updated on weather through radio, TV, and newspapers and should not pay attention to rumors.
2. Keep important documents and valuables safe in waterproof containers and prepare an emergency kit with essential items.
3. Fishermen should keep a radio with extra batteries and keep their boats/rafts tied in a safe place

Actions not to be taken (Don'ts) –

1. One should not panic or make wrong decisions by believing in rumors.
2. Sharp or loose objects should not be left open in the house, and the house should not be left in an insecure state.
3. Fishermen should not venture out to sea during a cyclone warning, as it can be life-threatening.

OR

(b) Explain any two factors which compel the Indian Government to refrain from using its Armed Forces directly against the Naxalites.

Answer - Naxalism is an internal challenge for the Indian Government. The main factors preventing the government from using the army directly against it are as follows –

1. Misguidance and Socio-Economic Status : Most people promoting Naxalism come from India's tribal areas with extremely backward socio-economic backgrounds. Since these people have become part of this conflict due to political misguidance, the government considers them its citizens rather than enemies and avoids using the army directly.

2. Geographical and Security Situation : This problem is primarily concentrated in the internal regions of Central India, not near international borders. Since this area is far from the nation's main boundaries, there is no direct threat to national security by external elements, leading the government to prioritize peaceful local solutions over the army.

Q54 - (a) Differentiate between the High Altitude Air Bursts and Air Bursts caused by nuclear explosion.

Answer - The difference between High Altitude Air Bursts and Air Bursts is as follows :



Basis	High Altitude Air Burst	Air Burst
Height of Explosion	1. Conducted in the upper layers of the atmosphere, at an altitude in excess of approximately 30,000 meters.	1. Conducted on or near the earth's surface.
Primary Objective	2. To destroy the enemy's communication systems, radars, and satellites through electromagnetic waves (EMP).	2. To cause direct physical damage to enemy military bases, cities, and life.
Impact	3. Thermal effects and radioactive dust effects are relatively low on the ground.	3. Effects of heat, pressure, and radioactive dust are extremely destructive at the ground level.

