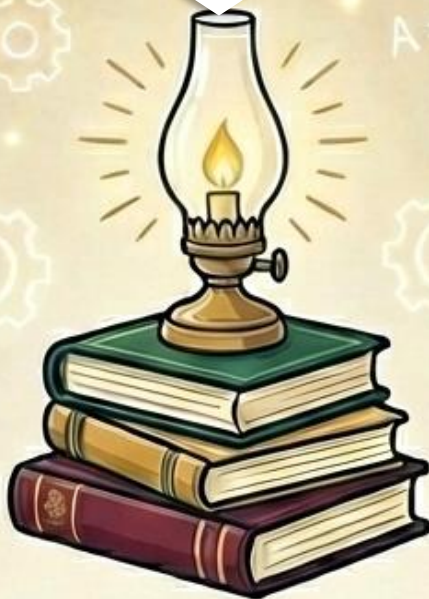




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

Q1 – Art of warfare means

- (A) activity of fighting between two armies
- (B) activity of facing threat from natural calamities
- (C) activity of facing threat from neighbouring country
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (A) activity of fighting between two armies

Q2 - The weapon(s) used by the ancient armies which required training was/were

- (A) gada
- (B) bow and arrow
- (C) horsemanship
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q3 - The morale of a soldier is high when

- (A) he follows code of conduct
- (B) he fights a just war
- (C) he is trained well
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) he is trained well

Q4 - Curriculum for military studies includes

- (A) skill at arms
- (B) skill at using bow and arrow
- (C) skill at using horses in war
- (D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q5 - Military studies is not known as

- (A) military science
- (B) Dharma-yuddha



(C) defence and strategic studies

(D) war and strategic studies

Answer - (B) Dharma-yuddha

Q6 - Military studies can be defined as

(A) study of military organizations

(B) analysis of security threats

(C) art of warfare

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q7 - Military leadership is based on

(A) character

(B) ability

(C) mental power

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q8 - CoBRA was added to the CRPF in India to counter

(A) biological and chemical disasters

(B) the Naxalite movement

(C) the cross-border crimes

(D) the cross-border smuggling

Answer – (B) the Naxalite movement

Q9 – Which among the following is not a paramilitary force of India?

(A) Assam Rifles

(B) Indian Coast Guard

(C) Indian Air Force

(D) Border Security Force

Answer - (C) Indian Air Force

Q10 - The Special Frontier Force is a part of which of the following?

(A) Ministry of Defence

(B) Cabinet Secretariat

(C) Home Ministry

(D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Cabinet Secretariat



Q11 - Cachar Levy is now known as

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Assam Rifles | (B) Sashastra Seema Bal |
| (C) Central Reserve Police Force | (D) Central Industrial Security Force |

Answer - (A) Assam Rifles

Q12 - Which among the following is/are part of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Border Security Force | (B) Sashastra Seema Bal |
| (C) Central Reserve Police Force | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q13 - The term 'geo-strategy' is a combination of the words

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) strategy and zoology | (B) strategy and geography |
| (C) strategy and anthropology | (D) strategy and military studies |

Answer - (B) strategy and geography

Q14 - The benefit(s) of young population is/are

- (A) they add to the workforce of a country
- (B) they contribute in economic development of a country
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

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

Q15 - The continuous and inexhaustible energy resource is

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) hydroelectric | (B) petroleum |
| (C) coal | (D) None of the above |

Answer - (A) hydroelectric



Q16 - The natural vegetation of a place depends on its

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (A) soil | (B) rainfall |
| (C) temperature | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q17 - Weapons of mass destruction include

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) nuclear weapons | (B) chemical weapons |
| (C) biological weapons | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q18 - Which among the following is man-made disaster?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Heat wave | (B) Flood |
| (C) Pollution | (D) Tsunami |

Answer - (C) Pollution

Q19 - The internal threat(s) of India is/are

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (A) Naxalism | (B) extremism |
| (C) insurgency | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q20 - The strategic asset(s) of India is/are

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) nuclear power plants | (B) dams |
| (C) ports | (D) All of the above |

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q21 - Match the following :

Column - A

Column - B



- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (a) Terrain | (i) Required for navigation |
| (b) Tactic | (ii) The land where battle will be fought |
| | (iii) Art of deploying army units |

Answer – (a) Terrain (ii) The land where battle will be fought
(b) Tactic (iii) Art of deploying army units

Q22 - The Chaturangabala force consists of ____, elephants, ____ and infantry.

