



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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A

Q 1. According to the Varna system, which one of the following statements is false?

- (A) A man selected to be a warrior became a Kshatriya.
- (B) A man selected to be a trader became a Vaishya.
- (C) A man selected to be a priest became a Brahmin.
- (D) A man selected to be a farmer became a Shudra.

Answer - (D) A man selected to be a farmer became a Shudra.

Q 2. During the rule of the Delhi Sultanate, the military department was under the control of a:

- (A) Nawab
- (B) Shahzada
- (C) Minister
- (D) Sipahsalaar

Answer - (C) Minister (Diwan-i-Arz)

Q 3. Which one of the following is not a helicopter?

- (A) Mi-26
- (B) MiG-27
- (C) Chetak
- (D) Cheetah

Answer - (B) MiG-27 { It is a single-engine Russian fighter aircraft }

Q 4. Which of the following is/are transport aircraft(s)?

- (i) MiG-29
- (ii) Avro
- (iii) An-32
- (iv) Cheetah

(A) Only (ii)

(B) Only (iii)



(C) Only (ii) and (iii)

(D) Only (i) and (iv)

Answer - (C) Only (ii) and (iii)

Q 5. General Sir John Cradock was the Commander-in-Chief of the ____ in 1806.

(A) Madras Army

(B) Calcutta Army

(C) Bombay Army

(D) British Army

Answer - (A) Madras Army

Q 6. When did the First War of Independence take place in India?

(A) 1855

(B) 1861

(C) 1859

(D) 1857

Answer - (D) 1857

OR

The young British officers of the Native regiment were compulsorily required to learn the:

(A) English language

(B) Indian language

(C) Foreign language

(D) Urdu language

Answer - (B) Indian language

Q 7. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who was assassinated in 1914, was the Crown Prince of:

(A) Austria-Hungary

(B) Germany

(C) France

(D) Italy

Answer - (A) Austria-Hungary



Q 8. The Triple Alliance, formed during the First World War, was comprised of Germany, Austria and:

- (A) Bosnia
- (B) France
- (C) Spain
- (D) Hungary

Answer - (D) Hungary

OR

The Triple Entente, formed during the First World War, was comprised of England, France and:

- (A) Poland
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Denmark
- (D) Russia

Answer - (D) Russia

Q 9. When did the British create the Native armies in India?

- (A) When the East India Company entered India
- (B) When the French also came to India
- (C) When the East India Company was taken over by the British Government
- (D) On the request of the Indian Princes

Answer - (C) When the East India Company was taken over by the British Government

Q 10. In which year did General K. M. Cariappa take over as the first Commander-in-Chief of Independent India?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1949
- (D) 1950

Answer - (C) 1949 (Adopted in 1948, according to the NIOS book)



OR

What was the other name of a "battery" or a "squadron" which came from the traditional origins?

- (A) Platoon
- (B) Section
- (C) Regiment
- (D) Company

Answer - (D) Company

Q 11. Choose the lowest rank among the following ranks:

- (A) Lieutenant General
- (B) General
- (C) Brigadier
- (D) Major General

Answer - (C) Brigadier

OR

Which among the following junior ranks is the highest rank?

- (A) Naib Subedar
- (B) Havildar
- (C) Lance Naik
- (D) Subedar

Answer - (D) Subedar

Q 12. Which one of the following is an example of benign tasks of the Indian Navy?

- (A) Search and rescue
- (B) Maritime patrol
- (C) Surveillance
- (D) Information operation

Answer - (A) Search and rescue



OR

In which year was the Indian Coast Guard established?

- (A) 1976
- (B) 1977
- (C) 1978
- (D) 1979

Answer - (C) 1978

Q 13. Identify the vessel which is not a surface fleet.

- (A) Aircraft carrier
- (B) Destroyer
- (C) Replenishment ship
- (D) Frigate

Answer - (C) Replenishment ship

OR

Identify the one which is not a part of the cruise missile systems.

- (A) GSAT-7
- (B) Klub SS-N-27
- (C) Nirbhay cruise missile
- (D) BrahMos anti-ship missile system

Answer - (A) GSAT-7 (It is a naval satellite, while the others are missile systems)

Q 14. Which one of the following branches is not a part of the flying branches of the IAF?

- (A) Fighters
- (B) Transports
- (C) Electronics
- (D) Helicopters

Answer - (C) Electronics



OR

The two branches of the Ground Duty Branch of the Indian Air Force are:

- (A) Accounts and Mechanical**
- (B) Accounts and Logistics**
- (C) Education and Medical**
- (D) Meteorology and Electronics**

Answer - (B) Accounts and Logistics

Q 15. Which one of the following options is correct on the basis of the given Sino-Indian War statements?

- (i) Chinese maps showed 50,000 sq. miles of Indian Territory as part of China.
- (ii) On raising an objection by India, China did not resolve the issue.

- (A) Both (i) and (ii) are correct**
- (B) Only (i) is correct**
- (C) Only (ii) is correct**
- (D) None of these are correct**

Answer - Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Q 16. Which one of the following statements related to the Chinese attack on the Eastern sector of India in 1962 is not correct?

- (A) The Chinese attacked Thag La in Assam on 20th October, 1962.**
- (B) The Chinese also attacked Walong on 21st October, 1962.**
- (C) The Indian Army was fully equipped to face the Chinese.**
- (D) The Chinese captured Thag La and portions of Walong also.**

Answer - (C) The Indian Army was fully equipped to face the Chinese.

Q 17. On which date did the UN Secretary-General U Thant appeal to both India and Pakistan to stop the war?

- (A) 27th September, 1965**
- (B) 2nd October, 1965**
- (C) 20th September, 1965**



(D) 2nd September, 1965

Answer - (C) 20th September, 1965

OR

Who was the Defence Minister of India at the time of the India-Pakistan War in 1965?