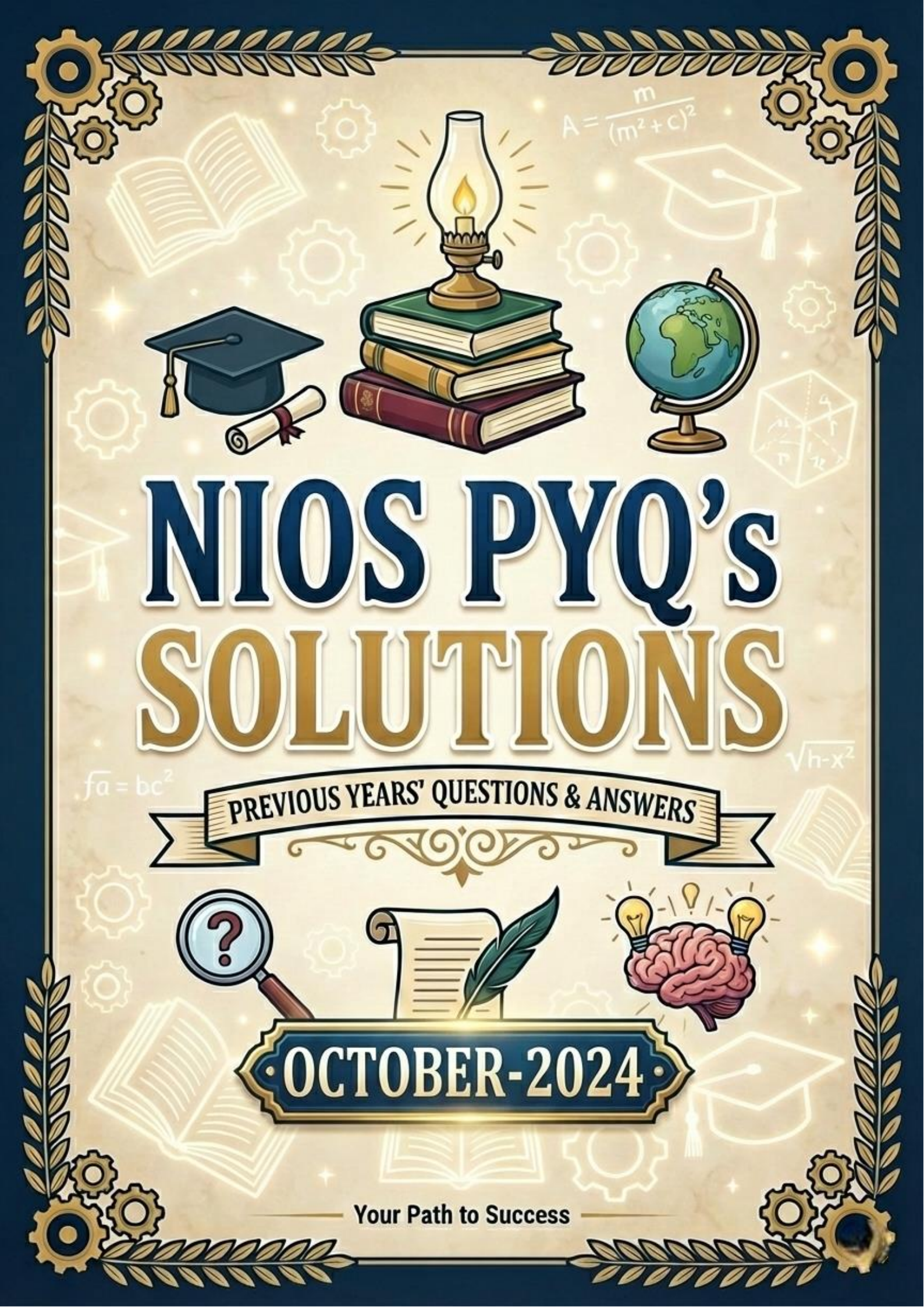
OR

(b) Explain any three types of cyber crimes.

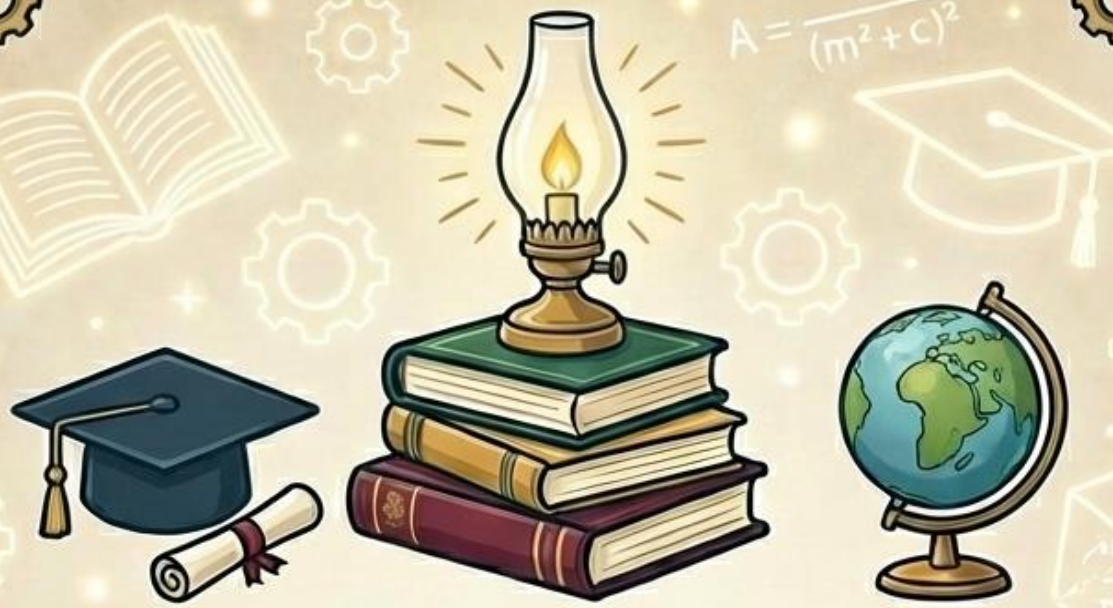
Answer - Cyber crimes are serious offenses in the digital world that harm security; three major types are :

- 1. Fraud and Forgery :** This crime is primarily evident in the commercial and economic sectors. It involves criminals using digital means to cause financial loss to individuals or institutions.
- 2. Damage to or Modification of Computer Data or Programs :** This is a serious cyber crime where data or programs in sensitive systems of private, public, or defense establishments (such as Radar systems) are destroyed or altered.
- 3. Unauthorized Access to Computer Systems and Surveillance :** This involves criminals infiltrating a system without permission. This crime is carried out through techniques such as phishing and spying tools (spywares).





