

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Military History (375)

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 51 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of
 - a. **Q.No. 1 to 20** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only **one** of the given choices in such questions.
 - b. **Q.No. 21 to 35** – Objective type questions. **Q.No. 21 to 35** carrying 02 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each) and Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions 21 – 35.
- v. **Section B** consists of
 - a. **Q.No. 36 to 42** – Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - b. **Q.No. 43 to 48** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - c. **Q.No. 49 to 51** – Long Answer type questions carrying 06 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

Section A

S.N	Questions	Marks
1.	The various marching orders have been well described in..... <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Vishnu Puranab. Padma Puranac. Brahmanda Puranad. Agni Purana	1

2.	<p>'Tactics' concerns the method of use of the army units in.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Actual battle b. Camping c. While marching d. While resting 	1
3.	<p>Which was not a part of the army in Ancient India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chariot b. Cavalry c. Elephants d. None of the above 	1
4.	<p>Which was not a part of the Naval force in Ancient India.....</p> <p>(i) Chariot (ii) Ships (iii) Elephants (iv) Boats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. only (i) b. only (iii) c. (i) & (iii) d. (ii) & (iv) 	1
5.	<p>The recruitment of Mercenary force is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Permanent recruitment b. Temporary recruitment c. Permanent as well as Temporary recruitment d. None of these 	1

6.	<p>A. The first battle of Tarain was held in</p> <p>a. 1191 AD</p> <p>b. 1189 AD</p> <p>c. 1192 AD</p> <p>d. 1190 AD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Who is the Author of Epic “Prithviraj Raso”</p> <p>a. Al- Baruni</p> <p>b. Chand Bardai</p> <p>c. Prithviraj Chauhan</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	1
7.	<p>The Second battle of Tarain was held in</p> <p>a. 1190 AD</p> <p>b. 1191 AD</p> <p>c. 1192 AD</p> <p>d. 1193 AD</p>	1
8.	<p>A. The Slave dynasty was founded by</p> <p>a. Iltutmish</p> <p>b. Balban</p> <p>c. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji</p> <p>d. Qutubud-din-Aibak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Rashtrakutas ruled over which part of India?</p> <p>a. Northern India</p> <p>b. Central India</p> <p>c. East India</p> <p>d. South India</p>	1

9.	<p>Who was called Lakh Baksh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Iltutmish b. Balban c. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji d. Qutubud-din-Aibak 	1
10.	<p>A. Which Sultan of Delhi is said to have adopted the policy of “blood and iron”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Iltutmish b. Balban c. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji d. Ferozeshah Tughlaq <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Under rule of which ruler was the Military organised into Commands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Balban b. Iltutmish c. Ferozeshah Tughlaq d. Alauddin Khilji 	1

11.	<p>A. Vellore Mutiny, also known as Indian Mutiny took place in</p> <p>a. 1806</p> <p>b. 1807</p> <p>c. 1809</p> <p>d. 1805</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Who was General Sir John Craddock</p> <p>a. British Prime Minister</p> <p>b. Governor General of Bengal</p> <p>c. Commander-in-Chief of Madras Army</p> <p>d. None of the Above</p>	1
12.	<p>A. What was the date when the Revolt of 1857 started?</p> <p>a. 20 may 1857</p> <p>b. 20 march 1857</p> <p>c. 10 June 1857</p> <p>d. 10 July 1857</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Mangal Pandey was born in</p> <p>a. Delhi</p> <p>b. Ballia</p> <p>c. Champaran</p> <p>d. Allahabad</p>	1

13.	<p>A. Mangal Pandey belonged to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 24th Bengal native infantry b. 34th Bengal native infantry c. 30th Bengal native infantry d. 54th Bengal native infantry <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. “Magna Carta of the people of India” is also known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Doctrine of Lapse b. Charter Act, 1853 c. Proclamation of 1858 d. None of the Above 	1
14.	<p>A. The Indian government issued a stamp to commemorate Mangal Pandey in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1985 b. 1986 c. 1984 d. 1988 <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Mangal Pandey was hanged on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 8th May 1858 b. 8th November 1858 c. 8th Feb 1858 d. 8th April 1858 	1

15.	<p>Consider the following statements related to the causes of failure of the 1857 revolt.</p> <p>I. Lack of unity and coordination</p> <p>II. Lack of military strategy</p> <p>a. Only I is correct b. Only II is correct c. Both I and II are correct d. Neither I nor II is correct</p>	1
16.	<p>Which of the following was the impact of the 1857 revolt?</p> <p>a. Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn b. End of Peshwaship and the Mughal rule c. control of Indian administration was passed on to the British Crown d. All of the above</p>	1
17.	<p>A. Control of Indian administration was passed on to the British Crown in.....</p> <p>a. 1846 b. 1864 c. 1858 d. 1863</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. In which city was the Grand Durbar held on November 1, 1858</p> <p>a. Delhi b. Lahore c. Allahabad d. Bombay</p>	1