(A) Babu Jagjivan Ram

(B) Y. B. Chavan

(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(D) Indira Gandhi

Answer - (B) Y. B. Chavan (Yashwantrao Chavan)

Q 18. Which one of the following is not a tactic used by terrorist groups?

(A) They use explosives

(B) The attacks are not planned

(C) Undercover agents are used

(D) There are no rules of fight

Answer - (B) The attacks are not planned

OR

The Left-Wing Terrorism was started in India from:

(A) West Bengal

(B) Jharkhand

(C) Chhattisgarh

(D) Bihar

Answer - (A) West Bengal

Q 19. A group of people in Judea who were against the Romans, started terrorism in:

(A) 1st century AD

(B) 11th century AD



(C) 16th century AD

(D) 19th century AD

Answer - (A) 1st century AD

Q 20. Which party came into existence in 2004 with the merger of the People's War Group and the MCC?

(A) The Naxalites

(B) CPI

(C) CPI (Marxist)

(D) CPI (Maoist)

Answer - (D) CPI (Maoist)

OR

The narco-terrorists are those who:

(A) Consume drugs

(B) Do activities in drug trafficking

(C) Are involved in violent activities

(D) Inspire others to become terrorists

Answer - (B) Do activities in drug trafficking

Q 21. Match the following correctly :

Column - A

(a) Regular Army

(b) Proper Army

Column - B

(i) An efficient fighting machine

(ii) A permanent army

(iii) An army of technical experts

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

(Fill in the blanks)

Q 22. The earliest ruler of Magadha was ____ in 544 BC and thereafter the expansion of Magadha continued in the ____ dynasty.



Answer - (i) Bimbisara, (ii) Nanda

Q 23.

(a) Babur invaded India from ____ through the ____ Pass.

Answer - (i) Kabul, (ii) Khyber

OR

(b) During the march, confused Mughal army used to move without ____, with the irregularity of a herd of ____.

Answer - (i) discipline, (ii) animals

Q 24.

(a) Earlier, the fighting by the Mughal Army predominantly revolved round the use of horses and ____ with weapons like bows, arrows, swords and ____.

Answer - (i) elephants, (ii) shields

OR

(b) The generic name of a sword in Arabic was ____ and it was called ____ in Persian.

Answer - (i) Togh, (ii) Shamsher

Q 25.

(a) The mention of Navadhyaksha or Superintendent of ships in Kautilya's treatise ____ highlights the development of ____ commerce in that time.

Answer - (i) Arthashastra, (ii) maritime

OR

(b) The Indian Air Force was established by the ____ Air Force and its first squadron was commissioned on 1st April, ____.

Answer - (i) Royal (British), (ii) 1933



Q 26. Match the following correctly :

Column - A

- (a) The First War of Independence
- (b) The First Indian Mutiny

Column -B

- (i) 1806
- (ii) 1857
- (iii) 1859

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

Q 27. The disciplined conduct of the Indian troops made them ____ in all the ____ they had gone to during the First World War.

Answer - (i) favourites, (ii) countries

Q 28. Indian troops fought in Flanders where the bravery of Sepoy ____ earned him the prestigious ____ , the highest decoration for bravery in war.

Answer - (i) Khudadad Khan, (ii) Victoria Cross

Q 29.

(a) The primary objective of the IAF is to ____ the nation and the secondary purpose is to assist civil power during ____ calamities.

Answer - (i) defend, (ii) natural

OR

(b) MiG-29 is ____ engine single-seater aircraft received from the country, ____.

Answer - (i) twin, (ii) Russia

Q 30. The border between India and ____ in Arunachal Pradesh was drawn by a British and was shown by Sir Henry ____ Line in 1914.

Answer - (i) China, (ii) McMahon

Q 31. Match the following correctly :

Column- A

- (a) Pakistan's infiltrators attacked Poonch

Column-B

- (i) 9th August, 1965



(b) Indian Forces crossed the Line

(ii) 12th December, 1965

(iii) 15th August, 1965

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

Q 32.

(a) At the time of the 1971 War with Pakistan, the leaders on the Indian side were the Prime Minister ____ and the Defence Minister ____.

Answer - (i) Indira Gandhi, (ii) Babu Jagjivan Ram

OR

(b) During the 1971 War, in the Rajasthan sector, Pakistan attacked ____ whereas the Indian Army counterattacked and forced the Pakistan Army to ____.

Answer - (i) Longewala, (ii) retreat

Q 33.

(a) On 26th October, ____, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir signed the instrument of accession and ____ with India legally.

Answer - (i) 1947, (ii) merged

OR

(b) The North-East of India is collectively used to denote seven States that include ____, Nagaland, ____, Manipur, ____, Tripura and ____.

Answer - (i) Mizoram, (ii) Meghalaya, (iii) Assam, (iv) Arunachal Pradesh

Q 34. Match the following correctly :

Column -A

(a) Areas highly affected by Maoists or Naxalites

(b) New areas of Maoist expansion

Column -B

(i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Kerala

(iii) Assam

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



Q 35. (a) The Indian Government has adopted the policy of ____ for dealing with ____ firmly in the Red Corridor region.

Answer - (i) development, (ii) insurgents

OR

(b) As a part of counter-insurgency operations, the Government should remove ____ support to the ____.

Answer - (i) people's, (ii) insurgents

SECTION – B

Q 36. (a) Explain the term “Kutayuddha.”

Answer - Kutayuddha means a concealed, secret or psychological war. In this type of warfare, the enemy is defeated not by direct battle but through diplomacy, deception and psychological pressure. It is a strategy in which intelligence and tactical moves are used to weaken the enemy without major military confrontation.

OR

(b) Highlight the four main components of Army according to Kautilya.

