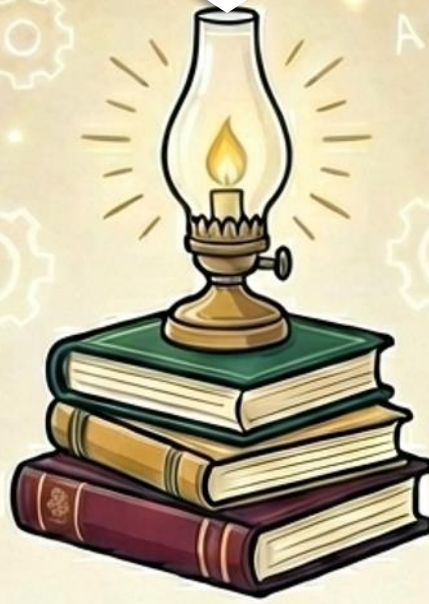




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

## SECTION – A

**Q 1. The various marching orders have been well described in which of the following?**

- (A) The Thirukkural
- (B) The Agni Purana
- (C) The Shiva Purana
- (D) The Durga Purana

**Answer** - (B) The Agni Purana

**Q 2. The Janapada concept was expanded to which of the following?**

- (A) Mercenary force
- (B) Cavalry
- (C) Infantry
- (D) Mahajanapada

**Answer** - (D) Mahajanapada

**Q 3. Which emperor out of the following established the Mauryan dynasty?**

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Chandragupta Maurya
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Aurangzeb

**Answer** - (B) Chandragupta Maurya

**Q 4. Which war out of the following was a turning point in the life of Ashoka?**

- (A) The Kargil War
- (B) The Battle of Tarain
- (C) The Kalinga War
- (D) The Battle of Panipat

**Answer** - (C) The Kalinga War



**Q 5. Out of the following, which one is the 8th element added by Arthashastra in Saptangas?**

- (A) Amatya
- (B) Danda
- (C) Palti
- (D) Shatru

**Answer** - (D) Shatru

**Q 6. Out of the following, which Rajput ruler led the Battle of Tarain?**

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (B) Shivaji
- (C) Chandragupta
- (D) Tantya Tope

**Answer** - (A) Prithviraj Chauhan

**Q 7. Who out of the following was the founder of the Mughal Empire?**

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Babur
- (D) Humayun

**Answer** - (C) Babur

**Q 8. The Mughal army organization reached its zenith during the rule of whom among the following?**

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Shah Jahan
- (D) Babur

**Answer** - (A) Akbar



**Q 9. Which one of the following is a straight sword having a walking stick as its sheath (used by Mughal warriors)?**

- (A) Sirohi
- (B) Gupti
- (C) Dhup
- (D) Palta

**Answer** - (B) Gupti

**Q 10. In the Mughal military structure, the general name given to the artillery branch was**

- (A) Top-khanah
- (B) Kazan
- (C) Cavalry
- (D) Zarb-Zan

**Answer** - (A) Top-khanah

**Q 11. During the Vellore Mutiny of 1806, General Sir John Craddock was the Commander-in-Chief of which of the following?**

- (A) Bengal Army
- (B) Madras Army
- (C) Native Cavalry
- (D) Bombay Army

**Answer** - (B) Madras Army

**Q 12. Out of the following what was the name of the document declaring the future policy of the British rule in India in 1858?**

- (A) Doctrine of Lapse
- (B) Arthashastra
- (C) Wandiwash
- (D) Magna Carta

**Answer** - (D) Magna Carta



**Q 13. Out of the following, where did the Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad take place?**

- (A) Mesopotamia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Palestine
- (D) France

**Answer** - (A) Mesopotamia

**Q 14. Who out of the following wanted to establish German power over entire Europe and Russia?**

- (A) Mussolini
- (B) Claude Auchinleck
- (C) Robert Lyman
- (D) Adolf Hitler

**Answer** - (D) Adolf Hitler

**Q 15. Consider the following related to the constabulary task in the Indian Navy and select the correct answer :**

**I. Counter-infiltration**

**II. Anti-poaching**

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) Both I and II
- (D) Neither I nor II