$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{a-bc^2}$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

Q1 - Military studies is also known as :

- (A) War and Strategic studies
- (B) Defence and Strategic studies
- (C) Military Science
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q2 - What is the need of military studies ?

- (A) To understand its importance in defending the Motherland
- (B) To understand the importance of weapons made of wood and stone
- (C) To understand the importance of weapons made of metals
- (D) To understand the importance of aircrafts and nuclear bombs

Answer - (A) To understand its importance in defending the Motherland

Q3 - What does Chaturangabala force mean ?

- (A) Study of four types of enemies
- (B) Chariots, Elephants, cavalry and infantry
- (C) Study of ethics of war fighting
- (D) Skill of war on air, water, land and space

Answer - (B) Chariots, Elephants, cavalry and infantry

Q4 - Why it is important to analyse the security threat to a country ?

- (A) To make strategy to deal with it
- (B) To understand the need of the size of the army
- (C) To adopt methods to overcome the threat



(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q5 - For what purpose was the movement of sun and stars utilized by army in ancient times ?

(A) For navigation

(B) For moving from one place to another place

(C) Both of the above

(D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Both of the above

Q6 - "A warrior must not attack the army person who held a straw in his lips". To which one of following does this rule relate to ?

(A) Logistics

(B) Ethics of War Fighting

(C) National Security

(D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Ethics of War Fighting

Q7 - Killing of which type of people was not against the ethics of war ?

(A) A warrior (Kshatriya) in armour

(B) A warrior (Kshatriya) without armour

(C) Aged men, women and children

(D) A disabled opponent

Answer - (A) A warrior (Kshatriya) in armour

Q8 - What threats does any kingdom or nation face ?

(A) Natural calamities

(B) Attack by enemy

(C) Environmental degradation

(D) All of the above



Answer - (D) All of the above

Q9 - An effective military leadership is based on :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Creativity | (B) Mental power |
| (C) Both of the above | (D) None of the above |

Answer – (C) Both of the above

Q10 – Which of the following weapons were used by ancient South Indian armies ?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) T-72 Tanks | (B) Machine guns |
| (C) Gadas | (D) Submarines |

Answer - (C) Gadas

Q11 - “The art or plan of deploying army units to maneuver to a position of advantage in a battle” is called _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Leadership quality | (B) Tactics |
| (C) Logistic | (D) None of the above |

Answer - (B) Tactics

Q12 - Which major skill was required for the soliders during ancient time ?

- (A) Use of Bow and Arrow
- (B) Horsemanship
- (C) Fighting with enemy without any weapon
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q13 - The study of which one of the following did help in making defences, forts in ancient times ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Holy books | (B) Maps |
| (C) Terrain | (D) Leadership |

Answer - (C) Terrain



Q14 - The advantages of population from a military perspective is/are :

- (A) Fulfills manpower requirement for army
- (B) Acts as strong reserves for the country during emergency situation
- (C) A source of economic activity
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q15 - What does Geo-strategy mean ?

- (A) Physical features and economic resources of the country
- (B) Only a calculated plan of action to achieve goals of the state
- (C) Combination of geography and strategy to frame defence strategies
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Combination of geography and strategy to frame defence strategies

Q16 - Which source of energy has no waste ?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Wood
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (B) Petroleum

Q17 - Which crop among the following is produced for commercial purposes ?

- (A) Groundnuts
- (B) Jowar
- (C) Maize
- (D) Rice

Answer - (A) Groundnuts

Q18 - The importance of Sagarmala lies in :

- (A) Development and modernization of Indian ports



(B) Development and Modernization of coastal economic zones of India

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of (A) and (B)

Answer - (C) Both (A) and (B)

Q19 - How many personnel can Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) carry ?