Answer - chariots, cavalry

Q23 - Match the following :

Column - A

Column - B

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Dharma-yuddha | (i) To equip army with essential items |
| (b) Code of conduct | (ii) Fighting a war for the welfare of the kingdom |
| | (iii) Rules and regulations for a warrior or soldier |

Answer - (a) Dharma-yuddha (ii) Fighting a war for the welfare of the kingdom
(b) Code of conduct (iii) Rules and regulations for a warrior or soldier

Q24 - In ____, Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) was added to the ____.

Answer - 2008, CRPF

Q25 - Match the following :

Column - A

Column - B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| (a) Border Security Force | (i) 1962 |
| (b) Central Industrial Security Force | (ii) 1965 |
| | (iii) 1969 |

Answer - (a) Border Security Force (ii) 1965



(b) Central Industrial Security Force (iii) 1969

Q26 - In 1883, the Assam Rifles was called ____ and in 1891, it was named as ____.

Answer – Assam Frontier Police, Assam Military Police

Q27 - The full form of paramilitary force namely CISF is ____ and SSB is ____.

Answer - Central Industrial Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal

Q28 - ____ is a unit of measurement at sea or air which is equal to ____ metres.

Answer - Nautical mile, 1852

Q29 - Gypsum is used in ____ and ____ industries.

Answer – Cement, fertilizer

Q30 - ____ is the principal source of power in India and ____ source of energy has no waste.

Answer - Coal, petroleum

Q31 - The maritime zone recognized under international law includes ____, territorial sea and the ____.

Answer – internal waters, contiguous zone

Q32 - Match the following :

Column - A

Column - B

(a) Exclusive Economic Zone

(i) Freely available to all countries

(b) High Seas

(ii) Claim of coastal States

(iii) Part of land territory

Answer – (a) Exclusive Economic Zone

(ii) Claim of coastal States

(b) High Seas

(i) Freely available to all countries



Q33 - Match the following :

Column - A

(a) Infantry weapon

(b) Armoured vehicle

Column - B

(i) T-72 tanks

(ii) Helipad

(iii) Rifle AK-203

Answer – (a) Infantry weapon

(iii) Rifle AK-203

(b) Armoured vehicle

(i) T-72 tanks

Q34 - _____ infantry weapon can fire high explosives, smoke and illuminating bombs with effective range of 5000 m whereas _____ are very accurate and effective in destroying tanks in war with a range of up to 4 km.

Answer – 81 mm Mortars, Anti Tank Guided Missiles

Q35 - Attack submarines ____ and ____ make the Indian Navy capable of building and operating nuclear-powered submarines.

Answer – INS Chakra, INS Arihant

SECTION-B

Q36 - Explain the utility of Long-Range Recce and Observation System (LORROS).

Answer – LORROS is an optical device (like a telescope) used during war to locate and identify enemy activities, such as the movement of troops and vehicles. Additionally, it is extremely useful for counter-terrorist surveillance in regions like Jammu and Kashmir.

OR

What is the use of Weapon Locating Radars (WLRs) in artillery?

Answer – Weapon Locating Radars (WLRs) are used to locate the exact position of enemy artillery guns, mortars, and rockets immediately after they fire. Based on this information, counter-bombardment is carried out to destroy the enemy's artillery.



Q37 - Explain the role of frigates in the Indian Navy.

Answer – Frigates are warships that are smaller in size than destroyers. Their main role is to provide protection to other large warships and merchant marine ships. Additionally, they are capable of active participation in anti-submarine, anti-aircraft, and anti-surface warfare roles.

OR

What is the importance of minesweeper in the Indian Navy?

Answer – A minesweeper is a small naval warship. Its primary task is to clear mines laid in the water. They make sea waterways safe so that the movement of other naval warships and merchant ships can proceed smoothly without danger.

Q38 - Mention the challenges in implementation of modernization of armed forces.

Answer – The main challenges are as follows :

1. Due to the high cost of modern weapons and ammunition, it is difficult to balance modernization with the maintenance of the army within a limited defense budget.
2. Selecting appropriate technology and changing military strategies to meet new threats like terrorism and cyber warfare is a major challenge.

Q39 - “The Indian army will upgrade Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) fleet to enhance their ability to address operational requirements.” Elucidate the upgrades.

Answer – The Indian Army is upgrading its existing fleet of Infantry Combat Vehicles (ICV) to enhance their combat capability. This includes integrating futuristic fire control systems, installing twin missile launchers, thermal imaging panoramic sights for the commander, and advanced weapons like automatic grenade launchers so the vehicle can meet modern warfare requirements.