**Answer** - (C) Both I and II

**Q 16. 1 The factor that led to the Revolt of 1857 was**

- (A) recruiting higher caste Brahmins in army
- (B) conversion of Hindus and Muslims to Christianity



(C) delayed promotion of Indian soldiers

(D) All of the above

**Answer** - (D) All of the above

**Q 17. Unsuccessful attempt to lift the siege in Mesopotamia was**

(A) The Battle of Wadi

(B) The Battle of Hanna

(C) The Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad

(D) All of the above

**Answer** - (D) All of the above

**Q 18. The first Indian to be granted a commission in RIN was Sub. Lt.**

(A) Ram Dass Katari

(B) D. N. Mukherji

(C) K. V. Krishna Rao

(D) K. M. Cariappa

**Answer** - (B) D. N. Mukherji

**Q 19. Which major tank out of the following is held with the Indian Army?**

(A) T-72

(B) T-90

(C) The Arjun Main Battle Tank

(D) All of the above

**Answer** - (D) All of the above

**Q 20. Which one out of the following is an important Indian satellite?**

(A) Cartosat-2

(B) Jaguar



(C) Su-30MKI

(D) Rafael

**Answer** - (A) Cartosat-2

**Q 21. Match the following :**

**Column - A**

(a) Platoon

(b) Section

**Column -B**

(i) 10 soldiers

(ii) 900 soldiers

(iii) 36 soldiers

**Answer** - (a) - (iii), (b) - (i)

**Q 22. During the British rule, the process of Indianization of the Indian Army was started in 1930 with the intention of gradually replacing \_\_\_\_ officers with \_\_\_\_ officers.**

**Answer** - (i) British, (ii) Indian

**Q 23. Infantry weapons of the Indian Army are mortars, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer** - (i) machine guns (ii) INSAS rifles

**Q 24. AN-32 is a \_\_\_\_ engine turboprop of Indian armed forces with a capacity to carry \_\_\_\_ paratroopers.**

**Answer** - (i) twin (ii) 39

**Q 25. Benign tasks of the Indian Navy include diving assistance, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer** - (i) humanitarian assistance (ii) disaster relief operations

**Q 26. Match the following :**

**Column - A**

(a) Operation Al Badr

(b) Operation Vijay

**Column -B**

(i) Chinese troops

(ii) Pakistani troops

(iii) Indian troops

**Answer** - (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii)



**Q 27. In 1971 India-Pakistan War, Pakistan first attacked \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ in the Western Front.**

**Answer** - (i) Ambala (ii) Amritsar

**Q 28. In 1962 Sino-Indian War, \_\_\_\_ was awarded the Gallantry Award posthumously of \_\_\_\_ of 13 Kumaon Company.**

**Answer** - (i) Major Shaitan Singh (ii) Param Vir Chakra

**Q 29. In the Western sector, China attacked Demchok, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ during 1962 Sino-Indian War.**

**Answer** - (i) Daulat Beg Oldi (ii) Chushul

**Q 30. \_\_\_\_ was the leader of Awami League in the \_\_\_\_ Movement in East Pakistan against the West Pakistan Government.**

**Answer** - (i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (ii) Mukti Bahini

**Q 31. Match the following :**

**Column - A**

**Column -B**

(a) Insurgency

(i) Violence against population

(b) Terrorism

(ii) Civil Resistance

(iii) Violence against government

**Answer** - (a) - (iii), (b) - (i)

**Q 32. Guerrilla warfare is used by \_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_ forces.**

**Answer** - (i) small groups (ii) government

**Q 33. The origin of the word 'Naxal' comes from the village of \_\_\_\_ near Siliguri in \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer** - (i) Naxalbari (ii) West Bengal



**Q 34. Match the following :**

**Column- A**

**(a) Left Wing Terrorism**

**(b) Narco-terrorism**

**Column-B**

**(i) Political terrorism**

**(ii) Japanese Red Army**

**(iii) Janshakti**

**Answer** - (a) - (ii), (b) - (i)

**Q 35. The Red Corridor region has dense forests that enable \_\_\_\_ to carry out \_\_\_\_ warfare against Central and State Security Forces.**

**Answer** - (i) Naxalbari (ii) West Bengal

## SECTION – B

**Q 36.**

**(a) How was Varna system followed for hiring soldiers in ancient India?**

**Answer** - In ancient India, according to the Varna system, Kshatriyas were considered the best warriors and mainly formed the army. However, there was no restriction on hiring soldiers from other castes. Later, during the Mauryan period, soldiers were selected on the basis of their fighting capability rather than caste.