18.	<p>A. The First Commander-in-Chief of Independent India was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. General KM Cariappa b. General Sam Manekshaw c. General JJ Singh d. General Ayub Khan <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Dhruv is a type of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Helicopter b. Missile c. Tank d. Rifle 	1
19.	<p>The process of "Indianization" of the military started in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1933 b. 1932 c. 1930 d. 1931 	1

25.	<p>A. First India-China war was started in the year..... while Second India-Pakistan war was started in the year.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. In 1975 the government appointed an expert panel headed by General to undertake a perspective plan for modernising the armed forces upto the year.....</p>	1x 2
26.	<p>Match the following</p> <p>a. Company (i)150 Combat Soldiers</p> <p>b. Battalion (ii)900 Combat Soldiers (iii)2500 Combat Soldiers</p>	1x 2
27.	<p>The Kargil Review committee was set up by the Prime Ministerunder the Chairmanship of</p>	1x2
28.	<p>During the Kargil war, Operation was launched by the Indian Air Force and Operation was launched by Indian Navy.</p>	1x2
29.	<p>A. Operationand Operation Python was launched by the Indian Navy in the western front to block.....Port in 1971 War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. After the Kargil conflict Indian Army renamed the Point 4875 as in honour of the stupendous performers of Gunners in theand Mashkoh sub-sectors.</p>	1x2
30.	<p>The Partition of India was based ontheory and the boundary between India and Pakistan was determined by the Boundary commission headed by</p>	1x2

31.	<p>Match the Following</p> <p>a. Red Corridor (i) Assam</p> <p>b. ULFA (ii) Chhattisgarh</p> <p>(iii) Haryana</p>	1x2
32.	<p>A. The Indian Government ended the Article..... which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Maharajadecided to sign the Instrument of Accession onand merge with India legally.</p>	1x 2
33.	<p>A. The Commander in Chief of India's Eastern Army Command during 1971 war Lieutenant General..... , while the Pakistani Eastern Command's military leadership during 1971 War was commanded war Lieutenant General by.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. The chief of the Army staff, Field Marshal, waited for monsoons to get over before starting any operations. The Indian Armed Forces became fully prepared by1971.</p>	1x 2
34.	<p>Match the following</p> <p>a. Violence against Government (i) Insurgency</p> <p>b. Violence against population (ii) Terrorism</p> <p>(iii) Anarchy</p>	1x2

35.	<p>A. The word Naxal comes from Naxalbari village located instate of India. The type of Warfare used by Naxals iswarfare.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. As the people of Spain did not want to be ruled by an outsider they launched resistance againstinvasion of Spain in 1808.</p>	1x2
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Section B

S.N	Questions	Marks
36	<p>A. How many types of chariots were used in the Mauryan army?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. What subjects are written in the book Arthashastra ? Name any Two</p>	2
37	<p>A. Identify any three countries which were part of an Alliance in World War I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Name any two major Battles of World War I.</p>	2
38	<p>A. Make a list of weapons used by the Mughal army.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Name the different branches of the Mughal Military.</p>	2
39	Write any two tactics of Terrorism.	2
40	Analyse the border dispute between China and India during 1960-1962.	2
41	<p>A. Explain the two reasons for India's defeat in the 1962 War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>B. Which places did the Chinese attack in Ladakh in 1962 ? Name any two.</p>	2

42	Give examples of any two Non State Actors?	2
43	A. Why did the Mauryan Empire become the biggest empire in India? Give reasons. or B. Analyse the organisational structure of the Army during the Gupta Empire.	3
44	A. Define the role and responsibilities of the Indian Navy. or B. Describe the organisational structure of the Indian Navy.	3
45	Explain the features of Mughal military structure in Medieval India.	3
46	What were the main reasons for World War-I?	3
47	List the command of the Indian Navy.	3
48	A. Examine the role of the Indian army in World War-II. or B. Examine the role of the Indian army in World War-I.	3
49	A. Mention the various forms of terrorism. How Terrorism is a Danger for Indian society? Give any three examples. or B. What do you understand about the term Non State Actor? How do the Non State Actors operate? Elaborate by giving two examples.	6
50	A. Explain the events that led to the 1962 Sino-Indian war. or B. Explain the origin of problems between India and China.	6

51	<p>A. Describe in detail the role, responsibilities & organisation system of IAF.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>B. Write in detail about different aircrafts and weapons systems of IAF.</p>	6
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Marking Scheme
 Military History (375)
Section A