Q40 - Differentiate between initial nuclear radiation and residual radiation.

Answer – 1. Initial Nuclear Radiation : This is emitted within the first minute following detonation. It consists of gamma radiation and neutrons that produce immediate lethal effects.

2. Residual Nuclear Radiation : This is produced after one minute of the detonation. It includes radioactive dust (fallout) that spreads through the air and keeps the environment polluted for a long time.



Q41 - Define cyber warfare.

Answer – Cyber warfare refers to actions by a nation-state or group to penetrate another nation's computer networks, information systems, and data for the purposes of causing damage, disruption, or espionage. Its aim is to weaken and harm the enemy's communication and information systems.

OR

What do you mean by cybercrime and cyber security?

Answer – **1. Cyber Crime** : A crime committed where the use or knowledge of a computer is required to cause damage is called cyber crime.

2. Cyber Security : The evolution of policies and procedures adopted to protect one's own information and digital information systems from cyber attacks is called cyber security.

Q42 - Explain two kinds of nuclear radiations.

Answer – **Two types of nuclear reactions :**

1. Nuclear Fission : In this process, a heavy atomic nucleus is split into two smaller parts, releasing a vast amount of energy. This is the basic principle of atomic bombs.

2. Nuclear Fusion : In this process, two light atomic nuclei unite to form one heavier nucleus, producing far more energy than fission.

OR

What is endo-atmospheric burst? Write the name of any one type of endo- atmospheric burst.

Answer – An endo-atmospheric burst is a nuclear explosion that occurs within the earth's atmosphere. A major example is an 'Air Burst,' where the height of the explosion is kept such that the fireball does not touch the ground, but the shockwaves and thermal radiation cause widespread destruction.

Q43 - Mention any two types of cyber threats.

Answer – **Two types of cyber threats are as follows :**

1. Cyber Espionage : An act of intrusion aimed at stealing confidential information of a nation or organization.



2. Cyber Sabotage : Infiltrating and disrupting or destroying an enemy's information systems, such as power grids and control systems.

Q44 - Explain the heat effects on materials due to nuclear explosion.

Answer – The intense light and heat released during a nuclear explosion have severe effects on materials. The thermal pulse delivers a large quantity of heat in a very short time, causing combustible materials like dry grass, fabric, paper, and wood to ignite instantly. This effect is responsible for burning flammable objects at a distance and causing severe burns on skin.

Q45 - Explain the meaning of Garud Commando Force and its role in internal security of India.

Answer – The Garud Commando Force is a special forces unit of the Indian Air Force. Its main role in internal security is to secure critical Air Force bases, sensitive ground installations, and other ground-based assets from terrorist attacks. This force ensures security by responding immediately to any infiltration or attack.

Q46 - "The Indian Government has steadfastly refrained from using its armed forces directly against the Naxalites." Justify the statement.

Answer – The government does not use the army directly because Naxalites are citizens of our own country who have been misguided due to socio-economic problems. Additionally, this problem is concentrated in internal regions far from national borders, where using the police and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is considered more appropriate than deploying the army.

Q47 - Name the disaster management teams at National and State level in India.

Answer – For disaster management in India, the 'National Disaster Management Authority' (NDMA) operates at the national level. Along with this, 'State Disaster Response Forces' (SDRF) have been formed at the state level.

Q48 - Elaborate the role of the National Security Guard (NSG) in maintaining internal security of India.

Answer – The National Security Guard (NSG) is a special forces unit that derives its manpower from the Indian Army; its primary task is to combat terrorism. Its role in internal security is vital, involving tasks such as rescuing hostages during terrorist attacks, dealing with hijacking situations, and eliminating terrorists.

Q49 - Why do Indian Armed Forces need urgent modernization? Explain.

Answer – Modernization of the Indian Armed Forces is mandatory for the following reasons :



1. Threat from Neighbors : Continuous boundary disputes and hostile relations with China and Pakistan force India to remain prepared at all times.

2. Security Challenges : Modern technology and advanced weapons are needed to deal with rising threats like terrorism, insurgency, and urban terrorism.

3. Future Warfare : To fight modern globalized wars, it is essential to have sophisticated weapons, such as directed energy and cyber security systems.

OR

How do economic growth and adequate budget allocation help in modernization of armed forces? Explain.

Answer – Economic growth and adequate budget allocation help in modernization in the following ways :

1. Economic Basis : The higher the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the faster the economic growth, which accelerates military modernization.

2. Budget and Procurement : Adequate defense budgets allow for the purchase of modern weapons, equipment, and the latest technology.