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 12

Answer - (C) 10

Q20 - The corps of signals protect the army from :

(A) Physical Threats

(B) Cyber Threats

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Cyber Threats

Q21 - Match the following :

(I) MBT Arjun

(a) Sniper Rifle

(II) Heron Mark II

(b) Tank

(c) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

Answer - (I) MBT Arjun

(b) Tank

(II) Heron Mark II

(c) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

Q22 - A nuclear submarine has a nuclear _____ plant an _____ which uses nuclear energy for _____.

Answer - nuclear, engine, propulsion

Q23 - India has _____ destroyers and _____ Frigates.

Answer - 10, 15



Q24 - To secure India's maritime Exclusive Economic Zones and maintain deterrence in the Indian Ocean naval ships and aircrafts are deployed from Gulf of _____ to the western _____ on an almost 24×7 basis.

Answer - Aden, Pacific

Q25 - There are three major river systems of Himalayas; the Indus, the _____ and the _____ river systems.

Answer - Ganges, Brahmaputra

Q26 - Two kinds of nuclear reactions used for production of large amount of energy in a short time are known as _____ and _____.

Answer - fission, fusion

Q27 - During initial nuclear radiation _____ radiation and _____ are produced.

Answer - gamma, neutrons

Q28 - Electro-Magnetic _____ is a very powerful burst of broadband radio energy for very short duration which can cause damage to _____ equipments.

Answer - Pulse, electrical

Q29 - Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| (I) Trojan Horses | (a) Knowledge Robots |
| (II) Knobots | (b) Unauthenticated program |
| | (c) Hacker |

Answer - (I) Trojan Horses (b) Unauthenticated program

(II) Knobots (a) Knowledge Robots

Q30 - Cyber warfare involves both offensive and defensive operations pertaining to the threat of cyber attacks for _____ and _____.

Answer - espionage, sabotage

Q31 - Disasters are classified into two categories namely _____ and _____.

Answer - natural, man-made



Q32 - Indian army launched operation _____ in 2015 in Nepal. It carried out biggest peacetime relief operation during the Tsunami of _____.

Answer - Maitri, 2004

Q33 - NDMA stands for _____ Authority and NDRF stands for _____ .

Answer - National Disaster Management, National Disaster Response Force

Q34 - _____ threat is related to borders whereas _____ threat is from the people of the country.

Answer - External, internal

Q35 - Border security force has been playing a direct role in fighting _____ in _____.

Answer - Jammu and Kashmir and the Northeastern States, insurgency and terrorism



SECTION-B

Q36 - State any two missions of the Indian Coast Guard.

Answer - Two missions of the Indian Coast Guard –

1. Ensuring safety and protection of artificial islands, offshore terminals, and other installations.
2. Providing protection and assistance to fishermen and mariners at sea.

OR

State the meaning of COBRA.

Answer - 'COBRA' stands for 'Commando Battalion for Resolute Action'. It is a specialized unit of the CRPF specifically trained to counter the Naxalite movement in India and to track, hunt, and eliminate small Naxalite groups.

Q37 - Name any two paramilitary forces of India.

Answer - Two paramilitary forces of India -

1. 'Assam Rifles' is India's oldest paramilitary force, which operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs to guard borders.
2. 'Indian Coast Guard', which is part of the Ministry of Defence and protects maritime interests and coastal areas.

OR

Name any two operations carried out by Border Security Force (BSF) since the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971.

Answer - Two major operations are -

1. 'Operation Blue Star' was played a major role in by the BSF after the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War.
2. 'Operation Black Thunder' was another major military operation handled by the BSF after this war.



Q38 - Explain the importance of the Rapid Action Force (RAF).

Answer - The Rapid Action Force (RAF) is of great importance as it is a specialized wing of the CRPF formed to deal with communal riots and related civil unrest. It is a zero-response force that reaches crisis situations in minimal time, infusing an immediate sense of security and confidence among the general public.

Q39 - Explain the meaning of Establishment - 22.

Answer - 'Establishment 22' is another name for the Special Frontier Force (SFF). It was named in honor of its first Inspector General, Major General Sujan Singh Uban (Retd.), who was the commander of the '22 Mountain Regiment' during World War II.