Answer - According to Kautilya, Chaturangabala was the main composition of the army. Its four main components were:

1. **Chariots** – Used to break enemy ranks and attack from the rear or flanks.
2. **Elephants** – Important for combat and carrying men and materials.
3. **Cavalry** – The fastest moving force, capable of surprise attacks.
4. **Infantry** – The main fighting force which increased the strength in numbers.

Q 37. (a) When and between whom were the two Battles of Tarain fought?

Answer - The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 A.D. and the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 A.D. These battles were fought between Mohammed Ghori and the Rajput ruler of Ajmer, Prithviraj Chauhan, at Tarain in present-day Haryana. In the first battle, Prithviraj Chauhan was victorious, while in the second battle Mohammed Ghori won.

OR



(b) Mention any two internal weaknesses of the Delhi Sultanate that led to frequent revolts.

Answer - Two major internal weaknesses of the Delhi Sultanate were:

1. **Internal power struggle** – Frequent succession wars, betrayal, treachery and rebellions within the royal family.
2. **Use of mercenary forces** – These soldiers fought for money and often supported smaller kings in revolts against the Sultan.

Q 38. (a) What type of document was “Magna Carta”? Its guidelines were based on which principles?

Answer - It was a charter of rights, often called the Magna Carta of the Indians. It was read by Lord Canning on 1st November 1858 on behalf of the British Queen. Its guidelines were based on the principles of justice and religion, assuring pardon to rebels, maintaining religious freedom, and ending the policy of territorial expansion.

OR

(b) Which two rumours related to religion were a factor that led to the Revolt of 1857?

Answer - Two major rumours related to religion were:

1. **Greased cartridges** – It was rumoured that the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle were greased with the fat of cows and pigs, and soldiers had to bite them open before use.
2. **Fear of conversion** – There was a belief that the British Government wanted to convert Indians to Christianity and was interfering in their religious matters by abolishing practices like Sati.

Q 39. What was the main task of the Indian Army during British rule before the First World War?

Answer - Before the First World War, the main task of the British Indian Army was to maintain internal security and act as a supplement to the police system. They were mainly organized as Native Armies, whose purpose was to protect colonial interests and suppress local revolts.

Q 40. Analyze the main role of the Integrated Space Cell formed for military purposes.

Answer - The main role of the Integrated Space Cell is to effectively use space assets for military purposes. It is jointly operated by the Army, Navy and Air Force and works with ISRO to use space technology and satellites such as Cartosat and RISAT-2 for surveillance and communication.



Q 41.

(a) How did the firepower of India play a significant role in the Kargil War? Explain.

Answer - In the Kargil War, India's firepower, especially the Artillery, played a decisive role. Around 250 guns, including the Bofors Howitzers, carried out intense shelling on Pakistani intruders' bunkers. Thousands of shells were fired daily, breaking the enemy's morale and giving the Indian Infantry a strategic advantage to recapture the high peaks.

OR

(b) How did the Indian soldiers fight in Siachen Glacier? Explain.

Answer - Indian soldiers fought in the Siachen Glacier under extreme conditions of high altitude and deadly temperatures ranging from -48°C to -50°C . It is the highest battlefield in the world, where soldiers faced shortage of oxygen and snowstorms while countering Pakistani intrusions. Through courage and tough training, they ensured Indian control over these difficult peaks.

Q 42. Assess the role of a suicide bomber.

Answer - A suicide bomber is a trained youth who is psychologically prepared to blow himself up with explosives. They are used as human bombs to cause maximum casualties in public places and spread terror. This method was first used in Sri Lanka by the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam).

Q 43.

(a) Examine any three features of cavalry, a division of the army in Vedic times.

Answer - Three main features of the Cavalry in Vedic times were:

1. **High mobility** – It was the fastest moving force of the army and capable of surprise attacks.
2. **Efficient management** – Special superintendents were appointed for the maintenance and training of horses.
3. **Tactical importance** – It played an important role in quick action and encircling the enemy on the battlefield.

OR



(b) Analyze the details required for planning a march in the army.

Answer - Before planning a march, it was necessary to select the route, ensure its protection, and gather accurate information about the weather and climate. In addition, the army had to decide the distance to be covered and inspect places for camps according to the geographical conditions so that local resources could be used effectively.

Q 44.**(a) Explain the features of the camps used as a shelter for the soldiers of the Mughal Army.**

Answer - The main features of the camps used by Mughal soldiers were:

1. **Like a moving city** – Mughal military camps looked like a moving city, with separate tents for each soldier.
2. **Strong security arrangements** – Elephants and horses were stationed at one side of the entrance, while heavy artillery and hunting leopards were kept on the other side.
3. **Selection of camp site** – Safe and level ground was chosen by an officer called Mir Manzil for proper arrangement of soldiers, stores and shops.
4. **Strategic placement of artillery** – Heavy guns were placed at some distance from the main camp to guard the approaches and stop enemy attacks.

OR

(b) Explain the importance of elephants in the Mughal Army.

Answer - Elephants held great strategic and ceremonial importance in the Mughal military system. During Akbar's reign, elephants were widely used in battles, and the special elephant ridden by the emperor was called Khasah. They were organized into groups of 10, 20 or 30, called Halqah. Besides combat, elephants were important for carrying heavy loads and supplies. However, with the growing use of artillery, their active role in battle gradually declined.

Q 45. Highlight any three facts about the Second World War which make it unique.

Answer - Three important facts that made the Second World War (1939–1945) unique were:

1. **Scale and intensity** – More than 30 countries took part, and it was far wider and deadlier than the First World War, causing millions of deaths.
2. **Two major fronts** – The war was fought simultaneously on the Western Front (Europe and Africa) and the Eastern Front (South-East Asia).



3. **Use of nuclear weapons** – In the final phase, the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the only use of such destructive weapons in military history.

Q 46. Explain the three main engagements in action of the Indian Navy during the 1960s.