S.N	Answers	Marks
1.	(d) Agni Purana	1
2.	(a) Actual battle	1
3.	(d) None of the above	1
4.	(c) (i) & (iii)	1
5.	(b) Temporary recruitment	1
6.	<p>(a) 1191CE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Chand Bardai</p>	1
7.	(c) 1192 CE	1

8.	(d) Qutubud-din-Aibak Or (b) Central India	1
9.	(d) Qutubud-din-Aibak	1
10.	(b) Balban Or (b) Balban	1
11.	(a) 1806 Or (c) Commander-in-Chief of Madras Army	1
12.	(b) 10 June 1857 Or (b) Ballia	1
13.	(b) 34th Bengal native infantry Or (c) Proclamation of 1858	1
14.	(c) 1984 Or (d) 8 th April 1858	1

15.	(c)Both I and II	1
16.	(d)All of the above	1
17.	(c)1858 Or (c) Allahabad	1
18.	(a) General KM Cariappa Or (a)Helicopter	1
19.	(c)1930	1
20.	(a) New Delhi Or (d) Brahmos	1
21.	A: Nag – Anti Tank Missile B: Chetak- Helicopter	2
22.	President of India, Field marshal	2
23.	Six , Lieutenant General Or 36, Three	2
24.	Service Before Self, 15 January Or Royal Military College, Sandhurst (England)	2

25.	1962 ; 1965 Or K.V. Krishna Rao; 2000	2
26.	A: Company- 150 Combat Soldiers B; Battalion- 900 Combat Soldiers	2
27.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee; K. Subrahmanyam	2
28.	Operation Safed Sagar; Operation Talwar	2
29.	Operation Trident; Karachi Or Gun Hill ; Drass	2
30.	Two Nation Theory ; Sir Cyril Radcliffe	2
31.	A: Red Corridor: Chhattisgarh B: ULFA: Assam	2
32.	370; 5 th August 2019 Or Maharaja Hari Singh; 26 October 1947	2
33.	Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora; Lieutenant General A.A.K. Niazi Or Sam Manekshaw ; December	2

34.	A: Violence against Government : Insurgency B: Violence against Population: Terrorism	2
35.	West Bengal; Guerilla Or Guerilla ; Napoleon	2

Section B

S.N	Answer	Marks
36	There were six varieties of chariots Or Defence and War, Law, Diplomacy (Any two)	2
37	Great Britain (and the British Empire), France, and the Russian Empire Or Battle of Ypres, Battle of Neuve Chapelle.	2
38	Swords, Shields, Ceremonial Mace, Battle-axe, Spears, Daggers and knives, Missiles, Pistols. (Any four) Or Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Elephants.	2
39	Violent - bomb blast, suicide bombers, Targets civilians and army, Non state actors are involved, Religious and ideological fanatics form groups to terrorize the population. (Any two)	2

40	<p>When we got independence, our leaders declared a foreign policy that said India and China are two equal and great powers of Asia. China did not agree and wanted to be the only power. China did not agree and said Tibet was not an independent country and could not make border agreements. Similarly in Ladakh region, the border between India and China was drawn by a British named Johnson in 1865. This was also not accepted by China.</p>	2
41	<p>Numerical and tactical superiority of the Chinese Armed forces over the Indian Armed Forces. The Chinese came in thousands and attacked. They had better equipment and weapons. No air support for the Indian Army fighting the Chinese troops. Poor clothing and vintage personal weapons for the Indian troops fighting in high altitudes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Daulet Beg Oldie, Chushul , Demchok (Any Two)</p>	2
42	<p>Non State Actors include corporations, private financial institutions, and NGOs, as well as paramilitary and armed resistance groups. (Any Two)</p>	2
43	<p>The Mauryan Empire's political unity and internal peace encouraged the expansion of trade in India. During Asoka's reign, the government oversaw the building of major roadways, and the Mauryan international network of trade expanded. India's exports to places like Bactria and Persia included silk, textiles, and spices. (Any Other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The military of the Gupta Empire remained based on the traditional four part armies or Chaturangabala. They, unlike other armies, included a mounted cavalry by this time. They modelled the dress and armour of their cavalry after the well-crafted and equipped soldiers of the Kushan empire. The Guptas preferred armoured cavalry forces that attacked with lances or swords. (Any Other relevant point)</p>	3

44	<p>The main roles of the Indian Navy are described in the following sections.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Military 2) Diplomatic 3) Constabulary 4) Benign Role <p>(Any Three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The Chief of Naval Staff heads the Indian Navy.</p> <p>The Indian Navy has three commands, Western Naval Command, Mumbai Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam and Southern Naval Command, Kochi Andaman and Nicobar Command, Port Blair (a unified command of all three services Indian Army, Navy and Air Force).</p>	3
45	<p>As far as the structure is concerned, the Mughal Army consisted of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.</p> <p>Among these, artillery held a subordinate position compared to that of the infantry and cavalry. Besides, elephants were also used.</p> <p>Under the Mughals, the emphasis on the numbers and quality of the horse in an army. (Any Other relevant point)</p>	3