3. Self-reliance : Sufficient funds promote defense research, development, and indigenous production (such as 'Make in India'), reducing foreign dependence.

Q50 - Analyze the role of corps of signals as the backbone of the army's communication.

Answer – The Corps of Signals is the 'backbone' of the Army's communication during war because:

1. Communication Center : It operates the army's communication systems and military internet (AWAN).

2. Electronic Warfare : They play a role in electronic warfare using technology and protect the country's cyber security.

3. Information Coordination : It makes war operations effective by quickly relaying information from the front line to headquarters and commanders' orders to the troops.

OR



Assess the role of Indian Army Air Defence (AAD).**Answer – Role of the Indian Army Air Defence (AAD):**

- 1. Protection of Installations :** Its main task is to protect vital static installations like nuclear power plants and airbases from enemy air attacks.
- 2. Defending Airspace :** It is responsible for protecting Indian airspace from threats posed by enemy fighter aircraft and missiles.
- 3. Use of Equipment :** It utilizes equipment such as Shilka, L-70 guns, IGLA missiles, and various other surface-to-air missiles.

Q51 - What are the indirect effects of a nuclear explosion on human body?

Answer – The invisible effects of a nuclear explosion on the human body are called 'radiation sickness,' which do not appear immediately:

- 1. Initial Symptoms :** These include headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and general malaise.
- 2. Severe Effects :** In later stages, serious illnesses develop such as loss of hair and appetite, sore throat, fever, and internal hemorrhages, which eventually cause death.

Q52 - How is Pakistan providing assistance to terrorism in India?

Answer – Pakistan provides direct assistance to terrorism in India in the following ways:

- 1. Training and Camps :** It trains new terrorists by running terrorist camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK).
- 2. Launchpads and Infiltration :** It uses 'launchpads' to carry out terrorist attacks across the border on Indian soil.
- 3. Weapons and Logistics :** It provides terrorists with modern weapons, ammunition, and communication equipment to carry out activities within India.

Q53 - What is the aim of cyber attacker? Explain the types of cyber attackers.

Answer – The aim of cyber attackers is to cause criminal threats or national security threats. The types are as follows:

- 1. Hacker :** A computer user who intends to gain unauthorized access to a computer system.



2. Cracker : A hacker with criminal intent who maliciously sabotages computers and breaks security systems for personal or political motives.

3. Insider : A current or former employee of an organization who uses their knowledge of the network to gain unrestricted access, cause damage, or steal sensitive data.

4. Terrorist : Cyber attackers who use IT and the internet to plan and execute activities, raise funds, spread propaganda, and damage national interests.

5. Foreign Intelligence Services : Those who use cyber tools to acquire sensitive information about an adversary.

OR

Explain the types of cyber weapons used in cybercrime.

Answer – Various types of cyber weapons are used in cybercrime, which include:

1. Viruses and Worms : Programs that spread and cause damage to data and systems.

2. Trojan Horses : Harmful programs disguised as legitimate programs that perform unknown functions.

3. Logic/Time Bombs : Hidden functions that become active when triggered by a specific event or time.

4. Knobots : Also known as Knowledge Robots, they store processed data and logs.

5. Adware : Programs embedded in useful programs that pop up advertisements and have nuisance value.

6. Spyware : Programs that secretly collect information such as a user's web activities, habits, and emails.

Q54 - "The armed forces are the first responders to calls of disaster management." Substantiate the statement.

Answer – The armed forces fulfill their role as the first responders during disasters, substantiated by these facts:

1. Rapid Assistance : The Army, Navy, and Air Force have vast resources like helicopters and boats, allowing them to quickly reach the most difficult and remote areas to provide relief.

2. Capability : Armed forces possess trained manpower and specialized equipment that civil administrations lack, accelerating rescue work.



3. Infrastructure : They are capable of immediately restoring damaged roads, bridges, and communication lines so that relief materials can reach the affected population.

OR

Explain the process of disaster management.

Answer – Disaster management is the process through which the effects of a disaster are managed and normal life is restored. Its process occurs in the following stages:

- 1. Search and Rescue :** The most critical stage immediately after a disaster, involving searching for trapped people and animals in affected areas and moving them to safety.
- 2. Relief Operations :** This involves delivering immediate essential materials such as food, clean drinking water, clothing, and life-saving medicines to victims to prevent situations like epidemics or starvation.
- 3. Restoration :** Restoring vital infrastructure damaged by the disaster, such as roads, bridges, communication lines, and power supply, so that relief work is not hindered.