Answer - The three main engagements of the Indian Navy during the 1960s were:

1. **Liberation of Goa (1961)** – Under Operation Vijay, the Navy supported the Army by shelling against Portuguese rule and ensured the liberation of Goa.
2. **India-China War (1962)** – During this Himalayan conflict, the role of the Navy remained limited due to geographical reasons, but it maintained vigilance over the maritime borders.
3. **India-Pakistan War (1965)** – The Navy carried out intensive patrolling in coastal areas. When the Pakistani Navy attacked Dwarka, the Indian Navy deployed its resources for coastal defence and prevented further attacks on other ports.

Q 47. Explain the role of the Indian Navy at the time of the Kargil War.

Answer - During the Kargil War (1999), the Indian Navy created strong strategic pressure on Pakistan through Operation Talwar. The Navy aggressively deployed missile boats and warships in the Northern Arabian Sea and imposed a complete blockade on the Karachi Port. As a result, Pakistan's sea supply routes and oil supply were completely disrupted. The situation became so serious that Pakistan was left with only six days of oil reserves. Thus, the Navy weakened Pakistan's strength at sea and forced it to withdraw its forces and end the war.

Q 48.

(a) Analyze the nature of ethno-nationalist terrorism with two examples.

Answer - In ethno-nationalist terrorism, groups demand greater autonomy or a separate nation on the basis of their distinct ethnic identity, believing that their rights are being denied by the government. Two major examples are:

1. **ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam)** – Active in Assam, this group uses violent activities for greater autonomy or separation.
2. **LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)** – In Sri Lanka, the Tamil Tigers fought for decades to establish an independent Tamil state called Eelam.

This type of terrorism is ideological as well as driven by separatist feelings.



OR

(b) Assess the adverse effects of narco-terrorism on the youths of a nation.

Answer - The harmful effects of narco-terrorism on the youth are:

1. **Destruction of health** – Narco-terrorists make youths addicted to drugs, destroying their physical and mental health.
2. **Violence and crime** – Under the influence of drugs, youths lose judgment and get involved in crimes such as arson, murder and violence.
3. **Terrorist networks** – These groups use youths for trafficking and push them towards political terrorism and anti-national activities.

Q 49.

(a) Explain any four main tasks of the Indian Army.

Answer - The Indian Army is the third largest and one of the most powerful armies in the world. Its four main tasks are:

1. **External security** – The primary duty of the Army is to protect India's borders, sovereignty and territorial integrity from foreign aggression and threats.
2. **Internal security** – To deal with insurgencies and terrorist activities within the country and ensure safety of citizens and government.
3. **Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief** – To assist civil administration during natural disasters like floods and earthquakes, provide relief and save lives.
4. **Peacekeeping missions** – To participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations, assist friendly nations and maintain international peace.

OR



(b) List any three fighting arms and three supporting arms each of the Indian Army.

Answer - The arms of the Indian Army are as follows:

Fighting Arms	Supporting Arms
1. Infantry – It is the main force for ground holding and direct offensive operations.	1. Artillery – Provides long-range firepower through guns, rockets and missiles.
2. Armoured Corps – These are tank-based forces used for offensive attacks against the enemy.	2. Corps of Engineers – Responsible for defence works, bridges, roads and water supply arrangements.
3. Mechanised Infantry – This infantry, equipped with machines, works with artillery and tanks to provide speed and mobility to the Army.	3. Corps of Signals – Provides communication support to the entire Army during war and peace.

Q 50.

(a) Explain the role played by the Indian Air Force during the 1971 War with Pakistan.

Answer - During the 1971 War, the Indian Air Force established complete dominance on both the Eastern and Western fronts. The war began on 3rd December 1971 after Pakistan launched air strikes, to which the IAF gave a strong reply. The Air Force effectively used aircraft such as MiG-21, Hunter, Canberra and Gnat. Its most important role was to provide air cover to the Army and destroy enemy airfields. The Indian Hunter aircraft played a major role in destroying enemy tanks. Because of the superiority of the IAF, the enemy's military mobility was completely stopped, leading to India's historic victory in just 13 days.

OR

(b) Explain the strategy of the Indian Army in 1971 to carry out attacks into East Pakistan. What was the ultimate outcome of the war?

Answer - In the 1971 War, the strategy of the Indian Army was based on rapid and multi-directional attacks. Under the leadership of Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, nine infantry divisions, armoured vehicles and support from the Air Force surrounded East Pakistan from all sides. The main objective was to capture Dhaka,



the capital of East Pakistan, as quickly as possible. The Army also worked with the Mukti Vahini and supported guerrilla warfare. The final outcome was that within 13 days, the Pakistani Army was defeated. On 16th December 1971, Lieutenant General A. A. K. Niazi surrendered unconditionally with 93,000 soldiers, leading to the liberation of East Pakistan and the creation of a new nation, Bangladesh.

Q 51.

(a) Write any three distinctions between insurgency and terrorism.

Answer - Three distinctions between Insurgency and Terrorism :

Basis of Difference	Insurgency	Terrorism
1. People's participation	Common people are part of the movement; it is often called a "people's war."	Common people are usually not involved; it is carried out by small secret groups under a leader.
2. Main objective	Its aim is to overthrow the government or bring political change based on ideology.	Its main aim is to create fear and terror among the people through violence.
3. Support system	These groups usually depend on sympathy, money and logistic support from local people.	These groups often receive financial and illegal support from foreign powers or other countries.