Q40 - Analyse any two differences between Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Indian Coast Guard (ICG).

Answer - Two major differences -

1. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is tasked with guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan land borders, whereas the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is responsible for the security of India's maritime zones.
2. SSB functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, while the ICG operates under the Ministry of Defence.

Q41 - Explain the meaning and Importance of Maritime choke points in Indian context.

Answer - Maritime choke points are naturally narrow shipping channels that experience high traffic due to their strategic locations. Their importance lies in the fact that more than 80% of the world's seaborne oil trade passes through these specific routes.

OR

Explain the meaning of Territorial sea.

Answer - Territorial sea is the maritime area that coastal states can claim up to 12 nautical miles from their baseline. The coastal state has full authority and sovereignty over this sea, the airspace above it, and the seabed and subsoil beneath it.

Q42 - Explain the importance of International Maritime Organisation.

Answer - The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its importance lies in the fact that it is responsible for setting global standards for the security, safety, and environmental performance of international shipping, which is essential for the security of maritime trade.



OR

Name any two Intelligence agencies working for the Maritime Security in India.

Answer - Two intelligence agencies are as follows :

1. **Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)** : It monitors activities and threats from across maritime borders.
2. **Intelligence Bureau (IB)** : It collects information on threats and security issues arising in coastal areas.

Q43 - Explain the benefits of the Bridge Laying Tank.

Answer - The benefit of a Bridge Laying Tank is that it is used to lay bridges over obstacle-ridden terrain (such as rivers or ditches) to enable tanks, troops, and logistical transport to cross over and continue their advance in the battle area, ensuring the army's mobility even in difficult terrains.

Q44 - Which two high technology aspects may be included in modernisation of the Indian Armed Forces?

Answer - Two aspects of complex technology are :

1. Artificial Intelligence should be incorporated to enable quick decision-making and effective analysis of information on the battlefield.
2. Robotics should also be utilized so that surveillance and military tasks in hazardous areas can be performed safely and automatically.

Q45 - Explain the difference between cyber crime and cyber security?

Answer - Cyber crime is a crime committed where the use or knowledge of a computer is required to cause damage, whereas cyber security is the evolution of policies and procedures to protect one's own information and information systems.

Q46 - Name any two categories of cyber crimes.

Answer - In today's network-centric era, the scope of cyber crimes has become extremely broad; two main categories are as follows :

1. Fraud and Forgery
2. Damage to or Modification of Computer Data or Programs

Q47 - Explain any two functions of the special force 'MARCOS' ?

Answer - Two major functions of MARCOS are :

1. Protecting vital naval assets and bases.



2. Conducting amphibious operations against terrorists and anti-piracy operations.

Q48 - Highlight the National Disasters Management Authority's (NDMA) vision.

Answer - The vision of the NDMA is to build a safer and disaster-resilient India by adopting a holistic, proactive, technology-driven, and sustainable development strategy. This strategy involves all stakeholders and fosters a culture of prevention, preparedness, and mitigation.

Q49 - Explain the role of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in India.

Answer - Role of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) :

- 1. Industrial Security :** The CISF provides security cover to critical public sector undertakings such as atomic power plants, oil refineries, and heavy engineering units.
- 2. Infrastructure Security :** This force ensures the security of vital infrastructure spread across India, including major ports and airports.
- 3. Consultancy Service :** The CISF provides specialized consultancy services in security and fire protection to both private industries and government organizations.

OR

Explain the role of Parliament Duty Group (PDG) in India.

Answer - The Parliament Duty Group (PDG) is an elite unit of the CRPF with the following roles in India:

- 1. Armed Protection :** Its primary task is to provide armed protection to the Parliament House.
- 2. Specialized Training :** PDG personnel are specifically trained in combating nuclear and bio-chemical attacks.
- 3. Rescue Operations :** The group is also fully trained in rescue operations and behavioral management.

Q50 - Analyse the importance of Maritime Security for India.

Answer - Importance of Maritime Security in India :

- 1. Commercial Dependence :** An estimated 95% of India's total trade is transported by sea; therefore, securing sea lanes is essential for economic growth and trade continuity.
- 2. Energy and Coastal Security :** Most of India's oil and gas is imported through the sea. It is vital to protect the vast coastline, ports, defense installations, and nuclear reactors from threats such as terrorism and smuggling.