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

**NIOS PYQ's
SOLUTIONS**

$\sqrt{a-bc^2}$

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

— Your Path to Success —

SECTION-A

Q1. Holding a straw in the lip during war is the sign of

- (A) unconditional surrender
- (B) conditional surrender
- (C) ready to fight
- (D) None of the above

Answer – (A) unconditional surrender

Q2. Which among the following is also a modern army?

- (A) Chariot
- (B) Elephant
- (C) Cavalry
- (D) Infantry

Answer – (D) Infantry

Q3. Why has the SSB been conferred certain powers under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973, the Passport Act of 1967, the Arms Act and the NDPS Act?

- (A) To prevent cross-border crime
- (B) To prevent smuggling
- (C) To prevent other anti-national activities
- (D) All of the above

Answer – (D) All of the above

Q4. Which border has been guarded under 'one border-one force' policy?

- (A) Indo-Bangladesh
- (B) Indo-Myanmar
- (C) Indo-Pakistan
- (D) Indo-China

Answer – (B) Indo-Myanmar

Q5. The primary border guarding force of India is

- (A) Assam Rifles
- (B) Indo-Tibetan Border Police
- (C) Border Security Force
- (D) Sashastra Seema Bal

Answer – (C) Border Security Force



Q6. Which force is also known as Establishment 22?

- (A) SFF (B) BSF
(C) CRPF (D) SSB

Answer – (A) SFF

Q7. It is important for the Indian Coast Guard to work in close cooperation with Navy to

- (A) protect artificial islands (B) protect fishermen and mariners
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

Answer – (C) Both (A) and (B)

Q8. The maritime zone open and freely available to all countries is

- (A) internal water (B) contiguous zone
(C) territorial seas (D) high seas

Answer – (D) high seas

Q9. Which among the following does not come under services?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Tourism
(C) Education (D) Communications

Answer – (A) Agriculture

Q10. _____ is made artificially from thorium-232.

- (A) Plutonium (B) Uranium-233
(C) Uranium-238 (D) Uranium-235

Answer – (B) Uranium-233

Q11. The burst which occurs within the earth's atmosphere is

- (A) ground (B) sub-surface
(C) air (D) All of the above

Answer – (C) air



Q12. The symptom of radiation damage is

- (A) headache
- (B) nausea
- (C) diarrhea
- (D) All of the above

Answer – (D) All of the above

Q13. The aim of cyber propaganda is

- (A) to control information
- (B) to influence public opinion
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer – (C) Both (A) and (B)

Q14. Two deuterium nuclei under nuclear fusion combine to form the nucleus of

- (A) hydrogen
- (B) helium
- (C) oxygen
- (D) thorium

Answer – (B) helium

Q15. Plutonium-239 is made artificially from_____.

- (A) uranium-238
- (B) thorium-232
- (C) uranium-235
- (D) None of the above

Answer – (A) uranium-238

Q16. The indication which shows that computer is infected is

- (A) running of unknown services
- (B) continuous glow of light of hard disk
- (C) the system restarts or hangs frequently
- (D) All of the above

Answer – (D) All of the above

Q17. The history of the naval might of India dates back to the _____ empire.

- (A) Cher
- (B) Chola
- (C) Vakataka
- (D) Pandya



Answer – (B) Chola

Q18. Chetak is a _____ aircraft.

(A) transport

(B) fighter

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

Answer – (A) transport

Q19. What should be done during floods?

(A) Stay away from drains

(B) Drink boiled water

(C) Stay away from electric poles

(D) All of the above

Answer – (D) All of the above

Q20. The characteristic of armed forces best suited for managing disasters is

(A) discipline

(B) training

(C) professional response

(D) All of the above

Answer – (D) All of the above

Q21. Match the following:

Column-A

Column-B

(a) Assam Frontier Police

(i) 1835

(b) Assam Military Police

(ii) 1883

(iii) 1913

Answer – (a) Assam Frontier Police - (ii) 1883

(b) Assam Military Police - (iii) 1913

Q22. The materials used to produce nuclear explosions by fission are certain isotopes of _____ and _____.

Answer – Uranium, Plutonium

Q23. On the field of cyber warfare, _____ is an act of intrusion which can provide the information needed about the enemy whereas _____ causes immediate damage or disruption.

Answer – Cyber espionage, Cyber attack



Q24. _____ cyber crime is primarily evident in the field of commerce and economy and unauthorised reproductions of computer programmes are the cases of _____.

Answer – Fraud and forgery, Piracy

Q25. The Department of Information Technology created the _____ in 2004 to thwart _____ attacks in India.