**OR**

**(b) Explain how battlefield was selected in war.**

**Answer** - The battlefield was selected based on the easy movement of chariots, cavalry and elephants. The ground should not be marshy or clayey so that chariot wheels would not get stuck. It had to be a large open land where army formations like the half-moon formation could be easily arranged.



**Q 37.****(a) What positive aspects could be made from the rule of the Delhi Sultanate? Explain.****Answer** - The positive aspects of the Delhi Sultanate rule were:

1. Important changes were made in the military structure and a new war ministry called Diwan-i-Arz was created.
2. Regular military reforms were introduced and emphasis was given on recruiting loyal soldiers.
3. New weapon systems such as artillery and firearms came into use.
4. Borders were fortified and an effective spy system was established for strong administration.

**OR****(b) Explain 'Kazan' in the Mughal military structure.**

**Answer** - In the Mughal military structure, Kazan was the name of the heavy artillery. These cannons fired balls weighing about 20–25 pounds. Because of their heavy weight, they were difficult to move and were mainly used against forts and fortified positions.

**Q 38.****(a) Examine the role of countries that were the part of Triple Alliance in the World War I.**

**Answer** - In World War I, the countries of the Triple Alliance were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (initially). Their role was mainly aggressive, aiming to expand German power in Europe. They fought against the Allied Powers such as Britain and France and played a major role in the war.

**OR****(b) Examine the statement—"Mangal Pandey triggered off series of revolts all over the country."**

**Answer** - On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pandey fired at a British officer in Barrackpore in protest against the greased cartridges. His bravery inspired Indian soldiers and awakened the hidden anger against British rule. This act became the spark that spread the Revolt of 1857 across the country.



**Q 39. Explain McMahon Line.**

**Answer** - The McMahon Line is the international boundary line between India and China (Tibet region), drawn in 1914 by British officer Sir Henry McMahon. It mainly lies in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. India accepts it as a valid boundary, but China does not recognize it.

**Q 40. Analyze the naval operations during the India-Pakistan War, 1971.**

**Answer** - During the 1971 war, the Indian Navy played an important role on both fronts:

1. **Western Front:** Through Operation Trident and Operation Python, the Karachi port was heavily attacked, cutting Pakistan's sea supply lines.
2. **Eastern Front:** With the help of INS Vikrant, a naval blockade was imposed in the Bay of Bengal, isolating Pakistani forces from external support.

**Q 41.****(a) Explain Left Wing Terrorism.**

**Answer** - Left Wing Terrorism is an ideology that aims to overthrow the existing government through armed rebellion and establish a communist rule. In India, it is known as Naxalism, which originated from Naxalbari in West Bengal. These groups are mainly active in tribal and mineral-rich areas like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

OR

**(b) Explain ethno-nationalist terrorism.**

**Answer** - Ethno-nationalist terrorism refers to violence carried out by ethnic groups demanding greater autonomy or a separate nation. Such groups believe that the state is denying their rights. Examples include ULFA in India's North-East and LTTE in Sri Lanka.

**Q 42. Explain any two characteristics of terrorism.**

**Answer** - Two main characteristics of terrorism are:

1. **Political or ideological objective:** Terrorism is used to achieve political, religious or ideological goals by creating pressure on the government.
2. **Targeting civilians:** Terrorists often attack innocent civilians and public places to spread fear and panic in society.



**Q 43.****(a) What do you mean by marching and camping in war in ancient India?**

**Answer** - In ancient India, marching meant moving the army from one place to another before battle. It involved planning the route, studying weather conditions and arranging protective formations. Camping meant setting up camps after a long march. Camps were selected on dry, level and secure ground near a water source for the soldiers, animals and treatment of the wounded.