46	<p>The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, there was tension between the major European powers; The countries had high nationalistic feelings, which contributed to economic policies, which caused competition with one another. Besides, there was no effective international organisation that could serve as an arbitrator between the nations, European Expansionism, Conflicts over Alliances. (Any Other relevant point)</p>	3
47	<p>The Indian Navy has three commands,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Western Naval Command, Mumbai ● Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam and ● Southern Naval Command, Kochi 	3

48	<p>In view of the participation in the world war, the Indian army had the experience of fighting modern warfare. India contributed to the war effort of Britain not only by sending troops but also money and material.</p> <p>In the Second World War II Indian army also took an active role along with the British side.</p> <p>The war was fought between the allied troops of Britain, France, Soviet Union on one side and Axis powers comprising Germany, Italy and Japan on the other side.</p> <p>The Second World War was also fought in all theatres and Indian army was utilised in all places. (Any Other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Indian forces were deployed during the War. There were 7 forces, created to fight in different parts of Europe and Africa. The Indians managed to either win in attack operations or defend effectively a given area of ground. Major areas of operations were:</p> <p>Role in YPRES (BELGIUM)</p> <p>Role In France</p> <p>Battle of Neuve Chapelle</p> <p>Role in Gallipoli Peninsula</p> <p>Indian Army in Mesopotamia</p> <p>Indian Army in Egypt and Palestine</p> <p>Indian Army in East Africa</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p>	3
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49	<p>Terrorism is an unlawful act of violence which is used by the terrorists to make people afraid. It is used to threaten the common public and governments. Terrorism has also been classified into different types. These are: Political Terrorism, State Sponsored Terrorism, Narco Terrorism. Its effects on Indian Social, Political, Economical, Cultural, Religious etc aspects.</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Non-state actor is an individual or organisation that has significant political influence and may have support from a particular country or state. Non-state actor is defined as an organised group that has a command structure (Leader, Deputy leader etc), and does not belong to any state or nation. They operate outside the state and use weapons and ammunition to achieve their aim. Examples of some of the terrorist organisations are, Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Hizbul Mujahideen etc. All these organisations use extremism to perpetuate Terrorism.</p> <p>Young people who are trained and indoctrinated to blow them up and be used as human bombs. They are told to go to a public place like railway station, malls etc to explode the bomb. Such people are called suicide bombers. The first organisation to have used a suicide bomber are the LTTE of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p>	6
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50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chinese maps ● The construction of roads by China ● Additional check posts ● China violated Ladakh territory near Khurnak Fort ● China officially disputed the boundaries in Aksai Chin ● 1959 Khampa rebellion ● McMahon line <p>(Explain all points)</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Genesis of the Problem between India and China</p> <p>When we got independence, our leaders declared a foreign policy that said India and China are two equal and great powers of Asia. China did not agree and wanted to be the only power. Therefore, it first captured Tibet and made it part of China in 1950. In 1959 because of atrocities on the Tibetan people and Dalai Lama (religious head of Tibetan people) fled Tibet, India gave refuge to Dalai Lama and his followers in India.</p> <p>From a military point of view, the border between India and China in Arunachal Pradesh, was drawn by the British shown by the Sir Henry McMahon line in 1914. It was accepted by Tibet. But China did not agree and said Tibet was not an independent country and could not make border agreements.</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p>	6
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51	<p>IAF is to defend the nation and its airspace against Air threats in coordination with Army and Navy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To assist civil power during natural calamities and internal disturbances. ● Provides close air support to the Indian Army troops in the battlefield, provides strategic and tactical airlift capabilities. ● Rescue of civilians during natural disasters ● They always provide help when needed- Flood relief and casualty evacuation etc. <p>(Explain all points)</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>The Indian Air Force (IAF) today is a modern, technology-intensive force. The IAF has become a multi-role capable force. Over the years it has grown from a tactical force to one with transoceanic reach. It means our Air Force can go to any part of the world on a mission.</p> <p>Major Equipment and Aircrafts are:</p> <p>These comprise fighters, transports and helicopters.</p> <p>FIGHTERS: SU-30 MKI , Mirage-2000, MiG-29, MiG-27 , Jaguar, MiG-21 BISON ,Rafale.</p> <p>TRANSPORT: C-130J, C-17, IL-76, AN-32, AVRO, Dornier, Boeing 737-200.</p> <p>HELICOPTERS: MI-25/MI-35, MI-17 V5, Chetak, Cheetah.</p> <p>(Any Other relevant point)</p> <p>(Explain All points)</p>	6
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