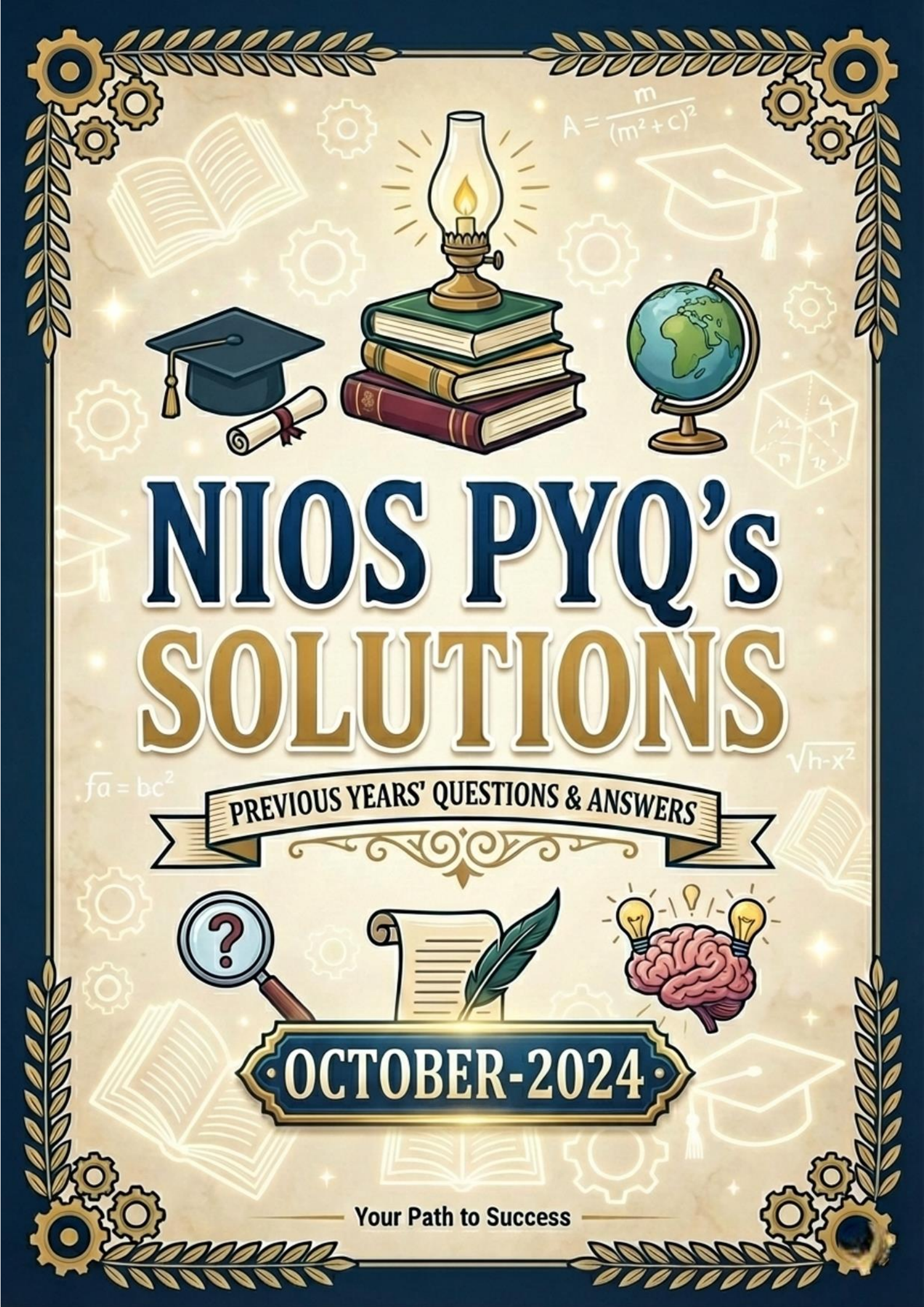
OR

(b) Describe any four types of terrorism.

Answer - Four major types of terrorism are:

- 1. Political terrorism** – Terrorism aimed at achieving political goals by creating fear among a particular community or region, such as the activities of LTTE in Sri Lanka.
- 2. State-sponsored terrorism** – When a country supports terrorist groups with money, weapons and training against another country, such as Pakistan's support to Lashkar-e-Taiba.
- 3. Narco-terrorism** – Terrorist activities funded through illegal drug trade. It also pushes youths into drug addiction and violent crimes.
- 4. Ethno-nationalist terrorism** – Terrorist groups demanding greater autonomy or a separate nation on the basis of ethnic identity, such as ULFA in Assam.





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

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

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PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A

Q 1. 'Agnipurana' is a text in which of the following language?

- (A) Prakrit
- (B) Sanskrit
- (C) Tamil
- (D) Devnagri

Answer - (B) Sanskrit

Q 2. During Mauryan period Aksauhini or Army was comprised of how many pattis?

- (A) 21000
- (B) 21670
- (C) 21870
- (D) 21900

Answer - (C) 21870

Q 3. Which Empire was the turning point of Indian History?

- (A) Mughal Empire
- (B) Mauryan Empire
- (C) Nanda dynasty
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Mauryan Empire

Q 4. Who wrote the famous treatise of 'Arthashastra'?

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Chanakya
- (C) Bimbisara
- (D) Chandragupta

Answer - (B) Chanakya

Q 5. Who was considered as the best warrior in 'Varna' system?

- (A) Patti
- (B) Infantry
- (C) Kshatriya
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) Kshatriya



Q 6. In which century did Persian king Darius invade North-Western part of India?

- (A) 3rd Century BC
- (B) 4th Century BC
- (C) 5th Century BC
- (D) 6th Century BC

Answer - (D) 6th Century BC (*According to the NIOS book, (C) 5th Century BC, Chapter 5.1*)

Q 7. Who won the 'Second Battle of Tarain'?

- (A) Mohammed Ghazni
- (B) Mohammed Ghori
- (C) Prithviraj Chauhan
- (D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Mohammed Ghori

Q 8. Who among the following was the founder of 'Slave Dynasty'?