Answer – Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)

Q26. In nuclear fusion, the fusion of the hydrogen isotope is known as _____ or _____.

Answer – Deuterium, Heavy hydrogen

Q27. The full form of MBT is _____ and of IFV is _____.

Answer – Main Battle Tank, Infantry Fighting Vehicle

Q28. The Indian Armed Forces include army, _____ and _____.

Answer – Navy, Air Force

Q29. सुमेलित कीजिए :

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Latur Earthquake	(i) 1993
(b) Kerala Floods	(ii) 2015
	(iii) 2018

Answer – (a) Latur Earthquake - (i) 1993

(b) Kerala Floods - (iii) 2018

Q30. To manage disaster at the centre is _____ and at the State is _____.

Answer – NDRF, SDRF

Q31. Assam Rifles' logo reflects valour, _____ and _____ of _____.

Answer – Glory, Sacrifice

Q32. The insurgents of the North-Eastern States make use of _____ International Border to carry out their insurgency activities against the _____ Government.

Answer – Porous, Indian



Q33. The dual role of the Indian Armed Forces are playing in counter-insurgency/counter-terrorism are _____ and _____.

Answer – Reducing violence, bringing peace

Q34. The two specialized agencies to collect intelligence from within India and outside India are _____ and _____.

Answer – Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)

Q35. Match the following:

Column-A

(a) MARCOS

(b) Garud Commando Force

Column-B

(i) Indian Navy

(ii) IAF

(iii) Infantry

Answer – (a) MARCOS - (i) Indian Navy

(b) Garud Commando Force - (ii) IAF

SECTION-B

Q36. "It is important to understand the type of threats and methods to overcome the threat." Justify the statement with reference to National Security.

Answer – Every nation faces numerous threats, such as enemies, environmental factors, and natural calamities. Understanding these threats and the methods to overcome them is the foundation of national security. This analysis determines how large the army should be and how it should be organized to fight against all identified threats.

OR

"Different tactics have to be thought over against different types of enemies and different terrains." Analyze the meaning of tactic in the light of the given statement.

Answer – Tactics is the art or plan of deploying army units to maneuver into a position of advantage in a battle. Since different terrains (like mountains versus deserts) and enemy situations vary, new plans and methods must be thought over to achieve victory. This represents the actual meaning of tactics.



Q37. Explain the role of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

Answer – The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is the largest of India's Central Armed Police Forces. Its primary role is to assist States and Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter-insurgency. Additionally, it plays a major role in security arrangements for general elections and provides VIP security.

OR

Elaborate the role played by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) abroad.

Answer – ITBP personnel have been deployed abroad in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions. They have made significant contributions to establishing peace, security, and crisis management in countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Haiti, Sudan, Afghanistan, and Sierra Leone.

Q38. When and with what goal was the Special Frontier Force (SFF) established?

Answer – The Special Frontier Force (SFF) was created on November 14, 1962. Its main goal was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in the event of another Sino-Indian War, specifically for clandestine intelligence gathering and commando operations.

OR

Describe the task of the Rapid Action Force (RAF).

Answer – The Rapid Action Force (RAF) is a specialized wing of the CRPF formed to deal with communal riots and related civil unrest. As a zero-response force, its task is to reach crisis situations in minimal time to infuse an immediate sense of security and confidence among the public.

Q39. Write a short note on the diversity of India.

Answer – India exhibits a variety of speech, written language, religious and social customs unique in the world. It is home to major religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, and Buddhism, and possesses 845 languages and dialects. This diversity, resulting from different racial groups living together, is a resource utilized by humans to their advantage for the country's progress.

Q40. What are the usages of coal as an energy resource?

Answer – Coal is the principle source of power in India. Its primary use is in power generation for the country. Additionally, it is used in other industrial productions, such as the steel and cement industries, to ensure smooth manufacturing processes.



Q41. "Securing the maritime area is non-negotiable." Justify the statement in the context of India.

Answer – India is a peninsula surrounded by sea on three sides, and an estimated 95% of its trade is conducted through the ocean. With a coastline of 7,517 km, the nation faces challenges like smuggling, terrorism, piracy, and infiltration. Therefore, securing the maritime area is essential for economic stability and border protection.

Q42. Explain the importance of the Sagarmala as an initiative by the Government of India.

Answer – Sagarmala is an initiative by the Government of India to develop and modernize ports and coastal economic zones. Its importance lies in fostering coastal community development through skill development, fisheries development, and generating new livelihood opportunities via coastal tourism.