**OR****(b) What do you understand by Mahajanapadas?**

**Answer** - The concept of Mahajanapadas developed from the expansion of Janapadas. When powerful kings conquered neighbouring lands to enlarge their kingdoms, these larger territories were called Mahajanapadas. Magadh, Kosala, Kasi and Saurasena were important Mahajanapadas and became centres of craft and industry.

**Q 44.****(a) Why was the World War II called global war?**

**Answer** - World War II was called a global war because more than 30 countries participated in it. The war spread across Europe, Africa and South-East Asia. It involved the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers, and for the first time nuclear weapons were used, affecting the whole world.

**OR****(b) What was the role of the Indian Army in Ypres (Belgium)?**

**Answer** - In the battle of Ypres (Belgium), Indian soldiers fought bravely with the British Expeditionary Force against Germany. During the Second Battle of Ypres (22 April 1915), when poison gas was used for the first time, Indian troops showed great courage despite lacking modern protective equipment. Their bravery helped the Allied forces.

**Q 45. Explain the reforms in the Indian Army after the 1857 Revolt.**

**Answer** - After the Revolt of 1857, the British introduced important reforms in the Indian Army:

- The rule of the East India Company ended and the army came directly under the British Crown.
- A proper rank system and regular military training were introduced.
- In infantry units of 600 soldiers, posts like Subedar, Jamadar and Havildar were assigned responsibilities.
- Greater emphasis was given on artillery and modern rifles.



**Q 46. What are the tasks of the Indian Army?**

**Answer** - भारतीय सेना के मुख्य कार्य -

- भारतीय सेना बाहरी आक्रमणों से देश की रक्षा करती है और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर युद्ध लड़ती है।
- यह आंतरिक खतरों, आतंकवाद और अशांति की स्थिति में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में सहायता करती है।
- सेना मित्र देशों के साथ संयुक्त अभ्यास कर सैन्य तैयारी और सहयोग को मजबूत बनाती है।
- प्राकृतिक आपदाओं तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति मिशनों में सेना मानवीय सहायता और सहयोग देती है।

**Q 47. Explain the statement—“The Indian Army is mandated to safeguard national interest from external aggression, threats and internal subversion.”**

**Answer** - This statement means that the Indian Army is the final guarantee of the nation's security. Its primary duty is to guard the borders and protect the country from external aggression and hostile threats. It also controls internal subversion such as armed rebellions and insurgencies. Besides this, the Army also helps in saving civilians and providing assistance during national emergencies.

**Q 48. Explain the role of elephants in the Mughal military structure.**

**Answer** - In the Mughal military structure, elephants were symbols of power, prestige and authority. Akbar used elephants extensively in battles and the emperor's personal elephant was called Khasah. Elephants were arranged in groups of ten, twenty or thirty called Halqah. Their main role was to break enemy lines, carry heavy artillery and transport supplies. Later, with the use of modern firearms, their role in battles reduced significantly.

**Q 49.****(a) Explain the composition of the Indian Army.**

**Answer - Composition of the Indian Army** – The Indian Army is one of the largest and strongest armies in the world, with its headquarters located in New Delhi. Its composition and organization are as follows:

- **Command and Control:** The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army. The Army is led by the Chief of Army Staff (General). The Army is divided into seven commands (six operational and one training command), each headed by a Lieutenant General.
- **Organizational Hierarchy:** The smallest unit of the Army is a Section (10 soldiers). It is followed by Platoon, Company, Battalion, Brigade, Division, and Corps.



- **Branches:** The Army is mainly divided into three branches – Combat Arms (Armoured Corps, Infantry), Support Arms (Artillery, Engineers, Signals), and Services (Medical, Logistics, Education Corps).