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Mohammed Ghazni
- (C) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
- (D) Mohammed Ghori

Answer - (C) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Q 9. Dara Shikoh was killed by _____.

- (A) Babar
- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shahjahan

Answer - (B) Aurangzeb

Q 10. The generic name of sword was _____.

- (A) Togh
- (B) Shamsheer
- (C) Khukhri
- (D) Spear

Answer - (B) Shamsheer



Q 11. Mangal Panday was hanged on ____.

- (A) 4th April 1857
- (B) 5th April 1857
- (C) 7th April 1857
- (D) 8th April 1857

Answer - (D) 8th April 1857

Q 12. Choose the name of the author of Japan's Last Bid for Victory: The Invasion of India 1944?

- (A) Claude Auchinleck
- (B) Robert Lyman
- (C) Marshal Slim
- (D) Chanakya

Answer - (B) Robert Lyman

Q 13. Who was the 'Commander-in-Chief' of the Madras Army before the revolt of 1857?

- (A) Queen Elizabeth
- (B) East India Company
- (C) General Sir John Craddock
- (D) Lieutenant Baugh

Answer - (C) General Sir John Craddock

Q 14. At which place was Crown Prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated?

- (A) Austria
- (B) Sarajevo
- (C) France
- (D) Italy

Answer - (B) Sarajevo

Q 15. Consider the following statement related to earning the prestigious 'Victoria Cross' from the Queen of England for the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

- (a) Sepoy Khudadad Khan earned the prestigious Victoria Cross.
- (b) Subedar Mir Dast earned the prestigious Victoria Cross.

- (A) Only (a) is correct
- (B) Only (b) is correct



- (C) Both (a) and (b) are correct
(D) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct

Answer - (C) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Q 16. Which countries were the Axis Powers in World War II?

- (A) Germany
(B) Japan
(C) Italy
(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above

Q 17. The Second Battle of Ypres (Belgium) began in _____.

- (A) April 1915
(B) April 1914
(C) April 1916
(D) April 1913

Answer - (A) April 1915

Q 18. Who is the Supreme Commander of Indian Armed Forces?

- (A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Defence Minister
(D) Home Minister

Answer - (A) President

Q 19. A platoon consists of _____ soldiers.

- (A) 32
(B) 36
(C) 38
(D) 40

Answer - (B) 36

Q 20. Which one of the following is an example of Cruise Missile System?

- (A) Tugboat
(B) Nirbhay



(C) Klub SS-N-27

(D) None of the above

Answer - (B) Nirbhay [Option (C) Club SS-N-27 is a family of cruise missiles.]

Q 21. Match the following :

(a) Auxiliary fleet

(i) Klub SS-N-27

(b) Cruise Missile

(ii) Tugboats

(iii) Prithvi II

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

Q 22. British government created a _____ army and _____ army.

Answer - (i) Indian, (ii) British

Q 23. Indian Army Day is celebrated on _____ of every year in the National Capital _____.

Answer - (i) 15th January, (ii) New Delhi

Q 24. The Sino-Indian war between _____ and _____ took place in 1962.

Answer - (i) India, (ii) China

Q 25. In July 1958 _____ violated Ladakh Territory near _____ Fort.

Answer - (i) China, (ii) Khurnak

Q 26. Match the following :

(a) Indian Eastern Naval Command

(i) Vice Admiral S. N. Kohli

(b) Indian Western Naval Command

(ii) Sir John Craddock

(iii) Vice Admiral N. Krishnan

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

Q 27. Two Indian Navy ships which took part in Naval war effort in 1971 were _____ and _____.

Answer - (i) INS Vikrant, (ii) INS Nipat



Q 28. Leader of _____ League, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman was arrested on _____.

Answer - (i) Awami, (ii) March 1971

Q 29. Kargil conflict/war was fought between _____ and _____ countries.

Answer - (i) India, (ii) Pakistan

Q 30. The Point 4875 was renamed as _____ in honour of Gunners — In the _____ and Mashkoh sub sectors in Kargil War.

Answer - (i) Gun Hill, (ii) Dras

Q 31. Match the following :

(a) Operation Vijay

(i) Indian Navy

(b) Operation Trident

(ii) Indian Army

(iii) Indian Air Force

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

Q 32. Guerilla warfare is a type of warfare used by _____ against _____ forces.

Answer - (i) small groups (insurgents), (ii) government (military)

Q 33. Some examples of Terrorism attack are on _____ at New York in 2001 and _____ attack in 2008 in India.

Answer - (i) World Trade Center, (ii) Mumbai

Q 34. Match the following :

(a) Left Wing Terrorism

(i) Drug trafficking

(b) Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism

(ii) Tamil Tiger

(iii) Marxist-Lennist terrorism

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



Q 35. The entire region where Naxallites are active is termed as _____ which covers about _____ districts.

Answer - (i) Red Corridor, (ii) 170

SECTION – B

Q 36. What is meant by Gudayuddha?

Answer - According to Kautilya, Gudayuddha was a war fought secretly through agents or double agents. It is also known as a concealed war, because the enemy does not appear directly in front. It is similar to the modern concept of proxy war.

OR

What is meant by Proper Army?

Answer - Proper Army means an efficient military organization which is fully trained and always ready for war. Such an army is capable of fighting in special operations and under difficult conditions.

Q 37. Name any two prominent rulers under Mughal dynasty.

Answer - Two prominent rulers of the Mughal dynasty were Babur and Akbar. Babur laid the foundation of the empire, while Akbar provided it with a strong political and administrative structure.

OR

Name any two weapons used by the Mughals for distant attacks.

Answer - For distant attacks, the Mughals mainly used bow and arrow and Tufang (gun/matchlock). Besides this, they also used Tamanchah (pistol) as a small weapon.

Q 38. What is meant by Doctrine of Lapse?