OR

Why is the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is of immense strategic importance to India?

Answer – The IOR is strategically vital as more than 80% of the world's seaborne oil trade passes through its choke points, such as the Strait of Malacca. Its importance is further increased by security challenges arising from China's increasing naval activity and the establishment of naval bases in Pakistan.

Q43. What is Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI)?

Answer – The Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI) is a specialized device used to detect enemy troops at a range of 1.5 km. It is very effective on the Line of Control (LOC) for detecting suspected terrorists and enemy troop intrusions.

Q44. Explain the armoured vehicles T-72 and T-90 tanks.

Answer – Both T-72 and T-90 tanks are of Russian origin. The T-72 was a popular tank after World War II, while the T-90 is an upgraded version of the T-72. The T-90 features greater mobility, fire power, and lethality, making it more capable than the T-72.

Q45. Elaborate the usage of Weapon Locating Radar (WLR).

Answer – The primary use of Weapon Locating Radars (WLR) is to locate the exact position of enemy artillery guns, mortars, and rockets when they fire. Once the location is identified, own artillery can fire at and destroy the enemy's artillery in a tactics called "counter bombardment".

OR

What is the utility of Long Range Recce and Observation System (LORROS)?



Answer – LORROS is an optical device like a telescope used to locate and identify enemy troop and vehicle movements in war. It is particularly useful in Jammu and Kashmir for counter-terrorist surveillance and planning response strategies.

Q46. Clarify the usage of 51 mm mortar.

Answer – The 51 mm mortar is an area weapon used to fire high explosive bombs to destroy enemy targets. Additionally, it is very useful for firing illumination bombs to light up the battle area and smoke bombs for screening movement.

OR

Explain the role of 7.62 mm medium machine gun in war.

Answer – The 7.62 mm medium machine gun has an effective range of 1800 meters and can fire 600 to 1000 rounds per minute. It plays a critical role in war by causing heavy casualties to the enemy and providing effective fire control over them.

Q47. Elaborate the type of assistance provided to the terrorists by Pakistan.

Answer – Pakistan provides training camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) for newly recruited terrorists. It provides launchpads for carrying out attacks across the border on Indian soil and supplies terrorists with arms, ammunition, and advanced communication equipment for their operations.

Q48. What are the strategic assets of India which need protection by the Indian Armed Forces?

Answer – India's strategic assets include nuclear power plants, the Parliament House, large dams like Bhakra Nangal, oil refineries, ports, airports, and military bases. Protecting these from sabotage by terrorists or hostile forces is a vital duty of the armed forces as they are essential for national security and economic growth.

OR

"In India, the Armed Forces are the first responder when disaster occurs." Elucidate the statement.

Answer – When disaster occurs in India, the armed forces are the first responders because of their discipline, training, and professional response. They play a critical role in rescuing people from disasters like floods or earthquakes, delivering food and medicines, and maintaining order.



SECTION-C

Q49. Why is knowledge about military important for those who assist the Government?

Answer – Knowledge about the military is important for those assisting the government because:

- 1. Decisions on Organization :** Political leaders and bureaucrats decide how the army should be organized and plan national security.
- 2. Direction during War :** The political hierarchy and ministers direct the armed forces to prepare for and go to war when required.
- 3. National Security Planning :** Assisting the government involves the responsibility of executing national security to protect the country.

OR

Describe 'Dharma-yuddha'.

Answer – Dharma-yuddha is a just war fought for truth, justice, and the protection of righteousness.

Features :

- 1. Welfare of the Kingdom :** Ancient kings fought a war only when it was required for the welfare of the kingdom.
- 2. Strict Code of Conduct :** Warriors and soldiers followed a strict code of conduct, where being disciplined was the first rule.
- 3. Protection of the Vulnerable :** Ethics dictated that aged men, women, children, and those who surrendered unconditionally should not be killed.

Q50. "The Border Security Force was raised for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith." Justify the statement.

Answer – The BSF was raised to ensure border security and related matters because :

- 1. Purpose of Raising :** It was raised on December 1, 1965, following the 1965 War specifically to ensure the security of India's borders.
- 2. Border Guarding and Crime Control :** Its primary task is guarding India's land border during peacetime and preventing transnational crimes like smuggling and infiltration.



3. Internal Security Contribution : As the world's largest border guarding force under the MHA, it also handles counter-insurgency operations in regions like Jammu and Kashmir.

OR

"CISF is a unique paramilitary force of India which works for seaways, airways and some of the major installations in India." Substantiate the statement with arguments.