OR



Assess the role of economic potential as the capacity of a nation to fight a war.

Answer - Economic power is directly related to a nation's capacity to fight a war :

- 1. Basis of Defense Capacity :** A strong economy provides the necessary funds for modern weapons, new technology, and modernizing the armed forces, which increases war-waging capability.
- 2. Resource Supply :** In a long war, economic resources determine the continuous supply of items like weapons and fuel.
- 3. Self-reliant Defense Production :** Economic potential allows for the indigenous manufacturing of defense equipment, helping a nation better face challenges during wartime.

Q51 - Describe the benefits of the armoured tanks.

Answer - Benefits of armoured tanks include:

1. They possess heavy firepower, allowing them to easily destroy enemy tanks and blow up bunkers.
2. They provide close support and protection to infantry in the target area to help capture objectives.
3. The presence of armoured tanks on the battlefield is a great source of fear for opponents, making them a lethal and versatile weapon.

Q52 - "The foremost among the combat support arms are the Engineers". Analyse the statement.

Answer - Engineers are the foremost among combat support arms because:

1. They ensure mobility for the army during war by laying tracks, bridges, helipads, and airstrips.
2. They perform the critical tasks of laying and breaching (removing) baroudi surang (mines) to ensure the safety of soldiers.
3. When necessary, they demolish bridges to create obstacles for enemy movement and cut off their logistic chains.



SECTION - C

Q53 - In how many ways can a protective measure against nuclear explosion be classified ? Explain.

Answer - Protective measures can be classified into two parts :

1. Individual Protection : This includes Individual Protective Equipment (IPE/PPE). To protect against radiological and chemical hazards, an individual must wear a two-piece over-garment, a mask with charcoal filters, gloves, and over-boots. Additionally, carrying an individual decontamination kit is essential for immediate self-protection.

2. Collective Protection : This involves measures to protect many people at once through the construction of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) protected underground shelters. These shelters should be well-stocked with food, water, and life-saving medicines, and must have communication devices like working phone lines and radios to stay connected to the outside world.

OR

Explain the Fireball as a resultant of a nuclear explosion.

Answer - In a nuclear explosion, the liberation of a large amount of energy and heat in a very short time results in an extremely hot and luminous gaseous sphere called a 'Fireball'.

1. Formation Process : The intense energy released causes the bomb material and surrounding matter to instantly convert into gas. This gas creates tremendous pressure, which expands to form a glowing sphere.

2. Extreme Heat and Light : The fireball is many times brighter than the sun. Its intense heat is capable of burning, melting, or vaporizing nearby objects.

3. Expansion and Rising : As the sphere expands, it rises and generates intense thermal radiation, which is a major cause of widespread destruction.

Q54 - Describe the role of armed forces in Disasters Management.

Answer - The role of the Indian Armed Forces in disaster management is extremely important:

1. First Responder : Due to their training and discipline, the armed forces are the first choice to handle relief work during disasters like floods, earthquakes, or tsunamis.

2. Search and Rescue Operations : These forces play a vital role in searching for and rescuing individuals who are trapped or missing during a disaster.



3. Airlift Capability : The armed forces utilize large aircraft and helicopters to quickly deliver relief materials, tents, and personnel to remote or inaccessible locations.

4. Medical and Humanitarian Relief : Their medical teams supply pure water, food, and medicines to help prevent the spread of epidemics.

OR

Describe the functions and importance of Intelligence Bureau.

Answer - Functions of the Intelligence Bureau (IB) -

1. Internal Intelligence Collection : The IB collects secret information related to terrorism, secessionism, espionage, and other suspicious activities within the country and provides it to the government.

2. Security Coordination : It coordinates with various security agencies and state police to prevent internal threats and maintain law and order.

Importance of the Intelligence Bureau (IB) -

1. Basis of National Security : By providing timely intelligence, it alerts the government to potential internal threats, thereby strengthening national security.

2. Responsive Capability : Accurate intelligence provided by the IB plays a critical role in stopping major crises before they occur.



Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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