Answer - The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy of the British under which if the ruler of a princely state had no natural heir, the state was annexed into the British Empire. This policy was abolished in 1858.

OR

Name two Indian leaders who lead the Revolt of 1857.



Answer - Two leaders of the Revolt of 1857: Two of the prominent Indian leaders who led the Revolt of 1857 were **Jhansi ki Rani Lakshmibai** and **Tatya Tope**. **Mangal Pandey** had ignited the initial spark of the revolt.

Q 39. In which two places did the Cruise attack in Assam take place in the year 1962?

Answer - Cruise attack in Assam (1962) : On 20 October 1962, the Chinese Army attacked Thag La (Thangla) in the then Assam (present-day Arunachal Pradesh). On the following day, 21 October 1962, the Chinese Army also launched an attack on the Walong region.

Q 40. Analyse the disputes of Sino-Indian War in 1962.

Answer - Disputes of the Sino-Indian War (1962) : The major disputes of the 1962 Sino-Indian War included the McMahon Line (1914), the Johnson Line (1865), and the issue of Aksai Chin. China rejected these boundary claims. Tensions also increased after India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama in 1959 and because of China's road construction in Aksai Chin.

Q 41. Explain the role of Indian Army in France during World War I.

Answer - Indian Army in the First World War: During the First World War, about 1.5 million Indian soldiers volunteered to serve. They displayed remarkable bravery in major battles in France, including Neuve Chapelle and Ypres. Sepoy Khudadad Khan became the first Indian to receive the prestigious Victoria Cross.

OR

Explain the guidelines of "Magna Carta of the people of India".

Answer - 'Magna Carta of the Indian People': The Queen's Proclamation issued on 1 November 1858 came to be known as the "Magna Carta of the Indian People." Its main directives were:

1. Abolition of the Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Stoppage of the policy of expansion of the British Empire.
3. Pardon to the rebels (except murderers).
4. Regular appointments of Indian soldiers in the British Army.

Q 42. State the meaning of 'Genocide'?

Answer - Meaning of 'Genocide' : Genocide means the large-scale killing of a particular section of society by a ruling party or group in order to protect its power or establish dominance. In 1971, Pakistan committed such an act in East Pakistan.



Q 43. Explain the difference between Regular Army and Mercenary Force.

Answer - The difference between Regular Army and Mercenary Force is:

Regular Army	Mercenary Force
1. Soldiers are motivated by patriotism and dedication to the nation.	1. Soldiers mainly fight for money and economic benefits.
2. It is a permanent organization where soldiers serve for a long period voluntarily.	2. It is a temporary arrangement and is dissolved after the purpose is fulfilled.
3. Soldiers are highly trained, disciplined and skilled in warfare.	3. They are less trained and less disciplined compared to the Regular Army.

OR

Why Magadh became the centre of the Mauryan Empire? Explain.

Answer - Magadh became the centre of the Mauryan Empire due to many geographical and strategic reasons. Its capital Rajagriha was naturally protected by five hills. Being situated in the Gangetic plains, its land was highly fertile, which supported agriculture. Moreover, the southern forests provided plenty of elephants and timber, strengthening military power. As a result, Chandragupta Maurya inherited a large and organized army from the Nanda dynasty, which became the base for conquering the whole of India.

Q 44. Explain the First Battle of Tarain.

Answer - The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 A.D. near Thanesar in present-day Haryana between Mohammed Ghori and the Rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan. In this battle, Prithviraj Chauhan's army displayed great bravery and defeated Ghori's forces. Ghori was wounded and retreated, and his loyal slave Qutubuddin Aibak saved his life. However, Prithviraj's decision not to pursue the fleeing enemy and spare them later proved to be a historic mistake.

OR

Explain the Second Battle of Tarain.

Answer - The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 A.D. between Mohammed Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan. In this battle, Mohammed Ghori emerged victorious and paved the way for the establishment of



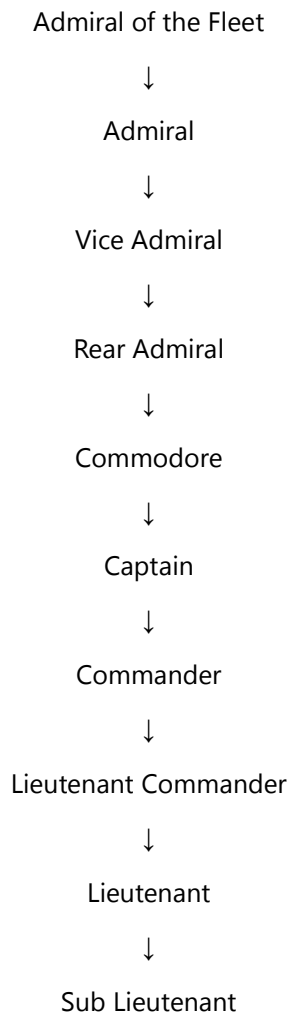
Turkish rule in India. Ghori used swift military tactics and the superior speed of cavalry. Although the Rajput army was larger in number, it failed to understand Ghori's encirclement strategy and was defeated.

Q 45. Describe the command of Indian Army.

Answer - The organizational structure of the Indian Army is divided into seven commands. Out of these, six are Operational Commands – Northern, Eastern, Central, Western, South-Western and Southern Command. The seventh is the Army Training Command (ARTRAC) located at Shimla. Each command is headed by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General, known as the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C). The overall structure is controlled by the Army Headquarters.

Q 46. List the rank structure of Commissioned officers of Indian Navy.

Answer - The rank structure of Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy is as follows:



Q 47. State the mission of Indian Air Force?

Answer - The main missions of the Indian Air Force (IAF) are:

1. **Air Defence** – To protect the airspace of the nation in coordination with the Army and Navy.
2. **Military Support** – To provide air support in the battlefield and transport troops and logistics strategically.
3. **Humanitarian Assistance** – To carry out relief operations during natural calamities and evacuate Indians stranded abroad.
4. **Space Operations** – To manage space assets for military purposes in coordination with ISRO.