Answer – The CISF is a unique force serving seaways, airways, and major installations because :

1. Protection of Seaways and Airways : It ensures the security of major ports (seaways) and airports (airways) across the country.

2. Security of Major Installations : It provides security cover to critical infrastructure such as atomic power plants, space installations, oil refineries, and government buildings.

3. Unique Capabilities : It is unique because it possesses its own Fire Wing for industrial accidents and plays a major role in disaster management.

Q51. Explain the term 'blue economy'.

Answer – Blue economy refers to the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while maintaining the health of the ocean ecosystem. It aims to help coastal communities in their economic and social development through activities like maritime transport, fisheries, and renewable energy.

Q52. Analyze the difference between initial nuclear radiation and residual nuclear radiation.

Answer – Difference between Initial Nuclear Radiation and Residual Nuclear Radiation :

Basis of Difference	Initial Nuclear Radiation	Residual Nuclear Radiation
1. Time Limit	This is the radiation emitted within the first one minute immediately following a nuclear detonation.	This is the radiation that remains in the environment after one minute post-detonation
2. Main Source	It consists mainly of gamma radiation and neutrons produced directly from fission or fusion reactions.	It is primarily the result of neutron-induced activity and radioactive material (fallout) falling to earth from the atmosphere.



3.Nature of Impact	It is extremely lethal and causes heavy damage immediately and directly at the time of explosion.	It is a long-term effect that remains in the atmosphere and area for a long time in the form of radioactive clouds (fallout).
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SECTION-C

Q53. Why should military studies be taught to all soldiers and officers who are part of the armed forces of India?

Answer – It is essential to provide knowledge of military studies to all soldiers and officers of the Indian Army because:

- 1. Efficient use of weapons and professional outlook :** A soldier must be highly professional and proficient in the use of weapons. It is necessary to train them well to keep the army prepared for war at all times.
- 2. Knowledge of strategy and art of warfare :** A good army is one that can plan its strategy and tactics well and execute them accurately during battle. Therefore, learning the art of warfare is very important.
- 3. High morale and confidence :** A soldier who is well-taught and trained in fighting remains happy. His morale remains high, and he enters the battlefield with full confidence.
- 4. Leadership and administrative decisions :** In a democracy, politicians and officials decide how to organize the army and plan for national security. Therefore, they should also have detailed information about military studies.

OR

Explain military studies in the light of Study of Military Organization, National Security and Art of Warfare.

Answer – Military studies can be primarily defined in the light of three aspects :

- 1. Study of Military Organizations :** Ancient armies began with foot soldiers, followed by the formation of the 'Chaturangabala' force consisting of chariots, elephants, cavalry, and infantry. Military studies involves the continuous study of army organization, their training, and the use of weapons.



2. Analysis of National Security : Every nation faces threats from enemies, the environment, and natural calamities. National security analysis determines how big the army should be and how it should be organized to deal with these threats.

3. Art of Warfare : Warfare is defined as the activity of fighting between two armies. Military studies analyzes various strategies and tactics used to win a war, through which soldiers are trained against the enemy.

Q54. What is the role of mechanized infantry in the Armed Forces?

Answer – Mechanized infantry is a critical combat unit in the armed forces with the following primary roles:

1. Rapid and safe transport : This arm transports soldiers directly to the battlefield safely and rapidly using Infantry Fighting Vehicles (IFV) such as the BMP-2 and armored personnel carriers.

2. Coordination with tanks : These units follow directly behind tanks during war and dismount troops to fight as infantry when required.

3. Direct strike on the enemy : Their main task is to close in with the enemy to destroy or capture them, or to repel enemy attacks by fire.

4. Crossing water obstacles : Their vehicles can easily float in water, which helps assaulting troops reach objectives quickly while protecting them from continuous small arms fire.

OR

Write a note on Army Air Defence (AAD).

Answer – The Army Air Defence (AAD) is a vital part of the Indian Army with the following main functions and equipment :

1. Protection of vital installations : During war, the enemy's goal is to destroy buildings through aerial bombing. The task of AAD is to protect assets such as the country's nuclear plants, air bases, and radar sites.

2. Thwarting air attacks : This force protects Indian airspace from enemy aircraft and missiles. It provides security by neutralizing aircraft moving faster than the eye can detect.

3. Modern defense equipment : This force possesses state-of-the-art weapons to deal with air attacks, prominently including Shilka, L-70 guns, Kwadrat, Strela, IGLA missiles, ZU-23 guns, Tangushka, and surface-to-air (OSA-AK) missiles.





Thank you!



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



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