**OR**

**(b) Explain different aircrafts and weapon system in the Indian Air Force.**

**Answer** - The Indian Air Force (IAF) is a modern and technologically advanced branch responsible for protecting India's airspace. Its main aircraft and weapon systems are as follows:

- **Fighter aircraft:** The Air Force has powerful aircraft like SU-30 MKI, Mirage-2000, MiG-29, MiG-21 Bison and Jaguar. Recently, modern Rafale and indigenous Tejas have also been inducted.
- **Transport aircraft:** For carrying heavy equipment and troops, aircraft like C-17 Globemaster, C-130J, IL-76 and AN-32 are used.
- **Helicopters:** The fleet includes Mi-26 (heavy lift), Mi-17 V5, Chetak/Cheeta, and indigenous Dhruv (ALH).
- **Weapon systems:** These aircraft are equipped with air-to-air guided missiles, guns and laser bombs.
- **Space technology:** In coordination with ISRO, the Air Force uses satellites like Cartosat and RISAT-2 for military purposes.

**Q 50.**

**(a) Describe the major ground operations in the Eastern Front during the Indian-Pakistan War, 1971.**

**Answer** - During the 1971 Indo-Pak War, the Indian Army's strategy in the Eastern Front (East Pakistan) was based on quick offensive action and not allowing the enemy to recover. The major ground operations were:

- **Multi-directional military operations:** The Indian Army launched attacks from several directions into East Pakistan. This included 9 Infantry Divisions, armoured regiments and support from the Air Force, which weakened Pakistan's defence.
- **Rapid advance towards Dhaka:** The main objective was to capture Dhaka quickly. Under the leadership of Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, Indian troops broke through Pakistani defence lines and advanced rapidly towards Dhaka.



- **Surrender and outcome:** Due to Indian encirclement, the morale of Pakistani forces collapsed. After 13 days of war, on 16 December 1971, A. A. K. Niazi surrendered along with 93,000 soldiers, which led to the creation of Bangladesh.

OR

**(b) What do you know about the Kargil Review Committee (KRC)?**

**Answer** - After the end of the Kargil War, the Government of India set up the Kargil Review Committee (KRC) to examine the lapses in security arrangements and suggest reforms for the future.

- **Objective:** The main task of the committee was to identify the reasons for the infiltration and recommend measures to strengthen the security system to prevent such incidents in future.
- **Members:** The committee was headed by the noted strategic analyst K. Subrahmanyam. Other members included Lt. Gen. (Retd.) K. K. Hazari, V. G. Verghese and Satish Chandra.
- **Basis of Report:** The findings and investigations of the committee were based on official government documents, authentic records and files.
- **Importance:** The report focused on restructuring India's security framework to prevent incidents like Kargil in the future.

**Q 51.**

**(a) Explain in detail the tactics of terrorism.**

**Answer** - Terrorism is a complex violent method used to create fear in society for achieving ideological or political objectives. Its major tactics are:

1. **Political and ideological objectives:** The main basis of terrorism is to achieve a political or ideological goal. Terrorist groups use violence to put pressure on the government and force their demands.
2. **Spreading fear and panic:** Terrorists target innocent civilians and public places to create insecurity and fear in society. This challenges the authority of the government.
3. **Role of non-state actors:** Terrorist organizations are not part of a country's regular army, but they operate with their own command, planning and cross-border networks.



4. **State-sponsored terrorism:** Sometimes, certain countries support terrorist groups by providing money, training and weapons in order to weaken another country. This makes terrorism an international threat.

OR

**(b) Explain in detail counter-insurgency.**

**Answer** - Counter-insurgency refers to the measures and military operations taken by the government to control armed rebels or insurgents active within its territory. Its main objective is to remove the causes of rebellion and restore peace. The major aspects of counter-insurgency are:

- **Ensuring public support:** The government tries to ensure that rebels do not get support from local people by listening to their problems and solving them.
- **Development activities:** In insurgency-affected areas, schools, health centres, roads and other facilities are developed to increase public trust in the government.
- **Use of military force:** Security forces like the Army, Assam Rifles and Rashtriya Rifles are deployed to control armed rebellions.
- **Political settlement and training:** The government holds talks with rebel leaders and provides special training to soldiers to make counter-insurgency operations more effective.





# Thank you!



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



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