Q 48. Examine the role of India in World War I.

Answer - India's contribution in the First World War (1914–1918) was significant:

1. **Military strength** – Around **1.5 million Indian soldiers** voluntarily served in different theatres under the British Army.
2. **Gallantry awards** – Indian soldiers displayed great courage and won 11 Victoria Crosses along with thousands of other medals.
3. **Economic and logistic support** – India provided a loan of 146.2 million pounds and supplied millions of cartridges, rifles, uniforms and food materials.

OR

Examine the reasons which led to World War II.

Answer - The main reasons which led to the Second World War (1939–1945) were:

1. **Hitler's ambition** – Adolf Hitler's plan to dominate Europe and Russia became a major cause of war.
2. **Attack on Poland** – Germany's invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 officially started the war.
3. **Formation of blocs** – The world was divided into two camps, the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers, which widened the conflict.
4. **Japanese expansionism** – Japan's invasion of China and its policy of expansion in Asia intensified the war.



Q 49. Examine the role of Indian Media during Kargil conflict.

Answer - The Kargil Conflict (1999) was the first war in South Asia to be telecast live on television. The Indian media played a very important role in this conflict:

1. **Live coverage** – The Government allowed live reporting from the battlefield, which informed the people about the realities of war and the hardships faced by soldiers on difficult mountain heights.
2. **Boosting morale** – The heroic stories shown by the media united the citizens of India and also raised the morale of the soldiers fighting at the border.
3. **International exposure** – Reports of the Indian media were highlighted in foreign newspapers like The Times and The Washington Post, exposing Pakistan's support to terrorists at the global level.
4. **Effective information system** – Even Pakistani experts admitted that the Indian Government succeeded in winning the trust of both its people and the world through its media.

OR

Examine the role of Indian Armed Forces in the war between West Pakistan and East Pakistan Government.

Answer - In the 1971 War, for the first time the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force played a combined and historic role:

1. **Army** – Under the leadership of General Jagjit Singh Aurora, the infantry surrounded Dhaka within only 13 days and forced the Pakistani Army to surrender.
2. **Navy** – Through Operation Trident and Operation Python, the Karachi Port was badly damaged, stopping Pakistan's logistic supply. On the eastern front, INS Vikrant blockaded Bangladesh and isolated Pakistani forces.
3. **Air Force** – Aircraft like MiG-21 and Hunter established air superiority on both fronts and provided precise air cover to the Army.
4. **Result** – Because of this joint operation, 93,000 Pakistani soldiers surrendered unconditionally, and Bangladesh was born as a new nation.



Q 50. Describe the Weapons and Equipments of Indian Army.

Answer - Weapons and Equipments of Indian Army :

1. **Missile systems** – The Navy uses BrahMos (anti-ship missile), K-15 Sagarika (ballistic missile) and Nirbhay cruise missile. For surface attacks, Prithvi-II (Dhanush) is also available.
2. **Naval fleet** – It includes nuclear-powered and conventional submarines, aircraft carriers, destroyers and frigates.
3. **Air arm** – The Navy has fighter aircraft like MiG-29K, warning helicopters like Kamov-31, and anti-submarine helicopters like Sea King.
4. **Surveillance and satellites** – For maritime reconnaissance, P-8I Neptune aircraft and the dedicated naval satellite GSAT-7 are used.

OR

Explain the principal role and responsibilities of Indian Navy.

Answer - The principal roles and responsibilities of the Indian Navy are:

1. **Military role** – Its primary duty is to protect maritime boundaries, monitor coastal areas, and take action against enemy ships and submarines during war. It also transports troops to the war zone.
2. **Diplomatic role** – The Navy helps in achieving foreign policy objectives and strengthening international friendship. This includes visiting foreign ports, conducting joint exercises and training foreign naval personnel.
3. **Constabulary role** – Enforcing law at sea and preventing piracy, smuggling and infiltration are important responsibilities of the Navy and the Coast Guard.
4. **Benign role** – Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), such as during cyclones and tsunamis, medical aid, and conducting Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.

Q 51. What is meant by Terrorism? Name different types of Terrorism with two examples.

Answer - Terrorism: Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence to create fear and panic in society by targeting innocent civilians. It is often used by groups to pressure governments into accepting their political, ideological, or religious demands.

Types of Terrorism and Their Examples :

1. **Political terrorism** – Violent acts carried out to achieve political goals by spreading fear in society. Example: LTTE in Sri Lanka, which aimed to establish a separate Tamil state.
2. **Non-political terrorism** – Terrorist acts motivated by religious or ideological reasons, spreading fear through violent attacks. Example: attacks carried out by religious extremist groups.
3. **State-sponsored terrorism** – When a country supports terrorist groups to pressurize another country. Example: Pakistan's support to Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba.
4. **Narco-terrorism** – Terrorist activities funded through drug trafficking. Example: the nexus of drugs and arms smuggling on the India-Nepal border.

OR

What is Insurgency? Mention any two differences between Insurgency and Terrorism.

Answer - Insurgency is an armed rebellion carried out within the national boundaries of a country by its own citizens against their own government. It is often driven by political ambitions and specific ideologies.

Two major differences between Insurgency and Terrorism are :

1. **People's participation** – In insurgency, a large section of people is often involved, and it is called a people's war, as insurgents come from the local population and seek their support. In terrorism, common people are usually not involved; it is carried out by small radical groups under a leader.
2. **Main objective** – The primary objective of insurgency is political, such as overthrowing the existing government and capturing power. In contrast, terrorism aims not only at political demands but also at creating fear and terror on a large scale in society to pressure the government.





Thank you!



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



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